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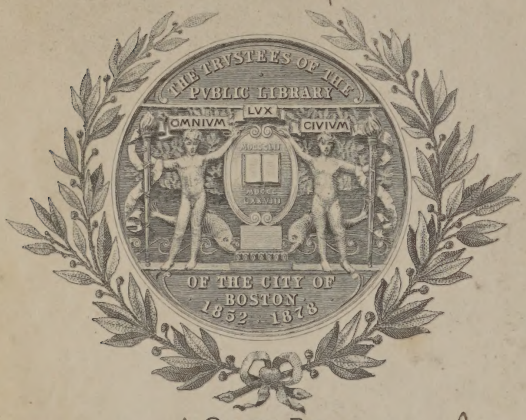

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John Murdoch.

A

GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

COMPRISING

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT

OF THE

MOST DISTINGUISHED PERSONS

OF

All Ages, Nations, and Professions,

INCLUDING

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MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND ARTICLES OF

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

"No species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful or more useful."—DR. JOHNSON.
"Often does a single man illustrate his country, and leave a long track of light after him to future ages."—MRS. BARBAULD.

BY THE REV. J. L. BLAKE, D. D.

AUTHOR OF THE FAMILY ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, AND VARIOUS OTHER WORKS ON EDUCATION AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

Eighth Edition, Revised.

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John Murdoch.
May 2, 1907

PREFACE.

When engaged in the preparation of the Family Encyclopedia, the compiler had occasion to consult a numerous class of works, containing well written summaries of biography. In ancient and oriental biography the London Encyclopedia is particularly rich and valuable for popular use; and, in American biography the Encyclopedia Americana is more deserving commendation than any other work of the kind with which he is acquainted. The treasures in this department of literature being thus daily spread before him, he was induced to examine different works on biography, with a view to ascertain how far they combined the advantages susceptible of being united in works of that character. The examination led to the belief, that a compilation might be made, better adapted to popular use than any one now known to exist. A determination was, therefore, formed to engage in such a labor, as soon as the Family Encyclopedia should be completed. That work being now finished, the one proposed follows of course. In accordance with well established usage, it is deemed expedient, in the form of a preface, to state some of the leading principles that will regulate him in the present undertaking. This will be an act of justice to himself, and of convenience to the reader.

A few years since one of the most intelligent Booksellers in the United States, attempted to supply the American public with an Epitome of biography, designed to occupy the place which the present volume is intended to fill. His was an edition of Lempriere's Universal Biography with corresponding portions of American biography. No particular fault is known to have attended the execution of the plan he adopted; but, the fault, if any existed, was in the plan itself, which was to print the *entire* work of Lempriere. This rendered his publication too large, and consequently too expensive for the rank it was designed to hold, without furnishing a just equivalent; for every person acquainted with the compend alluded to will acknowledge, that from one third to one half of it consists of a mere catalogue of names and dates, in which the common reader can feel no interest. It may hence, be inferred, that the compiler, with that work before him, will endeavor to avoid an evil, in his opinion, so material. He is still aware, that a feeling exists, and that publishers and authors, have generally acted in reference to it, that the value of a work like the present is proportioned to the number of names contained in it. In disregarding this feeling he may possibly subject himself to animadversion.

The compiler, nevertheless, for reasons that will be apparent to the intelligent reader without a formal exposition of them, has been induced to avail himself of the labors of Lempriere so far as they were in agreement with his own views. That is, when an article, or a succession of articles, in that author's work was found to be as good as could be had from other sources, whether selected or original, it was resolved to adopt it. But when it could be abridged, or enlarged, or otherwise improved, it was subjected to a careful revision; or, when its place could be better supplied, the compiler resorted to other sources. For the latter purpose he flatters himself that the means were abundantly ample; and, his habits in this description of research and literary toil, he trusts, will be a sufficient guarantee, that those means were not neglected.

In the department of American biography the compiler found it exceedingly difficult to satisfy himself, in the selection of subjects. Who was to be taken, and who left? Where was the line between the two parties to be drawn? Was the same rule to be applied in reference to citizens of our own country that would be sanctioned in reference to those of other countries? If so, the materials would have been scanty indeed! For, as proud as we may justly be of our own country, and of the attainments made by American citizens in the arts, in literature, and in science, still how few of their names may be expected to survive the next century?—But, if the same rule is not to be applied, is the name of every individual who has occupied a station of honor, or of distinguished influence, to be deemed fit for registry in a work like the present? Probably not. A middle course, therefore, was to be pursued; and, this course was not marked out by

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any authorised canons of literature; but, was left to the taste and judgment of the compiler. Whether it fell into competent hands would be indecorous in him to decide, or even to imagine, any farther than enabled to do it, under the influence of past kindness from the public.

It is not expected; nor, should the reader be so far satisfied with what is here given on American biography, as to neglect other sources of information. It would not have been possible to admit into a work, on the plan here adopted, all, or even a moiety of what may be found in other excellent works. The American Biographical Dictionary of Dr. Allen, president of Bowdoin college, should be in every family; and, the Encyclopedia Americana, for its valuable biographical sketches, as well as for its well written articles in the various departments of useful knowledge, should be the companion of every individual making pretension to literature. Of the latter work it would be impossible to speak in terms of sufficiently high commendation.

It has been judged advisable, to omit altogether Scripture biography, because that of itself is sufficient to make a small volume, even when treated in a summary manner. For a similar reason the fabulous personages of mythology and of ancient poetry have been excluded. Besides, the former of these classes, in a popular and judicious form, is extensively circulated among the citizens of our own country, which would render it comparatively useless in the present work. But, if this be thought a defect, there is added at the close of the volume, a catalogue of nearly two hundred works, in the Latin, English, French, Italian, and German languages, relating to Biography and literary history. This will prove of great value to the scholar. There is also added a long list of names of persons, not admitted into the body of the work, with the facts, in a tabular form, important to be known in connexion with them. And, lastly, in order, but not in value, are added, in a tabular form, the names of individuals connected with the colonial, state, and general government of our country, from its first settlement, so far as the same could be obtained from authentic sources.

If the compiler has availed himself so freely of the treasures found in the works named, or alluded to, he has still drawn much from the more miscellaneous sources; and, especially, has not failed to secure additions and corrections from American scholars, whose names would give a sanction to whatever might come from their pens. To name all the channels through which he has received aid would probably be deemed ostentation. And after all, he is too well acquainted with the nature of a labor like the present, and of the circumstances by which it will be estimated, to indulge the thought for a moment, that the public will be materially influenced by any considerations, aside from its own merits—or, at least, its adaptation to the end proposed.

It would be easy to descant upon the advantages resulting from the study of biography; but, on the present occasion, there is no convenient opportunity for indulging in such an exercise. The compiler, however will add one remark, upon its moral influence, adopted from one of the most popular writers of our day. If, says that author, we had no notices of those races of men that have lived before us, they would seem to be completely swept away; and we should no more think of inquiring what human beings filled our place upon the earth a thousand harvests ago, than we should think about the generations of cattle which at that time grazed the marshes of the Tiber, or the venerable ancestors of the goats that are browsing upon Mount Hymettus;—no vestige would remain of one any more than of the other, and we might more pardonably fall into the opinion that they both shared the same fate. But when we see illustrious characters continuing to live on in the eye of posterity, their memories still fresh, and their noble actions shining with all the vivid coloring of truth and reality, ages after the very dust of their tombs is scattered, high conceptions kindle within us; and feeling one immortality we are led to hope for another.

J. L. BLAKE.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AA, Peter Vander, a bookseller of Leyden, who, under the title of Galerie du Monde, published in 66 vols. fol. an atlas of 200 charts, as explanatory of the various voyages made between the 13th, and the close of the 17th century. These, though accompanied with prints to represent the customs, edifices, and curiosities of different nations, display rather the labor and perseverance of the compiler, than either his judgment or accuracy. Aa made a continuation of Grævius' Thesaurus of Italian writers in six other volumes. He carried on an extensive business from 1682 until his death in 1730.

AAGARD, Nicholas and Christian, two brothers, born at Wiburg in Denmark, in the beginning of the 17th century. The eldest, who was distinguished for the acuteness of his philosophical writings, died 1657, and the other, known for his poetical talents, died 1664.

AAGESEN, Suend, a Danish historian, better known by his Latin name of *Sueno Agonis*, flourished about the year 1186, and seems to have been secretary to Archbishop Absalom, the minister of state, who directed him to write a compendium of the history of Denmark. Aagesen is also the author of a history of the Military Laws of Canute the Great. His writings are much esteemed for their antiquity and accuracy.

AALST, Everard, a Dutch painter, born at Delft, 1602. His talents were displayed with peculiar success in the representation of shields and military accoutrements, of dead birds and inanimate subjects, and his paintings, few in number, are now highly valued for superiority of execution. He died in 1658. His nephew William became the rival of his uncle, and in his travels through France and Italy he deserved and obtained the friendship and patronage of the great, and particularly of the grand duke of Tuscany, who liberally rewarded his merit. His fruit and flower pieces were most admired. He died in Holland in 1679 aged 59.

AARON RASCHID, a caliph of the Abassides, distinguished by his conquests, and the eccentricity of his character. Valiant in battle, he showed himself inhuman and perfidious towards the conquered, and ever made the sacred duties of the sovereign subservient to caprice, intemperance, or resentment. At once master of the finest provinces of Asia and Africa, his power extended from Spain to the banks of the Ganges, and exacted a tribute from Nicephorus, the Roman emperor of the East. He deserves our admiration for the patronage which he afforded to literature and to the arts. He died, A. D. 809, in the 23d year of his reign.

AARON, a presbyter and physician of Alexandria in the eighth century, who wrote 30 books on medicine in the Syriac language, which he called, Pandects. He is the first author who makes mention of the small-pox and of the measles, diseases which were introduced into Egypt by the conquests of the Arabians about 640.

AARON, Isaac, an interpreter of languages at the court of Constantinople under the Commeni. He abused the confidence reposed in him, and with unparalleled inhumanity recommended to Andronicus, the usurper of his master's throne, to put out the eyes and cut off the tongue of his enemies, a punishment which was afterwards inflicted on himself by Isaac Angelus, 1203.

AARON BEN-ASER, a learned rabbi in the fifth century, to whom the invention of the Hebrew points and accents is attributed. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, printed 1515.

AARSENS, Francis, Lord of Someldyk and Spyck, one of the ablest negotiators ever produced by the United Provinces. He was born at the Hague, in 1673, and died in 1741. Being early introduced into public life by his father, who was registrar of the States, he first became resident, and subsequently ambassador to the court of France, where he remained fifteen years. Profoundly skilled in the arts of diplomacy, he seems to have occasionally much annoyed the French cabinet by the depth of his penetration; but was, nevertheless, held in high esteem by Cardinal Richelieu. He was also employed in extraordinary embassies to England and Venice; that to England was to negotiate the marriage of William Prince of Orange with the daughter of Charles I—the commencement of a family connexion which led to the most important consequences. He took an active and dishonorable part in the proceedings against Barneveldt. Aarsens, at the time of his death, was esteemed the richest man in Holland. A volume of his negotiations has been printed.

AARSENS or AERTSEN, Peter, surnamed Longo from his tallness, was born at Amsterdam, 1519, where he also died in his 66th year. Though brought up like his father to the profession of a stocking maker, he was at last permitted, by the entreaties of his mother, to follow the bent of his genius, and at 18 he began to study painting, architecture, and perspective. At Antwerp, where he married, and where he was admitted a member of the academy of painters, he gave proofs of his superior talents, and in his first pieces particularly excelled in representing the utensils of a kitchen. A painting of the death of the Virgin, for an altar piece at Amsterdam, was highly esteemed, and another equally deserved the warmest admiration, in which he represented the crucifixion, with the executioner in the act of breaking, with an iron bar, the legs of the two thieves. This last was torn to pieces in a public insurrection, 1566, and so unguarded was the painter in his complaints and reproaches on the occasion, that the ferocious populace were with difficulty prevented from murdering him.

AARTGEN or AERTGEN, the son of a wool-comber at Leyden, who, after following his father's occupation, turned his thoughts to painting, in the prosecution of which he acquired reputation and

consequence. Regardless of the conveniences of life he was visited by Floris of Antwerp, and rejected the patronage and society of this amiable and disinterested friend, declaring he found greater gratification in his mean cottage, than in the enjoyment of opulence. He was drowned in the canals of the city in the night as he amused himself, according to his usual custom, in playing through the streets on the German flute.

ABA, brother-in-law to Stephen the first Christian king of Hungary, defeated Peter who had succeeded his uncle on the throne, and after he had banished him to Bavaria he usurped the crown 1041 or 1042. He disgraced himself by his cruelties, and after being conquered in a battle by the emperor Henry III. he was sacrificed to the resentment of his offended subjects, 1044.

ABARIS, a Scythian philosopher, the history of whose adventures as mentioned by Herodotus and others appear more fabulous than authentic.

ABAS, Schah, was seventh king of Persia, of the race of the Sophis. He was brave and active, and enlarged the boundaries of his dominions. He took conjointly with the English forces, 1622, the island of Ormus, which had been in the possession of the Portuguese 122 years. He died 1629, in the 44th year of his reign, and obtained from his grateful and admiring subjects the surname of great, and of restorer of Persia. He had made Ispahan his capital.

ABAS, Schah, the great-grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1642, in his 13th year. He took Candahar from the Moguls, and valiantly resisted the attacks of 300,000 besiegers. Blessed with an enlarged understanding he patronised the Christians, and promised by deeds of benevolence and liberality to rival the greatest heroes of antiquity, when he was cut off by death in his 37th year, Sept. 25, 1666.

ABASSA, an officer who revolted against Mustapha I. emperor of the Turks, and afterwards was employed against the Poles, 1634, at the head of 60,000 men. The cowardice of his troops robbed him of a victory which his courage, his abilities, and his ambition seemed to promise, and he was strangled by order of the Sultan.

ABASSA, or ABBASSA, a sister of Aaron Raschild, whose hand was bestowed by her brother on Giafar, on condition that she abstained from the marriage rights. The promise was forgotten: the birth of a son that was secretly sent to Mecca to be brought up incensed the emperor, and the husband's life was sacrificed by the tyrant, and Abassa reduced to poverty. The unhappy princess is said to have wandered about, reciting her own story in verse, and to have been relieved several years afterwards by a compassionate lady to whom she sang her misfortunes. There are still extant some Arabic verses which beautifully celebrate her love and her misfortunes.

ABATS, Andrew, a painter, born at Naples and engaged in the service of the Spanish king. He died 1732. His fruit pieces and landscapes were admired.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, a French writer, born at Uzes in 1679, and died at Geneva in 1767. Though he published very little, he acquired an extensive scientific reputation, and was esteemed for his genius, judgment, and profound learning, by the most eminent men of his age, many of whom consulted him upon difficult questions. "You," said Newton, "are a fit person to judge between Leibnitz and me." Rosseau has given a glowing panegyric upon him in his Nouvelle Heloise. The modesty of Abauzit was not less conspicuous than his erudition. In his religious opinions, this learned man leaned towards Socinianism, or the modern Unitarian doctrine; but was not distinguished as a partisan.

ABBADIE, James, D. D. a celebrated protestant minister, born at Nay, in Berne, 1654, or according to others '58. After improving himself in France and Holland, he visited Prussia and settled at Berlin, at the solicitation of the elector of Brandenburgh, where, as minister of the French church, he enforced the duties of religion and morality, and gained by persuasive eloquence, the favor of the prince and people. After his patron's death he accompanied the duke of Schomberg to Holland and to England, and after the battle of the Boyne, he was patronised by king William, whose cause he ably supported by his pen, and was made minister of the Savoy, and afterwards advanced to the deanery of Killaloe in Ireland. He died in London soon after his return from a tour to Holland, Sept. 23, 1727. Well informed as a writer, eloquent as a preacher, and as a man virtuous and charitable, he was universally respected and beloved. His writings were mostly on divinity, and they acquired unusual popularity, especially his treatise on the Christian religion. He also published a defence of the revolution, and, at the request of William, an account of the late conspiracy in England, compiled from the materials furnished by the earl of Portland and secretary Trumbull. All the writings of this active and zealous, yet occasionally fanciful, divine, are in the French language; but several of them have been translated.

ABBAS, Halli, a physician, and one of the Persian magi, who followed the doctrines of Zoroaster. He wrote, A. D. 980, a book called royal work, at the request of the caliph's son, to whom he has dedicated it, in the pompous and bombastic language of the East. It was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch, 1127, which is now extant.

ABBAS, an uncle of Mahomet, opposed the ambitious views of the impostor, but when defeated in the battle of Bedr, he was not only reconciled to his nephew but he warmly embraced his religion, and thanked heaven for the prosperity and the grace which he enjoyed as a mussulman. He acquired fame as the interpreter of the verses of the koran, and more powerfully served the cause of Mahomet at the battle of Honain by recalling his dismayed troops to the charge, and inciting them boldly to rally round their prophet, who was near expiring under the cimeters of the infidel Thakesites. His son, of the same name, became still more celebrated by his knowledge of the koran. Abbas was regarded with so much veneration, that the caliphs Omar and Othman never appeared before him without dismounting from their horses, and saluting him with the most profound humility. He died in the 32d year of the hegira; and 100 years after, Abul abbas Saffa, his grandson, investing himself with sovereign power, laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Abbassides, which continued to be transmitted in his family from father to son 524 years, during an uninterrupted succession of 37 caliphs, till they were dispossessed by the Tartars. Abbas Abdallah, the grand-son of Abbas, the uncle of the prophet, was also distinguished as a teacher of the sacred book: as, before he was 10 years of age, he was said to have received inspiration from the angel Gabriel, whose communications with Mahomet were frequent and numerous. He died in the 68th year of the hegira, and was universally lamented as the most learned doctor of mussulmanism.

ABBAS, Shah, the Great. This celebrated Persian sovereign was born about the year 1558, and

ascended the throne on the murder of his brother Ishmael, in 1585. The character of Abbas was sanguinary, but politic and determined. When he assumed the sovereignty, Persia was divided into satrapcies or governments, the kahns or heads of which were nearly independent. These he reduced to a state of subserviency; and, in addition to the strength thus acquired he enlarged his dominions by successful expeditions on every side. In his family Shah Abbas displayed the same jealous rigor as elsewhere—having three sons by as many wives, the two youngest were deprived of sight, and he put the eldest to death, in consequence of a conspiracy in his favor, which the dutiful prince had himself assisted to put down. This murder produced a great tumult among the people, and even the Shah, who excused himself on the score of self-preservation, affected or felt great remorse, and never would wear the insignia of royalty afterwards. Notwithstanding the public and domestic rigor of Abbas, he was much esteemed by his subjects, and his memory is held by the Persians in great veneration. He died at the advanced age of seventy.

ABBON, de Fleury, an ecclesiastic of Orleans, who, after displaying his superior abilities in every branch of polite literature at Paris and Rheims, became abbot of Fleury, and supported with vehemence and energy the rights of the monastic order against the intrusions of the bishops. He was employed by king Robert to appease pope Gregory V., who wished to place the kingdom of France under an interdict, and he proved successful at Rome. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and Gascons, 1004, whilst he endeavored to introduce a reform in the abbey of Reole in Gascony. Besides canons, in which he explained the duty of kings and subjects, there is a volume of his letters extant, printed, 1687, in folio.

ABBOT, Abiel, D. D., born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 17, 1770, and was graduated at Harvard University, in 1787. In 1794, he was settled in Haverhill, as pastor of the congregational society, where he remained eight years. Immediately after leaving this place, he was settled in Beverly; and the remainder of his life, about 24 years, was here passed in the performance of ministerial duties, unless interrupted in his labors by sickness. In consequence of the decline of health, he spent some part of the winter previous to his death, which happened, June 7th, 1828, in the island of Cuba. This furnished occasion for a volume of interesting and valuable "Letters from Cuba," which were published at Boston, 1829. In 1802, he published an Artillery Election Sermon; in 1812, Sermons to Mariners; in 1815, an Address on Intemperance; in 1816, a Missionary Sermon; in 1817, a Sermon before the Salem Bible Society; and, in 1827, a Convention Sermon.

ABBOT, George, son of a clothworker, and archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guildford, in Surrey, 29th Oct. 1562. He was educated at Oxford; and was successively master of University College, dean of Winchester, vice-chanceller of Oxford, Bishop of Litchfield and of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury. His learning was universally respected, as before his elevation to the episcopal chair, he was the second of the Oxford divines whom king James appointed to translate the New Testament, except the epistles; and as a negotiator he was employed to establish and cement an union between the churches of England and Scotland, where his address, his eloquence, and moderation were particularly conspicuous. In his zeal for the protestant faith, he promoted the union of the princess Elizabeth with the elector palatine, and he strenuously withstood the influence which James exerted, to make him declare in favor of the divorce between the daughter of the earl of Suffolk, and the royal favorite Robert earl of Essex. He refused to sanction the mandate by which James permitted sports and pastimes on the Lord's-day, and he forbade it to be publicly read at Croydon, where he then was. The evening of his life was darkened by a melancholy event, which his enemies wished to convert to his disgrace and degradation. As he amused himself with a crossbow in the grounds of lord Zouch at Bransill in Hampshire, where he retired for recreation every summer, he accidentally killed the park keeper by an arrow which he aimed at a deer. This homicide was attended with a settled melancholy in the archbishop, who, as an atonement for the accident, granted an annuity of 20*l.* to the widow, and ever after once a month observed the fatal day, Tuesday, in penitence and prayer. In his general character Abbot was moderate and inoffensive; though a rigid Calvinist, he recommended to his clergy rather to gain the public esteem by morality, than claim it as a due to their office. He was benevolent and humane, and among other acts of charity he endowed, with an income of 300*l.* a year, a hospital at Guildford, for the support and maintenance of the poor. His publications were chiefly divinity, besides some treatises occasioned by the situation of the times. He died on the 5th of August, 1633, in the 71st year of his age.

ABBOT, Maurice, youngest brother of the arch bishop, acquired consequence in commercial affairs, and was employed in the direction of the East India company's concerns, respecting the Molucca Islands, which were in the hands of the Dutch. He was employed in 1624, in establishing the settlement of Virginia, and he was the first person on whom Charles I. conferred the honor of knighthood. Raised by industry to opulence and distinction, he was elected representative for London, and in 1638, was raised to the mayoralty of the city, a high office, which he adorned by the amiableness of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. He died Jan. 10th, 1640.

ABBOT, Robert, D. D., eldest brother of the two preceding, was born at Guildford, and educated at Baliol college. He soon became a very popular preacher, and acquired the reputation of being one of the first polemic divines of the age. After having obtained several preferments, he was raised, in 1615, to be Bishop of Salisbury. The infirmities of a sedentary life, however, operated unfavorably upon his health; and, in a little more than two years from his consecration, his mortal labors were ended. His death took place, March 2d, 1617, being one of the five Bishops who in six successive years were installed at Salisbury.

ABBOT, Samuel, a distinguished benefactor of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. He was born in that town, but became a merchant in Boston, where he accumulated a fortune, large portions of which he devoted to objects of charity He gave twenty thousand dollars towards founding this seminary; and, he also, by will, bequeathed to it one hundred thousand dollars more. He was distinguished for prudence, sincerity, and uprightness; and, was amiable, pious, and charitable to the poor. Thus it will be seen that he was the friend of learning and religion. He died, April 30, 1812, at the advanced age of eighty.

ABBT, Thomas, the German translator of Sallust, and the admired author of a treatise "on merit," and of another "of dying for one's country," was

born at Ulm, and died at Buckeberg, 1766, aged 28. The works of Abbt abound in thought, fancy, and spirit, and it is believed that, had he lived, he would have become a leading German writer.

ABDALLAH, father of Mahomet, was a slave and a driver of camels, who, however, possessed such merit, according to the followers of the prophet, that his hand was solicited in marriage by the fairest and the most virtuous of the women of his tribe. He was then in his 75th or 85th year.

ABDAS, a bishop in Persia, who, by inconsiderately abolishing a Pagan temple of the sun, excited the public indignation against himself and his religion. He was the first victim of a persecution which called for the interference of Theodosius the younger, in favor of the Christians, and which, during thirty years, produced war, carnage, and desolation, between the Roman and Persian empires.

ABDULMUMEN, a man of obscure origin, but of superior talents, who seized the crown of Morocco, by destroying the royal family of the Almoravide race, and who extended his dominions by the conquest of Tunis, Fez, and Tremecen. He meditated the invasion of Spain, when death stopped his career, 1156. His son Joseph II. carried his views of ambition into effect.

ABEEL, John Nelson, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, of distinguished eloquence, who died in New York, Jan. 20, 1812, in the 43d year of his age. He graduated at Princeton college in 1787, and for sometime afterwards was engaged in the study of the law. Subsequently he pursued the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach in April, 1793. For a short time he officiated in Philadelphia; but, in 1795, was installed as pastor of the reformed Dutch Church, in the city where he died.

ABEILLE, Gaspard, a native of Riez, in Provence, 1648. His wit procured him the friendship of the marechal de Luxembourgh, who at his death recommended him to the prince of Conti, and the duke de Vendome. His animated conversation proved agreeable to his patrons, and his witticisms were attended with peculiar effect when delivered with all the grimace of a wrinkled and deformed countenance, artfully distorted, to express the most ludicrous and comic ejaculations. He was at the head of a priory, and had a place in the French academy. Besides odes and epistles he wrote several tragedies, one comedy, and two operas, in a style languid, puerile, and uninteresting. He died at Paris, 21st May, 1718.

ABEILLE, Louis Paul, a French writer on commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, was born at Toulouse, in 1719, and died at Paris, in 1807. Before the revolution he was inspector-general of the manufactures of France. His works are — 1. Corps d' Observations de la Societe d' Agriculture, de Commerce, et des Arts, etablie par les Etats de Bretagne, 8vo., 1761. 2. Principes sur la liberté du Commerce des Grains, 8vo., 1768.

ABEL, king of Denmark, and son of Valdimar II., quarrelled with his eldest brother Eric, and when he had invited him to a reconciliation he ferociously murdered him, and usurped his throne, 1250. He was killed in battle two years after, during an insurrection of the Frisons, occasioned by his extortions and the severity of his taxes.

ABEL, Frederick Gottfried, a native of Halberstadt, who abandoned divinity for the pursuit of medicine, and took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg, 1744. He published a poetical translation of Juvenal in German, 1788, and after practising with great success in his native town died there, 1794, aged eighty

ABEL, Charles Frederick, an eminent musician whose performances on the viol digamba were much admired. He died 20th June, 1787.

ABELA, John Francis, a commander of the order of Malta, known by an excellent work called Malta illustrata in four books in folio, 1647, in which he gives an account of the island.

ABELARD, Peter, a native of Palais near Nantz in Brittany, born 1079, who became celebrated for his learning and his misfortunes. Blessed with a retentive memory and great acuteness of genius he made unusual progress in logic, and wielded the weapons of subtile disputation with admirable dexterity. After having studied under William de Champeaux, and other eminent masters, he opened a school of theology and rhetoric, which was soon attended by more than three thousand pupils of all nations. Naturally vain of his person, which was elegant, graceful, and engaging, and not unconscious of the reputation which his learning had acquired, he listened to the applauses of one sex, and received with avidity the admiration and the praises of the other. His success had rendered him opulent; but amongst those whose favors he boasted he could gain, he selected Heloise, whom her uncle Fulbert, a canon of Paris, was ambitious to render as superior to her sex in learning as she was in personal charms. With this view the artful Abelard was easily persuaded to board in the house, and he was now intrusted with the education of the object of his heart, whose improvement he was exhorted by the unthinking Fulbert to promote by compulsion and even by stripes. The moments intended for mental instruction were soon devoted to love, and, as he says himself, our studies now furnished us with that privacy and retirement which our passion desired. The passion of the lovers however was unveiled to the public eye, but Fulbert alone remained unconscious of the guilt of the preceptor until the situation of the unfortunate Heloise at last filled him with remorse and resentment. Abelard fled from the house, and persuaded soon after Heloise to retire to his sister's house in Brittany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabus. The indignation of the uncle was pacified by offers of marriage from Abelard, who wished probably to recover the public esteem rather than to regain the confidence of Fulbert; and Heloise, though actuated by the singular wish of being the mistress rather than the wife of the man she loved, with difficulty consented. The nuptial blessing was pronounced in private; but whilst Fulbert wished the union to be publicly known, Heloise disdained to acknowledge it, and even solemnly denied it with an oath. Her conduct irritated Fulbert, and Abelard removed her from his pursuit to the convent of Argenteuil, where she assumed the religious habit but not the veil. This however incensed the resentment of her family, who seemed to dread further treachery from the lovers, and ruffians were hired by their intrigues, who in the dead of night introduced themselves into the unsuspecting husband's chamber and inflicted an inhuman mutilation on his person. Abelard fled upon this to a cloister, where he concealed his confusion from the public eye by assuming the habit of St. Dennis. Here the immorality of the monks roused his indignation, and after he had wandered on the territories of the count of Champagne, and been exposed to the persecution of an ecclesiastical council at Soissons, he retired to a solitary place in the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory; to which he gave the name of the Paraclete. His reputation and his misfortunes here drew around him a number of

pupils, and by his eloquence the solitude of his residence was converted into a popular assemblage of theologians a philosophers. Still his subsequent life was by no means tranquil. His theological doctrines were censured as heterodox; he was condemned by a council; was driven from place to place; and was even imprisoned. But, at length, Peter, the venerable abbot of Clugni, received the melancholy wanderer with hospitality and compassion. In this peaceful retreat the husband of Heloise forgot his misfortunes, and in his intercourse with the monks he exemplified the virtues of humility and resignation, which he frequently enforced to them with the eloquence of youth. He died soon after at the abbey at St. Marcellus on the Saon near Chalons, April 21st, 1142, in the 63d year of his age, and his remains were claimed by the unfortunate Heloise, who deposited them in the Paraclete, and who, whilst she paid honor to his memory as the founder of her house, still remembered him with the keenness of anguish as the former object of her love. She survived him till the 17th May, 1163, and was buried in the same tomb, where her bones still repose. The loves of Abelard and Heloise have been immortalized by the pen of Pope; but the genius of the poet however brilliant cannot throw a veil over the failings of the man. If we execrate the conduct of Abelard to Heloise while in the house of Fulbert, we cannot but contemplate with increased indignation the coldness and indifference with which he treats in his letters the affections and the friendship of the abbess of the Paraclete. Whilst he languished during the decline of life under the unmanly vengeance of Fulbert, he forgot that Heloise once virtuous had sacrificed her name, her honor, and happiness to his passion. The writings of Abelard are mostly on divinity or logical subjects, but his letters excite interest from the sensibility, the animation, and the elegance which Heloise has infused into them. A voluminous life of these two lovers has been published in English by Berington.

ABELL, John, an English musician, known for a fine countertenor voice, and his skill on the lute. Charles II. in whose service he was, intended to send him to Venice, to convince the Italians of the musical powers of an Englishman, but the scheme was dropped, and Abell at the revolution was dismissed from the chapel royal for his attachment to popery. He quitted England, and after various adventures in Holland and Germany, in the midst of opulence and of poverty, he at last reached Warsaw, where he was invited to court. He evaded the invitation, till obliged to attend in consequence of a second order, he found himself in the midst of a large hall, seated in a chair which was suddenly drawn up opposite a gallery where the king appeared with his nobles. At the same instant a number of bears were let loose below, and the terrified musician was ordered by the king to choose either to sing or be let down among the ferocious animals. Abell chose to sing, and afterwards declared he never exerted himself with such successful powers before. He returned to England, where he published a collection of songs dedicated to king William, 1701. The time of his death is unknown. He is supposed to have had some secret by which he preserved the natural powers of his voice to his last moments.

ABELLI, Lewis, a native of Vexin Francois, who was made bishop of Rhodes. After three years' residence he abdicated his episcopal office, and chose rather to live in privacy at St. Lazare in Paris, in the bosom of literary ease. He died there 1691, in his 88th year. He published among other works Medulla theologica, and his works are often quoted by the protestants against the eloquence of Bossuet and of the catholics, in the support of their worship of the Virgin. The style of Abelli was harsh and inelegant.

ABENDANA, Jacob, a Spanish Jew, who died, 1685, prefect of the synagogue in London. He wrote a Specilegium, or Hebrew explanation of select passages in the scriptures, much esteemed, and published at Amsterdam.

ABENEZRA, Abraham, a Spanish rabbi, surnamed the wise, great and admirable, for the extent of his learning. Though skilled in geometry, astronomy, and poetry, he preferred the explanation of the scriptures, in which his zeal was often manifested by the boldness of his conjectures. His commentaries are highly valued, and also his Jesud mora, in which he recommends the study of the Talmud. He died, 1174, aged about 75, after having acquired and deserved the reputation of one of the greatest men of his age and nation.

ABENMELEK, a learned rabbi, who wrote in Hebrew a commentary on the bible, which he called the perfection of beauty. Amsterdam, 1661, in folio, translated into Latin in 4to. and 8vo.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Ralph, an English general, celebrated for his bravery. As his ambition was to distinguish himself in the service of his country, he studied the duties of the military profession, and when he rose to the title of major-general, in 1787, the rank was due to his merits and to his experience. In the several stations to which he was appointed, he always conducted with the utmost bravery. He was ever foremost in feats of danger and of glory. So much valor did not pass unrewarded with the ministry; after supporting the honor of the British arms on the continent, and in the West Indies as commander in chief, and reducing several of the enemies colonies, he was made a knight of the bath, governor of the Isle of Wight and forts George and Augustus, and raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. After his return from the West Indies he commanded in Ireland and Scotland. In the attack made on Holland by the English, Sir Ralph bore a conspicuous part, and the landing at the Helder and the subsequent actions evinced not only the bravery of his troops, but the judicious arrangement and military skill of their heroic leader, whose abilities even the French themselves were eager to admire and commend. In the Egyptian expedition, the popularity of the veteran chief marked him as destined to gather fresh laurels for his country. After a long delay on the shores of the Mediterranean, which seemed to argue almost timidity, Sir Ralph soon convinced the enemy that every noble exertion in the field of honor and glory can be expected from a British army. He landed at Aboukir, in spite of the obstinate opposition of the French, 8th March, 1801, and advanced boldly towards Alexandria. On the 21st March a bloody battle was fought between the two armies; and the French, who had attempted to seize the English by surprise, found themselves unable to withstand the impetuosity of their opponents, and retired dismayed and conquered. This brilliant victory however was dearly bought; Sir Ralph, whilst animating his troops, received a musket ball in the hip, and died seven days after on board the fleet. His remains were conveyed to Malta, and there interred in the great church, where a noble monument with a becoming inscription records his meritorious services. Sir Ralph was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Scotland, and one of his brothers, likewise engaged in the military service of his country, fell at

the melancholy affair of Bunker's hill in the American war. Another brother has also acquired high distinction in the army.

ABERNETHY, John, a Presbyterian minister, born at Coleraine in Ireland, October 19th, 1680. He was early removed to Scotland, where he escaped the miseries which his family endured at the siege of Derry; and after he had finished his studies at the university of Glasgow, and obtained the degree of M. A. he returned to Ireland, and was soon after appointed minister of the dissenting congregation of Antrim. Abernethy becoming unpopular, abandoned by his congregation and forsaken by his friends, retired to Dublin, where he became the pastor of a small society in Wood-street, and for ten years displayed moderation in opinions and exemplary manners. He died of the gout, December, 1740, in the 60th year of his age. He left several volumes of sermons much esteemed, which were published 1748, and to which an account of his life was prefixed.

ABGILLUS, son of the king of the Frisii, was surnamed Prester John. He was in the Holy land with Charlemagne, and afterwards it is said went to Abyssinia, where he made extensive conquests. He is the reputed author of a history of his journey and of that of Charlemagne into the East.

ABLE or ABEL, Thomas, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII. His attachment to the cause of queen Catherine, whose innocence he ably supported, brought upon him the resentment of the tyrant. He was accused as concerned in the affair of the holy maid of Kent, and afterwards by the king's order he was sentenced to die on pretence of denying his supremacy. July 30th, 1540, he was first hanged and then drawn in quarters. His writings are now lost.

ABOU-HANIFAH, surnamed Al-nooman, a celebrated doctor among the mussulmans, born in the 80th year of the hegira. Though he was imprisoned at Bagdat by the violence of a caliph, and though he died in his confinement, yet his learning, his virtues, and moderation found partisans in the east, and 335 years after his decease the sultan Melikshah erected a noble mausoleum in the city where his remains were deposited; and there were not wanting enthusiasts who declared that his name was enrolled in the Old Testament, and that his birth had been foretold as well as that of the prophet. Whatever honors, however, Abou-hanifah received from this zeal of posterity and from his admirers who assumed the name of Hanifahites, they were due to his temperance, to his exemplary life and the mildness of his character.

ABOU-JOSEPH, a learned mussulman, appointed supreme judge of Bagdat by the caliphs Hadi and Aaron Raschid. He supported the tenets of Abou-hanifah, and maintained the dignity of his office by impartiality. When he was one day reproached for his ignorance of one of the causes brought before him, for the decision of which he received an ample allowance, he jocosely replied, that he received in proportion as he knew; but, says he, if I was paid for all I do not know, the riches of the caliphat itself would not be sufficient to answer my demand.

ABOULAINA, a mussulman doctor, celebrated for his wit. When Moses, son of the caliph Abdalmalek, put to death one of his friends, and afterwards spread a report that he had escaped, Aboulaina, on hearing the circumstance, said in the words of the lawgiver of the Hebrews, Moses smote him and he died. The sentence was reported to the prince, and Aboulaina was summoned to appear. Instead of dreading the threats of the oppressor of his friend, he boldly replied in the words of the following verse in Exodus, Wilt thou kill me to-day as thou killedst the other man yesterday? The ingenuity of the expression disarmed the anger of Moses, who loaded him with presents.

ABOULFEDA, Ismael, prince of Hamah in Syria, one of the most celebrated of the Arabian geographers and historians. He was born at Damascus in 1273, and soon became distinguished by his learning. In 1321 he wrote an important geographical work, which Graevius published in London, 1660. He wrote also the lives of Mahomet and Saladin; the former was printed at Oxford in 1723, and the latter at Leyden in 1732. His annals of Mahometanism, a work in high estimation, was published with a Latin version at Copenhagen, in 5 vols. 4to. in 1789—1794. He was a soldier as well as a scholar, and served in several expeditions with his father; was present at the storming of Tripoli in 1289, and in 1291 at the capture of Acca, distinguished himself as well by his skill as his bravery. He died in 1331.

ABOU-LOLA, an Arabian poet, born at Maora in 973. Though he lost his sight in the 3d year of his age by the small-pox, yet his poetry was animated, and his descriptions beautiful and interesting. He became a brhamin, and devoted himself faithfully to the abstinence and mortifications of that sect, and died 1057.

ABRABANEL, Isaac, a Jew of Lisbon, who pretended to be descended from David king of Israel. He was employed in offices of importance by Alphonso V. king of Portugal; but on the accession of John II. he shared the disgrace of the ministry, and either, from the consciousness of guilt or the apprehension of persecution, he fled to Spain, where he applied himself to literature. His fame recommended him to Ferdinand and Isabel, but when the Jews were banished from Castille, he yielded to the storm which neither his intrigues nor his influence could avert. He found an asylum at the court of Ferdinand king of Naples, but upon the defeat of the next monarch Alphonso, by the French armies under Charles VIII. he retired to Corfu, and at last to Venice, where he died in 1508, in his 71st year. He was buried with great pomp at Padua without the walls of the city. Though engaged during the best part of his life in the tumult and the intrigues of courts, Abrabanel cultivated literature in his hours of privacy and retirement. Blessed with a strong mind, he wrote with facility, but the persecutions which his nation had suffered, and which he himself had shared in all their bitterness, envenomed his pen, and scarce any thing was composed which did not breathe the most violent invectives against Christianity, and the most vehement desire of revenge. His writings are chiefly commentaries or explanations of scripture.

ABRAHAM, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, in the diocese of Toul in Lorraine, who was for seventeen years divinity professor at Pont a Mousson, where he died September 7th, 1655, in his 66th year. His writings were on theological subjects, besides some commentaries on the classics.

ABRAHAM, Usque, a Jew of Portugal, though Arnaud considers him as a Christian. He undertook with Tobias Athias to translate the Bible into Spanish in the sixteenth century; but though accuracy seems to pervade the whole, yet it is justly viewed as a compilation from preceding Chaldee paraphrases and Spanish glossaries. Another edition was published for the use of the Spanish Christians, and the difference of the two translations is particularly observable in those passages which appeal to the faith and belief of the readers.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lunden in Denmark, is celebrated as the minister, the favorite, and the friend of Waldemir. He displayed his abilities not only in the cabinet but in the field as a general, and at sea as the commander of the fleet. By the erection of Copenhagen castle he laid the foundation of that metropolis. To these great qualities he added the virtues of a most humane and benevolent heart. He died universally regretted 1202.

ABSTEMIUS, Laurentius, a native of Macerata, in the march of Ancona, who lived at the time of the revival of learning in Europe. His abilities recommended him to the duke of Urbino who patronised him. His writings were chiefly explanations of difficult passages, besides a collection of one hundred fables after the manner of Æsop, Phædrus, Avienus, &c. in which he frequently lashes the vices of his age, especially the immorality of the clergy.

ABUBEKER, father-in-law of Mahomet, was elected his successor, in opposition to Ali the son-in-law of the prophet. He supported with energy the fabric erected by the arts of the impostor, and reduced by conquest several of the Arabian tribes who wished to abandon the new doctrines to return to the religion of their fathers. Afterwards Abubeker turned his arms against foreign nations, and by the valor of his active general Khaled, at the head of thirty-six thousand men, he defeated an army of two hundred thousand men whom the Greek emperor Heraclius had sent to ravage the borders of Syria. His victories however were of short duration, a slow fever wasted his vigor, but before he died he appointed for his successor Omar, a valiant chieftain, and after a reign of two years and six months he expired in his sixty-third year. He was buried in the tomb of Mahomet.

ABUDHAHER, the father of the Carmatians in Arabia, spread his doctrines by his eloquence as well as by the sword. He not only opposed the religion of Mahomet, but plundered and insulted the temple of Mecca, and carried away the black stone which was superstitiously believed to have fallen from heaven. His violence was not checked by the Mussulmans, and he died in peaceful possession of his extensive dominions, 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, Gregory, son of a Christian physician, was born at Malatia, near the source of the Euphrates. He followed his father's profession, but afterwards applied himself to the study of the eastern languages and of divinity, and so great was his progress that he was ordained bishop of Guba in his twentieth year, from whence he was afterwards translated to Lacabena and Aleppo. Though he gave way to the superstitions of his time, he is to be remembered with gratitude for the Arabic history which he wrote, divided into dynasties. This excellent book, which is an epitome of universal history from the creation to his own time, has been published, two vols. 4to. with a Latin translation, 1663, by Dr. Pocoke, who has added a short continuation on the history of the east. Abulfaragius died in his sixtieth year, 1284, and his memory was deservedly honored with the highest encomium which his nation could bestow.

ABULFEDA, Ismael, succeeded his brother as king of Hamath in Syria, 1342. When a private man he distinguished himself by his researches in geography, and published in Arabic an account of the regions beyond the Oxus, which was first edited by Grævius with a Latin translation, London, 1650, and more recently by Hudson, Oxford 1712. Abulfeda, who had passed some part of his life in England, died in 1345 in his seventy-second year.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, was descended from the great Zingis, and as his youth was spent in the school of adversity, misfortunes and experience fitted him for the government of a state. After a reign of twenty years, during which he was respected at home and abroad, he resigned the sovereignty to his son, and retired to devote himself to literature. He wrote a genealogical history of the Tartars, which, though occasionally disfigured by conceited terms, and various interpolations from the Koran, is truly valuable, as the only Tartar history known in Europe. It has been translated into German and French. He died 1663.

ABU-MESLEM, a mussulman governor of Khorasan, who in 746 transferred the dignity of caliph from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abbassides, and by that revolution occasioned the death of above six hundred thousand men. The caliph Almansor, whom he had supported by his services, cruelly seized him and threw him into the Tigris, 754.

ACACIUS, a bishop of Amida on the Tigris, who sold the sacred vessels of his churches to ransom seven thousand Persian slaves, which generous action produced a peace between the Persian king and Theodosius the younger.

ACCIAIOLI, Donatus, a native of Florence, who distinguished himself by his learning, and by his political services to his country. Besides several treatises he wrote commentaries on the ethics of Aristotle, and translated some of the lives of Plutarch. He died, 1478, in his fiftieth year, at Milan, in his journey to France as ambassador from the Florentines to Lewis XI. to implore his assistance against the ambitious views of pope Sixtus IV. His fortune was discovered to be so small that his daughters were portioned for marriage at the public expense, as a mark of the gratitude of the country to the virtues of the father.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, a lawyer of Florence, but originally of Arezzo, secretary to the republic. Besides an account of the great men of his time, he has written an elegant account in three books of the war of the Christians against the Infidels, for the recovery of the Holy Land, from which Tasso has drawn the foundation of his Jerusalem delivered. His memory was so retentive that he repeated verbatim the Latin harangues of the Hungarian ambassador, on his introduction to the Florentine senate. He died 1466, aged fifty-one.

ACCOLTI, Francis, brother to Benedict, acquired an extensive reputation by the clearness of his judgment, the graces of his eloquence, and his knowledge of jurisprudence. He aspired to the purple, but Sixtus VI. in refusing it, flattered him with the compliment that such a promotion would deprive his pupils and the world of the advantages of his instruction. He died in 1470, leaving a large property accumulated by excessive parsimony. He wrote some ill digested law books, and incorrect translations of St. Chrysostom. As he was a native of Arezzo he is sometimes called Aretin.

ACCOLTI, Peter, a son of Benedict, patronised by the popes, and raised to the dignity of cardinal. He defended in his treatises the right of the pope over the crown of Naples, and died at Florence, 1549, in his fifty-second year. His brother Benedict, duke of Nepi, distinguished himself as a poet; and his Virginia, a comedy, and some small poems are mentioned as deserving celebrity.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. on pretence that he was not lawfully elected. The frequent audiences that he demanded of the pope

rendered him suspected; he was seized, and with his companions suffered capital punishment, 1564.

ACESIUS, bishop of Constantinople, rigidly maintained at the council of Nice, that those who had committed any sin after being baptised, ought not to be again admitted into the church, though they might repent. Constantine felt the severity of the remark, and told the austere prelate, Acesius, make a ladder for yourself and go to heaven alone.

ACHARD, Frederic Charles, born at Berlin, April 28, 1754, an eminent naturalist and chymist, principally known by his invention, in 1800, of a process for manufacturing sugar from beets, which since that time has been brought to greater perfection. He died at Kunern, April 20, 1821.

ACHARDS, Eleazar Francis des, a native of Avignon, distinguished as much by his learning as by his piety and great humanity to the poor during a plague. He was nominated bishop of Halicarnassus by Clement XII. and soon after sent to China as apostolic vicar to settle the disputes of the missionaries. After four years of labor and danger, he died at Cochin in 1741, aged sixty-two. A tedious account of his mission has been published in three vols. 12mo. by Fabre his secretary.

ACHALEN, a British sovereign in the sixth century. When driven from his dominions he took refuge in Wales. He is mentioned with some commendation by Owen in his Cambrian biography, for having with his brother Arthanad performed a difficult journey on horseback up the Maelwg hills in Cardiganshire to avenge their father's death.

ACHENWALL, Godfrey, a professor at Göttengen. He was born at Elbing, in Prussia, Oct. 20, 1719, and died May, 1792. He published several books on the history of the European states, the law of nations, and political economy. His chief merit consists in the settled character he has given to, and the new light which he has thrown on the science, which explains systematically the nature and amount of the active powers of a state, and hence deduces the sources of its physical and moral prosperity. He gave it the same of statistics.

ACHILLINI, Claude, grand nephew of Alexander, was distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. As a professor of law he acquired reputation and honor at Parma, Ferrara, and Bologna, and gained the applauses of the sovereign pontif. In poetry he shone among the learned of his age, and his well known sonnet on the conquests of Lewis XIII. in Piedmont, procured from Richelieu the liberal present of a chain of gold worth one thousand crowns. He died at Bologna, 1640, in his sixty-sixth year.

ACHMET, I. emperor of Turkey, son and successor of Mahomet III. made war against the Hungarians, and afterwards was engaged in quelling the commotions of insurgents and of rivals. He died, 1617, in his thirtieth year, and 14th of his reign.

ACHMET II. succeeded his brother Solyman III. 1691, on the throne of Constantinople. He was unfortunate in his wars against the Venetians and the Austrians, but his private character was amiable. He died in 1695.

ACHMET III. son of Mahomet IV. was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother Mustapha II. After he had artfully destroyed those dangerous subjects, he endeavored to increase the revenues of his empire by new taxes and by an alteration of the value of the current coin. He granted a friendly asylum to Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and the kindness and the hospitality which marked the whole of his intercourse with that unfortunate monarch are entitled to the highest encomiums. Achmet made war against the Russians and Persians, and conquered Morea from Venice, but his armies were less successful against Hungary; and he was defeated by prince Eugene at the battle of Peterwaradin. He was preparing another expedition against Persia, when an insurrection hurled him from his throne, and exalted his nephew Mahomet V. from a prison to assume the sovereign power. He died of an apoplexy, 23d June, 1736, in his seventy-fourth year.

ACONTIUS, a native of Trent, eminent as a philosopher, divine, and civilian. He became a convert to the protestant religion, and found an asylum in the court of England, which he repaid by fulsome adulation to queen Elizabeth. His books met with great popularity, especially his works of the Stratagems of Satan, in which he wished to reduce to a small compass the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, and introduced an universal toleration in religious tenets. He possessed extensive abilities and deep penetration, but as he carried his ideas on religion too near skepticism, he drew upon himself the odium of the clergy. The time of his death is unknown. He was still living in 1566. He wrote other works besides, but his best performance is a treatise on the method of studying, printed at Utrecht, 1658.

ACOSTA, Joseph, a provincial of the Jesuits in Peru, was born at Medina del Campo, and died at Salamanca, 1600, in his sixtieth year. Among his writings, his history natural and moral of the West Indies in Spanish and translated into French, is particularly celebrated. As a missionary he labored assiduously and successfully in the conversion of the Americans. Dr. Robertson, and other elaborate writers on America, frequently refer to this author, who died rector of the university of Salamanca in the year 1660.

ACOSTA, Uriel, a native of Oporto, educated in the Romish religion, which his family though of Jewish extraction had embraced by compulsion. He was a man of learning; but his life was rendered a burden, by the endless persecutions which the fickleness of his religious opinions brought upon him. He apostatised to Judaism, and at last became a deist. The disgraceful and cruel treatment which he received from his persecutors roused his passions to the highest pitch. In attemping to shoot one of his principal enemies, as he passed through the street, he missed in his aim, and then immediately shot himself in the head with another pistol, 1640, or according to others 1647.

ACROPOLITA, George, one of the Byzantine historians in the thirteenth century, celebrated for his knowledge of poetry, mathematics, and rhetoric. He was employed as ambassador and as governor at the court of Constantinople, and was the means of a reconciliation and reunion of religion between the two churches of the east and west, to which he gave his solemn sanction in the name of the emperor, at the second council of Lyons, 1274. His history was discovered in the east by Douza, and published, 1614. It is a faithful narrative of the public transactions from 1205 to 1265. Acropolita is generally called Logothete, the name of the place or chancellorship which he held. He died about the year 1283, aged 62. His son Constantine distinguished himself also by the public offices he filled at the court of the Palæologi.

ACTUARIUS, a Jew physician, who practised at Constantinople in the thirteenth century. His treatises in Greek are chiefly drawn from Galen Paulus, and preceding medical writers. It is said that in honor of him the name of Actuarius is still given to the physicians of the court.

ACUNA, Christopher, a Jesuit of Burgos, employed as a missionary in America. He published an interesting account of the Amazon river, on his return to Madrid, 1641, and the work has been translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo., 1682.

ADAIR, James, an English lawyer of eminence, son of an army agent. He was in parliament for Cockermouth, in 1780, and afterwards for Higham Ferrers. He succeeded serjeant Glynne as recorder of London, and afterwards resigned that situation, in which he had displayed integrity as well as ability; but his expectations of superior preferment were disappointed. He was one of the lawyers employed in the prosecution of the persons accused of high treason, in 1794, and conducted himself with great candor and liberality. He died 1798. Two extracts were published by him, called thoughts on the dismission of officers for their conduct in parliament, and observations on the power of alienations of the crown, before the first of queen Anne.

ADAIR, James, a trader and resident among the North American Indians, for more than forty years. He published a work entitled the History of the American Indians, particularly those nations adjoining the Mississippi, East, and West Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia; London, 4to., 1775; in which he points out various customs of the Indians, having a striking resemblance to those of the Jews; and, thence infers that the former descended from the latter. At the time, this was esteemed a most visionary idea, but has since obtained some respectable advocates.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, son of count Bernard, and grandson of Charles Martel, was related to Charlemagne. On the divorce of Ermengarda, by the emperor, Adalard left the court in disgust, and assumed the religious habit at Corbie. He was however still patronised by the great, and made prime minister of Pepin king of Italy; but he preferred solitude to the turbulence of an elevated station, and founded the abbey of New Corbie, or Corwey, in Saxony. He died, 2d Jan., 826, in his seventy-second year greatly lamented, as his virtues had procured him the respect of the world, and his learning the title of the Augustine of his age. Only fragments of his writings remain.

ADALBERON, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France, was known for his great services as an ecclesiastic and as the minister of Lothaire. He died 988.

ADALBERON, Ascelin, bishop of Leon, meanly betrayed into the hand of Hugh Capet, Arnoul archbishop of Rheims, and Charles of Lorraine, the king's rival, who had taken refuge under his episcopal protection. He died 1030. He published a satirical poem, in four hundred and thirty verses, containing some curious historical facts.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, preached the gospel among the Bohemians, and afterwards among the Poles, by whom he was murdered, 29th April, 997.——Another of the same name, bishop of Magdeburg, converted the Sclavonians, and penetrated far into Pomerania, as a Christian missionary. He died at Presburg, 20th June, 981.——Another archbishop of Bremen, who became very powerful in Denmark, and even obliged the king to divorce his wife Gutha, because she was somewhat allied to him. Though intriguing and violent, he possessed some good qualities, and in 1072, he formed some wise regulations for the conduct of the clergy and for the government of the kingdom in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

ADAM, Alexander, a schoolmaster and compiler, was born at Rufford, in the shire of Moray, in 1741, and died in 1809. He obtained the degree of LL. D., and was for many years head master of the High School at Edinburgh. He compiled Roman Antiquities, a Latin Lexicon, and other school books.

ADAM, Melchior, a protestant of Grotkaw, in Silesia, remarkable for his learning and his perseverance. After being appointed rector of a college at Heidelberg, he published in four volumes, the lives of illustrious men, who had flourished in Germany and Flanders, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Though the lives are not numerous, yet the execution was laborious. He is however accused of partiality by the Lutherans, who consider him as too insignificant to pass judgment on the merits and demerits of the literati of Germany. He died in 1622.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, and educated in his native town, and at Wakefield school. He was of Christ college, Cambridge, but removed to Har-hall, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree. He afterwards obtained the living of Wintringham, Lincolnshire, where he resided for fifty-eight years, an active, pious, and benevolent parish priest, and where he died, 1784, aged eighty-three. He published lectures on the church catechism, sermons, a paraphrase of the eleven first chapters of the Romans, and after his death appeared a collection of thoughts, to which his life is prefixed.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, born at Kirkaldy, in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. He was possessed of a strong genius, and he improved himself by study and application, and acquired in Italy a taste for whatever is great, bold and magnificent. He was patronized by George III., but resigned his employment of royal architect in 1768, on being elected member for Kinross. The breaking of a blood vessel put a period to his labors, March 3d, 1792, and he was buried, in Westminster abbey. His talents had been happily called into action by the public voice, and not less than eight great public works, and twenty-five private buildings were designed the year preceding his death, to remain as monuments of his superior powers.

ADAM, Scotus, a monkish writer, born in Scotland and educated at the monastery of Lindisferna, now Holy Island, south of Berwick, at that time famous for the learning of its professors. He went to Paris and taught divinity at the Sorbonne, but afterwards became a resident monk at Melross and Durham, where he wrote, besides an account of David I. of Scotland, the lives of Columbus and of some of the saints of the sixth century. He died 1180. His works were published at Antwerp, fol. 1659.

ADAMS, Andrew, LL. D., chief justice of Connecticut, was born at Stratford, January, 1736, and graduated at Yale College, in 1760. In 1764 he entered upon the practice of the law at Litchfield; in 1789 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court; and, in 1793 chief justice of the same. He died Nov. 26, 1799, aged sixty-three years.

ADAMS, Amos, a clergyman, favorably known in Massachusetts, at the time of his active labors. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1752; settled at Roxbury in 1753; and died Oct. 5, 1775, in the forty-eighth year of his age. No less than twelve of his occasional sermons were published, two of which were republished in London. He also delivered the Dudlean lecture of Harvard University in 1770, entitled Diocesan Episcopacy, the manuscript copy of which is preserved in the College library.

ADAMS, Eliphalet, a graduate of Harvard

University and a minister at New London, Connecticut. He graduated in 1694; was ordained, Feb. 9, 1709; and died in April, 1753, in the 77th year of his age. He had a good reputation as a scholar, and published nine occasional sermons.

ADAMS, John, for sometime a minister at Newport, Rhode Island. He graduated at Harvard University in 1721, and was distinguished, at that period as a poet, and for his knowledge of ancient and foreign languages. He died in 1740, at the age of thirty-six years, deeply lamented by his acquaintance. A small volume of his poems was published in 1745.

ADAMS, John, the second president of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass. Oct. 30. 1735. He graduated at Harvard University in 1755; and, while a member of that institution was distinguished by diligence in his studies, and by the most unequivocal evidence of genius. The three years next succeeding his graduation, he spent studying law, at Worcester; and, at the same time, as a means of subsistence, instructed a class of scholars in Latin and Greek. In Oct. 1758, Mr. Adams presented himself a stranger, poor, and without the influence of friends, to the superior court then sitting at Boston, for admission to practice as an attorney. He now commenced in the labors of his profession, at Quincy, then in the county of Suffolk, and soon obtained a competent portion of lucrative business. In 1764, Mr. Adams was married to Abigail Smith; and in the year following he removed to Boston, where he acquired an extensive legal practice. Although he was offered patronage from the officers of the British government, he was induced to decline all such aids to personal distinction and affluence, choosing rather to espouse the cause of his native country, hazardous as this course evidently was. His patriotism was duly appreciated by his fellow citizens, and he received numerous marks of public confidence and respect. He took a prominent part in every leading measure, and served on several committees which reported some of the most important state papers of the time. He was elected a member of the Congress, and was among the foremost in recommending the adoption of an independent government. It has been affirmed by Mr. Jefferson, himself, "that the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the house, was John Adams." In 1777, he was chosen commissioner to the court of Versailles, in the place of Mr. Dean, who was recalled. It is said, that at this time, he had been a member of ninety committees, and chairman of twenty-five. On his return from France, about a year afterwards, he was elected a member of the convention to prepare a form of government for the State of Massachusetts, and placed on the sub-committee chosen to draught the project of a constitution. The clause in regard to the patronage of literature was written by him. Sept. 29, 1779, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace, and had authority to form a commercial treaty with Great Britain. In June, 1780, he was appointed in the place of Mr. Laurens ambassador to Holland, and in 1782 he went to Paris to engage in the negotiation for peace, having previously obtained assurance that Great Britain would recognise the independence of the United States. After serving on two or three commissions to form treaties of amity and commerce with foreign powers, in 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed first minister to London; and, in 1788, having been absent nine years, he returned to America, landing at Boston the 17th of June. In March, 1789, the new constitution of the United States went into operation, and Mr. Adams became the first Vice-President, which office he held during the whole of Washington's administration. On the resignation of Washington, John Adams became, March 4, 1797, President of the United States. He occupied this station four years, and then was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, who was elected by a majority of one vote only. This was the termination of his public functions; and he spent the remainder of his days upon his farm in Quincy, occupying himself with agriculture, and obtaining amusement from the literature and politics of the day. He died on the fourth of July 1826, with the same words on his lips, which fifty years before, on that day, he had uttered on the floor of Congress—"Independence for ever."—His principal publications are, Letters on the American Revolution — Defence of the American Constitutions — an Essay on Canon and Feudal Law — a Series of Letters under the signature of Novanglus — and Discourses on Davila.

ADAMS, Samuel, one of the most distinguished men connected with the American revolution. He was born at Boston, Mass., in 1722, and graduated at Harvard University in 1740. He was one of the first who organized measures of resistance to the mother country; and for the prominent part which he took in these measures, he was proscribed by the British government. In 1776 he signed the declaration of Independence with Franklin, Jefferson, Hancock, and the other illustrious men whose names adorn that instrument. He was a member of the convention of Massachusetts which accepted the constitution of the United States; and, on the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Senate. From 1789 to 1794, he held the office of lieutenant-governor, and that of chief magistrate during the three succeeding years. He died Oct. 3, 1803, aged eighty-two.

ADAMS, Sir Thomas, a native of Wem, in Shropshire, who, after receiving his education in Cambridge, became a draper in London, and rose to the high honor of lord mayor of London, 1645. He was well acquainted with the privileges of the city, which he maintained with the spirit of independence. His partiality, however, to the royal cause, rendered him suspicious, and the republicans searched his house for the unfortunate Charles. His affection was afterwards transferred to the son, to whom during his exile he sent as a present ten thousand pounds. He accompanied Monk to Breda, to congratulate the monarch on his restoration, and for his loyalty he received the honor of knighthood and a baronetcy. His liberality in public and private life was unbounded; he erected and nobly endowed a school at his native place, founded the Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and at his sole expense printed the gospel in Persian, which he distributed in the east. He died, in his eighty-first year, 24th Feb. 1667, of the stone, and after death his body was opened and a calculus of the extraordinary weight of twenty-five ounces extracted, which is still preserved in the laboratory of Cambridge. His honors were enjoyed by his descendants till the late Sir Thomas, who died captain in the navy.

ADAMS, William, D. D., fellow and afterwards master of Pembroke College, Oxford, was the friend of Dr. Johnson, and distinguished no less for the urbanity of his manners than the extent of his learning. He wrote some tracts and sermons, and acquired celebrity by the manner in which he attacked the tenets of Hume. It was during this controversy that the historian observed, that he was the only opponent who maintained the dispute with

the spirit and the manners of a gentleman. He died 1789, beloved and respected by the society over which he presided for fourteen years.

ADAMS, Hannah, a native of Massachusetts, whose literary labors have made her known in Europe as well as in her own country. She was a woman of great excellence and purity of character; and was possessed of rare modesty and simplicity of manners. She derived only a small pecuniary advantage from her publications; but, such was the estimation in which she was held, that without care she received ample means of subsistence. Among her works are the View of Religions, History of the Jews, and a History of New England. She died at Brookline, Dec. 15, 1831, aged seventy-six years.

ADAMSON, Patrick, a native of Perth, who, after studying at St. Andrews, travelled into France, as tutor, and with difficulty escaped the persecuting spirit which at the massacre of Paris, doomed to torture and to death the unfortunate Protestants of every age and of every station. He escaped the general slaughter by lying concealed in a public inn for seven months, the master of which was thrown from the roof of his own house, at the age of seventy, for harboring a heretic. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed minister of Paisley, and afterwards, by the favor and interest of lord Moreton, he was raised to the archbishopric of St. Andrews. In this elevated situation he was surrounded with dangers and difficulties; and the virulence of the presbyterians was successfully directed against him, as the firmest pillar of episcopacy. James VI., however, patronised him, and sent him as his ambassador to England, where his eloquence and his address gained him admirers, and raised such a tide of popularity in favor of the young king his master, that the jealousy of Elizabeth forbade him again to ascend the pulpit while at her court. In 1584 he was recalled home, and so violent was the irritation of the presbyterians against him, that, at a provincial synod, he was accused and excommunicated; and neither appeals to the king and to the states, nor the protestations of innocence, would have saved him from this disgraceful sentence, if he had not yielded to the storm, and implored for pardon by the most abject submission. His life continued a scene of persecution; even the monarch grew deaf to his petitions, and alienated the revenues of his See in favor of the duke of Lenox, so that Adamson had to add to the indignities offered to his office, the more poignant sufferings of indigence and wretchedness, in the midst of a forlorn, a deserted, and starving family. He died 1591, in his forty-eighth year. A quarto volume of his works was published, containing translations of some of the books of the Bible in Latin verse, frequently composed to alleviate his grief, and disarm the terrors of persecution.

ADDISON, Lancelot, D. D., son of a clergyman of the same name, born at Maulds Meaburne, in Westmoreland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where his satirical reflections on the pride, ignorance, and hypocrisy of his superiors, in an oration, 1658, caused such irritation that he obtained forgiveness only by a public recantation on his knees. He was afterwards engaged as chaplain at Dunkirk, and at Tangier, and in consideration of his services, and of what he had suffered for his loyalty, he was deservedly preferred to the living of Milston and a Sarum prebend, and in 1683 to the deanery of Lichfield, and the archdeaconry of Coventry. He died April 20th, 1703, aged seventy-one, and was buried at Lichfield. He wrote several valuable treatises, among which were his historical observations, while resident in Africa, an accoun of the present state of the Jews, &c.

ADDISON, Joseph, son of Dr. Lancelot Addi son, was born May 1st, 1672, at Milston, near Ambrosbury, Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector. The Charter House, at which he became acquainted with Steele, and the colleges of Queen's and Magdalen at Oxford, have the honor of his education. His academical hours were not here devoted to bacchanalian orgies, or disgraceful intrigues; but the powers of the mind were cultivated and improved, and the frequent composition of Latin verses produced such correctness of style and elegance of diction that the Musæ Anglicanæ alone would give celebrity to the name of Addison. He next, in his 22d year, displayed his powers in English poetry, by some verses addressed to Dryden, and by a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic on the Bees; and as the number of his friends increased with his popularity, the student was gradually converted into the courtier, and introduced by Congreve to Montague chancellor of the exchequer, a man who in discerning merit did not wish it to be forgotten that flattery is a tribute paid to power. By the advice of Montague, Addison laid aside his intention of taking orders; and, studying the temper of the times, he published a poem addressed to king William, and two years after celebrated the peace of Ryswick in Latin verses, which paved the way to a pension of three hundred pounds a year, and claimed the still more honorable merit of being, in the opinion of Smith, the best Latin poem since the Æneid. Raised now to easy circumstances, he travelled to Italy, and with the eyes and the genius of a classical poet, surveyed the monuments and the heroic deeds of ancient Rome, which he described in his famous epistle to lord Halifax, the most elegant if not the most sublime of his productions. He wrote here, also, his dialogues on medals, and according to Tickell, some acts of his Cato; and after a residence of two years returned to England, 1702, with a meanness of appearance, which proclaimed aloud that he labored under pecuniary distresses. He now published his travels, with a dedication to lord Somers, and so great was its popularity that the book rose to five times its original price before it could be reprinted. When the victory of Blenheim was obtained, Godolphin looked out for a poet equal to celebrate the glory of his country, and Addison was recommended by Halifax; and soon after, when he had read to his patron what he had written, as far as the simile of the angel, he was appointed commissioner of appeals. On the following year he accompanied Halifax to Hanover, and was the next year made under-secretary of state. When the duke of Wharton went as viceroy to Ireland, Addison accepted the place of his secretary, and with a salary of three hundred pounds a year as keeper of the records of Birmingham, he made a rule, as Swift observes, of never returning to his friends, out of politeness, the fees due to his office. During his residence in Ireland the first paper of the Tatler was published by Steele, April 22d, 1709, unknown to him, though he soon discovered by the insertion of a remark on Virgil, which had originated in himself, who the author was. The Tatler was succeeded in about two months by the Spectator, a series of essays of the same nature, but written with less levity, and upon a more regular plan and published daily. In 1713, the Cato was produced on the stage, and was the grand climacteric of Addison's reputation. The last act was composed with haste, and a house was assembled by the intrigues of Steele to judge of

the merits of his friend's performance. When the play was printed, the queen expressed a wish it might be dedicated to her, but as Addison had promised it elsewhere, as a man of honor he could not retract, and Cato appeared without a patron; but such was its popularity, that it was translated into several languages, and introduced upon some of the other theatres of Europe. During the representation of Cato, Steele published another daily paper called the Guardian, to which Addison contributed much of his assistance. In this publication his papers were distinguished by a hand; in the Spectator they are marked by one of the letters which compose the name of the muse Clio. Success in literature did not render Addison indolent or conceited, and Steele has attributed to him the comedy of the Drummer, which he said he carried for him to the play house, and of which afterwards he sold the copy for fifty guineas. These circumstances are denied by Tickell; but as no writer has claimed the Drummer, it is deservedly considered as the production of the author of Cato. Political discussions occasionally engaged the attention of Addison, and on temporary topics he wrote the present state of the war—the whig examiner—the trial of count Tariff; pamphlets which disappeared with the subjects which gave them birth. Some time after, an attempt was made to revive the Spectator, and eighty numbers were published, of which a fourth part was by Addison; and these papers, perhaps more valuable than the others, for the religious and moral topics which they discuss, were collected to form an octavo volume. On the death of queen Anne, Addison, who had been appointed secretary to the regency, was officially required to announce to the elector of Hanover his accession to the English throne. He was, however, so overpowered by the greatness of the event, that the Lords grew tired while waiting for the niceties of his expressions, and Southwell, one of the clerks of the office, was directed to close the despatches, which he immediately completed in the common style of business, not a little elated that he could do what seemed so difficult for the gigantic powers of Addison. Never losing sight however of his public character, he published the Freeholder twice a week, from December 23d, 1715, to the middle of the following year, in support of the government, full of the most convincing arguments, and with humor forcible, singular, and matchless. In August, 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick. In 1717 he was raised to his highest dignity, being made secretary of state, a place to which he was unequal, as he possessed not either boldness or eloquence to defend the measures of government in the house of Commons, but rather wasted away his time in his office in quest of fine expressions. He therefore soon solicited and obtained his dismission with a pension of fifteen hundred pounds a year. In his retirement he now laid plans for literary labors: he wrote a defence of the Christian religion, part of which was published after his death, and he proposed a tragedy on the death of Socrates, besides an English Dictionary, and a version of the Psalms. He expired June 17, 1729, leaving only one daughter, who died unmarried, 1797. Of Addison's character as a poet and a moral writer little more can be added; he was not only the ornament of his age and country, but he reflects dignity on the nature of man. He has divested vice of its meretricious ornaments, and painted religion and virtue in the modest and graceful attire which charm and elevate the heart. In Dr. Johnson's and Dr. Anderson's lives, from which the above is extracted, a fuller account may be found.

ADELARD, an English monk, who, in the 12th century, visited Egypt and Arabia, and translated into Latin, Euclid's Elements, before the Greek manuscripts of the work were known in Europe Several other translations by him from mathematical as well as medical writers, are still preserved in Corpus Christi and Trinity College libraries at Oxford.

ADELER, Curtius, called also Servisen, a native of Norway, who served in the Dutch navy, and then went to Venice, where he was raised to the rank of admiral, and made knight of St. Mark, with a pension for his meritorious services against the Turks. He married a woman of rank at Amsterdam, and spent the latter part of his life at Copenhagen, where he died, 1675, aged fifty-three, universally respected.

ADELUNG, John Christopher, an eminent German lexicographer and literary character, was born in 1734, at Spantekow, in Pomerania, became professor at the Erfurt gymnasium, removed thence to Leipsic, and was subsequently appointed librarian to the elector, at Dresden, where he died in 1806. He was never married; it was said of him that his writing desk was his wife, and the seventy volumes which he wrote were his children. Adelung was an agreeable companion, and loved good cheer; he was so fond of procuring a variety of foreign wines, that his cellar, which he used to call his Bibliotheca selectissima, contained forty kinds. He is best known abroad by his Grammatical and Critical Dictionary of the German Language, in five volumes, quarto. But, as an original writer, he is of no mean class.

ADELUNG, Frederic von, nephew of the preceding, a distinguished historian and linguist, born at Stettin, 1768. Since the year 1825 he has been president of the Asiatic Academy at St. Petersburg. Having made himself eminently qualified for the station, in 1803, he was appointed tutor of the grand princes Nicholas and Michael, and was honored with a title of nobility. Thus favored with patronage the most ample, he has been enabled to devote his inquisitive, ardent, and powerful mind, to researches the results of which will be highly beneficial to the cause of letters.

ADER, William, a learned physician of Toulouse, in the seventeenth century, who wrote a book to prove that the diseases and infirmities which our Saviour cured could not have been removed by human art. Vigneul Marville says, this book was written to disprove what the author had before asserted, when he maintained a contrary opinion.

ADHAB-EDDOULAT, an emperor of Persia, after his uncle Amad-Eddoulat. He was not only warlike but humane, and a great patron of letters and of arts. He embellished Bagdad and other places which he had conquered, by magnificent public edifices, and died 982, aged forty-seven.

ADHELM, or ADELM, was born in Wiltshire, in the seventh century. He was made bishop of Shireburn; and extraordinary tales are related of his miraculous powers, and his voluntary chastity He was, for the times, an eminent scholar, being acquainted with Grecian and Roman literature, a good writer, a poet of some merit, and an excellent musician. His works, which were numerous, are mostly lost. He died in 709.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, a learned Swede, who was in the suit of Charles XII. of whose battles he has given a faithful and minute account. He was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Pultowa, 1709, and on that fatal day his history concludes. The work was translated into French by his son, four volumes 12mo. 1740.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC II. king of Sweden, showed himself the patron of learning and science, the dispenser of justice, and the friend of merit. He founded the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, at Torneo, and died 12th of Feb. 1771, in his 61st year, and in the 20th of his reign.

ADOLPHUS, duke of Sleswick, refused the crown of Denmark after the death of Christopher III., and placed it on the head of his nephew Christiern I. He died in 1459, after a life of benevolence and wisdom.

ADORNE, Antony, a Genoese, of a plebeian family, raised to the dignity of doge in 1383. His reign was in the midst of tumults and insurrections, which the Genoese attempted to appease by resigning their independence into the hands of Charles VI., of France, in 1396. Adorne was appointed governor, but Genoa regained her liberty afterwards.

ADORNE, Prosper, a Genoese, made doge after the expulsion of the French in 1460. He afterwards betrayed his power into the hands of the duke of Milan, to avenge himself against his rivals in the state; but the love of independence prevailed, the Milanese were banished, and Prosper declared the defender of Genoese liberty. His enemies at last prevailed, and at the end of a life chequered by popularity and by misfortunes he fled to Naples, where he died, 1486.

ADORNE, Jerome, a Genoese of the same family, who opposed the party of the Fregoses, who aspired to the supreme power. His abilities were of great service to his country, and Genoa, placed by his means in 1522, under the protection and in the alliance of Charles V., enjoyed peace and prosperity. He was much respected as a negotiator, as an admiral, as a politician, and as a public magistrate.

ADRETS, Francis Beaumont des, a descendant of an ancient family in Dauphiné, possessed a bold enterprising spirit. He embraced the cause of the Huguenots in resentment to the duke of Guise, and glutted his vengeance by inflicting the most barbarous punishments and tortures on those who fell into his hands. It is said that he often compelled his prisoners to leap from the battlements on the pikes of his soldiers. One of these wretched victims, being severely reproved for having twice shrunk from the fatal leap, answered, As bold as you are, I defy your leaping in the third attempt. The reply saved the devoted man. Even his friends feared him, and Coligny palliated his licentiousness by comparing him to a lion whose fury was accidentally converted to the good of his party. He died despised and neglected, in 1587, leaving two sons and a daughter in whom the family became extinct. One of the sons was engaged in the murders of St. Bartholomew, and he showed himself as cruel and vindictive as his father. The life of Adrets was published by Guy Allard, Grenoble, 1675, in 12mo.

ADRIAN I., a Roman patrician raised to the pontificate in 772. He highly embellished St. Peter's church, and showed himself very benevolent and humane, during a famine occasioned by the inundations of the Tiber. He died 26th December, 795.

ADRIAN II. was raised to the popedom 867. He was in this character artful and intriguing, and was deeply engaged in making the patriarch of Constantinople bow before the chair of St. Peter, and in subjecting under the papal power the kings and princes of western Europe, by the threats of excommunication. He died 872.

ADRIAN III. was elected Pope 884, and enjoyed his dignity only one year. He died as he was going to the diet to be held at Worms.

ADRIAN IV., a native of Langley in Hertfordshire, the only Englishman raised to the papal chair His name was Nicholas Brekespere. In his youth he was employed in mean offices in the abbey of St. Alban's, and after his being refused admission in a superior order, he travelled, though in obscure circumstances, into France, where his orderly behavior and his engaging appearance recommended him to the monks of Paris, and procured him an acquaintance with the most essential branches of literature. He afterwards retired to the abbey of St. Rufus in Provence, where he was made superior, but the turbulence of the monks carried accusations to Rome against him, and the pope, Eugenius III., who admired the eloquence of Adrian, removed him from his persecutors, and created him cardinal and bishop of Alba, 1146. Under this patronage he was sent as legate to Norway and Denmark, and his popular preaching and his influence were successful in spreading the light of the gospel in these uncivilized countries. On the death of Anastasius he was elected to the papal chair, November, 1154, and he received on his elevation by the embassy of three bishops and an abbot, the congratulations of Henry II. of England, who thus paid homage to a man who a few years before had left his kingdom as a mendicant. Henry was the favorite of the pope, and he received the papal permission and apostolic blessing, when he undertook the conquest of Ireland. In his government of Rome, Adrian was jealous of his power, he repressed the insurrections of the councils who aspired to the independence of ancient times, and by the terrors of excommunication he rendered the king of Sicily submissive to his temporal authority. The emperor of Germany likewise acknowledged his power, and after holding the stirrup whilst his spiritual master mounted on horseback, he owned his dependence on the see of Rome, and humbly received consecration in the church of St. Peter. Yet in the midst of prosperity, Adrian felt the oppressive weight of greatness, and in a familiar conversation with his friend and countryman, John of Salisbury, he bitterly complained that an elevated situation is not always the parent of happiness. He died September 1st, 1159, in the fourth year and tenth month of his pontificate, and was buried in St. Peter's church. He showed himself an able and prudent pontiff, and his short reign added much to the security and to the happiness of the Roman state.

ADRIAN V., a native of Genoa, raised to the pontificate in 1276. He died thirty-eight days after. He had been employed in 1254 and in 1265, as papal legate in England, to settle the disputes between the king and his rebellious barons.

ADRIAN VI., a native of Utrecht, of obscure birth. His abilities gradually raised him to consequence; he was preceptor to the emperor Charles V., and procured in the Spanish dominions the highest honors in church and state which could gratify his ambition. He was elected pope in 1522, and died after a short and turbulent reign of one year, in which like his predecessor Adrian IV., he lamented the misery of greatness.

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, born at Cornetto in Tuscany of obscure parentage, was employed by the popes as legate in Scotland and England. His great abilities recommended him to the friendship of Morton the primate, and to the patronage of Henry VII., by whom he was raised to the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards of Bath and Wells. He chiefly resided at Rome, while the care of h

diocese was intrusted to Wolsey, and in this place of intrigue and treachery he forgot the dignity of his character, by conspiring against pope Leo X., from the ambitious expectation of being raised to the pontificate, according to a prophecy which declared the name of the successor to be Adrian. He was fined twelve thousand five hundred ducats, and forbidden to leave Rome; but afterwards, upon the discovery of the plot, Adrian fled from the city, and in consequence was solemnly stripped of all his ecclesiastical honors, 1518. The place of his retreat, and the time of his death, are unknown, though some imagine that he concealed his disgrace among the Mahometans of Asia. Polydore Virgil, who shared his friendship and his liberality, has bestowed the highest encomium upon his character, as a man of taste and judgment, and as the first since the age of Cicero, who had revived the classical style of chaste latinity and pure diction. According to Polydore, he died at Riba in the bishopric of Trent.

ADRIANI, John Baptist, a noble of Florence, who was secretary to the republic, and distinguished himself as a statesman and a man of letters. He died 1579, in his 68th year. He wrote a history of his own times, which is a continuation of Guicciardini's, valuable for its candor and authenticity, and highly commended by the indefatigable Thuanus. He composed, besides, six funeral orations upon the first characters of the times, and was the author of a letter on ancient painters and sculptors prefixed to Vasari.

ADRICHOMIUS, Christian, a native of Delft, who died at Cologne in 1585, in his 52d year. He was for some time director of the nuns of Barbara; and afterwards, when civil commotions drove him from his country, he presided in the same capacity over the canonesses of Nazareth. He published a description of Judæa, called Theatrum terræ sanctæ, with a chronicle of the old and new testament, fol. 1593, in which he depends too much on the authority of Annius of Viterbo.

ÆGIDIUS, Peter Albiensis, a writer sent by Francis I., to examine and to give an account of the most celebrated places of Asia, Greece, and Africa. He was seized by pirates, but made his escape, and died of a surfeit, in his 65th year, 1555. He published an account of his travels besides other works.

ÆGINETA, Paulus, a physician of Ægina in the seventh century, who first was acquainted with the cathartic powers of rhubarb. His works appeared at Paris in fol. 1532.

ÆGINHARD, a German, educated by Charlemagne, of whom he became the faithful secretary. He retired from the active scenes of life after the loss of Imma his beloved wife, whom some have falsely called daughter of the emperor, asserting that she conveyed her husband on her shoulders from her house through the snow, that his escape might not be traced by the jealousy of her father. Æginhard is the author of a valuable life of Charlemagne, besides annals from 741 to 839, and letters. He died 840. His works were first edited at Paris, 2 vols. fol. 1576.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a native of Verona, invited into France by Lewis XII. by the advice of Poncher, bishop of Paris, and engaged to write a Latin history of the French monarchy. The work, which employed eighteen, or according to others, thirty years of his life, was left unfinished at his death, is divided into ten books, from the reign of Pharamond to the fifth year of Charles VIII. in 1488. The whole is written with judgment and precision, and though the author was delicate even to a fault in the choice and collocation of his words, yet his style is elegant and correct, if we except a studied affectation of antiquity in the names of men and of places. This history was continued by Arnoldus Ferronius, who completed it by the addition of nine books, to the death of Francis I. Æmilius died in 1529, and left behind him the amiable character of a man of learning, virtue, and integrity. He was buried in the cathedral at Paris.

ÆNEAS, Sylvius, a native of Corsigny in Sienna, of the family of the Piccolimini. After struggling with poverty in his younger years, he rose to consequence by his abilities, and was employed as secretary to cardinal Capranica, at the council of Basil, in 1431. He came to Scotland to mediate a peace between that country and the English crown, and at his return was promoted to the dignity of secretary to the council of Basil, an assembly which he defended against the usurpation of Rome. by his eloquence as well as by his writings. He was afterwards engaged in several embassies to Trent, Frankfort, &c., and in one of these, at Strasburg, he had an intrigue with a lady, by whom he had a son; a circumstance which he endeavors to palliate and ridicule in a letter to his father, with more affectation than vivacity. About 1439, he was sent as ambassador to the imperial court, and so high was his reputation, that the emperor Frederic not only received him with kindness, but crowned him with the poetical laurel, promoted him to the highest dignities, and honored him with his friendship and confidence. During the schism which distracted Rome, he wished to stand neuter; but he at last followed the example of Frederic, and espoused the cause of Eugenius, to whom, after a recantation of his errors, he was reconciled. His elevation to the rank of cardinal as a reward for his services, was followed, in 1458, by his election to the papal chair, on the death of Callixtus, and by the publication of a bull, which condemned and renounced all that he had said or written in the defence of the council of Basil, and exhorted the members of his church to reject Æneas Sylvius, and submissively to receive Pius II., the name which he assumed. The character of firmness and dignity which he had maintained in private life, he displayed at the head of the church. He expelled tyrants, supported the election of princes, and every where established and confirmed the temporal power of Rome over the Christian world. He died in his 59th year, 14th of August, 1464, after a reign of nearly seven years, during which he deserved the eulogium which was passed upon him in the conclave, by the cardinal of Pavia, by his zeal for religion, his integrity of manners, his solid judgment and profound learning. His works, which consist of letters,—of memoirs of the council of Basil—of two books on Cosmography—of Euryalus, and Lucretia, a romance—of a poem on the crucifixion —of a history of the Bohemians,—of memoirs of his own life, &c., were printed at Basil, in fol. 1551, and at Helmstadt, 1700. His life was published by Gobelin, his secretary, at Rome, 1584 and 1589, and at Frankfort, 1614.

ÆRIUS, a presbyter of Sebastia, who is supposed by some to be the founder of the presbyterians. He separated from the church, because Eustathius was raised to the bishopric of Sebastia in preference to himself, and in asserting that presbyters and bishops were the same in rank in the Christian church, he established a sect which was branded with the name of heresy, and his supporters expelled from towns and villages to the fields and woods, where their doctrines were propagated. He flourished about 385.

ÆRSENS, Peter, an eminent painter, whom the Italians called *Pietro Longo*, in consequence of his tallness, was born at Amsterdam in 1519. He became celebrated at the early age of eighteen for his bold and spirited handling. He commenced with very familiar life, but at length assumed the loftier department of historical painting. His principal pictures in the latter department were, "The death of the Holy Virgin," which he executed for the town of Amsterdam, and the "Crucifixion," which he painted for the grand altar piece of the new church of the same town. Unfortunately for his fame, the latter was destroyed in an insurrection, notwithstanding that a lady offered two hundred crowns to preserve it. Ærsens, with the genuine feelings of an artist, risked his life by his strong expression of resentment for this outrage. Delft also contains two of his pictures, one of the "Nativity," the other, "The Wise Men's Offering," which show his talents to considerable advantage. He died in 1573.

ÆSCHINES, a disciple of Socrates, author of some dialogues, of which only three are extant.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator known particularly as the rival of Demosthenes. He flourished 342 B. C. and died at Samos or Rhodes.

ÆSCHYLUS, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, of whose plays only seven are extant. He died in the 69th year of his age, 456 B. C.

ÆSOP, the oldest Greek fabulist. He is said to have been a native of Phrygia, and a slave, till he was set free by his owner. He lived in the age of Solon and Crœsus, about six hundred years before Christ. He inculcated rules of practical morality, drawn from the habits of the inferior creation, and thus spread his fame through Greece and all the neighboring countries. Æsop is said to have been put to death at Delphos for the freedom with which he censured the manners of the inhabitants. His fables have been translated into all modern languages. Those of Croxall and Dodsley are deemed the best English versions. Such is the reputation of this writer that he has had numerous imitations.

ÆTION, a Grecian painter, celebrated for his pictures, and among others for one representing the nuptials of Alexander the Great and Roxana, which was exhibited at the Olympic Games, and obtained so much applause, that Proxenidas the president, bestowed his daughter upon the artist. Lucian saw this picture in Italy, and gave a very accurate description of it, from which Raphael sketched one of his finest compositions.

ÆTIUS, an able general under Valentinian III. He devoted himself to military affairs, and at one time weakened the Roman power by espousing the cause of the barbarians. His valor at last, however, was exerted nobly in the defence of the tottering empire, and he obliged the victorious Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. He was stabbed by Valentinian, 454, who was jealous of his military glory, and suspected that he aspired to the imperial throne.

ÆTIUS, a Syrian, who from a menial servant rose to consequence, and was made bishop by Eudoxus the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the founder of a sect called Ætians, which adopted the tenets of the Arians, and besides maintained that faith alone without good works was sufficient for salvation. He flourished 336.

AFFLITTO, Matthew, an able civilian, born at Naples, 1443; he wrote various books on the civil and canon law, and died 1553. His family produced other men of celebrity.

AFFRY, Lewis Augustinus Philip, first magistrate of Switzerland after Napoleon had proclaimed himself the protector of the Helvetic confederacy, was born at Freyburg, 1743. Napoleon distinguished him above the other deputies, and entrusted to him the formation of an administration, which was to ensure the peace and happiness of the ancient allies of France. He sought to promote the views of the first consul, and acted, in every thing with the ability, the intelligence and the experience of a thorough statesman. He died June 16, 1810.

AGARD, Arthur, an English antiquary, born at Toston in Derbyshire. He held the respectable employment of deputy chamberlain in the exchequer office, which afforded him the means of consulting valuable books and records, and his inquiries on political and constitutional subjects were afterwards made public by Mr. Hearne, among the papers of the antiquarian society, to the establishment of which he himself contributed. He died August 22d, 1615, in his 75th year, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Some of his papers were bequeathed for the use of his successors in the exchequer, but twenty volumes of his excellent collections were left by his will to his friend Sir Robert Cotton.

AGATHON, a native of Palermo, elected to the papal chair, 679. In his time the Eutychians or Monothelites were condemned at the council of Constantinople. He died 682.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to crown Harold king, though he had enjoyed the patronage of his father Canute. He died 1038, after being seventeen years in the see of Canterbury.

AGILULF, duke of Turin, was appointed on the death of Antharic, king of Lombardy, his successor, and married his widow Theudelinda. He abandoned arianism for the catholic faith, and displayed great abilities as a warrior and a statesman. He died 616, after a reign of twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his son Adalnald.

AGIS, the name of some Spartan kings. The most famous are the second of that name, who was engaged in the Peloponnesian war, and died 427 B. C., and the fourth, who, in consequence of his attempts to restore Lacedæmon to her ancient discipline and glorious independence, was put to death, 241 B. C.

AGLIONBY, John, D. D., a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and known for his great learning and his knowledge of school divinity. He was head of St. Edmund's Hall, chaplain to James I., and one of those who translated the new testament. He died at Islip, where he was rector, 1610, February 6th, in his 43d year, and was buried in the chancel there. His son of the same name, was dean of Canterbury, an honor which he enjoyed but a few months, and died 1643.

AGNELLUS, an abbot of Ravenna, in the ninth century, often confounded with a bishop of Ravenna of the same name in the sixth century. Agnellus wrote a history of the lives of the prelates of Ravenna, which is often quoted by Jerome Rubens, and is full of uninteresting matter but deserved sarcasm upon the debauchery of the monks.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, a learned Italian lady, born at Milan, in 1718. In her ninth year she spoke the Latin with correctness, and also delivered an oration in this language, in which she maintained that the study of the ancient languages was proper for females. In her eleventh year, she is said to have spoken Greek as fluently as her mother tongue. She now proceeded to perfect herself in the oriental languages, so that she was usually called a *living*

polyglot. She next studied geometry and speculative philosophy. Shortly subsequent to her twentieth year she devoted herself to mathematics, and composed a treatise on conic sections; besides which, in her thirtieth year, she published a work on the rudiments of analysis, which has been considered as the best introduction to Euler. This gained her so much reputation, that she was appointed, in her thirty-second year, professor of mathematics at the university of Bologna. But her deep study of this abstruse science seems to have cast a gloom over her spirits; and, secluding herself altogether from society, retired to the strict order of blue nuns, and died 1799, in her eighty-first year.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, supported the revolt of Lothaire against Lewis the debonnaire. In consequence of this violent opposition he was deposed at Thionville, but afterwards restored to his ecclesiastical honors, on being reconciled to Lewis. He died 840. His works were edited by Baluze, in 1666, 2 vols. 8vo. They contain able arguments against image worship, against witchcraft, and against duelling.

AGRICOLA, Cn. Julius, an illustrious Roman, known for his humanity when governor of Britain, and immortalized by the pen of his son-in-law the historian Tacitus. He died A. D. 93, aged fifty-six.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, a native of Groningen, who travelled into France and Italy, where he was honored with the patronage of Hercules d'Est duke of Ferrara. He died at Heidelberg, 1485. His works on historical subjects were published at Cologne, in 4to. 1539; but though flattered by the compliments of Erasmus, and called in prose and poetry the Pollıtion and Virgil of his time, they are not possessed of superior merit. He had the singular merit of first introducing the study of Greek into Germany, and he himself gave lectures at Worms and Heidelberg.

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine, born at Isleb. He was the friend and the disciple of Luther, but afterwards violently opposed him, and became the head of the Antinomians, a sect which regarded faith as the whole of the duties of man. He was also engaged in a dispute with Melancthon, but with the most laudable motives he endeavored to effect a reconciliation between the catholics and protestants. He died at Berlin, 1566, aged seventy-four. His commentaries on St. Luke, 8vo., his historia passionis J. C. fol. and his collection of German proverbs, have been printed, and possess merit.

AGRIPPA, Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, was noticed by the Roman emperors, and made king of all Judæa and some other neighboring provinces. He persecuted the Christians, and was the person represented in scripture as struck with death on his throne by an angel for his impious vanity, A. D. 44.

AGRIPPA II., son of the above, and his successor on the throne, and last king of Judæa, was the monarch before whom Paul appeared as a prisoner, and whom he persuaded almost to be a Christian. He died at Rome A. D. 94.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a native of Cologne, descended from a noble family. He was in the armies of the emperor Maximilian, and distinguished himself so much by his courage and military abilities, that he was knighted after seven years' service in Italy. Eager to add to his laurels the honors of learning, he applied himself to the study of the more abstruse sciences, and took degrees in law and medicine. The fickleness of his temper, however, and his irritable passions, prevented him from acquiring that distinction which is due to superior genius and virtue. His writings, often severe, drew upon him the resentment of the monks, and though liberally patronised by the great, he led a fugitive and solitary life. After reading lectures in several places in France, and at Pavia, where his eloquence commanded admiration, he retired to Metz by the solicitations of his friends; and afterwards to Switzerland. Fortune here seemed to favor him. Francis I. granted him a pension, and he was made physician to the queen mother; but his unwillingness to apply his knowledge of astrology to foretell success to the arms of France, incensed the court, and he was dismissed in disgrace He retired with difficulty to Antwerp, and after receiving invitations from Henry king of England and from other powerful princes, he preferred the protection of Margaret of Austria, governess of the low countries; and as historiographer to the emperor, he began the history of the government of Charles V. The death of his patroness occasioned a change in his affairs, and though he was permitted to pronounce her funeral oration, he found that his enemies were inveterate against him, and that from their malevolence the favors of the emperor were for ever forfeited. After being persecuted and imprisoned at Brussels, and at Lyons, he at last retired to Grenoble, where he died, 1535, in his forty ninth year. He lived and died in the Romish church, according to Bayle, though others suppose that he favored the cause of Luther. Of this celebrated reformer he speaks with harshness, sometimes even with contempt, and only once with respect in the nineteenth chapter of his apology. He opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from queen Catharine, and ridiculed the meanness of his contemporaries, whose religious opinions yielded to the gold and the lust of a tyrant. His great learning and extensive information probably procured him in these ages of darkness and barbarism the fame of magician and astrologer, and hence his enemies have been fond of recording his frequent intercourse with departed spirits, and with all the demons of the infernal regions. His works were published at Lyons, 1550, in 3 vols. 8vo.

AGRIPPINA, the virtuous wife of Germanicus Cæsar, was banished, after her husband's death, by Tiberius, and died in exile, A. D. 33.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, took as her third husband the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned, to raise her son Nero to the throne She perished by the order of that ungrateful son.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis d', the descendant of a noble family of Saintonge, was born at Limoges, 1668, and after completing his education, which was begun under the direction of his father, he cultivated poetry with taste and elegance, and acquired the esteem and friendship of men of letters, particularly of Boileau and Racine. In the office of advocate-general of Paris, in 1691, and, nine years after, of procurer-general, he displayed all the energies of his nature; he gave vigor and support to the laws, banished corruption from the tribunals, and distributed justice with an impartial hand. His attention was particularly directed to the management of the hospitals; and in the enlarged views of a benevolent heart, he often resisted with boldness and success the intrigues of favorites and even the prejudices of Lewis XIV. After this monarch's death he was appointed by the duke of Orleans, the regent, to succeed Voisin as chancellor, and by his eloquence and firmness he opposed and rejected the schemes of Law, which were afterwards too fatally adopted, and hurled the whole kingdom into ruin and despondency. The machin

ations of enemies were however too powerful against integrity of conduct, and Aguesseau was twice obliged to resign the seals, and retire in disgrace to his seat of Fresnes, and twice again he was solicited by the regent to resume a situation which he adorned and dignified. The wishes nearest to his heart were, to be useful to his country, to maintain her liberties, and not to accumulate wealth by oppression or dishonorable measures. On the tribunal his moderation and his equity were ever apparent, and in his retirement at Fresnes, where, as he says, he passed the fairest days of his life, the chancellor of France was employed in the education of his children, in literary pursuits, and often amused himself in digging the ground. Temperance and cheerfulness added to the pleasures of science, and contributed to the health of the body and vigor of the mind, and till his eightieth year he enjoyed a robust constitution. At this advanced age infirmities came upon him, he resigned the office of chancellor, and died soon after, on the ninth of February, 1751. D'Aguesseau was humane and religious from his childhood; he never spent a day without reading the scriptures, which he called the balm of his life. From the vast conceptions of his genius France derived new regulations, which tended to strengthen the liberties of the subject, check the rapacity of the nobles, and unite the whole kingdom in paying reverence to the laws, which he wished to see administered with impartiality and without unnecessary delay. His memory was quick and retentive, and besides a perfect knowledge of the dead languages, he spoke with ease the Arabic, Portuguese, English, Italian, and Spanish. His works have been published in nine vols. 4to.

AGUI, a king of Bantam in Java, at the end of the seventeenth century, who, after succeeding to the throne on the resignation of his father Agouin, extended his power by means of the Dutch, and imprisoned the old monarch, who wished to check the career of his ambition.

AGUILLON, Francis, a mathematician and linguist of Brussels, who published a treatise on optics, and another on spheric projections, and died, 1617, at Seville, in his fiftieth year.

AGUIRRE, Joseph, a learned Benedictine, a native of Spain, who was raised to the rank of Cardinal by Innocent XI. His writings were on theological subjects, besides a collection of the councils of Spain, six vols. fol. He died at Rome, 1699, in his sixty-ninth year.

AHLWARDT, Peter, a native of Griefswalde in Germany, who, though but the son of a shoemaker, rose by his abilities, and became an eminent professor of logic and metaphysics. He wrote some treatises on the human understanding, on the immortality of the soul, and thoughts on thunder and lightning, and died 1791, aged eighty-one.

AHMED KHAN, son of Hulagu, succeeded his brother Abaka on the throne of the Moguls, and was the first emperor who embraced the Mahometan religion. This change, so displeasing to his family, excited an insurrection against him, which proved victorious, and in dooming him to death placed his nephew Argoun on his throne, 1284.

AIGNAN, Stephen, a member of the French Academy, was born in 1773, at Beaugency sur Loire. He adopted the principles of the revolution, and when only nineteen, held a legal situation in the district of Orleans. Subsequently he filled various offices under Napoleon. He is the author of several dramas and poems, and of a translation of the Iliad. He also translated the vicar of Wakefield, and other works from the English. He died in 1824.

AJALA, Martin Perez d', a native of Carthagena, who, though of obscure birth, distinguished himself by his abilities, and served Charles V. at the council of Trent. He was promoted to two bishoprics, and was at last made archbishop of Valencia, where he died, universally respected, 1566, in his sixty-second year. He wrote a Latin treatise in ten books on apostolic traditions.

AIDAN, bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island in Northumberland, was a prelate, humane, mild, and benevolent, who by his exemplary zeal converted many of the northern heathens of Britain to Christianity. He died 651.

AIKIN, John, M. D., was born at Kibworth, in Lancashire, in 1747, educated at Warrington and Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden, in 1784. He first settled as a surgeon at Chester, whence he removed to Warrington. It was at the latter place that he commenced his career as an author, by publishing, in conjunction with his sister, the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld, a volume of Miscellanies. After having taken his degree, he fixed his residence at Yarmouth, where he remained for some years. He then removed to the metropolis, in which, or its vicinity, he continued till his decease. He died in December, 1822, at Stoke Newington. Dr. Aikin was a man of erudition and an elegant writer. Besides producing a Life of Huet, a Medical Biography, and other original works, he edited the first twenty volumes of the Monthly Magazine; the Atheneum; and various other editions of poets; and was one of the writers of a General Biographical Dictionary, in ten volumes, 4to.

AIKMAN, William, son of an advocate of Scotland of the same name, was brought up to the profession of his father. A natural bias for the arts, however, prevailed upon the son to relinquish the honors of the Scotch bar for distinction in the cultivation of painting; and an absence of five years in visiting Italy and Constantinople and Smyrna, served to improve and adorn his mind, and enlarge and correct his taste. As his fortune was independent he did not court the patronage of the great by flattery, and to his merit alone he was indebted for the esteem of John duke of Argyle, and of the earl of Burlington, and for the affectionate friendship of Allan Ramsay, Thomson, Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, Somerville, and the other wits of the age. His genius was exerted in portrait painting, and many of those who then shone in rank and fashion will receive more celebrity from his pencil, than from the possession of beauty destroyed by incontinence, and of riches wasted in riot and effeminacy. A picture of the royal family of England, now in possession of the duke of Devonshire, and several portraits of the earl of Buckinghamshire's family, were among the last of his pieces. He died in Leicester Field, 1731, the seventh of June, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

AILLY, Peter d', born of an obscure family, rose by his merit to the highest honors in the service of Charles VI., and was made chancellor of the university of Paris, and afterwards bishop of Puy and Cambray. His eloquence was exerted to heal the wounds which existed in the Romish church, though he presided over the council of Constance, and shared their guilt when they condemned John Huss to the flames. He was rewarded by John XXIII. with a cardinal's hat, and the office of legate to the holy see. He died the 8th of August, 1419. His works on theological subjects were published at Strasburg.

AILRED, Ethelred, or Eabred, abbot of Revesby, Linconshire, was born in the year 1109, and educated in Scotland. He was fond of study, and

refused ecclesiastical preferment. Several of his historical labors in Latin remain — "A History of the War of the Standard in the reign of King Stephen" — "A Genealogy of English Kings" — "A History of the Life and Morals of Edward the Confessor" — and "A History of the Nun of Waltham," are to be found in Twisden's "Deum Scriptores," London, 1652.

AINSWORTH, Henry, a nonconformist, known for his learning and for the commentaries which he wrote on the holy scriptures. As he embraced the tenets of the Brownists, he shared their persecutions and fled to Amsterdam, where, with Johnson, he erected a church, of which he became the minister. This union however was soon productive of a quarrel: Johnson was violent, and he was banished by the congregation; and Ainsworth afterwards shared his fate, and retired to Ireland. He soon after returned to Amsterdam, where he died, as it is supposed, a violent death. He had found a diamond of great value, and he asked of the Jew to whom it belonged, no other reward but a conference with the rabbis of his synagogue, concerning the prophecies relating to the Messiah. The Jew had not interest sufficient to fulfil his wishes, and in his disappointment he caused Ainsworth to be poisoned, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. His treatises were admired for their ingenuity as well as their profound learning, and so great was his name that Dr. Hall, bishop of Exeter, wrote against him and refuted his arguments in favor of the Brownists. Dr. Lightfoot is said to have derived much assistance from his writings.

AINSWORTH, Robert, was born at Woodyale, four miles from Manchester, in September, 1660, and educated at the grammar school in Bolton, founded by Robert Lever, of which he afterwards became master for a few years. From thence he retired to London, and opened a school at Bethnal Green, at Hackney, and other places, where his pupils were numerous and respectable. His great application procured him a comfortable competence, and he some time after retired from his laborious occupation to the enjoyment of literary ease. In 1714 a plan was proposed to the booksellers for the compilation of an English and Latin dictionary, after Faber's plan, and Ainsworth was invited to the undertaking, as his abilities were known, and his judgment mature and correct. The task, however, was soon discovered to be more difficult than was expected; his labors were suspended for some years, but at last application succeeded, and the book was published in 4to. in 1736, dedicated to Dr. Mead. The second edition was improved by Patrick, and published ten years after. The other publications by Ainsworth, were a treatise on grammar, and other small classical compositions, besides some specimens of English and Latin poetry. He died at London on the fourth of April, 1743, in his eighty-third year, and was buried, according to his desire, in Poplar church-yard, under an inscription written by himself.

AIRAULT, Peter, an advocate of Paris, born at Angers, where he also died, 1601, July 21st, in his sixty-fifth year. As a magistrate he behaved with firmness and integrity, and was deservedly called the rock of the accused. He left ten children, the eldest of whom, René, was intrusted to the Jesuits for his education, and induced to enter into the order, from which he never could extricate himself, though his father procured the interest of the king of France and of the pope. René died at la Fleche, December 18, 1644, in his seventy-seventh year. His father wrote some treatises, especially on the power of fathers, &c.

AIRAY, Henry, a native of Westmoreland, patronised by Bernard Gilpin, who was named the northern apostle. He became member of St. Edmund Hall, and afterwards of Queen's, Oxford, of which he was elected provost, 1598. He was vice chancellor of the university, and published some tracts and sermons. He died 10th of October, 1616, aged fifty-seven, and was buried in the college chapel. He was a strict Calvinist, and was author of some theological pieces.

AITON, William, a native of Lanarkshire, first recommended by the friendship of Philip Miller, and known as a botanist and gardener in the royal gardens at Kew, to which he was appointed 1759. The high patronage which he received was due to his merit and taste, for, under his attentive eye and directing hand, Kew soon exhibited the most curious and valuable plants, collected from every part of the world by the munificence of his patron. He published, in 1789, an useful catalogue of the plants of the gardens, called Hortus Kewensis, and died of that dreadful distemper a schirrous liver, Feb. 1st, 1793, after enjoying the friendship and esteem of men of rank, of virtue, and literary eminence. The king appointed his son successor in the care of the gardens. The private character of Mr. Aiton was highly estimable for mildness, benevolence, piety, and every domestic and social virtue.

AITZEMA, Leovan, a noble of Dorcum in Friezland, employed as representative of the Hanseatic towns at the Hague. He wrote in Dutch, in seven volumes fol., a history of the United Provinces—and a history of the peace of Munster, valuable for the public acts and authentic records which it contains, but otherwise inelegant and injudicious. The work was continued by other hands to 1692. He died at the Hague, 1669, in his sixty-ninth year.

AKAKIA, Martin, a native of Chalons, professor of medicine at Paris. He was surnamed Harmless, which he altered to the Greek word Akakia. He published translations of Galen's writings, and died 1551. His son of the same name was physician to Henry III. He wrote medical treatises de morbis mulieribus — consilia medica, &c. and died, 1588, in his eighty-ninth year. There were other persons of the family who gained distinctions by their talents in various professions.

AKBAR, a sultan of the Moguls, after his father Hemayun, 1556. He enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Bengal, Cashmere, and Scindi, and showed himself a wise and powerful monarch. Selim his son rebelled against him and was pardoned. He died by ignorantly taking poison which he had prepared for the destruction of a courtier who had lost his favor.

AKENSIDE, Mark, M. D., son of a butcher of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was educated in his native town, and at the age of eighteen went to Edinburgh to study divinity, to qualify him for becoming a dissenting minister. Preferring, however, the medical profession, he went to Leyden, where, in 1744, he took his doctor's degree. His genius unfolded itself early, and his greatest work, the Pleasures of the Imagination, was published in the same year. Dodsley, to whom it was offered for sale, at a high price, seemed reluctant till he had consulted Pope, who admired the composition, and advised the bookseller not to make a niggardly offer, as it was no every-day writer. The publication was attacked by Warburton, as a note on the third book maintained, after Shaftesbury, that ridicule is the test of truth, and though defended anonymously by Dyson, Akenside had the sense or timidity to omit the objectionable passage in another edition. He published some odes afterwards, and virulently attacked

lord Bath under the title of Curio, as the betrayer of his country; but the philippic was afterwards expunged. He first practised as physician at Northampton, afterwards at Hampstead, and then at London, where his friend Dyson supported his appearance by an allowance of three hundred pounds a year. His abilities began now to recommend him; he published several medical treatises, read the Gultonian lectures, and was elected fellow of the college of physicians, and physician to the queen. His hopes however were cut short by a putrid fever, which terminated his life 23d June, 1770, in his 59th year. Akenside possessed great powers of mind; his poem was published before he was twenty-three years old, and afterwards altered and revised; but so excellent was the original considered, that it is printed separately with the corrections, to show that whatever comes from the hand of a master is never devoid of elegance or dignity.

AKIBA, a learned rabbi, who quitted the obscure life of a shepherd, and at the age of forty, through his love for his master's daughter, who esteemed learned men, devoted himself to literature. He joined himself to Barchonebas the false Messiah, and was, with his son Pappus and his family, flayed alive by the Romans, 135. He was one of the first who began the compilation of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.

ALABASTER, William, a protestant, born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity, Cambridge. He went to Cadiz with Essex, and after embracing the Catholic doctrines, returned to the English church, and was canon of St. Paul's. He wrote a Hebrew lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, and some theological tracts, besides Roxana, a Latin tragedy performed at Cambridge. He died 1640.

ALAIN, Chartier, secretary to Charles VII., of France, was born 1386. He distinguished himself by his writings, particularly his chronicle of Charles VII., valuable for the elegance of the composition, and the important and interesting details which it contains. He has been compared to Seneca for the beauty of his sentences.

ALAMANNI, Lewis, a native of Florence, who opposed the power which Julius de Medici and his partisans exercised at Florence. The conspiracy into which he had entered was discovered; one of the accomplices was punished with death, and he himself saved his life by flight. The election of Julius to the popedom by the name of Clement VII. seemed to forbid his restoration to his country; but the success of Charles V. at Rome, and the confinement of the pontiff in the castle of St. Angelo, encouraged the Florentines to break their chains; the Medici were banished, and Alamanni recalled. The leader of a party, however, is always in danger, and whilst Alamanni wished to solicit the patronage and alliance of the emperor, he became unpopular, and he again fled before the general odium of the city. His good offices, in the meantime, were not wanting to his ungrateful countrymen; but in vain, as after a few struggles the power of the Medici was reestablished. Alamanni found an asylum in the French court, and was employed as ambassador by Francis I. to the emperor. Charles V. received him with coldness, and in answer to his fulsome but eloquent address, repeated the ludicrous verses which he had written against him. Alamanni vindicated himself, and by his firmness and the dexterity of his speech he changed the emperor's displeasure into admiration and esteem. After being employed in another embassy to Genoa, he died at Amboise, 18th April, 1566, in his 66th year His poems and other compositions in Italian are highly commended.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, a Spanish writer in the service of Anthony Perez, the secretary of state under Philip II. He shared his master's disgrace, and was imprisoned for eleven years, till his abilities were called into action by Olivarez the favorite of Philip IV. He was made counsellor of the council of the Indies, and honored with knighthood. He died in his 88th year. He published an excellent translation of Tacitus, 1614, besides aphorisms much admired, written during his confinement.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, William, a native of Rossal in Lancashire, educated at Oriel College, and made principal of St. Mary Hall in his twenty-fourth year. As he was a warm defender of the pope, he left his preferment in England on the accession of Elizabeth, and retired to the English college of Louvaine, where he supported the tenets of his religion by his writings. The intenseness of his application, however, endangered his health, and his physicians advised his return to England. There, with more zeal than prudence, he publicly avowed his principles, and attempted to make converts; but neither Lancashire, nor Oxford, nor London could long conceal the author of virulent attacks against the established religion of his country, and he fled with difficulty to Douay. Here preferments were heaped upon him by the Guises, as he was considered the champion and martyr of the catholic cause, and he was soon after raised to the dignity of cardinal, and the archbishopric of Mechlin. His resentment kept pace with his elevation; in 1586 he published a book to explain the pope's bull, for the excommunication of Elizabeth, and to excite the people of England to revolt against their lawful sovereign, and espouse the cause of Philip of Spain, and of the invading catholics; and several thousand copies of this unnatural composition were sent on board the Armada, but were happily destroyed with the projects of the tyrant. Elizabeth indeed complained of the indignity, by Dr. Dale sent as ambassador to the Low Countries; but the duke of Parma received the messenger with supercilious indifference. Alan died at Rome, 26th Oct. 1594, in his sixty-third year.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, was descended from Sir John Fortescue, lord chancellor under Henry VI. Naturally endowed with strong powers of mind, he cultivated his understanding with successful industry, and after being honored with a degree at Oxford, and called to the bar, his abilities were further distinguished by being made solicitor to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to George I., and the next year, 1716-7, raised to the dignity of a baron of the exchequer. In his judicial capacity, he displayed integrity of heart and firmness of conduct; but his services were neglected, and either from private resentment, or the spirit of misrepresentation which too often poisons the ears of kings, he was the only judge whose patent was not renewed on the accession of George II. This apparent disgrace however was momentary; he was restored the following year to his profession, and he continued to dignify the bench and to benefit the public by his wisdom till 1746, when he resigned, and as a reward for his long and laborious services as a judge for thirty years, he was created a peer of Ireland. Sir John had assumed the surname of Aland, in compliment to the virtues of an amiable wife, of the Aland family at Waterford, and he maintained through life the dignity of character which had been so much admired in his great ancestor, and which received fresh lustre from the

merits and eminent services of his descendant. He was remarkable for a small, short, flat nose, and this deformity exposed him once to the sarcasm of a barrister, whom he censured for treating his cause rather obscurely: — My lord, replied the undismayed lawyer, if you will have patience I will make it appear as plain as the nose in your lordship's face. He was born 7th of March, 1670, and died 1746.

ALARD, Francis, the son of a noble family in Brussels, a zealous convert from the Roman catholic religion, was born in that town, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His father obliged him to enter into the Dominican order; but having privately obtained the works of Luther, he clandestinely forsook his convent, and studied divinity at Jena and Wittemberg. Destitute however of resources, he ventured to return to Brussels, and seek assistance from his father, but was discovered in the streets by his mother, a violent bigot, who denounced him to the Inquisition, and when no persuasions could induce him to recant, called for all the rigor of the law, and even offered to furnish wood to burn him. Sentence of death was accordingly pronounced; but by connivance, it is supposed, he contrived to escape, and arrived in safety at Oldenburgh, where he became almoner to the prince. He subsequently returned home to his native country, notwithstanding the persecutions of the duke of Alva, and in the end made a convert of his father. No longer safe in the Netherlands, he had a curacy given him in Holstein, where he died in 1578.

ALARIC I., a celebrated king of the Visigoths, who made war against Arcadius, and after spreading his devastations over Greece, entered Italy and laid siege to Rome. Though his retreat was repeatedly purchased with gold, he at last plundered the imperial city, 400, A. D., and extorted the heaviest contributions from the inhabitants of Italy. He died soon after at Cosenza.

ALASCO, John, a Roman Catholic bishop, uncle to the king of Poland. He became afterwards a convert to the protestant principles, and came to England under Edward VI. and took care of a Dutch congregation in London. His piety and his virtues rendered him popular, but the reign of Mary drove him to the continent, where he died, 1560. He was much esteemed by the learned of the times, and particularly by Erasmus, whose library he bought.

ALBAN, St., a native of Verulam, the protomartyr of England. He travelled in his youth to Rome, and served as a soldier in Dioclesian's army for seven years. On his return to England he renounced the Pagan religion by the advice and influence of his friend Amphibalus, a monk of Caerleon, and during the persecution of Dioclesian, he was martyred for the Christian faith, 286 or 296, or seven years later according to Usher. Nearly five hundred years after, his memory was honored by Offa king of the Mercians, who built a stately monastery over him, from which the modern town of St. Albans receives its name. In a repair of the church of St. Albans, in 1257, a tomb was opened, which, according to an inscription found therein, contained some relics of St. Alban.

ALBANI, Francis, son of a silk merchant at Bologna, forsook his father's profession for painting, in which nature had formed him to excel. He was the school-fellow and afterwards the pupil of Guido, by whom he was introduced to the Caracchis; and after he had studied amongst the monuments of Rome for some years he returned to Bologna. Albani particularly excelled in expressing the delineation of female and infantine beauty; in his imitation of men he was less fortunate; but into every thing which he drew he transfused the happiness and serenity of his disposition, and all the mild virtues of an amiable character. He died in his eighty second year, October 4, 1660, and the whole city of Bologna testified their grief for the loss of a man who during life had been honored with the esteem not only of the most eminent of his fellow citizens but even of monarchs. Charles I. of England was one of those who invited him to his dominions. His pieces are highly esteemed, and are dispersed in the cabinets of Europe. His brother, John Baptist, was his pupil, and excelled as a landscape painter. He died 1668.

ALBANI, Alexander, a Roman cardinal, who died 2d December, 1779, aged eighty-seven. He was a man of great merit, well acquainted with the records and monuments of antiquity, and a liberal patron of men of letters. His house, known by the name of the Villa Albani, was famous for beautiful statues and other treasures of the fine arts. This prelate was librarian to the Vatican, and is author of some literary and political works which possess reputation.

ALBANI, John Francis, also cardinal and nephew and heir of the subject of the preceding article. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the suppression of the Jesuits, and to all concession on the part of the papacy, in favor of temporal innovation. In other respects he was chiefly distinguished by his taste for the fine arts and patronage of its professors. He also increased the valuable library of his uncle from twenty-five to thirty thousand volumes; and, in 1793, it was computed that the Villa Albani contained nearly two hundred thousand works of art and specimens of antiquity, all of which were dispersed or carried away when the French entered Rome. He died in 1803.

ALBANY, John duke of, a Scotch nobleman in the service of Francis I. king of France. He was intrusted by that monarch with an army of ten thousand men to attack Naples, but the fatal battle of Pavia obliged him to return to France, where he died, 1536.

ALBATEGNIUS, an Arabian astronomer, who died 929. He wrote a treatise on the knowledge and the obliquity of the zodiac of the stars, printed 4to. at Nuremberg, 1537, and at Bologna, 1545.

ALBEMARLE, Anne Clarges dutchess of, daughter of a blacksmith, was brought up as a milliner, and retained the vulgarity of her manners in her highest elevation. She was first the mistress of General Monk when confined in the tower, and afterwards his wife; but so clear was her understanding, that she was often consulted in the greatest emergencies; and there is little doubt, but that by favor and bribery, she filled up the list of privy counsellors which was presented to the second Charles on his landing. Her animosity was so great against Clarendon that she prevailed upon her husband to join in the ruin of his former friend; and as the virulence of her temper was unbounded, the general was often forced to comply under her threats, as he dreaded her invectives more than the cannon's mouth.

ALBEMARLE, Keppel Lord, a native of Guelders, one of the favorites of William III., by whom he was raised to an earldom. In the last of queen Anne's wars he was made commander of the Dutch forces, and was defeated by marshal Villars at Denian, 1712, and made prisoner. He died six years after.

ALBERGATI, Capacelli Marquis, a native of Bologna, who devoted the first years of his life to

dissipation and licentiousness, and at the age of thirty-four began to make amends for ill spent hours, by the severest application to literary pursuits. Nature had endowed him with great talents, and the knowledge of the world had enriched his mind with salutary reflections, so that at the age of forty he burst upon the public not only as a dramatist, elegant, correct, and sublime, but as an actor lively, interesting, and judicious. Honored with the appellation of the Garrick of Italy, he displayed his abilities with effect, and acquired deserved reputation by the wit and facetiousness of his compositions. He died 1802. His works were published together, 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo.

ALBERGOTTI, Francis, an ancient civilian, born at Arezzo, where he practised till his removal to Florence. At Florence he was raised to the honor of nobility, and deserved for his abilities the name of "the teacher of solid truth." His treatises on the Digest and the Code were much read in his time, but are now little known. He died at Florence, 1376.

ALBERONI, Julius, cardinal, and minister of the King of Spain, was the son of a gardener. He was born in 1664, at Firenzuola, a village of Parma, and educated for the church. His first office was that of bell-ringer in the cathedral of Piacenza. He had risen to the dignity of canon, when the poet Campistron, the favorite of the duke of Vendome, was plundered in his way to Rome, and in his distress he found a hospitable asylum in the house of the new ecclesiastic, who supplied him with clothes and money for his journey. The kindness was not forgotten; Campistron mentioned the generous treatment to the duke, and Alberoni soon after gained his protection and confidence. He accompanied his patron to the army in Spain, where in the capacity of Secretary, his abilities were employed to negotiate between the duke and the princess of Ursino, whose wit and whose intrigues had gained an ascendency over the Spanish monarch. He behaved with such dexterity, that he became the favorite of the princess; and to appear with greater dignity he assumed the character of agent of the duke of Parma to the court of Madrid, and employed his influence to fix a daughter of that house on the throne of Spain. Alberoni used all possible despatch in this delicate affair; the treaty was signed, and Philip V. received his new queen. The fortune of Alberoni was now made; for this princess, who obtained great ascendency over the King, gave him all her confidence, and enabled him to become prime minister and grandee of Spain. His abilities deserved the honors he held; he gave vigor to the nation, and in a little time infused such a spirit of activity and enterprise into the indolent Spaniards, that after a lethargic repose of a century they rose to the hardihood and heroic deeds of their forefathers. Madrid became the centre of negotiation, and of intrigue, and the gigantic mind of the cardinal formed the design of seizing Sardinia and Sicily, of replacing the pretender on the English throne by the hands of Charles XII. and the czar of Russia, whilst in the east the Turks were to arm against Germany, whose sceptre in Italy was to be broken, whilst the duke of Orleans was to be deprived of the regency of France. These vast projects however were defeated by the arts of Orleans, who with George I. declared war against Spain, 1719, and made it one of the conditions of peace, that the cardinal should be banished from the court. Alberoni yielded to the storm, and retired to Italy, where he was basely accused of intrigues and correspondence with the infidel Turks, and confined for one year. He however still retained some share of influence at Madrid; but he died at Placentia, 26th June, 1752, in his eighty-ninth year, with the character of a great and ambitious statesman.

ALBERT I., son of the emperor Rodolphus, was chosen emperor of Germany, after the defeat of his competitor, Adolphus of Nassau. He was frequently guilty of injustice in his attempts to extend the power of his family, and to his oppressions the Swiss were indebted for the assertion of their independence. He was killed by his own nephew, John duke of Swabia, 1308, leaving five sons and six daughters.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, sixth son of the emperor Maximilian, was at first a cardinal and archbishop of Toledo; but in 1583 he was made governor of Portugal, and sometime after governor of the Low Countries. He here distinguished himself by the reduction of Calais, Ardres, and other towns; and afterwards he undertook the siege of Ostend, which lasted three years, three months and three days, and which, when taken, 22d September, 1604, was only a heap of ashes, after the slaughter of more than one hundred thousand men. The archduke had resigned the purple in 1598, to marry Elizabeth daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and he obtained as her portion the sovereignty of the Netherlands. He made a peace with the Dutch in 1609, and the last years of his life were usefully devoted to the happiness of his people, and to the encouragement of the arts. He died 1621, in his sixty-second year.

ALBERT, Charles d', duke of Luynes, was the descendant of a noble family of Florence who settled in France. He was much noticed by Henry IV., and rose by degrees from inferior offices to be the favorite and the counsellor of Lewis XIII. His power over the monarch was so great that the kingdom obeyed him as their sovereign; but his tyranny became so odious that, when he died of a fever in the camp of Longueville, 1621, the soldiers plundered his tent, so that there could not be found a cloth to cover the remains of the royal favorite.

ALBERT, king of Sweden, succeeded to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. by his rebellious nobles, 1363. Though for sometime he weathered the storms of opposition, he was at last taken prisoner, 1387, by Margaret queen of Norway and Denmark, who had listened to the intrigues of his disaffected barons; and though he recovered his liberty, it was to see his attempts to regain the sovereign power utterly fail, and himself an exile at Mecklenburg, where he ended his days, 1412.

ALBERT, of Brandenburg, surnamed the Alcibiades of Germany, was son of Casimir margrave of Culembach, and he distinguished himself by his opposition to the views of Charles V., against whom he made war with other confederated states. A reconciliation at last was effected, but it was of short continuance, as he provoked the resentment of his late allies, even of his friend Maurice elector of Saxony, by retaining in his hands the plunder of the ecclesiastical states. A battle was fought by the rival powers, and Maurice was slain and Albert severely wounded. He was afterwards deprived of his possessions by the decree of the diet of the empire, and died 1558. To the intrepidity and manliness of his character were united arrogance, violence, and licentiousness of manners.

ALBERT, Erasmus, a native of Frankfort, preacher to Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg. He was the pupil of Luther, and he assisted his cause by collecting the greatest absurdities of the conformities of Saint Francis with Jesus Christ, which he published in German and Latin under the name of the Alcoran of the Cordeliers. This satirical work, to which Luther wrote a preface, highly

promoted the cause of the reformation. Albert was at Magdeburg during its siege, and died at New Brandenburg, 1551. The last edition of his work is that of Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12mo. 1734.

ALBERT, called the Great, was born at Lawingen in Swabia, and put on the Dominican habit after visiting Pavia, Cologne, and Paris, where he read lectures with credit and reputation. He was called to Rome by pope Alexander IV., and appointed master of the sacred palace, and afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Ratisbon. A life of ease was, however, his delight, and the crosier was soon resigned for the monastic habit. His studies were eagerly pursued in his retirement, and the great knowledge which he possessed in an age not famous for inquisitiveness or information, soon passed among the vulgar and illiterate for magic and enchantment. Albert not only labored in quest of the philosopher's stone, but he was said to have formed a human head of brass, which, like an oracle, guided all his actions. His works were voluminous, without containing much information. They were published at Lyons, 1615, in 21 vols. folio.

ALBERT, or ALBRET, Jane d', daughter of Margaret of Navarre, was married, at the age of eleven, to the duke of Cleves, but this union was annulled by the pope. and in 1548 she gave her hand to Antony duke of Vendome, and five years after gave birth to a son who became Henry IV. of France. A characteristic incident occurred on this occasion; her father, who was present at her labor, promised to deposit his will in her possession, if she would sing him a Bearnoise song, with which request she immediately complied, by singing an old popular air in her native dialect. On her delivery, the king performed his promise, by giving her a golden box, containing his will; and at the same time placing a chain of gold around her neck, he exclaimed, "These are for you; but *this*," taking away the infant, "is mine." In 1555 she was made queen of Navarre on her father's death, and she became zealous to promote the reformation there. She was present at Paris at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, and died there suddenly, as it is supposed, in consequence of poison, 1572, in her forty-fourth year. She had written some works which are still preserved.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet in the thirteenth century, whose amorous verses were perfidiously published after his death by one of his friends, to whom he had intrusted the care of committing them to the flames.

ALBERTI, Cherubino, an Italian painter and engraver of eminence, who died 1615, aged sixty-three.——Giovanni, brother of the preceding, was equally eminent in the perspective, and in historical pieces. He was born near Florence, and died 1601, aged forty-three.

ALBERTI, Dominico, a native of Venice, whose musical powers were displayed in London in the suite of the Spanish ambassador, and also at Rome, and other places on the continent. In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's Endymion, and published other things. As a performer on the harpsichord he was particularly admired.

ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer, surnamed Widman Stadius. His knowledge of the oriental languages enabled him to abridge the Alcoran, and illustrate it with learned notes; a work which procured him the chancellorship of Austria. He also published a beautiful edition of the New Testament in Syriac, at the expense of the emperor, in which the Apocalypse was omitted and St. Peter's second epistle, Jude's, and St. James' second and third. Of this work one thousand copies were printed, half of which were kept by the emperor, and the others sent into the east.

ALBERTI, Leander, a Dominican of Bologna, who wrote some interesting works, especially a history of Italy, quarto—biographical memoirs—the history of Bologna—and that of illustrious Dominicans, &c. He died 1552, in his seventy-fourth year.

ALBERTI, Leon Baptista, a Florentine, author of a valuable work on architecture in ten books. He was well acquainted with painting and sculpture, and was employed with commendation by pope Nicholas V. in ornamenting the buildings which he erected. He died 1485.

ALBERTI-ARISTOTILE, called also Ridolfe Fioravente, a celebrated mechanic of Bologna in the sixteenth century, who is said to have removed one of the steeples of his native city, with all the bells, to the distance of thirty-five paces. He extended his fame in Hungary, where he built a remarkable bridge, and where he received the highest honors. He was also employed in erecting churches in Russia.

ALBERTINI, Francis, a Calabrian Jesuit, author of some theological works in two volumes folio, and a treatise, in which he asserts that brute animals have their guardian angels. He died 1619.

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, was known for a conspiracy which he formed against the emperor Henry V., whose favors and liberality he had repeatedly experienced. He was imprisoned for four years, but he was so popular that the inhabitants rose up in arms against the emperor and restored him to liberty. He died June 23d, 1137.

ALBERTUS, Magnus, whose epithet of great was given him for his extraordinary acquirements, was born of a noble family, at Lauingen in Swabia, either in 1193 or 1205, and studied at Pavia. After entering the Dominicans, he lectured on the philosophy of Aristotle with unprecedented success, was made, in 1254, provincial of his order in Germany, and settled at Cologne, where he died in 1280. Albertus constructed an automaton, said to be capable of moving and speaking, which was destroyed by his disciple Thomas Aquinas, who imagined it to be the work of the devil; and he performed many curious experiments, which in that age of darkness were attributed to magic. His philosophical and other compositions have been collected in twenty-one folio volumes; many of the pieces in this enormous mass are, however, erroneously ascribed to him.

ALBICUS, was made archbishop of Prague by Sigismund king of Bohemia. His partiality to John Huss, and the followers of Wickliff, have exposed him to the severe censures of the Catholics. He wrote three treatises on medicines, printed at Leipsic, 1484.

ALBINUS, in ancient history, an African, who having entered into the Roman armies, was made governor of Britain by Commodus; after the murder of Pertinax he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain, amounting to about fifty thousand men; but Severus being elected by his own army, met him in Gaul with the same number, attacked and conquered him. His head was cut off by the order of Severus, and his body thrown into the Rhone.

ALBINUS, Bernard, a celebrated physician, born at Dessau in Anhalt. He studied at Leyden, and after travelling over the Low Countries and France for improvement, he was raised to a professor's chair, at Frankfort on Oder, and twenty-two years after enjoyed the same dignity at Leyden. He died 7th December, 1721, in his sixty-ninth year. He

was a great favorite of the elector of Brandenberg, who gave him ecclesiastical preferment which he soon resigned. The list of his numerous medical treatises is in the Bibliotheque de M. Carrere.

ALBINUS, Bernard Sigfred, son of the preceding, was professor of medicine at Leyden, and surpassed all former masters in the knowledge of anatomy. He published three volumes folio, in 1744, 1749, and 1753, with elegant and accurate plates of the muscles, ligaments, and bones of the human body. He married in his seventy-third year a young girl, and died 1771, aged eighty-eight. His brother, Christian Bernard, who was professor at Utrecht, equally distinguished himself by his history of spiders and insects, with engravings.

ALBOIN, or ALBOVINUS, succeeded his father Audoin as king of Lombardy. From Pannonia, where he had first settled, he advanced towards Italy, and carried every thing before him, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of the country in 570, and made Pavia the capital of his new dominions. He had slain in battle Gunimond, who was king of a neighboring horde; but while he took his captive daughter for his wife, he wished to retain a monument of his victory by converting the head of her father into a drinking cup. The lady stifled her resentment for awhile; but receiving fresh provocation, by being, through her husband's orders, presented with wine in this cup, she headed a conspiracy against him, and succeeded in putting an end to his life by assassination in his own palace at Pavia, which he had rendered the capital of his dominions.

ALBORNOS, Giles Alvarez Carillo, a native of Suena, archbishop of Toledo. He resigned his preferment when raised to the rank of cardinal, and taking up arms, he reduced Italy to the obedience of the church, and recalled the pope from Avignon to Rome. When questioned about the money with which he had been supplied, he brought to the pope's palace a wagon loaded with locks, keys, and bars, and declared that the money had been expended in obtaining possession of the cities to which those belonged. This truly great man founded the splendid college of Barcelona, and retired to Viterbo, where he died 1367.

ALBRICUS, a native of London, known as a learned philosopher and physician. He studied at Oxford about 1217, and travelled for improvement. Bayle has given a catalogue of his writings, which however were never made public.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician of the eleventh century, who wrote some valuable tracts on medicine, ornamented with cuts of chirurgical instruments in use at that time.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian physician of the ninth century, known also as an astrologer. His works—de magnis conjunctionibus, annorum, revolutionibus, ac eorum perfectionibus, appeared at Venice, 1526, octavo,—and his introductio ad astronomiam, 1489.

ALBUQUERQUE, Alfonso, a native of Lisbon, whose great genius laid the foundation of the Portuguese power in India. He was sent by Emmanuel king of Portugal, in 1503, with his brother Francis, to form an establishment in the east; and by his spirited bravery, he supported his allies, and maintained the superiority of his nation. He gained large possessions on the coast of Cochin, which was secured by strong and impregnable fortifications. His return to Europe was attended by the death of his brother, who perished in the voyage; but private sorrow gave way before public concerns, and Albuquerque in 1508, invested with new power by his sovereign, sailed back to India. In his way he plundered the coast of Arabia, and with unparalleled boldness, with a corps of only four hundred and seventy men, he undertook the siege of Ormuz, an island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, subject to a king of its own, and defended by numerous forces; and after some months' obstinate resistance, the place submitted to the conqueror, and the king in despair became tributary to Portugal. His arms were now directed against Goa, which he subdued; and his power was extended over the whole coast of Malabar, and therefore he sailed towards the east, and made the islands of Sumatra, Malacca, and the neighboring cities tributary to the Portuguese government. On his return to Goa he meditated fresh conquests, when he suddenly fell sick, and died 1515, in his sixty-third year. In him were happily united the valor of a hero, and the more amiable virtues of mildness and humanity; but this great, this illustrious character, whose genius reared the power of Portugal in the east, and whose memory was cherished even to adoration by the native Indians, felt the persecution of envy, and on his death-bed he had the mortification to learn, that the monarch whom he had so faithfully served had the ingratitude to recall him by the appointment of a successor.

ALBUQUERQUE, Blaise, son of Alfonso, was born in 1500. The merit of his father, and the regret of Emmanuel for the loss of the conqueror of the east, raised him to the first honors of the state, and to the rank of nobility. He published an account in Portuguese of his father's victories, Lisbon, 1576.

ALCIAT, Andrew, a native of Milan, who, after studying the law at Pavia and Bologna, was advanced to the professor's chair at Avignon. Francis I. knew his merit, and prevailed upon him to remove to Bourges, where his lectures on law were frequented and admired. His abilities however were too great to be lost in a distant country, and therefore the duke of Milan invited him back to his native town, and welcomed his return by the grant of a large salary and the dignity of senator. These honors were not bestowed in vain; Alciat labored with indefatigable zeal in the service of science, and at Pavia, at Bologna, and afterwards at Ferrara, his lectures were delivered to crowded and applauding auditors. The emperor raised him to the rank of count palatine and senator, and Philip king of Spain gave him a gold chain as a mark of his favor. He died at Pavia, 12th January, 1550, in his fifty-eighth year. It was his intention with his immense wealth, to found and endow a college; but the insolence of some students to his person irritated him, and he adopted for his heir his distant relation Francis Alciat. His publications were chiefly on law, besides notes on Tacitus, and some emblems which have been justly commended for their elegance, purity, and the flow of genius which they display. He was succeeded in his professional chair at Pavia, by his heir, whose law lectures were equally learned and equally admired. Francis was recommended to the patronage of pope Pius IV. by his pupil cardinal Barromeo, and he was raised to a bishopric, the chancellorship of Rome, and the dignity of cardinal. He died at Rome, April, 1580, in his fiftieth year.

ALCIBIADES, an illustrious Athenian, disciple of Socrates. He for awhile enjoyed popularity, and afterwards felt the oppressive hatred of his fickle countrymen, and was at last assassinated in Persia, about 404 B. C. in his forty-sixth year.

ALCIMUS, called also Jachim, was made high-priest of Judea by Antiochus Eupator. He rendered himself unpopular by his oppression and

avarice, and died two or three years after his elevation, about 165 B. C.

ALCOCK, John, an English divine, born at Beverley, and raised in 1471 to the See of Rochester, and afterwards translated to Worcester and Ely. His great learning recommended him to the king's favor, by whom he was appointed president of Wales, and chancellor of England. He was the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge. He wrote several theological tracts, and died 1st Oct., 1500.

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS, Flaccus, a native of Yorkshire, educated by venerable Bede and Egbert archbishop of York. He was made abbot of Canterbury, and afterwards passed to the continent on the invitation of Charlemagne, whose favors he experienced, and whose confidence and friendship he fully enjoyed. He instructed his royal patron in rhetoric, logic, divinity, and mathematics, and labored to diffuse through Europe the learning and the genius which he so eminently possessed. With difficulty he obtained permission from the fondness of the emperor to retire from court, to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, where he devoted the rest of his life to study, and the duties of religion. He died on Whitsunday, 804, and was buried at Tours, and a Latin epitaph of twenty-four verses of his own composition was placed on his grave. His writings, most of which are extant, are numerous; his style is elegant and sprightly, and his language sufficiently pure for the age; and he may be considered as one of the learned few, whose genius dissipated the gloom of the eighth century. Andrew du Chesne published his works in one volume folio, 1617.

ALCYONIUS, Peter, an Italian, for some time corrector of the press for Aldus Manutius, and author of some learned publications. He translated some of Aristotle's treatises, and was severely censured by Sepulveda for inaccuracy. In his work on banishment he displayed such a mixture of elegant and barbarous words, that he was suspected of largely borrowing from Cicero's treatise de Gloriâ; and it is said that to avoid detection of this illiberal deed, he burnt the only extant manuscript of Cicero, which had been given by Bernard to the library of a nunnery, of which Alcyonius was physician. At Florence he was promoted to a professor's chair, but the ambition of rising to higher eminence drew him to Rome, where he lost all his property, during the insurrection of the Columnas. When the imperial troops took the city, 1527, he espoused the cause of the pope, and though wounded he joined him in the castle of St. Angelo, and afterwards in bold and elegant language he arraigned, in two orations, the injustice of Charles V. and the barbarity of his soldiers. Alcyonius has been in some instances highly applauded for his many accomplishments, though his vanity, self-conceit, and abusive language, have tarnished his private character.

ALDANA, Bernard, a Spaniard, governor of Lippa, on the confines of Turkey, which, in a fit of panic, he set on fire, 1552. He was pardoned for his cowardice by the interference of Mary queen of Bohemia, and afterwards behaved with great valor at Tripoli.

ALDEROTI, Thadeus, a Florentine, known for his great abilities as a physician. He set so high a value upon his skill, that only princes and prelates could be admitted as his patients. He died 1295, aged eighty. His life has been written by Villani.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, Saint, an English divine during the heptarchy. He was related to the king of the West Saxons, by whom he was raised to the bishopric of Shireburn, over the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Wilts. He travelled in France and Italy, and he is said to be the first Englishman who ever wrote in Latin, and introduced poetry into the island. He led a most exemplary life; and in those times of barbarism and ignorance, he often gained auditors by stopping on the bridges and in the highways, and commanding their attention to his religious discourses by mixing ballads and songs to grave and serious exhortations. He died May 25th, 709.

ALDHUN, a bishop of Holy Island, who left his habitation because infested by the Danes, and retired with the body of St. Cuthbert to Durham, where he became the first bishop of that See. He built the cathedral, and died 1018.

ALDRED, abbot of Tavistock, and afterwards bishop of Worcester, 1046. He was a great favorite of Edward the confessor, and his influence produced a reconciliation between that monarch and Griffith king of Wales, and also with Swaine son of Godwin, who had invaded the kingdom. He was the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem, and after his return he was raised to the See of York; an elevation which, when he appeared at Rome, the pope refused to ratify, on account of his ignorance and simony. Aldred's solicitations however prevailed, and he received the pallium from the pontiff. On the death of Edward he crowned Harold, and afterwards the conqueror, whose esteem he enjoyed, and whose power he made subservient to the views of the church. When he had received some indignities from a governor of York, he flew to London, and with all the indignation and haughtiness of an offended prelate, demanded vengeance, and pronounced a curse on the head of William. His wrath was with difficulty pacified by the entreaties of the sovereign and his nobles, and the curse was recalled, and changed into a blessing. It is said that he died with grief in seeing the north of England desolated by the ravages of Harold and Canute, sons of Swayne, 11th Sept. 1068.

ALDRICH, Henry, a native of Westminster, educated under Busby, and admitted at Christ Church, where he distinguished himself as a tutor. He was made D. D. and canon in 1681, and at the revolution he replaced Massey the popish dean of Christ Church. In this dignified situation he supported discipline, promoted religion, and encouraged learning. He published, with Dr. Sprat, Clarendon's history, not however without being charged by Oldmixon with improper interpolations; an accusation which Atterbury proved to be false and invidious. He was fond of music, and collected materials for the history of it, which are still preserved; but as an architect he gained deserved praise, and to his liberality as well as to his taste, Christ Church is indebted for the erection of three sides of Peckwater quadrangle, Trinity College for its elegant chapel, and the parish of All Saints for its beautiful church. Dr. Aldrich was author of a compendium of logic, and several other useful publications; but he particularly distinguished himself by editing several of the Greek classics, which generally appeared annually for the benefit of the students of his society. He also passes as the composer of those popular catches, "Hark the bonny Christ Church bells," and a smoking catch. He died Dec. 14th, 1710.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulysses, a native of Bologna, professor of physic and philosophy. His inquiries into the history of nature were so ardent that he visited the most distant countries in search of plants, minerals, metals, animals, and birds, and he spared no expense that he might procure exact figures

taken from the life. It is to be lamented that so noble a spirit of liberality should have been checked; but the resources of Aldrovandus failed, and he ended his days in an hospital at Bologna, at the great age of eighty, and after surviving the loss of his sight, 1605. About six large volumes folio, containing the history of birds and insects, were published during his life, and the work was continued on the same scale after his death and under his name, as it certainly derived a high recommendation for the illustrious undertaker of the plan.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, is celebrated in Italy for her courage and her eloquence. When Ancona was besieged by the arms of the Venetians, and of the emperor Frederic I. in 1172, she pitied the situation of the distressed inhabitants, and with heroic intrepidity flew to their relief, at the head of her dependants and friends, and supported by William Degli Adelardi, of Ferrara. Her troops were animated by her eloquence and her example, and the enemy fled at her approach; and though on her return home she was attacked by some parties of the enraged besiegers, she routed them in every encounter, and added fresh laurels to her fame. The history of that memorable siege has been published by Buon-Campagnono of Florence.

ALDUS, Manutius, a native of Bassano, illustrious as a correct printer, and as the restorer of the Greek and Latin languages to Europe. He is the inventor of the Italic letter, and was alone permitted by the pope the use of it. He died at Venice, 1516, in a good old age.

ALEANDER, Jerome, was born in a small village of Istria, and recommended himself by his great abilities and his learning to pope Alexander VI. and Lewis XII. under whose patronage he taught belles lettres at Paris. He was afterwards in the service of Leo X. at Rome, and as nuncio of the holy see he acquired great reputation by the eloquent harangue which he delivered in the diet of Worms, against the doctrines of Luther, the burning of whose books he procured, though he could not silence his preaching. On his return to Rome he was made archbishop of Brindisi by Clement VIII., and his services were again employed in Germany against the protestants, whose opinions he attacked with virulence, not however without being loaded in his turn with sarcastic reflections and invectives; but all his intrigues were unable to prevent the truce which Charles V. at last made with these persecuted men. His death in February, 1542, was occasioned by taking a medicine in which some poisonous ingredients had been mixed by mistake.

ALEANDER, Jerome, great nephew of the preceding, was born at Friuli. He distinguished himself as an antiquarian, a poet, and a lawyer, and died at Rome, 1631, in consequence of an excess of eating at the table of one of his friends. He was one of the original members of the academy of Humorists, and enjoyed the friendship of pope Urban VII., by whose means he passed from the family of the Bandini into that of the Barberini, who honored his remains with a most magnificent funeral.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, a native of Brussels, who attended the duke of Ossuna, when Spanish viceroy of Sicily, and entered into the society of the Jesuits at Palermo. After studying divinity at Rome, he retired to Gratz, where his good conduct and his abilities raised him to the professorial chair. He afterwards, as tutor to the prince of Eggemberg's son, travelled for five years through Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and obtained offices of trust and respectability near his patron, and in the college of the Jesuits. He died at Rome of a dropsy, 6th Sept. 1652. The few books which he wrote were in high estimation.

ALEMAN, Lewis, archbishop of Arles, and a cardinal, was born at the castle of Arbent, 1390. His abilities were employed as legate to Sienna, to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to Sienna; but at the council of Basil, where he presided, his opposition to Eugenius IV. was followed by his degradation from the purple, and his excommunication. He was restored to his honors by Nicholas V. and sent as legate into Germany. He died 1450, and was canonized.

ALEMAN, Maeto, a Spaniard, born near Seville. He was nearly twenty years in the service of the court of Philip II. and then retired to privacy, and employed himself in writing the history of Guzman d'Alfarache, a romance, which has been through more than thirty editions in Spain, and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

ALEMAN, Matthew, author of the once popular history of "Guzman d'Alfarache, the Spanish rogue." He was born in the neighborhood of Seville, and during the reign of Philip II. was much about court. His novel, which was not composed till towards the latter period of his life, exhibits, with much humor, a curious picture of the manners and morals of the age and country in which he lived. There are few European languages into which it had not been translated.

ALEMBERT, John le Rond d', an illustrious philosopher, born at Paris, 16th Nov. 1717. He was the illegitimate son of Destouches Canon and Madame Tencin, the last of whom unfeelingly caused him to be exposed as a foundling near the church from which he was named John Le Rond. Informed of this discreditable fact, his father listened to the voice of nature, took measures for his instruction, and insured for him a suitable independency for life; and he had the satisfaction soon to learn that his abilities were brilliant, and his improvement unusually rapid. As the flashes of his genius were early displayed, he was encouraged by his friends to seek reputation and opulence in studying the law; but that pursuit as well as the study of medicine was quickly abandoned, and retirement and geometry seemed the only ambition of the young philosopher. In the house of his nurse, whose ignorance and poverty did not diminish the flow of his affections, he passed forty years, and refused to quit this humble and peaceful dwelling for the splendor of a palace. Frederic of Prussia, whose friendship he enjoyed through life, wished to invite him to Berlin, with the most liberal offers of patronage and literary ease, but he refused; and when the empress Catharine solicited him to take the care of the education of her son, with the promise of a pension of a hundred thousand livres, besides the most distinguished honors, he declined the princely offer in firm but respectful terms, and devoted the strong powers of his mind to the service of the country which gave him birth. His labors were usefully exerted on philosophical subjects. He examined the power of fluids on the motion of bodies, he wrote a discourse on the general theory of the winds, which obtained the prize medal at Berlin in 1746, he solved the problem of the procession of the eqinoxes, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis; and in these and other numerous philosophical works, he enriched science with new facts, produced original ideas, and explained the various phenomena of nature in the most interesting and satisfactory point of view. Few but select were the friends to whom this great man was

known; and it must be considered as not the least striking part of his character, that he who was flattered by the learned, courted by the great, and admired by princes, did not pay his adoration to power; but with a gratitude which deserves the highest encomiums, he dedicated his work to the count d'Argenson and his brother, two men who had been banished from the court, but who in their prosperity had seen and respected the philosopher, and rewarded his genius by the grant of a small pension. D'Alembert is to be considered also in a different light from that of a mathematician. Besides geometrical calculations, his mind was stored with all the powers of literature, and of a refined taste, and it has been said, with exactness and truth, that what he expressed on every subject, could by no other man have been expressed with greater elegance, more precision, or stricter propriety. To his gigantic powers, and those of Diderot and others, we are to ascribe the plan of the Encyclopedie; and he adorned this stupendous work, by writing the preliminary discourse prefixed to it, so deservedly admired for the masterly record which it unfolds, concerning the rise, progress, connexions, and affinities of all the branches of human knowledge, and the gradual improvement of the arts and sciences. Besides his contributions to the Encyclopedie, which were very large and numerous, d'Alembert published a dissertation on the fall of the Jesuits. His opuscules or memoirs, in nine volumes, contained among other things the solution of problems in astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy. After enjoying the highest honors in the French academy, and the friendship of the literati of the age, and the veneration of Europe, this great man died, 29th Oct. 1773, still in the full possession of all his faculties, leaving behind him a high character for learning and disinterestedness, in which however it must be confessed were united profound dissimulation, affected candor, and imposing moderation. His eulogium as an academician, and after the manner that he had honored seventy of his predecessors, has been drawn up by Condorcet, Hist. de l'Academie Roy des Sciences, 1783.

ALENIO, Julius, a Jesuit of Brescia, who went as a missionary to China, where, for thirty-six years, he preached the Christian religion and built several churches. He died August, 1649. He left several works in the Chinese language on theological subjects.

ALEOTTI, John Baptist, an Italian, who, from the mean occupation of carrying bricks and mortar to workmen, rose to eminence as an astrologer and geometrician, by the strength of his genius, and even wrote books on the subject. He was concerned in the hydrostatic controversies about the inundations so frequent at Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna. He died 1630.

ALES, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, who warmly opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards as eagerly embraced, when he had suffered persecution for his religion, and seen the firmness with which his countryman Patrick Hamilton was burnt to death by Beaton archbishop of Saint Andrews for protestantism. He came back to London from Germany, when Henry VIII. abolished the papal power in England, and he there enjoyed the friendship of Cranmer, Cromwell, and Latimer. He afterwards retired to Germany, and was appointed to a professorial chair at Frankfort upon Oder, and afterwards, when persecuted by the court of Brandenburg, at Leipsic, where he died March 17th, 1565, in his sixty-fifth year. He wrote a commentary on the writings of St. John, on the epistle to Timothy, and on the Psalms.

ALEXANDER the Great, son of Philip of Macedonia, was born at Pella, 355 years B. C. After extending his power with unusual rapidity over Greece, and destroying Thebes, he invaded Asia. The defeat of the Persian forces at the three celebrated battles of the Granicus, of Isus, and of Arbela, rendered him master of the country; and after he had laid the foundation of Alexandria in Egypt as the future capital of his extensive dominions, and after he had wandered over Asia in quest of more enemies, he returned to Babylon, where he died of intemperance, B. C. 323, in his thirty-third year His vast empire, which his wisdom and the great energies of his mind, if not corrupted by flattery and success, might have consolidated, was divided at his death among his generals.

ALEXANDER, Severus, a Roman emperor, by birth a Phœnician. He was distinguished by great virtues in public and private life. He was cruelly murdered by his mutinous soldiers, A. D. 235, after a glorious reign of thirteen years.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Alexandria, who opposed the tenets of Arius, and displayed in his office the most exemplary piety, with every Christian virtue. He died about 325.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, known for his virtues and his sufferings. He was exposed to the persecutions of Severus and also of Decius, and died in prison, in consequence of ill treatment, about 251. He wrote some letters, now lost, and founded a library at Jerusalem.

ALEXANDER, Aphrodisœus, a Peripatetic philosopher, called also the commentator, in the second century. His work "de fato" appeared at London, 1688, and his commentaries on Aristotle were edited at Venice by Aldus.

ALEXANDER, the Paphlagonian, an impostor, who gained the respect of his credulous and ignorant countrymen, and thus acquired such celebrity that Marcus Aurelius himself, deceived by his artifice, honorably invited him to Rome, A. D. 174. He died at the age of seventy.

ALEXANDER succeeded his brother John Albert as king of Poland, 1501. He died five years after, aged forty-five, and left behind him the respectable character of a man of courage, virtue, piety and benevolence.

ALEXANDER I. king of Scotland, ascended the throne 1107, after his brother Edgar, and merited by his severity the appellation of "the fierce," though in private life he had been distinguished for meekness, benevolence, and moderation. He had the good fortune to suppress all the insurrections raised against his tyranny, and died 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, 1214, after his father William the Lion, was engaged in war with John of England, whose dominions he boldly invaded. Peace was restored to the two kingdoms in 1221, by the marriage of Alexander with the sister of Henry III. He died 1249, aged fifty-one.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, son of the preceding by a second wife, succeeded his father 1249, when eight years old. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. He was successful in his defeat of the Norwegians, who had invaded his kingdom, and he assisted his father-in-law against his rebellious barons. He was killed in hunting, 1285, and left behind him a high character for courage, for benevolence, and magnanimity.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, 109, after Saint Evaristus, died 3d May, 119. He is mentioned as a saint and a martyr in the catholic calendar, and according to Platina, he first introduced the

use of holy water in the Roman church. The epistles attributed to him are spurious.

ALEXANDER II., pope, succeeded 1061. His elevation was opposed by the imperial court, and Cadalous, bishop of Parma, was appointed, under the title of Honorius II. Alexander, however, though of dissolute manners, prevailed, and banished his rival from Rome, and then employed himself in securing his power, and in extending the papal authority over the neighboring princes. His humanity towards the Jews, whom he protected against their persecutors and murderers, is deservedly commended. He died 21st April, 1073.

ALEXANDER III., pope, was a native of Sienna, and was raised to the papal chair after Adrian IV., 1159. His election, though acknowledged by England and France, was disputed by the emperor Frederic, who caused Victor to be nominated in his room at Pavia. Alexander for awhile yielded to the storm; but after the death of Victor his imperial persecutor elected another successor, cardinal Guy, under the name of Paschal III. Alexander, who had fled into France, and who had hurled the thunders of excommunication against Frederic, and even absolved his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, now determined to maintain his cause by force, and to arm the Venetians in his favor. These bold measures might have succeeded, but Frederic either tired of the contest, or terrified by the preparations, acknowledged Alexander as the lawful pontiff, and was reconciled to him at an interview at Venice. Alexander died at Rome, 30th Aug., 1181, beloved by his subjects and respected by the world.

ALEXANDER IV., bishop of Ostia, was raised to the papal chair at the death of Innocent IV., 1254. He opposed the settlement of the emperor's natural son as king of Sicily, and bestowed the crown on Edmund, son of the king of England. He wished to re-unite the Greek and Latin churches, but did not seriously attempt it. He died at Viterbo, 25th May, 1261.

ALEXANDER V., pope, was born of mean parents at Candia near Milan. While begging his bread from door to door, an Italian monk noticed his engaging manners, and procured his admission into his order. Thus enabled to cultivate his mind, he devoted himself laboriously to study, and after distinguishing himself at Oxford and Paris, he obtained preferment by the patronage of the duke of Milan, was made bishop of Vicenza, and then archbishop of the Milanese, and raised by Innocent VII. to the purple, and named legate in Lombardy. He was elected pope at the council of Pisa, 1409, but he died the next year, 3d May, not without suspicions of poison administered by his favorite, cardinal Cossa. He was a man of great firmness, and in his character liberal and munificent.

ALEXANDER VI., pope, a native of Valencia in Spain, originally called Roderic Borgia. The elevation of his uncle Calixtus III. to the pontificate paved the way to his greatness; he was made cardinal, and afterwards archbishop of Valencia. On the death of Innocent VIII. his intrigues ensured him the papal chair, though he was then infamous for his debaucheries, and offensive to the purity of the holy conclave, as the adulterous father of four sons and one daughter, by a Roman lady of the name of Vanozia. These children followed the example of their dissolute father, and became monsters of profligacy. The two eldest, the duke of Candia and Cæsar, disputed about the incestuous favors of their sister Lucretia, and the hoary father himself is said to have increased the abomination by a horrid commerce with his own daughter. Though thus devoted to the grossest licentiousness, Alexander found the time and the means to raise cabals, and to create intrigues in the courts of Europe, and to convert their dissensions to the advantage of the holy see, and the enriching of his favorite Cæsar. His death, which happened 8th Aug. 1503, was such as might be expected to conclude an infamous life. The great opulence of cardinal Corneto and others, were strong temptations to the avaricious pope and his profligate son Cæsar. These innocent victims were invited to a banquet, but by some mistake the poison intended for them was taken by the guilty pontiff and his son. The pope immediately expired, but Cæsar survived the accident some years to perish by the hands of an assassin. This account of the manner of his death is doubted by some. His life has been written in English by Alexander Gordon, 1729, folio, and by Burchard in Latin.

ALEXANDER VII., pope, a native of Sienna, whose name was Fabio Chigi. He gradually rose through the offices of inquisitor, legate, bishop, and cardinal, to the papal chair, 1655, on the death of Innocent X. Thus elevated by dissembled humility to the head of the church, he confirmed by a bull his predecessor's measures against the Jansenists, 1656. But while much was expected from him, he showed himself, as has been observed by a biographer, little in great things, and great in little ones. In his conduct towards men of letters he was liberal and munificent, and he embellished Rome with some splendid buildings. He died 22d May, 1667, aged 68.

ALEXANDER VIII., pope, Mark Ottoboni, was a native of Venice, and became bishop of Brescia and Frescati, and cardinal, and in 1689 succeeded to the papal chair, on the death of Innocent XI He died two years after, 1st Feb. 1691, aged eighty-two.

ALEXANDER, ab Alexandro, a native of Naples, who applied himself to the law, but afterwards left it that he might more seriously devote his time to polite literature. He possessed genius and abilities, and his remarks on mankind are judicious and interesting. The particulars of his life are related in his Genialiun Dierum, a work in the manner of Gellius' Attic nights, which was published with a learned commentary by Tiraqueau, 1587. Alexander died in the beginning of the sixteenth century

ALEXANDER, Neckam, a native of St. Albans who, after studying in England, France, and Italy, gave public lectures at Paris, which at that time was the most celebrated university in Europe. He returned to England, where his genius and learning recommended him to preferment. He died, 1227, abbot of Exeter. His works, which were written in elegant language for the time, have never been published, but remain in manuscript in public libraries.

ALEXANDER, Noel or Natalis, an eminent writer, born at Rouen in Normandy. For twelve years he taught philosophy at the great convent at Paris, and as a Dominican friar propagated the doctrines of his order from the pulpit, but as he did not possess in a high degree the fluencey and eloquence required in a popular preacher, he afterwards devoted himself to ecclesiastical history, and was created a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1675. Colbert saw his abilities, and patronised them, by intrusting him with part of the education of his son. The life of Alexander spent in seclusion contains no particular events; his studies were laborious, and his works many. His ecclesiastical history is chiefly admired for its accuracy, moderation and fidelity. It was published in twenty-four volumes,

octavo, or eight volumes folio. He bore with infinite resignation the loss of his sight in the latter part of his life, and died of a decay of nature, in his 86th year, 1724. A catalogue of his works was printed at Paris, 1716.

ALEXANDER, William, a poet and statesman of Scotland, born in 1580. Being flattered by the poets of the age, he became a regular attendant on the court, was knighted, and in 1621 received a grant of Nova Scotia, which he proposed to colonize at his own expense, and that of those who wished to embark in the enterprise. The death of James prevented the creation of baronets to the number of one hundred and fifty, who were to contribute to support the views of the favorite; though Charles I. in some degree pursued the intentions of his father by granting patents of knight baronet to the chief promoters of the settlement. The original scheme was defeated, and Sir William sold his property in Nova Scotia to the French. Sir William served Charles with fidelity as secretary for Scotland, and was created Lord Stirling. He died 12th February, 1640, in his 60th year. His poetical works appeared in one vol. fol., three years before his death.

ALEXANDER, de Medicis, first duke of Florence in 1530, was the natural son of Lorenzo de Medicis, and nephew to pope Clement VII. He owed his elevation to the arts of his uncle and the influence of Charles V., but his power, however weak, became odious by his cruelty, the debauchery of his manners, and his incontinence. He was at last murdered by his relation Lorenzo, who had gained his confidence by promising him an interview with a woman of whom he was enamored. He died in his 26th year, 1537, and the dutchy passed into the hands of Cosmo de Medicis.

ALEXANDER, Farnese, duke of Parma, distinguished himself in the sixteenth century by his military valor. He was engaged in the wars of Flanders and of France, and died of a wound which he received at the siege of Rouen, 2d Dec., 1592.

ALEXANDER, Farnese, uncle to the preceding, was a cardinal, and the favorite of pope Clement VII. He was engaged in different embassies in France, Germany, and Flanders, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he lived in great splendor, the friend of the indigent, and the patron of the learned. He died 1589, aged 69.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, nephew to Roger bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Henry I., and Stephen. By the interest of his uncle he was made bishop of Lincoln, and he rebuilt his cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire, and added to its security by making the roof of stone. Like the barons in those turbulent times, he raised the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark for his defence, and founded two monasteries which he liberally endowed. After visiting the pope three times on the continent, he returned to England, where he died, 1147, in the twenty-fourth year of his prelacy.

ALEXANDER, of Paris, a poet of the twelfth century, who introduced in a poem on Alexander the Great, verses of twelve syllables, which from him have been called Alexandrines.

ALEXANDER, Nicholas, a Benedictine of St. Maur, known for his charitable character, as well as his extensive knowledge of simples. He is author of two useful works, "Physic and Surgery for the poor," published 1738, and a "Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary," octavo. He was born at Paris, and died at St. Denys, 1728, in an advanced age.

ALEXANDER, Neuskoi, grand duke of Russia, born 1218, signalized himself by a victory which he obtained over the northern powers on the banks of the Neva. His military and political character, which procured him the title of saint, was, five centuries after, more highly honored by the policy of Peter the Great. The spot where the victory had been won was consecrated for a monastery, where the bones of the saint were deposited with religious pomp, and which is become the mausoleum of the sovereigns of Russia. There is an order of knighthood instituted in honor of the saint, which consists now of about one hundred and thirty-five knights.

ALEXANDER, William, a major-general in the American army of the revolution. He was born in New York, 1726; received a classical education; and was distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. His father was a native of Scotland, and he was the reputed rightful heir to an earldom in that country; on which account he was usually called lord Stirling; but was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain from the government the acknowledgment of his claim. At the commencement of the revolution he joined the American army, and in the battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776, was taken prisoner, after having, by attacking Cornwallis, secured to a large part of the detachment an opportunity to escape. He was always warmly attached to General Washington, and the cause which he had espoused. He died at Albany, Jan. 15, 1783, aged 57 years, leaving behind him a reputation of a brave, discerning and intrepid officer, and an honest and learned man.

ALEXANDER, William, an able artist, born at Maidstone, 1768. His father, who was a coachmaker, gave him a good education, and sent him at an early age to study the fine arts in London, which he did with so much success, that he was selected to accompany the embassy of lord Macartney to China. On his return, besides his drawings in illustration of the work of Sir George Staunton, he published a splendid one of his own, entitled, "The Costume of China," which obtained so much notice that he was induced to publish a second part. At the time of his death, in 1816, he was keeper of the antiquities at the British Museum.

ALEXANDER, James, a native of Scotland, who came to New York, in 1715. He was bred to the law, and became eminent in his profession. By honest practice and unwearied application to business he acquired a great estate. For many years he was a member of the legislature, and of the council. In 1721, he was appointed attorney-general; and afterwards was secretary of the province. His death took place in the beginning of 1756.

ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, a governor of North Carolina. He received his collegiate education at Princeton, N. J., obtained his first degree in 1776, and afterwards studied medicine. Subsequently he entered the army; but at the close of the war pursued his profession in the state of which he became the chief magistrate in 1806. In all his public stations he had the reputation of conducting with ability and firmness. He died, March 8, 1808, aged 52 years.

ALEXANDER, Caleb, D. D. was born in Northfield, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1777. He was first settled, as a congregational minister at New Marlborough; and, afterwards, at Mendon, in his native state. His continuance in each of these situations was less than two years. The remaining part of his life was spent in teaching, and in other kindred pursuits. He published a Latin Grammar, an English Grammar, and some other small works. His death took place in April, 1828.

ALEXANDER II., emperor and autocrat of all the Russias and king of Poland, was born Dec. 22, 1777, and in 1801, on the death of his father, Paul, ascended the throne. Nature had endowed this monarch with great talents, which were well cultivated by a course of early instruction; and, the circumstances of the age, in which he came before the public, were favorable to an exertion of them calculated to give their possessor a prominence, not often found among the most distinguished princes in ancient or modern times. During the first four years of his reign his attention was wholly confined to his own dominions; but, from 1805 to 1815, his name and his influence were connected with all the most important political transactions of Europe. In the year 1805, Alexander united with the emperor of Austria against France. This coalition, however, was of short continuance; it was broken up, in consequence of the success of Napoleon at Austerlitz. In the following year he joined with Prussia; but, in 1807, after having been defeated at Friedland, he signed, at Tilsit, a peace with the French emperor, very soon after which he became one of his closest allies. The interval between 1807 and 1812, was filled up with the seizure of Finland, and a war against Turkey. In the latter year hostilities were again commenced between France and Russia, and were actively continued till the downfall of Napoleon. During the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, Alexander bore a share in the dangers of the field. On the conclusion of peace, he visited England. As a reward of his military assistance, Poland was erected into a kingdom by the congress of Vienna, and he was crowned in 1815. He died at Taganrok, in November, 1825.

ALEXANDRINI, Julius de Neustain, a native of Trent, physician and favorite of Maximilian II. He died 1590, in his 84th year. He was author of some medical treatises in prose and verse, which display his genius, sense, and erudition. He was the first who endeavored to show the connexion between the passions of the mind and the diseases of the body.

ALEXIS, a Piedmontese, who applied himself to study, but with the determination of not revealing the discoveries he might make in philosophy After fifty-seven years of travels, he saw a poor man die of a disorder which might have been removed, if he had imparted his knowledge to the surgeon, and with such remorse was he visited, that he retired from the world, and set in order for the benefit of mankind, the result of his researches, which were afterwards published under the name of his secrets, at Basil, 1536, and dispersed through Europe.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter, known also under the name of el Sordillo de Pereda, because he was deaf and dumb, and the pupil of Pereda. He was born at Madrid, in 1621, and in spite of his natural defects, acquired considerable reputation, especially in portraits. His drawings and coloring are good. Alexis died at Madrid, in 1700.

ALEXIUS, Michaelovitch, son of Michael, Czar of Russia, succeeded to the throne at the age of sixteen, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, the Swedes, and Poles. Respected abroad, he was beloved at home, as the improvement of his barbarian subjects was the sole wish of his heart. The laws of the empire were printed for public information, and no longer trusted to the incorrectness of manuscripts; commerce was encouraged, and manufactures of silk and linen were introduced; and the munificence of the emperor was supported by economy, and by the prosperity of the state. Alexius died in his 46th year, 1677, and was succeeded by his son the famous Czar Peter.

ALEXIUS, Petrovitch, only son of Peter the Great and Eudocia Lapukin, was born 1690. His early youth was neglected in the hands of women, and of ignorant priests; but when in his eleventh year, he was intrusted to the care of baron Huysen, the instructions of this able and meritorious man were counteracted by the intrigues and infernal policy of Mentshikof, one of the Czar's ministers. The young prince, permitted to indulge every passion by the example and encouragement of the meanest and most debauched of the vulgar, who were his constant associates, grew unprincipled and vicious, and soon converted the contempt he felt for restraint upon the conduct and the character of his father. This mutual hatred between the Czar and his son was fomented by the arts of enemies, and at last Alexius renounced all his rights to the succession, that he might spend in the retirement of a convent the remains of a life already shortened by drunkenness and intemperance. Persecution however attended him; though protected by the emperor of Germany, he was betrayed by his Finlandish mistress, whom he is said to have married, and conveyed to Petersburg, where he was tried by secret judges, and condemned to death, 1719. This cruel unfeeling conduct of the father, which not all the imprudences and provocations of a licentious son could justify, has been palliated by his panegyrists, who attribute the death of the prince to an apoplectic fit, brought on by his violent irregularities.

ALEXIUS or ALEXIS I., Commenus, born at Constantinople, 1048, was nephew to the emperor Isaac Commenus. He usurped the throne in 1081, after banishing Nicephorus, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks and other northern invaders. He received with coldness the crusaders; but, intimidated by their numbers and consequence, he signed a treaty of peace with them, and promised them support. He died in his 70th year, 1118. His daughter Anna Commena, has written a Greek account of his reign; but her history is a panegyric on the virtues of her father, and not the record of truth.

ALEXIUS II., Commenus, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople, 1180, in his twelfth year. His tender age was the cause of dissension and tumult, and he was murdered with his mother Mary two years after by Andronicus, who usurped the throne.

ALEXIUS III., Angelus, dethroned his brother Isaac Angelus, 1195, and put out his eyes. An effeminate life rendered him despised at home and abroad; he was defeated by the Turks and Bulgarians, and his capital was soon besieged and taken, 1203, by an army of Venetians and French crusaders; headed by Alexius the son of the deposed monarch, who had fled to the court of Vienna. Alexius received from Theodore Lascaris the same cruel punishment which he had inflicted on his brother, and the young conqueror placed his blind father from the dungeon on the throne, and reigned with him as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, because he wished to raise great contributions upon his subjects, and his life was sacrificed to the fury of the people, 1204.

ALEXIUS V., Ducas Murtzuphle or Mourzoufle, from his black eyebrows, an officer at the court of Isaac Angelus and Alexius IV., who dethroned and murdered his master, and usurped the throne of

Constantinople. He was attacked by the crusaders, who took his capital, and after putting out his eyes threw him down from the top of Theodosius' pillar, one hundred and forty-seven feet high, and killed him, 1264, after a reign of only three months, of extortion, arrogance, and cruelty. The conquerors elected two emperors; Baldwin was appointed by the Latins, and Theodore Lascaris by the Greeks.

AL-FARABIA, a mussulman philosopher in the tenth century, remarkable for the generality and greatness of his talents. He was killed by robbers in Syria, in 954. His works on various subjects are said to be in the Leyden library.

ALFIERI, Victor, the most eminent of Italian tragic poets, was born at Asti in Piedmont, in 1749. His family was rich and noble. In his early youth he gave no promise of that talent which he finally displayed; he learned little or nothing, and the violence of his temper was a bar to his obtaining esteem. At the age of sixteen, he became his own master, and the seven succeeding years were spent in travelling, as fast as horses could carry him, over the greatest part of Europe, and in adventures which were marked only by dissipation and licentiousness. After his return to Turin, love inspired him with the spirit of poetry; and, in 1775, he produced his tragedy of Cleopatra, and a burlesque upon it. Thenceforth he continued constant to the muses and to study; and the result was no less than fourteen dramas in seven years, besides many compositions in verse and prose. He mastered Latin, French, and other languages, of which till then he had been utterly ignorant; and, even at the late age of forty-eight began Greek, and acquired such a knowledge of it as to translate several works. In France, where he next settled with the Pretender's widow the countess of Albany, whom he married, he composed five more tragedies. The fall of the throne, in 1792, drove him from France; his property there was unjustly confiscated; and Alfieri ever after entertained a deadly hatred of that country. Worn out by his incessant literary labors, he died at Florence, in 1803. In the following year came forth his posthumous works, in thirteen volumes, two of which are occupied by his autobiography. As a tragic writer, Alfieri has had many imitators in Italy, but his throne is still unshared by any rival—no one has yet equalled him in nervous dialogue, in grandeur of style, or in the delineation of strong passions and energetic characters.

ALFRED, the Great, fifth and youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the west Saxons, was born at Wantage in Berkshire, 849. After the death of his brother, Alfred mounted the throne of England, in his twenty-second year, in 871, at a time when the kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasion of the Danes. His valor was soon called into the field, battles were followed by battles: but the slaughter of thousands seemed not to heal the wounds of the country or to remove the rapacious foe from the coasts. After a dreadful overthrow Alfred concealed his misfortunes for a year, under the dress of a peasant, till the success of one of his chiefs, Odun earl of Devon, in defeating a body of the Danes, drew him from his retirement. With unusual boldness he examined the false security of the enemy's camp, he was admitted into the presence of the chief under the disguise of a harper, and returned to his friends to inspire them with courage and lead them to victory. The Danes were totally routed at Eddington. From that period the kingdom became more settled, and though the Danes occasionally repeated their predatory attacks, the mind of Alfred was not shaken from its noble purpose of enlightening his subjects, and giving stability to their independence, and protection to their property. He published laws to the number of fifty-one, which were partly collected from those of his predecessor king Ina, and from the Trojan and Grecian codes. He not only divided his dominions into counties, and other smaller subdivisions, but he made each householder responsible for the behaviour of his family, and as the tythings consisted of ten families, each became a pledge for the peaceful conduct of the rest, so that the whole kingdom was but a large family eager to preserve the public security, while they ensured domestic concord. As a man of letters, Alfred gained reputation, he not only translated and wrote several books, particularly Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy: but that learning might find an asylum in England, he endowed several schools in the kingdom, and founded, or according to others restored, the university of Oxford, and filled the professorial chairs with men of taste, genius, and erudition. To his wisdom and foresight England may look back with gratitude for the first beginning of her naval greatness. Alfred not only built ships, and enured his subjects to the toils and dangers of the sea, but he had the boldness to attempt to discover the northeast passage. Though by profession and the circumstances of the times a soldier, the humane monarch, who had been personally engaged in fifty-six battles for the defence and independence of his country, viewed with detestation the scenes of carnage which ambition or the love of plunder might exhibit, and considered his glory as better cemented by the peaceful occupations of his subjects than by war, and by the promotion of industry and mutual confidence than by the use of arms. After a reign of above twenty-eight years, this magnanimous prince died on the 28th of Oct., 900. History does not present a man more amiable in his public and private character, or whose virtues entitled him to a throne more than this great and benevolent hero. He left by his queen Elswitha two sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward, surnamed the Elder.

ALFRED, or ALURED, son of Ethelred, by Emma, daughter of Richard duke of Normandy, was sent by his father with his brother Edward to the Norman court, during the invasions of the Danes. After Canute's death he landed in England with a force, and might have succeeded in the expulsion of Harold, if not thwarted by the arts of Godwin. He fell into the hands of his enemies, who cruelly put out his eyes and confined him in Ely monastery, where he was murdered, as it is supposed, 1037, in his 34th year.

ALFRIDE, or ELFRID, the natural son of Oswy king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland, or as some suppose to Scotland, to avoid the persecution of his brother Egfrid, whom he had succeeded on the throne. In his exile he still felt the virulence of his enemies, and at last the two brothers met to decide their fate by arms. Egfrid was slain, and Alfride ascended the vacant throne, 686, and deserved the love and the applauses of his subjects by his benevolence and mildness, and the liberal patronage which he afforded to literature. He died 705.

ALGAROTTI, Francis, son of a Venetian merchant, who, after improving himself at Rome and Bologna, came to Paris, where he published his Newtonianism for the ladies, in Italian, a work which was translated into French by Du Perron, but was of inferior merit to Fontenelle's plurality of worlds. From thence Algarotti visited England and Germany, and received repeated marks of

esteem and honor from the kings of Poland and Prussia. After some residence in the Polish court as privy counsellor for the affairs of war, he returned to Italy, and died unexpectedly at Pisa, 23d of May, 1764, in his fifty-second year. As a connoisseur in painting, sculpture, and architecture, he possessed taste and judgment, and his genius as a poet is fully proved in the elegant trifles which he wrote in Italian. His works were published in four volumes octavo, in 1765, and translated into French at Berlin, 1772, eight volumes octavo. They consist chiefly of historical and philosophical dissertations, essays and poetry.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian who wrote on optics, about the year 1000. Having vaunted that he could render regular the inundations of the Nile, the caliph Hakem employed him to accomplish that purpose, and rewarded him beforehand. Alhazen, however, having examined the course of the river, discovered the folly of his scheme, and feigned madness to avert the wrath of the caliph. He died at Cairo, in 1038.

ALI, cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, was opposed in his view to succeed the prophet, by Othman and Omar, and retired into Arabia, where his mild and enlarged interpretation of the Koran increased the number of his proselytes. After the death of Othman he was acknowledged caliph by the Egyptians and Arabians, but in less than five years after he was assassinated in a mosque, 660. Ali, after the decease of his beloved Fatima, claimed the privilege of polygamy, and left fifteen sons and eighteen daughters. His memory is still held in the highest veneration by the Persians, who pronounce with contempt the names of Othman and Omar, whilst the Turks despise him and pay adoration to his opponents.

ALI BEG, a Pole, born of Christian parents. When young he was made prisoner by the Tartars, and sold to the Turks, who educated him in the Mahometan faith. He rose to consequence in the Turkish court and was appointed interpreter to the grand signior. He employed himself in translating the Bible and the English catechism into the Turkish language; but his great work is on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, and other religious ceremonies. This work was translated into Latin by Dr. Smith. Ali died, 1675, at a time when he intended to abjure the Mahometan tenets for Christianity.

ALI BEY, a native of Natolia, son of a Greek priest. In his thirteenth year he was carried away by some robbers as he was hunting, and sold to Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the Janissaries, at Grand Cairo, who treated him with kindness, and from a slave raised him to power and consequence; became one of the twenty-four beys who governed that country; and, in 1756, attained the supreme power, and threw off his obedience to the Porte. In conjunction with Shiek Daher, who had also revolted in Syria, he several times defeated the Turkish armies; but, at length, he was overthrown, by the treason of one of his own generals, and was either poisoned or died of his wounds. Among other plans, formed during his success, Ali meditated the revival of the ancient mode of carrying on the commerce of Europe with India, by way of the Red Sea. He left behind him a character unrivalled for excellence, for courage, and magnanimity. As governor of Egypt he behaved with the tenderness of a parent; and to the love of his country were united humanity, a generous heart, and an elevated genius.

ALI, Tepelini, Pacha of Jannina. This extraordinary man was descended from an illustrious Albanian family, and was born at Tepelini, in Albania, 1744. He lost his father when he was only sixteen, and made brave but fruitless efforts to defend his paternal inheritance against the neighboring pachas. After having sustained several defeats, he was taken prisoner; but, at length, recovered his liberty, and withdrew into a solitary retreat. This latter circumstance is said to have led to his subsequent greatness. While, lost in reverie, he was one day involuntarily pushing a stick backward and forward in the sand, his attention was roused by the stick meeting with resistance from a solid body. He looked, and saw in the sand a box, which proved to be filled with gold. With this treasure he was enabled to raise two thousand men, and take the field against his enemies. He was victorious, and entered triumphantly into his native place. From that period, during fifty years of constant warfare, he was uniformly successful, and he brought under his sway a wide extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned his holding, with the title of pacha. He received agents from foreign powers, and alternately intrigued with England, France, and Russia. At length, in the spring of 1820, he threw off the mask, and declared himself king of Epyrus. After a brief struggle, however, he was deserted by the majority of his troops, and even by his sons, and was compelled to take refuge in a fort, which he had constructed in an island of the lake Jannina. From that retreat he was at last decoyed, by the Turkish general, under pretence that the Porte had pardoned him, and he was then assassinated; but not till he had slain two of his assailants, and dangerously wounded a third. He perished on the 5th of February, 1822. Ali was brave, intelligent, and active; but sanguinary and perfidious in the highest degree.

ALKMAAR, Henry D', an eminent German of the fifteenth century, author of the fable of Reynard, an ingenious poem, which lashes the vices and foibles of mankind in the character of beasts, especially the fox. Gottsched has given a magnificent edition of this valuable book. Some suppose that Alkmaar is the fictitious name assumed by Nicholas Baumaun of Friesland, who died 1503.

ALLATIUS, Leo, a native of the Island of Scio, who studied Belles lettres and the languages at Rome. After visiting Naples and his native country he returned to Rome, where he applied himself to physic, in which he took a degree, but literature was his favorite pursuit, and as his erudition was great, he distinguished himself as a teacher in the Greek college at Rome. He was afterwards employed by pope Gregory XV. to remove the elector Palatine's library from Germany to the Vatican, in reward for which services, though for awhile neglected, he was appointed librarian. Though bred and employed among ecclesiastics, he never entered into orders because, as he told the pope, he wished to retain the privilege of marrying if he pleased. His publications were numerous but chiefly on divinity, and, though full of learning and good sense, remarkable for unnecessary digressions. In the controversy of the gentlemen of the Port Royal with Claude concerning the eucharist, he greatly assisted the former, for which he was severely abused by their bold antagonist. It is said by Joannes Patricius that he wrote Greek for forty years with the same pen, and that when he lost it, he expressed his concern even to the shedding of tears. Allatius died at Rome in his eighty-third year, 1669.

ALLEGRI, Antonio, an illustrious painter, better known by the name of Corregio, from the place where he was born. As he was born to poverty, his education was neglected, and he was not ab-

to see and to study the beautiful models of ancient times, or the productions of the Roman or Venetian schools. Nature however had formed him for a painter, and his genius burst through the shackles of ignorance and poverty. His most celebrated paintings were the Virgin and child, with Mary Magdalen, St. Jerome, and the Notte or Night, which is so well described by Lady Millar in her letters from Italy; but in every thing that he did there was superior execution, great judgment, and infinite taste. The encomiums of Annibal Caracci who, fifty years after his death, admired and imitated him, are strong but just. "Every thing," says he, "that I see astonishes me, particularly the coloring and the beauty of the children. They live—they breathe—they smile with so much grace and so much reality, that the beholder smiles and partakes of their enjoyments." Corregio was employed by the canons of Parma to paint the assumption of the Virgin on the cupola of the cathedral; but when the work, which will ever immortalize his name, was completed, the artist was indignantly treated by the proud and ignorant ecclesiastics, who abused his execution, and refused to fulfil their agreement. The painter was meanly forced to accept the small pittance of two hundred livres; and, to load him with greater indignity, it was paid in copper. Corregio hastened with the money to his starving family, but as he had six or eight miles to travel from Parma, the weight of his burden and the heat of the climate, added to the oppression of his breaking heart, he was attacked with a pleurisy which in three days terminated his existence and his sorrows, 1534, in his 40th year.

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, an eminent composer, whose works are still used in the pope's chapel at Rome. His "miserere" is always used on Good Friday, and is much admired. Clement XIV. sent a copy of this beautiful composition to George III. in 1773. To his extraordinary merit as a composer of church music, he is said to have joined a devout and benevolent disposition, and an excellent moral character. Allegri died 1672.

ALLEIN, Richard, a nonconformist divine, born in 1611, at Ditchet, in Somersetshire. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1641 obtained the living of Batcomb, in Somersetshire, from which he was ejected for non-conformity, and preached privately till his death in 1681.

ALLEIN, Joseph, son of Tobias Allein, was born at Devizes, 1623. He was a member of Lincoln and Corpus Christi colleges, in Oxford, and took orders, and afterwards went to Taunton in Somersetshire. At the restoration he was ejected as a nonconformist, but as he continued his ministry in private, he was committed to Ilchester gaol, and sentenced at the assizes by Judge Foster to pay a fine of one hundred marks, and to remain in prison till the payment. His confinement, which was extended to one year, ruined his constitution, and though the liberality of his friends enabled him to visit different places for the reestablishment of his health, all his care was ineffectual. He died in November, 1668, in his 36th year. Anthony Wood has severely lashed him as a nonconformist; but his learning, his piety, his inoffensive manners, cast an amiable light on his character. His alarm to unconverted sinners has often been republished.

ALLEN, John, archbishop of Dublin, took his degree of LL. D. at Cambridge, though educated at Oxford. He was nine years at Rome as commissioner from Wareham the primate, and at his return he entered into the service of Wolsey, who made him his chaplain, and the judge of his court as legate a letere. In 1528 he was raised to the See of Dublin, and made chancellor of Ireland. He was murdered six years after by Thomas Fitzgerald, son of lord Kildare.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, illustrious as an English admiral, made the first hostile attack on the Dutch, in 1665. Though with only eight ships he attacked their Smyrna fleet, killed their commander Brackel, took four prizes, and dispersed the rest into Cadiz. The next year he was at the memorable battle of the 25th July, when De Ruyter the Dutch commander, seeing his van defeated and three of his admirals killed, exclaimed, what a wretch I am, that, among so many thousand bullets, none can come and put an end to my misery.

ALLEN, Thomas, illustrious for his knowledge of mathematics and philosophy. He was fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, which he quitted 1590, for Gloucester hall, where he applied himself with greater assiduity to his favorite studies. His abilities not only procured him the friendship of the greatest mathematicians of the age, but gained him the esteem of the Earl of Northumberland. Robert earl of Leicester, was also particularly attached to him; he gave him his confidence, consulted him on affairs of state, but attempted in vain to withdraw him from his retirement by the offer of a bishopric. Allen, who was employed in collecting the most curious manuscripts on history and astronomy, did not escape the suspicions of the ignorant, who accused him of using magic and conjuration to produce a marriage between the queen and Leicester. He published in Latin the second and third books of Ptolemy concerning judicial astrology, besides notes on Lilly's books, and on Bale's work de Scriptoribus Britan. He died at an advanced age, at Gloucester hall, in 1632, universally respected for his great learning, his piety, and the affability of his manners.

ALLEN, Samuel, governor of New Hampshire, was a merchant of London. He became proprietor of New Hampshire by purchase from Mason's heirs in 1691, and was governor until the arrival of Lord Belamont, in 1699. His administration was attended with many vexations, and his purchase proved to him and his successors, as it had done to former proprietors, a fruitful source of contention and embarrassment. In private life he was upright and honorable, mild and charitable. He died May 5, 1705, aged 70 years.

ALLEN, William, chief justice of Pennsylvania before the revolution, and a noted friend of literature. He was born at Philadelphia, where his father was an eminent merchant. He was the patron of Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, and cooperated with Benjamin Franklin, in establishing the college of Philadelphia. His political principles were unfavorable to the liberties of the colonies; and, on the approach of the revolution, he retired to England, where he died, Sept. 1780.

ALLEN, James, born in Roxbury, Mass., and graduated at Harvard University, in 1710. He was the first minister of Brookline, where he was ordained, in 1718. He died Feb. 18, 1747, in the 56th year of his age. In 1722, he published a Thanksgiving Sermon; in 1727, a Discourse on Providence; in the same year, a Sermon on human merit and humility; in the same year, a Fast Sermon, occasioned by an earthquake; in 1731, a Sermon before a society of young men; in 1733, a Funeral Sermon on the death of Samuel Aspinwall; and in 1744, an Election Sermon.

ALLEN, Ethan, a brigadier-general in the American revolutionary army, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, but was educated principally in Vermont, to which state his parents emigrated whilst

he was yet young. His education was of a limited character; but, in the year 1770, he distinguished himself in a controversy between the inhabitants of that state, and the government of New York, and was declared by the latter an outlaw. In 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, he collected a small party, and marched against the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point: and in each of these enterprises he was successful. In the autumn of that year, he went several times into Canada, to ascertain the disposition of the people, and endeavored to attach them to the cause of the colonies. In an attempt to take Montreal, at the head of a small body of troops, he was captured, after a severe battle, and sent to England. On his release from confinement he repaired to the head quarters of General Washington, where he was received with great respect. As his health was much impaired, he returned to Vermont, after having made an offer of his services to the commander-in-chief, in case he should recover. His arrival on the evening of the last of May, 1778, gave his friends great joy, and it was announced by the discharge of cannon. As an expression of confidence in his patriotism and military talents, he was very soon appointed to the command of the state militia. He died Feb. 13, 1789.

ALLEN, Ira, a brother of Ethan, was born about 1752. In early life he was removed to Vermont, where he became one of its distinguished citizens. He was actively employed in the controversy between the inhabitants of this state and New York, and subsequently in the war of the American revolution. He was a member of the Convention which formed the constitution of Vermont, and became the first secretary of the state. He also filled the office of treasurer, was a member of the council, and was appointed surveyor-general. When the claims of the neighboring states to the territory of Vermont, were under consideration in congress, he was appointed joint commissioner with Mr. Bradley, to oppose them. Having risen to the rank of major-general of the militia, in December, 1795, he proceeded to Europe to purchase arms, as a private speculation, for the supply of the state. In France he contracted for twenty thousand muskets and twenty-four brass cannon, with a part of which, on his return to New York, he was captured and carried to England, being charged with the purpose of supplying the Irish rebels with arms. This led to a litigation of eight years in the court of Admiralty; but the result was finally in his favor. He died, at Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1814, aged sixty-two years.

ALLEN, Moses, a minister of Midway, Georgia, was born in Northampton, Mass., Sept. 14, 1748, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1772. He was ardently devoted to the interests of his country, and was the personal friend of James Madison. In 1778, his society at Midway was dispersed by the British army under General Provost, who also burnt his meeting house. His animated exertions in the cause of liberty, made him particularly obnoxious to the British. On this account, when taken prisoner by them, he was refused parole. Wearied with confinement, on board a prison ship, he attempted the recovery of his liberty by throwing himself into the river and swimming to an adjacent point; but he was drowned in the attempt, on the evening of Feb. 8, 1779.

ALLEN, Thomas, a respectable minister of Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained from the time of his ordination, April 18, 1764, till his death, Feb. 11, 1810. He was born at Northampton, Jan. 7, 1743, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1762. Mr. Allen took a deep interest in the affairs of his country, during the revolutionary war; and contributed, by his own personal exertions, to some of the happy results of that war. He was with the American army at the capture of Burgoyne, and rendered himself conspicuous by the zeal which he manifested on the occasion. The publications of Mr. Allen were an election sermon in 1808, and four funeral sermons.

ALLEN, William Henry, a naval officer of the United States, distinguished for his courage, and his success, in the war of 1812, with Great Britain. He was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800, and sailed with Bainbridge to Algiers. Having had much active service, in 1813, he was promoted to be master commandant of the brig Argus, which carried Mr. Crawford, the American minister, to France. This part of his duty being effected, the Argus, agreeably to orders, proceeded to the Irish channel, for the purpose of destroying the English commerce. It has been estimated, that in this cruise, he captured property of the enemy, to the amount of two millions of dollars. But on the 13th of August, 1813, the Argus became a prize to the British brig Pelican; and her brave commander received a mortal wound, of which he died, the second day afterwards, lamented by all who knew him.

ALLESTRY or ALLESTREE, Richard, D. D., a native of Uppington in Shropshire, born in March, 1619. During the civil war he joined the king's party under Sir John Biron, and was at the battle of Keinton-field in Warwickshire. At the conclusion of the war he took orders, and was afterwards one of those expelled when the parliament in 1648 sent visitors to Oxford to demand the submission of the university. He found an asylum in the family of lord Newport, in Shropshire, and after the battle of Worcester, he was fixed upon by the royalists as a proper person to convey despatches, and have a conference with the king at Rouen. On his return from a second journey in 1659, he was seized at Dover by the parliament party, but he had the address to save his papers, and after six or eight weeks' confinement, he was restored to liberty. Soon after the return of Charles, he was made canon of Christ Church, king's chaplain, Regius professor of divinity, and in 1665 promoted to the provostship of Eton, which he resigned, 1678. He died of a dropsy in January, 1680.

ALLESTRY, Jacob, an English poet, nephew of the preceding, and son of James Allestry, a London bookseller, who was ruined by the fire of 1666. From Westminster school he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as the author of some verses and pastorals, which were repeated before the duke of York when he visited the university. He died October 15th, 1686.

ALLEY, William, a native of Wycomb, Bucks, who, after an Eton education, went to King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Oxford, but as he was a zealous advocate for the reformation, he retired during Mary's reign into the north, where he kept a school, and practised physic. Under Elizabeth he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, and in 1560, bishop of Exeter. He wrote the poor man's library, containing sermons, &c., besides a commentary on St. Peter's first epistle, and a translation of the Pentateuch, in the bishop's Bible. He died April 15th, 1570.

ALLEYN, Edward, an English actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but principally known as the founder of Dulwich college, was born at St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1st, 1566. He was one of the original actors in Shakspeare's plays,

and his popularity procured him not only friends, but opulence. He built at his own expense the Fortune playhouse, near Whitecross-street, Moorfields, and still added to his income by being keeper of the king's wild beasts, with a salary of five hundred pounds per annum. His erection of Dulwich college is attributed to a superstitious cause. Whilst with six others he was acting the part of a demon in one of Shakspeare's plays, he is said to have been terrified by the real appearance of the devil, and the power of imagination was so great, that a solemn vow was made, and the college in 1614 was begun under the direction of Inigo Jones, and in three years finished at the expense of ten thousand pounds. This noble edifice, which was to afford an asylum to indigence and infirmity, was nearly ruined by the opposition of Chancellor Bacon, who refused to grant the patent; but Alleyn's solicitations prevailed, and the hospital was solemnly appropriated on the 13th Sept. 1619, to the humane purposes of the founder, who appointed himself its first master. The original endowment was eight hundred pounds per annum, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, always to be unmarried and of the name of Alleyn, four fellows, three of whom are in orders, and the fourth an organist, besides six poor men, and six women, and twelve boys to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, and then to be apprenticed. He died Nov. 25th, 1626, in his sixty-first year.

ALLIONI, Charles, a Piedmontese physician and botanist, was born in 1725, and died in 1804, a man of extensive knowledge, and a member of many learned societies. His works, chiefly botanical, are numerous, but the most prominent of them is his Piedmontese Flora, in three folio volumes, with plates. His name was given, by Leoffling, to a genus of plants.

ALLIX, Peter, D. D., a native of Alencon, who became minister of the protestant congregation of Rouen, and afterwards of Charenton near Paris. On the cancelling of the edict of Nantes, he left his country and came to England, where he soon acquired the knowledge of the language, and distinguished himself by his zeal and learning, in defence of the reformed church. His reflections on the holy scriptures were dedicated to king James II., and his remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the churches of Piedmont, to William. He died in London, Feb. 21st, 1717, in his 76th year. His works, which are numerous, and expressive of his piety and great erudition, are all on theological subjects, and consist of reflections on all the books of scripture, 1688, republished by bishop Watson, in his theological tracts, — the ancient Jewish church vindicated against the Unitarians, 1691, octavo, mentioned with high commendation by Horsley in his letters to Priestley,—Remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the Piedmontese churches, quarto, &c.

ALLORY, Alexander, a painter of Florence, famous for his skill in the representation of naked figures. As he was well acquainted with anatomy, his portraits are correct and graceful. He was nephew and disciple of Bronzin, and his pieces are preserved at Rome and Florence. He died 1607, in his seventy-second year.

ALLY, Vizier, ex-nabob of Oude. This unfortunate individual, a striking example of eastern vicissitude, was the adopted son of Ausuf ad Dowlah, late nabob of Oude. He was born 1781, being, as it is said, the son of a menial of the lowest description. His reputed father, a wealthy and eccentric prince, who had succeeded to the musnud or throne of Oude, under the protection of the East India Company, was in the habit, whenever he saw a pregnant woman whose appearance pleased him, to invite her to his palace to lie in. One of these women was the mother of Vizier Ally, who, being a sprightly child, engrossed the affections of the nabob, and, in conformity with Mahometan custom, was by him finally adopted as his successor. Vizier Ally succeeded accordingly, but was soon deposed by the English government in favor of the brother of the late nabob. A pension of two lacks of rupees, or twenty-five thousand pounds sterling was settled on the deposed prince, who was ordered to remove from Lucknow to the presidency. He accordingly proceeded to Benares, to which place Mr. Cherry the Company's agent was despatched, to make arrangements for his proceeding to his destination. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Cherry having invited him to breakfast, he came attended with an armed retinue, and, after complaining bitterly of the treatment which he had received from the company, gave a signal, on which his followers rushed in and cut to pieces Mr. Cherry and his assistant Mr. Graham. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Davis, another European resident, who found means to hold them at bay until succor arrived. On this, Vizier Ally made his escape into the territory of the rajah of Berar, who, being pressed by the East India Company, at length agreed to give him up, on condition that his life should be spared. This proposal was acceded to, and the unhappy man was for the remainder of his days, seventeen years and three months, confined in a kind of iron cage, his death taking place, in May, 1817, at the age of thirty-six.

ALMAGRO, Diego, one of the conquerors of Peru, was of so obscure an origin that he knew not his parents. He accompanied Pizarro in 1525, and everywhere showed the greatest valor mingled with the basest cruelty. He penetrated in 1525 to Chili, took Cuzco, and at last assassinated his friend Pizarro. His violent conduct armed the partisans of Pizarro against him, and he was, after experiencing some success, defeated, and condemned to be strangled, 1538, in his 75th year. His son rose up to vindicate his character, and to avenge his death, but he was defeated by Vacca de Castro, the viceroy of Peru, and with forty of his adherents was beheaded, 1542. Almagro's cruelty to the unfortunate Atahualpa, is deservedly censured as infamous

ALMAMON or ABDALLAH III., son of Aaron al Raschid, caliph of the house of the Abbassides, after his brother Alamin, 813, was famous for his protection of learning and of learned men. He conquered part of Crete. He had the last Greek writers translated into Arabic, and made a collection of the best authors. He also calculated a set of astronomical tables, and founded an academy at Bagdad. He died 833.

ALMANSOR or ALMANZOR, succeeded Alhaca on the throne of Cordova in Spain, 976. He took Barcelona, and rendered himself very formidable to the Christians, whom he conquered in several battles. He died 1002.

ALMANZOR, the Victorious, second caliph of the race of the Abbassides, rose to the sovereignty, 753. He was opposed by his uncle Abdallah-ebn-Ali, whom he conquered by means of his brave general Abu Moslem, a man whose services he repaid by mean assassination. He died as he was going to Mecca on a pilgrimage, aged sixty-three.

ALMARUS, ELMERUS, or ELMARUS, was abbot of St. Augustin's monastery in Canterbury, when archbishop Alphage was murdered by the Danes, 1011. He escaped, and eleven years after was made bishop of Sherborne, before the see was transferred to Sarum. After an active life he be-

came blind, and resigned his episcopal dignity to resume the habit of a monk. His memory was held in the highest veneration.

ALMEIDA, Francis, a Portuguese, who distinguished himself in the wars of Grenada, and was sent out by Emanuel in 1505, as first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage he crossed the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, where he spread conquest, terror, and desolation. He took Quiloa and Mombassa, and made their inhabitants as well as those of Onor, Cananor, and Narsinga, submit to the yoke of Portugal. With only seven hundred men he stormed the fort of Panama, which was defended by a strong rampart and a garrison of four thousand men of tried and desperate valor, and instead of sharing a booty which might have rendered his soldiers inactive and checked the torrent of his ambition, he destroyed it by fire. When his son was killed in an engagement with the Arabians, the father declared that he had obtained a short but glorious life. The fame of Albuquerque, and the malice of enemies at home, however, soon stopped his career; but he refused to accept the orders of his recall, and on pretence of avenging his son's death, he sailed to Dabul in quest of fresh laurels, and in an engagement with the enemy's fleet, he killed four thousand men. The animosities between the rival governors were appeased by the friendship and interference of Contigna; and Almeida, after resigning his power to Albuquerque, set sail for Europe. In his way he landed near the Cape of Good Hope, and in an unfortunate quarrel with the natives, he was wounded in the throat with a javelin, and immediately expired.

ALMEIDA, Lorenzo, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to India, and was employed by him in many bold and hazardous enterprises. He destroyed the ships of Caulan, and in visiting Ceylon he made it tributary to Portugal, and brought away two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cinnamon as the first annual payment. He was sent with eight ships to attack the Arabians, who were supported by the sultan of Egypt; but the superiority of the enemy's vessels and the dangers of the coast proved fatal to his views. His ship ran aground, and whilst the other vessels attempted in vain to relieve him from the pressure of a more powerful adversary, he fought with undaunted courage, regardless of the wounds he had received. A ball at last struck him on the breast, and put a period to his brilliant career. His sailors, now reduced to twenty in number, unwilling to submit, were boarded and overpowered, and met from their conquerors that humanity and attention which their valor and fidelity deserved.

ALMODOVAR, the duke of, a native of Spain, was successively ambassador to the courts of Russia, Portugal and England. On his retirement from public life, he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. He published, at Madrid, a species of literary journal, and translated Raynal's history of the Indies. He died at Madrid, in 1794.

ALMON, John, a political writer born in Liverpool, in 1738. After serving his apprenticeship to a bookseller, he went to sea, and in 1759 settled in London. On the death of George the Second, he published a Review of his reign, which went through two editions. His next piece was a review of the administration of Mr. Pitt, which gained him the patronage of Lord Temple. He died in 1805. His publications were — First, Anecdotes of Lord Chatham, three vols. 8vo. Second, Biographical Anecdotes of Eminent Persons, three vols. 8vo. Third, an edition of Junius, two vols. in which he attempted to prove, that Hugh Boyd was the author of those celebrated letters.

ALOADIN, a Mahometan, prince of the Arsasides or Assassins, was called the old man of the mountain. He lived in a castle between Damascus and Antioch, and was surrounded by a number of intrepid youths, whom he intoxicated with pleasures, and rendered subservient to his views, by promising still greater voluptuousness in the next world. As these were too successfully employed to stab his enemies, he was dreaded by the neighboring princes. From the name and character of his followers the word assassin is derived.

ALOMPRA, the founder of the Burman empire. He was of obscure birth, but being bold and enterprising, he raised himself to independence and sovereign power, having established a new dynasty about the middle of the eighteenth century. He founded the city and port of Rangoon, and made a treaty with the English. His death took place in 1769.

ALPAGO, Andrew, an Italian physician, who visited the East, and some time resided at Damascus. On his return he was made professor of medicine at Venice, and died there 1555. He translated Avicenna, Averroes, and Serapion, and enriched the work with notes, some of which now remain in manuscript.

ALPHANUS, Benedict, archbishop of Palermo, better known as a physician and a poet. He died 1086, author of the lives of some saints in verse, &c.

ALPHERY, Mekepper or Nicephorus, a native of Russia, descended from the imperial family. During the civil dissensions of his country he came to England with his two brothers, and by the care of Mr. Bidell, a Russian merchant, he studied at Oxford, where his brothers fell victims to the small-pox. In 1618 he succeeded to the living of Wooley in Huntingdonshire, and though he was twice invited to return to Russia with the certainty of being placed on the throne, he preferred the character of a parish priest in England to the splendor of the purple. He was ejected from his living during the civil wars, and ill treated by the republican soldiers, though his presbyterian successor behaved towards him with humanity. He saw the restoration, and was replaced in his living, but retired to Hammersmith, where his son had settled, and there died, aged above eighty. The last descendant of this fallen family married a Johnson, a cutler, at Huntingdon, by whom she had eight children. She was living in 1764.

ALPHONSO III. or the Great, king of Asturias, succeeded his father Ordogno, 866. He waged successful wars against the Moors, but the insurrections of his subjects, headed by Froila count of Gallicia, drove him from his throne. The usurper's tyranny became soon so odious, that he was murdered by the people of Oviedo, and Alphonso was recalled. Alphonso afterwards abdicated the crown in favor of his eldest son Garcias, who had some time before ungratefully raised an insurrection against him, and then been pardoned; but when the Moors threatened the kingdom, he quitted his retirement, and, at the head of his brave countrymen, he obtained a most signal victory over the enemy. He died soon after at Zamora, 20th Dec. 912, uni ersally respected for valor and benevolence. He wrote a chronicle of the Spanish monarchs.

ALPHONSO VIII. or IX., king of Leon and Castille, surnamed the good or noble, came to the throne when only four years old, 1158. When of age he waged war against the Moors, and retook the places lost during his minority. He defeated

his enemies at the great battle of Muradat, where the Moors lost near two hundred thousand men. He died 1212, aged sixty, universally mourned by his affectionate subjects.

ALPHONSO X., king of Leon and Castille, surnamed the Wise, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. He married Iolante daughter of the king of Arragon, whom he was going to divorce for a Danish princess, because she was barren; but the queen at last brought him nine children. He was elected emperor of Germany in 1258, but as he delayed visiting the empire, Rodolphus was chosen in his room, and all opposition proved fruitless. Though respected for his eloquence and political knowledge, he was not free from domestic dissensions. His son conspired against him, and dethroned him; and though he fled among the Saracens for protection, and gained a victory over this unnatural child, yet he was not reinstated. He died of a broken heart, 1284. As an astronomer and a man of letters, Alphonsus obtained greater fame than as a monarch. He perceived the errors of Ptolemy's tables and under his direction at Toledo, those tables, called the Alphonsine tables, were drawn up by the skill of Hazan a Jew, and their epoch fixed on the 30th May, 1332, the day on which he began his reign. Alphonsus was the first Castilian king who had the public laws drawn in the vulgar tongue, and the scriptures translated into the same language.

ALPHONSO V., king of Arragon, surnamed the magnanimous, succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just, 1416. He extended the Spanish influence over Italy, and made himself master of Naples and of Sicily, where he was acknowledged king, 1442. He died 1458, aged seventy-four, leaving the kingdom of Naples to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to Juan his brother, king of Navarre. He was not only a brave prince, but a man of learning, the patron of literature, and the father of his people. He gave a welcome asylum to the muses which persecution banished from Constantinople, and everywhere encouraged the cultivation of science. He walked with the greatest familiarity among his subjects, observing to his courtiers, who fancied dangers and conspiracies, that a father has nothing to fear among his children. Seeing once one of his vessels ready to perish, he hastened in a small boat to the assistance of the crew, exclaiming, I had rather die with you than see you perish. His most remarkable sayings have been published under the name of "Genie," by Meri de la Canorgue, 1765.

ALPHONSO I., king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy of France, by Theresa daughter of Alphonso king of Leon, was only three years old at his father's death. He defeated five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, 25th July, 1139, though with a very inferior force; and thus he raised his country from a dependent state to a powerful monarchy, of which he was proclaimed the first sovereign by his victorious soldiers in the field of battle. He was afterwards defeated and taken prisoner by Ferdinand II. of Castille, who nobly set him at liberty. He died 6th December, 1185, aged seventy-six.

ALPHONSO II., king of Portugal, succeeded his father Sancho, 1211. He was engaged in war with the Moors, and his reign was unfortunately disturbed by a quarrel with his brothers. He died 25th March, 1223, aged thirty-eight.

ALPHONSO III., king of Portugal, brother of Sancho II. succeeded 1248. His reign was disturbed by dissensions with his clergy and with the pope. He died 16th February, 1279, aged sixty-nine.

ALPHONSO IV., king of Portugal, succeeded his father Denys, 1325. He was engaged in war with the king of Castille, but afterwards assisted him against the Moors. He was an able prince, popular and benevolent, and under him justice was administered with great impartiality. He died 28th May, 1357, aged sixty-six.

ALPHONSO V., king of Portugal, surnamed the African, succeeded his father Edward, though only six years old, 1438. He made war in Africa, and took Arzilla and Tangier from the Moors, and he was also engaged in a quarrel with Ferdinand and Isabella of Castille. He died of the plague at Sintra, 24th August, 1481, aged forty-nine. During his reign the Portuguese discovered Guinea, and began to spread Christianity in that part of Africa. Alphonso was a great patron of learning and in his character was very amiable.

ALPHONSO VI., king of Portugal, succeeded his father John IV. His intellects proved to be weak, and in his conduct he exhibited the tyrant and the madman. He abdicated the crown in favor of his brother Don Pedro, who presided over the state with the title of regent. He also married the queen, who asserted that her union with a madman was not legal. Alphonso died at Cintra, 12th September, 1683, aged forty-one.

ALPINI, Prospero, a native of Marostica in the Venetian territory, born 1553, November 23d. He left the profession of arms, and by the persuasion of his father applied himself to the study of botany and physic, and obtained preferment in the university of Padua. In 1580 he embarked for Egypt with his friend George Emo or Hemi, the consul of the republic, and for three years he was employed along the banks of the Nile in learned researches, and in examining the nature of plants. On his return he was appointed physician to Andrew Doria prince of Melfi, but his residence at Genoa was displeasing to his countrymen, who were unwilling to be deprived of his great services and abilities, and he was recalled in 1593, and honorably placed in the professorial chair of Padua, which he filled with dignity and credit. As his health had been injured by his travels he died at Padua, 5th of February, 1617, in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried in St. Anthony's church without pomp. His works, which are in Latin, are chiefly on botanical and medicinal subjects, valuable for the curious information which they contain. They are, de medicinâ Ægyptiorum, libri 4,—de plantis Ægypti,—de balsamo,—de præsagiendâ vitâ and morte ægrotorum,—de medicinâ methodicâ,—de raphantico disputatio in gymnasio Patavino habita,—de plantis exoticis, and some others, all composed in Latin, which he wrote with great purity and elegance.

ALREDUS, ALFREDUS, or ALUREDUS, a native of Beverly in Yorkshire, who after studying at Cambridge became a secular priest and treasurer of St. John's church in his own town. He is styled the English Florus, from the Latin history which he wrote of the Britons from king Brutus, and which he afterwards brought down to his own times. This work is highly esteemed for its elegance and perspicuity, and for the accuracy of dates and authorities. It was published by Hearne, at Oxford, 1716, with a preface. Alredus wrote besides a history of Beverly, not printed, but preserved in the Cotton library. He died 1126, or according to others two or three years later.

ALSOP, Anthony, received his education at Westminster school and at Christ Church, where dean Aldrich noticed his superior abilities. After holding the offices of the college with credit, he was recommended to Trelawney bishop of Winchester,

who with a prebend promoted him to a tranquil retirement in the rectory of Brightwell in Berks. In 1717 he was sued by Mrs. Elizabeth Astrey of Oxford, for a breach of marriage, and damages for two thousand pounds were given against him; so that he retired abroad to avoid the sneers of the censorious, as well as to elude contributing with his purse to the triumph of his fair one. The time of his absence is not known. His death was occasioned by a fall into a ditch from near his garden door, June 10th, 1726. He possessed a poetical genius, which, however, was not frequently exerted. He published early Æsop's Greek fables, in the preface to which he attacked Bentley. Some of his poems are preserved in Dodsley's and Peach's collections, and in the Gentleman's Magazine.

ALSOP, Richard, a man of letters, born in Middletown, Connecticut, published a number of fugitive pieces in verse and prose, which had considerable success, besides several translations from the Italian and French. The principal one is the Natural and Civil History of Chili, from the Italian of the Abb Molina, in two volumes octavo, reprinted in London. In 1815, he prepared the Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of J. R. Jewett among the savages of Nootka Sound. He died, Aug. 20, 1815, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

ALSTEDIUS, John Henry, a protestant, public professor of divinity at Nassau, and afterwards at Alba Julia in Transylvania, where he died 1638, in his fiftieth year. He is best known for his Encyclopedia, which, though in many places not sufficiently accurate, yet obtained unusual popularity, and is become the foundation of all modern works of the same kind. His Thesaurus Theologicus and his treatise on arithmetic are equally esteemed, and show him to have possessed a mind well stored with all the treasures of literature. He defended the doctrine of the millennium, and fixed the beginning of Christ's reign on earth in 1694.

ALSTON, Charles, a Scotch physician, who studied at Glasgow, and after taking his degrees at Leyden, settled at Edinburgh, where he lectured on the Materia Medica and Botany. He is author of Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense, in which he censured Linne's sexual system, 1753,—Lectures on the Materia Medica, two volumes quarto, 1770, besides some essays in the Edinburgh Medical Essays. He died 1760, aged seventy-seven.

ALSTON, Joseph, governor of South Carolina, after having been for several years a distinguished member of the legislature of that state, was elected chief magistrate in 1812. He married the daughter of Aaron Burr, and in consequence of that connexion was unjustly suspected of being concerned in the reputed treasonable enterprises of that individual. Mrs. Alston was lost on her passage from Charleston to New York in 1812. He died Sept. 10th, 1816, aged thirty-eight years.

ALSTROEMER, Jonas, a Swede, who deserves to be numbered among national benefactors, was born in 1685, of poor parents, in the province of Westrogothia, made a fortune in England, by commercial speculations, and then returned to his native land. He introduced into Sweden improved breeds of sheep, the use of potatoes, and the cultivation of dyeing drugs, established refineries of sugar, and contributed to the formation of the Levant and East India Companies. For these services he was ennobled, and had a statue erected to him on the Exchange. He died in 1761.

ALTHUSEN, or ALTHUSIUS, John, a German civilian, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died in the seventeenth. He was professor of law at Herborn, and Syndic of Bremen. In 1603, he published his Politica Methodice Digesta, in which he boldly taught that kings are nothing more than magistrates, that to the people belongs the sovereignty, and that, as a natural consequence, they may change and even punish their rulers. Althusen is author of several other works, the principal of which is a Latin Treatise on Roman Jurisprudence.

ALTILIUS, Gabriel, a Neapolitan poet, preceptor to Ferdinand son of the king of Naples. He was a favorite of the court, and his learning recommended him to the bishopric of Policastro, in 1471. Though some imagine that he forsook the muses when raised to the episcopal throne, it is certain that he wrote after that the first of his poems, his epithalamium on the marriage of Isabella of Arragon, found in the Deliciae Italor. Poet. Altilius died in 1484, or according to Bayle not before 1501.

ALTING, Henry, was born at Embden in 1583. He was the preceptor, the friend, and the minister of the elector palatine, and sat as one of the deputies of the palatinate at the synod of Dort. He nearly escaped being killed by a soldier at the taking of Heidelberg, in 1622. He filled the theological chair of Groningen from 1627 till his death in 1644. His works, which are on religious subjects, are numerous but little read.

ALTING, James, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, 27th Sept. 1618. He studied at Groningen and Embden, and afterwards passed into England, where he was ordained by Prideaux bishop of Worcester. His determination to reside in England was altered by the offer of the Hebrew professorship at Groningen, which he accepted. In this new office it was his misfortune to quarrel with Samuel des Marets, divinity professor, who with obstinate zeal maintained the doctrines of the schoolmen, against the simpler method of teaching which his antagonist wished to introduce. Alting who followed the scriptures, acquired popularity by his lectures; but he was soon impeached by des Marets as an innovator, and the twenty-one articles of his accusation, were carried before the divines of Leyden, who acquitted the accused of heresy, though not of imprudence, and passed a censure upon his accuser for want of moderation. These differences which had embittered his life, were at last, after some little difficulties and objections settled by the kind interference of their friends, on the death-bed of des Marets, and though Alting saw some illiberal passages still preserved in the new editions of the works of his antagonist he might reflect with pleasure that he had obtained his reconciliation before he died. The three last years of his life were subject to constant pain and disease, and he died at last of a fever, in August, 1679. His works were printed in five volumes folio, Amsterdam, 1687, containing practical philosophical, and problematical tracts.

ALTON, Richard count d', an Austrian general who had the command of the Low Countries in 1787. Though a strict disciplinarian and a man of bravery, he betrayed weakness during the insurrections in Brabant, 1789, for which he was sent for to Vienna, to clear his character. He died on the journey, 12th Dec. 1789. His brother distinguished himself against the Turks, and also against the French at the siege of Valenciennes. He was killed near Dunkirk, 24th of August, 1793, much regretted as a good soldier and an amiable man.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, a famous general descended from a noble and ancient family in Spain. He early followed the profession of arms, and was noticed by Charles V. for his intrepidity at the battle of Pavia and at the siege of Mentz. He

was intrusted with the expedition against the holy See, and after he had obliged the pope to sue for peace, he repaired to Rome, and with superstitious mockery threw himself at the feet of the humbled pontiff, and implored his forgiveness. When the flame of liberty was kindled in the Low Countries, no general was considered as better calculated to repress the insurrection than Alva, and he was accordingly sent with full powers by Philip II., 1567. His measures were at first crowned with success, the undisciplined forces of his opponents sunk before his veterans, but the minds of the people, which mildness and humanity might have soothed and reconciled to a foreign yoke, were alienated by the carnage and devastation that spread over their fields, under he direction of the governor and of his council, deservedly denominated the bloody tribunal. Alva, hated for his cruelties, soon felt the tide of fortune and of unpopularity set against him, and after rendering his memory execrable in the Low Countries for his inhumanity, he solicited and obtained his recall, 1573. His abilities were afterwards employed against Portugal, and he had the good fortune to drive Don Antonio from the throne, 1581, and thus to add fresh laurels to his military fame. He died, 1582, aged seventy-four, respected for his valor and presence of mind as a general, but despised and detested for his atrocities as a civil governor.

ALVARADO, Don Pedro, one of the conquerors of Spanish America, was born at Badajoz. He accompanied Cortez in his Mexican expedition, produced an insurrection in Mexico, by his cruelty and rapacity, and narrowly escaped with life. He was subsequently appointed to the government of Guatimala; had violent contests with Pizarro; made discoveries on the Californian coast; and was, at length, killed in 1541.

ALVARES, Francis, a Portuguese priest at the court of Emanuel. He was sent as ambassador to David king of Abyssinia, and, after a residence of six years in that distant country, he returned to Europe, and published an account of his adventures, and of the country which he had visited. This history was translated into French, and abridged also by Ramusius. Alvares died in 1540.

ALVARES DE LUNA, or ALVARO, natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna, by a common prostitute, was born in 1388. He was in his twentieth year introduced at the court of John II. king of Castille, and so great was the power which he gained over the mind of the monarch, that the whole empire was at his disposal. The nobles rose indignant against the favorite, and he was banished one year and a half, but such was the king's partiality that he was recalled and loaded with greater honors. For thirty years out of the forty-five which he spent at court, he possessed such an ascendency that the king could not change a minister, or even alter his diet or his clothes, without the approbation of the favorite. Acts of tyranny and extortion, however, hastened his ruin; he was artfully seized by his enemies, and though he tried by letter to soften the king to mercy, he was tried and sentenced to lose his head. His punishment was attended with every possible ignominy. On the scaffold, observing a hook on a pole, he asked the executioner what it meant; and being informed it was to suspend his head upon, you may, says he, do what you please with my body after I am dead; death can bring no disgrace to a man of courage, nor is it untimely to a man who has enjoyed so many honors. He bent his neck to the axe with the coolest intrepidity 4th of June or 5th of July, 1453, exhibiting in his life and death the danger and the uncertainty of royal favor improperly bestowed, and unworthily enjoyed.

ALXINGER, John Baptist D', a German poet, born at Vienna, in 1755, of a rich family, early acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics. Though he became a doctor of laws, and held the title of court advocate, he availed himself of his legal station only to make up disputes, or plead for the poor. Poetry was his favorite pursuit. Besides minor pieces, he wrote Doolin of Mentz, and Bliomberis, two chivalresque epics, in Wieland's style. Alxinger was liberal, and firmly attached to his friends. He died in 1797.

AMADEDDULAT, the son of a fisherman, rose by his abilities to the command of the armies of Makan, Sultan of Decan, and at last obtained possession of Persia, Irack and Caramania, which he divided with his two brothers. He fixed his residence at Shiraz, 933; and was the first of the dynasty of the Buides. He died 949, much regretted by his soldiers and his subjects.

AMAK, a Persian poet of the fifth century, at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who made him president of the academy of poets, which he had established. His poem on the loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah was much admired. He lived to a great age.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visi goths, son of Alaric II., succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis king of France, whom he attempted to convert to Arianism, at first by caresses, afterwards by threats and violence, but in vain. The injured queen at last conveyed, as a token of her misery, a handkerchief covered with her blood to her brothers, in consequence of which Childebert king of Paris marched against her oppressor, and defeated him near Narbonne. Amalaric was put to death, either as he fled from the battle, or afterwards, by the hand of one of his soldiers, 531.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, was mother of Athalaric, by Eutharic. She inherited her father's possessions as the guardian of her son, but while, with the most enlightened views, she wished to educate him in the manners and learning of her polished neighbors of Rome, she offended her nobles, who conspired against her, and obtained the government of the young prince. Athalaric was now no longer instructed in the arts and habits of polished life, but inured to debauchery, and he sunk under the fatal power of licentiousness in his seventeenth year, 534. The afflicted mother knew not how to support herself against her rebellious subjects, but by taking as her husband and her partner on the throne, her relation Theodatus; but such is the force of ingratitude, that this favored villain despatched his unsuspecting queen, by causing her to be strangled in a bath, 534. She was universally regretted; as for learning and humanity she had few equals.

AMALTHÆUS, Jerome, a member of a family which produced many literary men, was born in Friuli, in 1506, and became eminent as a physician, philosopher, and Latin poet. For many years he taught medicine and moral philosophy at Padua. He died in 1574.

AMAMA, Sixtinus, a Hebrew professor at Franeker, who refused the liberal offers of the university of Leyden, which wished him to succeed to the vacant chair of Erpenius. He was long employed in the great design of refuting and censuring the vulgate translation which had received the sanction of the council of Trent. This learned work called "Antibarbarus Biblicus" was to consist of two parts, but only one was published before Amama

died, and so powerful were his arguments, that some synods refused to admit candidates to holy orders, except they perfectly understood Hebrew and Greek originals. His precepts and example were successfully employed in checking the dissolute and intemperate manners which prevailed in the university of Franeker, and after his death, in 1629, the gratitude of the people of Friesland for his memory was shown in their generous conduct towards his children, as his son Nicholas acknowledges in a dedication to his Dissertat. marinarum decas. He was in 1613, at Oxford, and for some time taught Hebrew in Exeter College.

AMAURI, de Chartres, a professor of philosophy, born at Bonne near Chartres, in the thirteenth century. He formed a new system of religion on the metaphysics of Aristotle, and acknowledged three persons in the Godhead, which he considered as the primary cause of matter from which all beings are created. He supposed that there would be three epochs in the government of the world, as there were three persons in the trinity. The reign of God he limited to the extinction of the law of Moses; that of the Son was to last as long as the Christian religion, after which would succeed the empire of the Holy Ghost, when men would offer only a spiritual worship to the Supreme Being. These opinions were violently resisted, and Amauri having appealed to the Pope was condemned by him, and for fear of punishment retracted his pernicious doctrines, and soon after died at St. Martin des Champs of disappointment. His most zealous disciple was Dizant.

AMBOISE, Francois d', son of a surgeon of Charles IX. of France, rose to the rank of counsellor of state by his learning and industry. He published the works of Abelard, and wrote several pieces for the theatre, which he refused to print. One of these, however, the Neapolitans, was published by the interference of his friends, and was most universally applauded. He died in the beginning of the 17th century.—His brother Adrian, author of the tragedy of Holofernes, was bishop of Tregulier, and died 1616.—James, another brother, studied medicine, and was rector of the university of Paris. Some of his orations are preserved. He died of the plague, 1606.

AMBOISE, George d', of the house of Amboise in France, was born in 1460, and educated for the church, and at the age of fourteen elected bishop of Montauban. After the death of Lewis XI., he favored the party of the duke of Orleans, and for awhile shared his disgrace, but his abilities were, however, rewarded by the archbishopric of Narbonne, which he exchanged for Rouen. As deputy of Orleans he restored tranquillity and confidence in the province of Rouen, and for his great services was promoted to the dangerous office of prime minister, when his patron, after the death of Charles the VIII., ascended the throne, under the name of Lewis XII. In this high situation he deservedly acquired popularity. Instead of raising the taxes, he diminished the burdens of the people, and, by mixing economy with prudence, he maintained the honor and glory of the French name. The Milanese was conquered, and added to the kingdom. Abuses were corrected, and the administration of justice was rendered more quick and impartial, so that no longer power or opulence, but equity, guided the decision of the judge. He died of the gout in his stomach, at Lyons, in his fiftieth year, 1510. He left behind him a popular character, and though his genius was not gigantic, nor his counsels guided by ambition, yet he possessed firmness and energy, and he exhibited disinterestedness which awed cabal and intrigue into admiration. His nephew George succeeded him in his archbishopric, and was raised also to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1550.

AMBOISE, Frances d', a lady celebrated for the improvement which she introduced in the manners and the sentiments of the Bretons. She was wife of Peter II., duke of Britanny, whose great inhumanity towards her she bore with Christian resignation. After his death, 1437, she refused to marry the duke of Savoy, and retired to the tranquillity of a convent, where she died 1485.

AMBROSE, Saint, archbishop of Milan, died 4th April, 397, aged fifty-seven. He is famous for his zeal in the cause of Christianity, for his learning, and for the noble severity with which he censured and corrected the emperor Theodosius, who had barbarously ordered several innocent persons to be put to death at Thessalonica. He is said to have composed that pious hymn "Te deum."

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, was of an opulent family. He was the patron of Origen, by whose eloquence he had been converted to Christianity. He died 250, at Alexandria. His letters mentioned by Saint Jerome are lost.

AMBROSE, Isaac, descended of the Ambroses of Ambrose-hall, in Lancashire, was of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, 1621, and took orders, which however he renounced, to adopt the principles of the presbyterians in the civil wars. As he was in indigent circumstances he was often, says Ward, relieved by William earl of Bedford, and he became a preacher at Garstang and Preston, and distinguished himself by his vehement zeal in ejecting the ministers of the established church. He published a few tracts, one of which, "looking unto Jesus," was in high repute among Calvinists, and died of an apoplexy.

AMBROSIUS, Aurelianus, a prince of Armorica who came, 457, to assist the Britons in the expulsion of the Saxons, whom Vortigern had invited into the kingdom. After the death of Vortigern, he was placed on the throne of Britain, as the reward of his meritorious services, and he reigned with great popularity. He died at Winchester, 508. Arthur is said to have been his eleve.

AMEILHON, Hubert Pascal, a judicious French historian, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the Institute, was born at Paris, in 1730, and died in 1811. Besides many minor essays and dissertations, he wrote the History of the Commerce of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies, and a continuation of Le Beau's History of the Lower Empire.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, Abraham Nicolas, a native of Orleans, 1634, sent as secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. His writings were numerous, but some of them gave such offence that he was confined in the Bastile. His most popular works were his translation of father Paul's history of the council of Trent, and his "Courtier," translated from Baltasar's Gratian's oraculo manual. He also translated Machiavel's Prince, and the six first books of Tacitus's annals, and wrote a preliminary discourse for the treaties of peace between the French kings and the princes of Europe, &c. He died at Paris, 1706, aged nearly seventy-three.

AMELOT, Denis, a French writer, born at Saintonge, 1606. In his life of Charles de Gondren, one of the superiors of the Oratory founded by Philip of Neri, he spoke with severity of the abbé St. Cyran, and drew upon himself the hatred of the gentlemen of Port Royal. He however disregarded the sarcasms of their attack, and had influence

enough in the Sorbonne, and with chancellor Seguier, to prevent their obtaining the royal license to print the translation of the New Testament, which they had just completed. Further, to thwart their views, he published a translation himself in four volumes octavo, which, though not free from error, had yet its admirers. In his old age, Amelot solicited his friends in power for a bishopric, but though he had supported their cause against the society of Port Royal he was refused in his application. He became member of the Oratory, 1650, and died there, 1678. He published besides a harmony of the gospels, 12mo. and an abridgment of theology, quarto.

AMERBACH, John, a native of Swabia, distinguished for his learning, and more as being one of the first printers, who, instead of the Gothic and Italian, recommended the round and perfect Roman letter. He settled with success at Basil with Froben, and died 1515. His son John was professor of law at Basil, and Syndic, and the friend of Erasmus. He died 1562, aged sixty-seven.

AMERICUS, Vesputius, a native of Florence, whose mind was early bent to mathematics and navigation. The fame of Columbus attracted his notice, and determined to rival his glory, he obtained from Ferdinand king of Spain a squadron of four ships, with which he sailed from Cadiz, 1497. During this voyage, which lasted eighteen months, he visited the coast of Paria and Terra Firma along the Mexican gulf, and in a subsequent enterprise the following year with six ships, he extended his discoveries to the Antilles and the shores of Guiana and Vennezuela. On his return, in 1500, he was received by the Spanish court with a coolness which his services ill deserved; but his discontent was forgotten under the patronage of Emanuel of Portugal, who furnished him with three ships in May, 1501. In this third voyage, Americus discovered the Brazils from La Plata to the coast of Patagonia, and he returned to Lisbon, September, 1502. A fourth voyage was undertaken with six ships, with the intention of proceeding to the Molucca islands, in a southern direction along the American coast, but he was detained by contrary winds for five months near the river Curabado, and the want of provisions obliged him to return to Europe. Americus died in the island of Tercera, in 1514, aged sixty-three. He published an entertaining account of his voyages; but he is become illustrious, as he obtained the singular honor of giving his name to the new world, and thus monopolized the glory which was due to the genius and the enterprises of the great Columbus. He has been accused by the Spanish writers of giving false dates to his writings, that he might establish a priority of discovery before his rival. The remains of his ship, the Victory, were preserved by the king of Portugal in the cathedral of Lisbon.

AMES, William, a native of Norfolk, who, after being educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, left his country, where his Calvinistical tenets were becoming unpopular, and settled as professor in the university of Franeker in Holland. Here he enjoyed fame and independence, but as the air of the place was too sharp for his asthmatic constitution, he removed to Rotterdam, with the intention of passing into New England. He, however, died at Rotterdam, Nov. 1633, aged fifty-seven. He was a learned divine, and his writings were voluminous, and all on controversial subjects, the principal of which is Medulla Theologica.

AMES, Joseph, a ship-chandler of Wapping, who, in an advanced period of life, studied antiquities, and rose by his genius and application to consequence, and to the secretaryship of the society of Antiquaries. He published an account of the earliest printers, with a register of the books which they printed, in quarto, 1749, besides the list of English heads engraved and mezzotinto, &c. in 8vo. He also compiled the "parentalia," from Wren's papers. He died Oct. 7th., 1759, and the following year his curious collection of fossils, shells, medals, &c., were sold by public auction. His daughter married Captain Dampier in the East India sea service.

AMES, Fisher, LL. D., one of the most eloquent of American statesmen and writers, was born at Dedham, in Massachusetts, April 9, 1758, of very respectable parents. He was educated at Harvard University, where he received his degree in 1774. He studied law in Boston, and commenced the practice of it in his native village. But the affairs of the revolution soon drew his attention to politics, and he became conspicuous by his speeches in public debate, and by his animated and beautiful style as an essay writer. He distinguished himself as a member of the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the Constitution, in 1788, and from this body passed to the house of representatives in the state legislature. Soon after he was elected the representative of the Suffolk district in the Congress of the United States, where he remained with the highest honor during the eight years of Washington's administration. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. A. returned to his residence at Dedham, where he occupied himself with the management of his farm and the practice of the law. The latter he relinquished, a few years afterwards, in consequence of his declining health; but, he felt too deep an interest in the welfare of his country to withdraw his mind and pen from politics. He wrote much in the public papers, relating to the contest between Great Britain and revolutionary France, as it might affect the liberty and prosperity of America. In 1804, he was chosen president of Harvard college—an honor which he declined. He died July 4th, 1808. His writings, in the following year, were published in one volume octavo, prefaced by a memoir of his life, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Kirkland.

AMHERST, Jeffery lord, an English general of considerable celebrity, descended from an ancient family seated at Sevenoaks in Kent. He was born 1727, and at the age of fourteen embraced the military profession. In 1741 he was aid-de-camp to general Ligonier, at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux, and in 1756 he obtained the colonelcy of the 15th regiment of foot. His abilities and experience were now called into action; he was employed, 1758, at the siege of Louisbourg, and was made governor of Virginia, and commander-in-chief of the forces in America, and, in this part of the world, the fall of Niagara, Ticonderago, Quebec, and Montreal, with the submission of all Canada, marked the progress of his judicious and successful measures. His great services were honorably rewarded by the court; he was made a knight of the bath, in 1771, appointed governor of Guernsey, the next year lieutenant general of the ordnance, and in 1776, created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander in chief, and, though upon the change of ministry, these offices were withdrawn, he was again reinstated in 1793, when two years after, he resigned the command of the forces to the duke of York, and was raised to the rank of field marshal. He died Aug. 3, 1797, aged eighty years.

AMHURST, Nicholas, a native of Marden in Kent, educated at Oxford, from which last he was

expelled on a charge of irregularity. This disgrace, which he attributed to the liberality and freedom of his opinions, and to his attachment to the Hanover succession, he severely resented, and all his powers of satire and abuse were exerted against the university and its members, in his "Oculus Britanniæ," and "Terræ filius," published in two volumes 12mo. 1726. After his expulsion he settled in London as a professional writer, but his most successful undertaking was the conducting of the "Craftsman," a paper of which ten or twelve thousand copies were daily dispersed, and which for a series of years guided the public taste in politics, and awed the administration into measures of popularity. When the act for licensing plays was passed, a letter in the name of Colley Cibber appeared in the Craftsman, July 2d, 1737, to ridicule the check which the law had placed upon the effusions of poetry, and this so offended the ministry that the printer was siezed, but Amhurst surrendered himself, and after being imprisoned, and refusing to give bail for his good behavior, he obtained his release by bringing his habeas corpus, and the prosecution was dropped. On the reconciliation of the opposition to the court, his services, which for twenty years had been exerted in the cause of his parliamentary friends, were forgotten, and the neglect with which he was treated depressed his spirits, and probably hastened his dissolution. He died April 27th, 1742, and was buried at the expense of Richard Franklin, his printer.

AMILCAR, surnamed Barcas, a Carthagenian general, sprung from a family anciently the kings of Tyre. He was early intrusted with military command, and for five years distinguished himself in Sicily, against those universal robbers the Romans. The defeat, however, of Hanno, by the consul Lutatius, induced Carthage to make peace. On Amilcar's return he quelled the formidable rebellion of the mercenary troops, defeated the Numidians, and restored tranquillity. Spain was the next scene of his services. There, he conquered several nations, and founded Barcelona. After having remained in that country nine years, he was slain in a battle against the Vettones. He was the father of Annibal.

AMIRAL, Henry, a native of Auzolet in Auvergne, known during the French revolution for his attempt to assassinate Collot d' Herbois and Robespierre, and thus to rid France of her tyrants. He was seized in the fact and condemned to die. He suffered with great intrepidity, 1792.

AMMAN, John Conrad, a Swiss physician, successfully employed in teaching the deaf to speak in France and Holland. He published a curious account of the method he pursued in two tracts called Surdus loquens, and died at Amsterdam about 1730.

AMMANATI, Bartholomew, a native of Florence, eminent as a sculptor and architect. Many of the Italian cities, especially Rome, contained specimens of his labors and genius. He wrote a work called Cita, with designs for all the public and ornamental buildings necessary in a capital. He died 1586, in his seventy-fifth year, or according to some in 1592.

AMMANATI, Laura Battiferri, wife to the preceding, was daughter of John Antony Battiferri, and born at Urbino. She became celebrated for her genius and learning. Her poems, which abound with excellent morality, are esteemed high among the productions of the Italian muse. She was one of the members of the Intronati academy at Sienna, and died at Florence, November, 1589, aged seventy-six.

AMMIRATO, Scipio, a native of Lucca in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended for the law but he took orders, and, after a wandering and unsettled life through Italy, he fixed his residence at Florence, under the patronage of the grand duke, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral. He wrote the history of Florence in two volumes folio, besides numerous other tracts of Italian, both in prose and verse, and died there, the 30th January, 1600, in his sixty-ninth year.

AMMONIUS, a Peripatetic philosopher, preceptor to Plutarch.—Another philosopher in the sixth century, son of Hermias of Alexandria, disciple of Proclus, and author of commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry, and also of a Lexicon of Greek synonymes, printed at Venice, 1497.

AMMONIUS, Saccus, a philosopher in the third century, founder of the Eclectic sect. He is said to have rejected the Christian religion, in which he was educated, and to have established a school at Alexandria, in which he attempted to reconcile the tenets of Aristotle and Plato. Longinus was in the number of his pupils. He died A. D. 243.

AMMONIUS, Andrew, a native of Lucca, who settled in England and lived for awhile under the patronage and in the house of Sir Thomas More. He was intimate with Erasmus and corresponded with him. He was made secretary to Henry VIII., and employed in a public character by pope Leo X. He died of that dreadful disease the sweating sickness, in 1517, in his fortieth year, and was greatly lamented by Erasmus. He wrote some poetical trifles in Latin of considerable merit.

AMO, Anthony William, a negro, born on the Gold Coast, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, was brought to Holland, 1707, and presented to the duke of Brunswick, who sent him to the University of Halle, whence he removed to Wittemberg. He had a perfect knowledge of astronomy, and spoke Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, Dutch, and French. After his patron's death, he fell into a deep melancholy, and at length quitted Europe, to lead a solitary life in his own country. He died in one of the Dutch Company's forts.

AMONTONS, William, an eminent mechanic, born in Normandy, 31st August, 1663. When at school at Paris he was siezed with such deafness that he gave up all pursuits of a public nature, and devoted himself to the study of geometry, and of the invariable laws which regulate the motion of the planets. He suggested some improvements in the structure of barometers and thermometers, on which he published a treatise, and he invented a method for the rapid communication of intelligence from one place to the other, which has lately been adopted under the appellation of telegraph. Much of his time was employed in constructing a new hour-glass for the use of the navy, which might not be subject to the irregularities of sudden and violent motion, and in his new theory of friction which he read to the royal academy in 1699, he evinced the penetration of his genius, the delicacy of his judgment, and the exactness of his experiments. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, 11th October, 1705, aged 42.

AMORY, Thomas, D. D. in the university of Edinburgh, was son of a grocer at Taunton in Somersetshire, and distinguished himself as a preacher among the dissenters. After passing the greatest part of his life near the place of his nativity, as public teacher, and as instructer of youth, he removed to London, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the most respectable members of his persuasion. He was a bold asserter of toleration, and therefore, warmly espoused the

cause of those who solicited the repeal of the test act. In his general conduct Dr. Amory was exemplary, his discourses from the pulpit were excellent, but perhaps too serious and philosophical for the vulgar apprehension. His writings, which were mostly on theological subjects, have been enumerated by Dr. Kippis, Biogr. Brit. 1. p. 178. He died on the 24th June, 1774, in his seventy-fourth year.

AMORY, Thomas, Esq., an eccentric character, son of counsellor Amory who went with king William to Ireland, and acquired considerable property in the county of Clare. Young Amory was not born in Ireland though he resided there, and frequently accompanied dean Swift in his walks and excursions round Dublin, without being known. He afterwards lived in Orchard-street, Westminster, about 1757, with his wife and a son who acquired reputation as a physician, during a residence of 27 years at Wakefield. The most remarkable of his publications are his "memoirs on the lives of several ladies," octavo, 1755, and in 12mo. two vols., and his life of John Buncle, Esq., four vols. 12mo. In this last he is supposed to give a description of himself. He is said by a person who knew him, to have had a peculiar look, though not without the deportment of the gentleman. His application to his studies was intense, and his walks through the most crowded streets exhibited him wrapped in the deepest meditation and inattentive to what surrounded him. He died at the advanced age of ninety-seven, in May, 1789.

AMSDORF, Nicholas, a spirited follower of Luther and bishop of Nuremburg. He died at Magdeburg, 1541, and the sect who adhered to his tenets, and supported in opposition to Malancthon, that good works are not necessary to salvation, were called Amsdorfians.

AMURATH I., an Ottoman emperor, who succeeded his father Orchan, and was known for his cruelties towards his son, and those who espoused his cause. He was a great warrior, and obtained thirty-seven victories, in the last of which he perished, 1389, aged seventy-one, by the hand of a soldier. He was the first who established the formidable force of the Janizaries.

AMURATH II., was son and successor of Mahomet, as Ottoman emperor, and his armies were directed against the falling empire of the east. He was the first Turk who used cannon in the field of battle. He resigned the crown in favor of his son Mahomet, 1443, and retired to the seclusion of the dervises; but the invasion of the Hungarians roused him from his solitude to conquer at the dreadful battle of Varna. He afterwards reduced the rebellious Janizaries to obedience, and defeated the famous Scanderbeg, and finding his son incapable to hold the reigns of a turbulent empire, he abandoned his retirement again for the throne and again routed the Hungarians. He died 1451, aged seventy-five.

AMURATH III., succeeded his father Selim II., 1575, and to secure himself in the possession of the throne, he caused his five brothers to be assassinated. This act of cruelty so affected his mother that she destroyed herself. Amurath, like the race of Mahomet, was valiant, and he added several of the Persian provinces to his dominions. He died 18th Jan. 1595, aged fifty.

AMURATH I., succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622, and was like his predecessors given to cruelty, and engaged in war. He took Bagdad, thirty thousand of whose inhabitants he put to the sword, though he had promised them protection. He died in 1640, aged 31, of excessive intoxication.

AMYOT, James, was born at Milan, 1513, of an obscure family, but though of a dull understanding, he improved himself by indefatigable application, and after studying at Paris, he acquired independence and reputation, as tutor to the children of persons of respectability. His merit recommended him to Margaret of Berry, sister to Francis I., and he was promoted to a public professorship in the university of Bourges. His time was here usefully devoted to literature, and he published translations of the loves of Theagenes and Chariclea, besides Plutarch's lives and morals. He visited Venice and Rome, and in his return to France he was, at the recommendation of cardinal de Tournon, intrusted with the care of the king's two younger sons, and for his meritorious services he was raised by Charles to the bishopric of Auxerre, the abbey of Cornelius de Compiegne, the high office of great almoner and curator of the university of Paris, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died 6th February, 1593, in his seventy-ninth year. Among his various works, chiefly translations, the most celebrated is his version of Plutarch, which remains unsurpassed in the French language.

AMYRAULT, Moses, a French protestant divine, born at Bourgueil in Tourraine, 1596. He studied the law, but afterwards entered the church and was divinity professor at Saumur, and distinguished himself by his zeal and activity so much, that he was deputed by the national council of Charenton to present an address to the French king, concerning the inspection of edicts in favor of the protestants, without however paying homage upon his knees. Richelieu, who was present at this inter view, saw and admired the bold character of Amyrault, and he wished to use his abilities to procure a reconciliation between the Romish church and the protestants, but in vain. His life was passed in the midst of theological disputes, in which he displayed much firmness and composure, and as he enforced by his writings as well as his discourses the obedience due to a lawful sovereign, and the impropriety of resisting the constituted authorities in matters not of conscience, he was esteemed by persons of different persuasions, and by the ministers of the king themselves. This humane, virtuous, and charitable man died the 8th Feb., 1664, leaving one son, who distinguished himself as an advocate at Paris, but retired to the Hague, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His works, which are very numerous, are chiefly theological.

AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebizond, who was carried to Constantinople with David, emperor of Trebizond, when that city was reduced, 1461. He renounced the Christian faith for Mahometanism, and assumed the name of Mahomet Beg. He translated several books into Arabic, at the desire of Mahomet II., whose favor he enjoyed.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, who visited Athens in the age of Solon. On his return to Scythia he wished to introduce the laws and customs of the more polished Greeks into his country, but was thwarted in his views by the king, and at last perished by the hand of this cruel sovereign.

ANACREON, a lyric poet of Teos, who flourished about 532 years B. C. His morals were licentious, and his odes, therefore, exhibit the character of a man basely devoted to every intemperate indulgence, and who considers life as best spent in riot and debauchery.

ANASTASIUS, Bibliothecarius, a learned Greek of the ninth century, librarian of the church of Rome, and abbot of St. Mary, beyond the Tiber. He wrote Liber Pontificalis, four vols. folio, 718, containing the lives of some of the popes; and

assisted at the eighth general council of Constantinople, whose canons he translated from Greek into Latin. Bishop Pearson places him in the sixth century.

ANASTASIUS, Theopolitanus, bishop of Antioch, was banished from his See, 570, for supporting, against the sentiments of Justinian, the opinion of the incorruptibles, which asserted that the body of our Saviour was incapable of corruption, even before his resurrection. He was restored 593, and died six years after. His successor was of the same name, and was author of some religious discourses.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, yielded, after some dispute, with respect to the equality of the two metropolitan churches, superiority in ecclesiastical affairs, to Leo pope of Rome, and died 458.

ANATOLIUS, a bishop of Laodicea, about 269, eminent for his knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, and literature. His tract on the time of celebrating Easter, is in the Doctrina Temporum, printed at Antwerp, 1634.

ANAXAGORAS, a Grecian philosopher, born at Clazomene, in Ionia, B. C. 500, became a disciple of Anaximenes, at Miletus, and next settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and numbered the most eminent men of the age among his pupils. Being falsely accused of impiety, he was condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted for banishment, and he retired to Lampsacus, where he died 428 years B. C. His philosophical doctrines, though in some points erroneous, were far superior to those of his contemporaries. It was he who first assigned the creation of all things to a purely spiritual cause.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, accompanied Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, and, on various occasions, reproved the pride and presumption of that conqueror. Yet his enemies have not failed to accuse him of adulation. It is, however, not probable that he could be a sycophant, who is acknowledged to have sometimes spoken the honest truth; and who taught that virtue is the sovereign good, and that the happiness of a real sage is independent of external objects. Nicocreon, tyrant of Cyprus, whom he had offended, is said to have pounded him to death in a mortar, after the death of Alexander; but the truth of this story is doubtful.

ANAXIMANDER, a Grecian philosopher, born at Miletus, 610 years B. C., was the disciple and successor of Thales, the founder of the Ionic sect. He is said to have discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic, fixed the epoch of the equinoxes and solstices, invented the sphere and the gnomon, and taught that the earth revolves, and that the sun is a globe of fire. Some of his philosophical opinions, however, are grossly absurd. He died 547 years B. C.

ANAXIMENES, a native of Lampsacus, was a philosopher, orator, and historian, and one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great. He wrote the lives of Philip and Alexander, and a History of Greece, all of which are lost. By a stratagem he saved his natal city from ruin. Lampsacus having sustained a long siege against Alexander, he resolved on its destruction, and foreseeing that Anaximenes would plead for it, he positively swore to do the contrary of what his preceptor should desire. Aware of this Anaximenes requested him to destroy it; and the necessary consequence was, that Lampsacus was saved.

ANAXIMENES, a philosopher of Miletus, was the disciple and successor of Anaximander. According to his system, all things originated from the air; the sun, the moon, and the stars, were formed from detached parts of the earth; the earth was a plain figure; and the heavens were a solid concave one, in which the stars were fixed like nails. He died 504 years B. C.

ANCILLON, David, a protestant divine, born at Metz, who in his youth refused to sacrifice his religion to the solicitations of the Jesuits. He studied divinity and philosophy at Geneva, under Du Pin, Spanheim, the Deodati, &c., and deserved to be recommended by the synod of Charenton to the church of Meaux. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Frankfort, and settled at Hanau, where his discourses were heard and admired by the most crowded audiences. His colleagues in the ministry, however, were jealous of his popularity, and their little intrigues forced him to abandon the place. He came to settle at Berlin, where he was received with kindness by the court, and had the satisfaction to see his family promoted to places of honor and trust. He died in his 75th year, 3d Sept., 1692. As his learning was very extensive, he published several useful works, and from the affluence of his circumstances, he made so judicious a collection of books, that it was frequently visited as a curiosity by foreigners who travelled through Metz. The best known of his works are, a relation of the controversy concerning traditions, 4to., 1657,—an apology for Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza, 1666,—the life of William Farel,—Conversations, two volumes 12mo. published by his son.

ANCILLON, Charles, eldest son of the foregoing, was born at Metz, July 29th, 1659, and was made inspector of the French courts of justice, in Berlin, and historiographer to the king. He wrote on the edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the protestants, &c., and died at Berlin, July 5th, 1751.

ANCKWITZ, a Pole of considerable abilities. After being employed by his country as ambassador at the court of Denmark, and negotiating a treaty with the Russians, he was, at the insurrection of Warsaw in 1794, seized and imprisoned. His enemies accused him of attempts to betray his country to the Russians, and they endeavored to prove the assertion by the papers which they found in his possession. He was in consequence condemned and hanged at Warsaw with the greatest ignominy.

ANCOURT, Florent carton d', a French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainbleau, October, 1661. The Jesuits tried in vain to gain him into their society, but he preferred the study of philosophy and law to divinity, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage by marrying in his nineteenth year, an actress. Not satisfied with the unbounded applause given to his popular exertions, he commenced writing for the stage, and obtained by his pieces credit to himself and wealth to the actor. His conversation was so agreeable that he was universally courted, and Lewis XIV. bestowed many marks of his favor upon him, as also the duke of Bavaria, whose arrival at Paris was celebrated by the poet, by a particular entertainment written on the occasion. Ancourt, after being the hero of the stage, retired, in 1713, to his estate at Courcelles le Roy, in Berry, that he might devote himself to religion. He there translated the psalms into verse, and wrote a sacred tragedy, never printed. He died 6th December, 1726, in his sixty-fifth year. His plays were fifty-two in number. His works appeared in 9 vols. 12mo., 1729.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, gained victories over the neighboring states, and extended the confines of his kingdom to the sea shore, and

built Ostia. He died after a reign of twenty-four years, B. C. 646.

ANDERSON, Alexander, professor of mathematics at Paris, and author in the 16th century of a book called Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi, dedicated to cardinal Perron, 1592.

ANDERSON, Andrew, a Glasgow printer, who obtained by clandestine means a patent from Charles II., to print every thing in Scotland for forty-one years. After his death, his patent was disputed, and though restricted to the printing of Bibles and acts of Parliament, it sunk into contempt.

ANDERSON Adam, a Scotchman, for forty years employed as clerk to the South-sea house, and also trustee for the colonization in America, &c. He is known as the author of an historical and chronological deduction of trade and commerce, a most valuable book, published in 1762, and since republished, four volumes quarto. He died Jan. 10th, 1775.

ANDERSON, James, D. D., brother to Adam, was minister of the Scots presbyterian church in Swallow-street, London, and editor of the Diplomata Scotiæ, and Royal genealogies. He was a thoughtless imprudent man.

ANDERSON, James, Esq., an advocate at the Scotch bar, and clerk of the Scotch parliament, 1700. He was author of a masterly vindication of the independence of the Scotch parliament, for which he was publicly thanked by that body, and rewarded with a pension of four hundred pounds per annum. He made a collection of records from king Duncan to Robert Bruce, which were beautifully engraved and published in one volume folio, by Ruddiman. He died at Edinburgh, 1712, aged forty-two.

ANDERSON, Edmund, a native of Lincolnshire, descended from a Scotch family. He studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple, and was promoted to the dignity of judge under Elizabeth, 1578. He was advanced to the office of chief justice of the common pleas in 1582, and knighted, and four years after he sat in judgment upon the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, whose life was sacrificed to the jealousy and ambition of her rival. He afterwards presided at the trial of Davison, who had issued the warrant for the execution of that wretched queen. During the time that he served his country in the capacity of judge, he was esteemed for his firmness and impartiality. He maintained the dignity of the throne, and the rights of the people; but he never sacrificed his private feelings to influence and cabal, and he resisted Elizabeth herself, when she was advised to act contrary to the laws of the land. He was continued in his office under James, and died 1st August, 1605. His works, which are all on law, and which fully evince the integrity of his heart, and the depth of his judgment, were published by I. Goldesborough, Esq., 1653, in quarto.

ANDERSON, John, the son of a rich merchant at Hamburg, of which city he himself became the principal magistrate in 1725. He was distinguished for literary attainments, as well as for skill in diplomacy, which was called into action at different European courts. His principal works are a Glossary of the Ancient Teutonic and German Languages, a Commentary on the Bible, and the Natural History of Greenland, Iceland, and other parts of the Arctic regions. He died 1743.

ANDERSON, George, a native of Weston, Buckinghamshire, who, though for some time engaged in the humble occupations of a day laborer, distinguished himself by the powers of his genius, and his self-taught knowledge of mathematics. A neighboring clergyman saw and noticed the powers of his mind, and with friendly humanity enabled him to receive instructions at a grammar school, and to enter at New College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, and took deacon's orders. From Oxford he came to London, and obtained the appointment of clerk in the board of control, under Lord Melville; but so indefatigable was his application, that he brought on a disorder which proved fatal, 30th April, 1796, in his thirty-sixth year. His widow received a pension, as the reward due to the merits of her husband. He was author of a general view of the variations in the affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the war of 1784, and he also translated Archimedes' treatise on measuring the sand.

ANDERSON, Larz, a minister of Gustavus Vasa, whose abilities and intrigues raised him from obscurity to the dignity of chancellor of Sweden. He was the means of the introduction of Lutheranism into Sweden.

ANDERSON, James, a native of Scotland, and formerly of Monk's Hill, Aberdeenshire. Distinguished by superior talents for experimental husbandry, he was employed by government to examine into the state of the western coasts and islands of Scotland, and confirmed by his relations the accounts which had been given of the melancholy poverty and depression of the inhabitants. In 1780, the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Dr. A. was the author of numerous works on agriculture and political economy; and was conductor of the Bee, a periodical publication, consisting of essays, philosophical, philological, and miscellaneous, published some years ago at Edinburgh, and discontinued upon the completion of eighteen small octavo volumes. He was also the author of several articles for the Encyclop. Brit. 1st. vol. Edin. which are, under the heads dictionary, winds and monsoons, language, sound. He contributed numerous essays, in the early part of the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, the principal of which were, Agricola, Timoleon, Germanicus, Cimon, Scoto Britannus, E. Aberdeen, Henry Plain, Impartial, a Scot. He reviewed the subject of agriculture for the Monthly Review for several years. He was born about the year 1739, at Hermiton, a village about six miles from Edinburgh, and died in 1808.

ANDERSON, Walter, a Scottish clergyman and historian, who died in 1801, at his living of Churside, which he had held for half a century. In 1769, he published a History of France, during the reigns of Francis I. and Charles IX., which, in 1773 and 1783, he continued down to the peace of Munster. He is also the author of the philosophy of ancient Greece investigated; and of a Life of Crœsus.

ANDERSON, Rufus, born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1765, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791. In 1794, he was settled as a congregational minister in North Yarmouth. After a ministry of ten years in this place, he was dismissed; and, in the year following, was installed at Wenham, where he died in 1814. He published two Fast Sermons, and Seven Letters against the close communion of the Baptists.

ANDERSON, Richard, a native of the state of Kentucky, was for some years a member of Congress, and afterwards minister of the United States to Colombia. Being appointed envoy extraordinary to the assembly of American nations at Panama, while on his way to that place he died at Carthagena, July 24, 1826.

ANDERSON, John Wallace, M. D., a native of

Hagerstown, Maryland. He was born, in 1802; received his medical education at Philadelphia; and, on the completion of it, in 1828, he returned to his native town, and settled as a practicing physician. Soon, however, he resolved to devote himself to the colonists of Liberia. His object was in a high degree philanthropic—not only to benefit them by his medical skill, but to promote, in Africa, the cause of temperance. He sailed Jan. 17, 1830, and arrived at the colony, on the 17th of Feb. Honorable and short was his career. He died, April 12, of the same year, aged 27.

ANDIER DES ROCHERS, John, a French engraver born at Lyons, known for his engravings after Corregio, and particularly for his portraits in busts of persons distinguished by birth or talents, amounting to upwards of 700, with descriptive verses at the bottom by Gaçon. He was rewarded with a fine gold medal by the Emperor Charles VI. for a portrait of his majesty. He died 1741, very advanced in years.

ANDRADA, Diego de Payva d', a Portuguese, born at Conimbria. He was sent by king Sebastian to the council of Trent, 1562, and there in defending the canons against Chemnitius, he distinguished himself by his eloquence as a preacher, and his vivacity in reasoning as an author. Though a warm catholic he is universally quoted by the protestants, and deservedly admired for his great erudition, deep penetration, and uncorrupted judgment.

ANDRE, John, a British officer, who from the compting house, entered the army, and embarked for the new continent under general Clinton, during the American troubles. He rose by his merits to the rank of major, and when general Arnold made an offer of surrendering a strong position to the British forces, André was intrusted with the delicate negotiation. When challenged by the American out-posts, he offered the sentinel his watch and money if permitted to return. The offer was indignantly rejected, and André examined before the American officers, and discovered by the papers which he had in his pocket, was regarded as a spy, and tried by a court-martial by order of general Washington. He was found guilty, and agreeably to the law and usage of nations was sentenced to suffer death. Though he requested to die like a soldier, the ignominious sentence of being hung was executed upon him 2d October 1780, and he fell with great intrepidity at the age of 29. A monument was erected to his memory by the king, in Westminster Abbey, with every mark of respect which could honor his virtues and commiserate his misfortunes.

ANDREAS, James, an eminent Lutheran, born 1528, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. His parents, who were poor, had bound him to a carpenter, but he was relieved from this humble situation by some persons of distinction, who had observed his promising genius, and in two years of close application he made himself master of Latin, Greek, and logic. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and was in 1540 made minister of Stutgard, which soon after he resigned. In those turbulent times of theological contention he took a bold and active part. In 1561 he was made chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen, and from his learning and eloquence he acquired the friendship of the Dukes of Wirtemberg and Brunswick, and of the emperor Maximilian II. His works are numerous, and all on polemical divinity, the most famous of which is that on Concord. He died 7th January, 1590.

ANDREAS, John, a native of Mugello near Florence, who studied the canon law at Bologna, and by his application obtained there a professor's chair. He gained great popularity by his learning, as well as by the austerity of his life, as much of his time was devoted to prayer and fasting, and he lay upon the ground for 20 years, covered only with a bear skin. His daughter, called Novella, was carefully instructed in the learning of the times, and when her father was employed, she was introduced in his room to read lectures to his scholars; but that her great beauty might not draw off the attention of her audience, a curtain was placed before her. Novella married John Calderinus, a learned canonist. The works of Andreas were numerous and all on law. He died of the plague at Bologna in 1348, after enjoying his professorship 45 years. In his epitaph he was styled "Rabbi doctorum, lux, censor, normaque morum;" and pope Boniface called him "lumen mundi."

ANDREAS, John, a Mahometan of Xativa in Valencia, converted to Christianity on hearing a sermon in the great church of Valencia. He was instantly baptized and called John Andreas, from the calling of St. John and St. Andrew. He was afterwards admitted into holy orders, and exerted his abilities and his zeal in the conversion of the Moors, with wonderful success. He translated from the Arabic into Spanish the laws of the Moors, but his most valuable work was the "Confusion of the sect of Mahommed" in 12 chapters, in which he throws into view all the stories, fables, absurdities, and contradictions which the impostor has used as weapons to propagate his religion among the credulous Arabians. This work has been translated into several languages, and is frequently quoted by Christian writers.

ANDREÆ, John Gerhard Reinhard, a native of Hanover, son of an apothecary. He was brought up to his father's profession and followed the bent of his inclination in travelling over different countries to ascertain their natural history and their productions, thus to enlarge his knowledge of chemistry and botany. He died 1793, aged 69. He wrote various works on his favorite studies, the best known of which are his Tour in Switzerland, 4to. 1776—a treatise on the several kinds of earth found in Hanover, 1769.

ANDREINI, Isabella, a famous actress born at Padua 1562. She distinguished herself not only on the stage but also as a poetess, and the eulogiums passed upon her as well as her writings shew that she possessed, with great personal beauty, wit and genius in a superior degree. She visited France, where she was received by the court with particular attention. She died at Lyons, 10th of June 1604, in her 42d year.

ANDREOSSI, Count Anthony Francis, eminent as a soldier, diplomatist, and writer, was born at Castlenaudary, in Languedoc, in 1761, was a lieutenant of artillery at twenty, and served with distinction in Italy and Egypt. Napoleon raised him to the ranks of general and count. He was successively ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Andreossi espoused his cause; and he was one of the commissioners chosen to treat with the allies by the provisional government. He died in 1827.

ANDREW, a native of Damascus, bishop of Aleria in Crete, and thence called of Crete, and of Jerusalem, because he retired there and died 720, or 723. He wrote commentaries on some books of scriptures, besides sermons, published at Paris 1644, folio.

ANDREW, a native of Pisa, known as a sculptor, architect, painter, and musician. He was highly honored by the Florentines, many of whose edifices

were built on his plans, as also the arsenal of Venice. He died at Florence 1330, aged 60.

ANDREW DEL SARTO, a painter born at Florence 1483, son of a taylor. He was a great favorite of Francis I. of France, who wished to retain him, but in vain, as his wife insisted upon his residence in Italy. He is particularly commended for the coloring of his pictures, and the correctness and elegance of his figures, though there is a coldness and uniformity in all. He possessed the happy talent of copying pictures to such perfection, that Julio Romano, who had finished the draperies of Raphael's Leo Xth, took a copy of that celebrated piece by Del Sarto for the original. He died 1530.

ANDREW, Ives Mary, a native of Chateaulin in Cornouailles, professor of mathematics at Caen for 33 years. He was a man of great learning and genuine vivacity. His poetry is admired, but his chief work is his essay sur le beau, as also his traité sur l'homme. He retired from his laborious office 1759, and died 1764, February 26th, in his 89th year. His works were published together 1766, five vols. 12mo.

ANDREW I. king of Hungary, eldest son of Ladislaus the bald, left his native country with Bela his brother 1044, when Peter was raised to the throne. He was afterwards invited back by the people, who wished to restore the Pagan religion, but when invested with the royal power he violated his promise, and obliged his barbarous subjects to embrace Christianity. He was attacked by his brother and slain in battle, 1059.

ANDREW II. king of Hungary, succeeded his nephew Ladislaus 1204. He was in the crusades, and behaved with such valor that he obtained the surname of Ierosolymitan. He was successful in the wars in which he was engaged, and he endeavored to meliorate the situation of the middle ranks of his kingdom. He died 1235.

ANDREW III. king of Hungary, grandson of the preceding, succeeded on the death of Ladislaus, 1299. His elevation was opposed by Charles of Sicily, son of Ladislaus' sister, and a civil war and all its terrors were the consequence. The troubles continued till the death of both the rivals, who died the same year 1305.

ANDREW, son of king Charobert of Hungary, king of Naples, was called by the Neapolitans Andreasso. He married Joan II. queen of Naples his cousin, but such was the dislike which was kindled between these youthful sovereigns, that the queen was at last persuaded by her favorites to consent to the assassination of her husband in his 19th year, 1345.

ANDREWS or ANDREWE, Eusebius, a barrister of good family in Middlesex, secretary to lord Capel, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, a colonel in Charles' service. After the loss of Worcester, he attempted the recovery of the island of Ely, and being taken prisoner by the republican army he was prosecuted before Bradshaw and the high court of justice. He was condemned to be hanged and quartered, but on his petition the sentence was changed to beheading, which he suffered with great fortitude on Tower Hill, 22d August 1650.

ANDREWS, Lancelot, an English divine, born in London 1565. After being educated at Merchant Taylors', he entered on one of Dr. Watts' scholarships at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a public lecturer in divinity. His abilities were made known to Walsingham, secretary to Elizabeth, who procured for him, on the death of Fulke, St. Giles Cripplegate in London, and a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He was afterwards chosen master of his college, and on the decease of Elizabeth he gained the favor of James so much by his pulpit eloquence, that the monarch employed him to defend his knightly right against the attack of cardinal Bellarmine, under the name of Matthew Tortus. Andrews supported his cause with firmness and spirit in his Tortura torti, and the king rewarded his zeal with the rank of privy counsellor, and the place of almoner, the deanery of the Royal chapel, and the bishopric of Chichester 1605. He was afterwards advanced to Ely, and then to Winchester; but though he enjoyed in the highest degree the favors of the monarch, he did not forget the dignity of his character, or his independence as an Englishman; and when James wished to know the sentiments of his courtiers with respect to raising money without parliamentary authority, he found Andrews decidedly severe against the unconstitutional measure. He died September 27, 1626. Milton has written an elegant elegy on him. Besides the Tortura torti, he wrote a manual of devotions in Greek, translated by Stanhope into English, a volume of sermons printed after his decease by Laud and Buckeridge, and he had a share in translating the Pentateuch and the books from Joshua to 1st Chronicles.

ANDREWS, Henry, a self-taught mathematician, was born in 1744, at Frieston near Grantham, of poor parents. At an early age, he was placed as a servant to a shop-keeper, and next with a lady of Lincoln, where he amused himself at leisure hours in making weather glasses. The gentleman, with whom he afterwards lived, encouraged him in his pursuits, by which means he was enabled to open a school, first at Basingthorpe, and lastly at Royston, where he also carried on the bookselling business, and died January 26th, 1820. For more than forty years he was the computer of the Nautical Ephemeris; and calculator of Moore's Almanac.

ANDREWS, James Pettit, was born in 1737, and died in 1797. In his youth, he was an officer in the Berks militia, England, and was a police magistrate at the time of his decease. He is the author of a History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe; a continuation of Henry's English History; and other works of merit.

ANDREWS, Miles Peter, was the second son of an eminent London merchant, and became principal proprietor of the lucrative Dartford Powder Mills, on the death of his brother. On receiving this accession of fortune, he mingled with the circles of fashion, and devoted his leisure hours to writing for the stage; theatricals being his favorite amusement. He died in 1814.

ANDREWS, John, D. D. a native of Maryland, He was born, April 4, 1746; received his education at Philadelphia; and, was admitted to holy orders, in the Episcopal church, at London, Feb. 1767. After having officiated, as a clergyman, at different stations, in 1785 he was appointed principal of the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia. In 1789 he was made professor of moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania; and, in 1810, became provost of the same institution. He died March 29, 1813, aged 67 years.

ANDRIEU, Bertrand, was born at Bordeaux in 1761, and died at Paris in 1822; he distinguished himself greatly as an engraver of medals, of which art he is considered as the restorer in France. A large part of the medals in the royal cabinet and library, which are looked upon as master-pieces, are the work of Andrieu.

ANDRONICUS I. son of Isaac Commenus, was imprisoned for his rebellious conduct against the

emperor Manuel, but after 12 years confinement, he escaped into Russia, and on the elevation of young Alexis II. he had the art to cause himself to be received as a protector, and as partner of the throne. Thus armed with power he strangled the unsuspecting youth, and seated himself sole emperor on the throne of Constantinople 1183, in his 71st year. His cruelties, however, rendered him odious, and he was two years after seized in an insurrection, and put to death in the most ignominious manner, and Isaac Angelus placed in his room.

ANDRONICUS, Livius, the oldest of the Roman dramatists. His first piece was presented before the Roman people about 240 B. C.

ANDRONICUS, Cyrestes, an Athenian, said to be the inventor of weather-cocks, and the architect of the famous octagon temple built at Athens in honor of the winds.

ANDRONICUS, a Rhodian philosopher, who published the collected works of Aristotle. He flourished in the age of Sylla, about 63 B. C.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, James, an architect, at the end of the 16th century, who furnished the designs for the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pontneuf, &c. He published some works on his profession, and died abroad, whither he had retired as a zealous disciple of Calvin.

ANDRUS, Joseph R., a graduate of Middlebury College. He took his degree in 1812, and after a due course of theological study, received ordination in the Episcopal church. For several years he was strongly impressed with the idea of devoting himself to the benefit of the degraded and oppressed Africans. Being appointed agent of the American Colonization Society, early in 1821, he sailed for Sierra Leone, which place he safely reached; but, at which, in July following, death terminated his pious labors.

ANDRY, Nicholas, a professor of philosophy, and dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, was a native of Lyons, and author of several treatises now little known, except those on medicine, which preserve his fame, especially a treatise on the generation of worms in the human body—on phlebotomy —on orthopædia, or the method of correcting deformities in children. He died 1742, aged 84.

ANELLO, Thomas, called commonly Massaniello, a fisherman of Naples, born 1623. He felt for the wrongs of his country, when the Austrian government, to which Naples was subject, laid a fresh tax upon fruits which the already oppressed people were unable to bear. Stimulated by Anello, the multitude rose, destroyed the toll houses, and rifled the palace of the viceroy, who with difficulty made his escape. Anello possessed firmness and popularity, and he was invested with the supreme power, and saw himself suddenly at the head of 150,000 people, who with the most implicit obedience bowed to his very nod. In his elevation he did not forget the right of the nation, he signed a solemn convention with the terrified government, and after he had secured the freedom of the subject, he nobly determined to lay aside his power, and to retire to a private station. The thought was heroic, but the solicitations of his wife and kindred, or the more powerful calls of ambition, forbad it; and he still continued his authority, lost in debauchery and intemperance, till the dagger of four assassins rid the world of a man whom the intoxication of splendor began to render cruel and vindictive, 1647.

ANEURIN, a British poet, celebrated as the king of bards, and also as the heroic leader of the Olid nian Britons at the battle of Cattraeth. The valor displayed on this bloody day was celebrated by the warlike bard in a poem which is still preserved among the records of Welch literature, as also his odes of the months. He died about 570. Some suppose that this famed poet was the same as the venerable historian Gildas.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, le Pere, a Carmelite of Toulouse, whose real name was la Brosse. He travelled into Persia as missionary, and translated the Persian pharmacopœia into Latin, printed 1631, 8vo. Paris, besides a treatise on the language of the country, a useful and very valuable performance, edited Amsterdam, 1684, folio. He died at Perpignan, 1697.

ANGELI, Bonaventure, a native of Ferrara, and professor of the law, author of the history of Parma, printed 1591. He died 1576, at Parma, where he had settled.

ANGELI, Peter, a Latin poet of Barga in Tuscany. After teaching the learned languages at Reggio in Lombardy, he came to Pisa, where Cosmo I. patronized him, and seated him on a professorial chair. When the town was suddenly besieged by Strozzi in 1554, Angeli animated the students by his example, and withstood the enemy till succours came from Florence. He wrote two poems, Cynegeticon or of the Chase, in six books, printed in 8vo. 1568, which cost him 20 years labor, and Syrius or the expedition of Godfrey de Bouillon, in 12 books, 1591, 4to. He died 1596, aged 79.

ANGELIS, Dominico de, a native of Lecce in Otranto, whose learning procured him admission into the most celebrated academies, when he travelled through France and Spain. When Philip V. of Spain was master of Naples, he was appointed historiographer, and afterwards was made secretary to the duke of Gravina. He deserved every distinction, as his services in literature show. His compositions are 14 in number, mostly upon historical, biographical, or critical subjects, in Italian. He died at Lecce, 9th August 1719, in his 44th year.

ANGELO BUONAROTI, Michael, a great painter, sculptor, and architect. He was born 1474, at the castle of Chiusi in Tuscany, and was nursed by a woman of Settinianno, whose husband was eminent as a sculptor, so that he was said to have sucked sculptor with his very milk. His genius was early displayed, and it raised such jealousy among his youthful rivals, that one of them, Torrigianno, struck him with such violence on the nose, that he carried the mark to his grave. The protection of Lorenzo de Medicis raised him to consequence. An academy was erected, but the painter fled with his patron during the troubles of Florence, and retired to Bologna. It is said that, about this time, he made and buried an image of Cupid at Rome, which was soon after dug up, and considered by cardinal Gregory as a most valuable antique, till Michael Angelo proved it to be his own, by fitting to it the broken arm which it had lost, and which he had kept on purpose. The most celebrated of his pieces is his last judgment, painted for Paul III. though it is perhaps to be lamented, that the artist's revenge had been cruelly immortalized, by his representation of a cardinal, who was his enemy, in the number of the damned. His architectural abilities are best displayed in the public buildings of Florence, and particularly of Rome, where he completed the building of St. Peter's church, in the execution of which he spent 17 laborious years without salary. He was also an elegant poet, as his sonnets and canzonets fully show. He died 1564, aged 90.

ANGELONI, Francis, born at Terni in Spolatto, was author of an history of his native town, and of a valuable Augustan history by medals, from J. Cæsar to Constantine the great, the best edition

of which is Rome 1685, fol. He wrote also the history of Terni, and died 1652.

ANGELUS, Christopher, a learned Greek, driven from Peloponnesus by the Turks. He came to England, and studied at Cambridge under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. He afterwards went to Baliol college, Oxford, where he proved very useful in instructing the students in Greek. He died 1638. He was author of several works, the most valuable of which is his account of his sufferings, printed 1617, in Greek and English.

ANGERSTEIN, John Julius, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, born at St. Petersburg in 1735, but became a resident in England under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, with whom he was associated in business for a period of more than fifty years. Mr. Angerstein exhibited much public spirit on several occasions, and was the first who proposed a reward of two thousand pounds, from the fund at Lloyds, to the inventor of the life-boats. His celebrated collection of paintings was purchased after his death by the English government at an expense of sixty thousand pounds, as the nucleus of a national gallery. He died, Jan. 22, 1822, aged eighty-seven.

ANGILBERT, St. descended from a noble family of Neustria, studied under Alcuinus with Charlemagne, and not only became his minister and favorite, but married his daughter Bertha. He was made governor of the coast from the Scheld to the Seine, but he resigned his honors and the company of his wife for the monastery of Centula or St. Requier of which he became the abbot. He was often drawn from his religious retirement to affairs of state; he went three times to Rome, and saw Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West. Of his works few remain. He was so elegant a poet that Charlemagne called him his Homer. He died the 18th of February 814.

ANGIOLELLO, born at Vicenza, wrote in the Italian and Turkish tongue an history of Mahomet I. which he inscribed to him. He had been slave to Mustapha in an expedition to Persia 1473, and therefore his history is that of an eye witness. He wrote also the history of Usson Casson.

ANGLUS, Thomas, an English priest, the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, known by the several names of Albius Candidus, Bianchi, Richworth, White, and Vitus, which he assumed in the different countries of Europe, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He distinguished himself by his learning and genius, but his fondness for the Peripatetic philosophy, and his attempts to apply the principles of Aristotle to explain the mysteries of religion, created him many enemies, who procured the condemnation of his writings, both at Douay and at Rome. He died after the restoration of Charles II. but the year is unknown.

ANGUILLARA, John Andrew Dell', one of the most celebrated Italian poets of the sixteenth century, was born at Sutri, in Tuscany, about 1517; the period of his death is unknown, but must have been subsequent to 1564. His principal work is his Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, which, though often unfaithful, and sinning against good taste, has great merit. For the representation of his tragedy of Œdipus, a theatre was built at Vincenza by the celebrated Palladio. Anguillara, however, lived and died in poverty.

ANGUSCIOLA, Sophonisba, a native of Almona in Italy, eminent for her historical and portrait paintings. She bestowed such attention to her profession that she became blind. She died 1626, aged 93. Her sister Lucia and Europa, also excelled in the execution of the pencil.

ANICH, Peter, son of a turner, was born at Oberpersuf near Inspruck 1723, and after being employed as a laborer and a shepherd, his genius for mechanics burst forth, and was improved and corrected by the friendly assistance of father Hill a Jesuit. He was admired for his knowledge of astronomy, for the elegance and accuracy of the maps and charts which he drew; and the pair of globes which he made for the university of Inspruck were justly considered as of superior beauty and value. He died early in life 1766, seriously lamented, and the empress queen honored his memory by bestowing a pension of 50 florins on his sister.

ANICHINI, Lewis, a Venetian engraver, much celebrated for the delicacy and precision with which he engraved even the minutest objects. It was at the sight of his pieces that Michael Angelo exclaimed, that the art of engraving under his hand had reached the summit of perfection. His best pieces was a medal of Alexander the great, prostrating himself before the high-priest at Jerusalem, the head of pope Paul III. and Henry III. of France on the reverse.

ANKERSTAOOM, John James, a Swedish officer who, in the war carried on by Sweden against Russia, suffered himself to be gained over against the interests of his country He was discovered and sentenced to death, but the pardon of his king, instead of producing gratitude and loyalty rendered his hatred more inveterate. He conspired against Gustavus, and as the unsuspecting monarch entered a room where a masked ball was assembled, the assassin discharged at him a pistol containing two balls and some nails. The wound was mortal and the king expired, 29th March 1792 The 27th of April following the bloody murderer was led to execution, but instead of contrition he gloried in his deed. His right hand and his head were cut off.

ANNA COMMENA, daughter of Alexis Commenus emperor of Constantinople, and celebrated for the Greek history which she has written, in which, with great elegance and spirit, though often with partiality, she records the events which distinguished her father's reign.

ANNA IVANOVNA, daughter of Ivan Alexiovitch, emperor of Russia, married in 1710 Frederic William duke of Courland, and succeeded Peter II. on the throne 1730. At the death of her husband, 1719, she took for her favorite Biren, a person of low birth, but great duplicity; and when raised to the throne her subjects were ruled by this capricious and cruel minion, who it is said banished no less than 20,000 persons to Siberia through pique, malice and revenge. Anna died 1740, aged 47. She was succeeded by her grand-nephew Ivan, whose minority was intrusted to the care of the guilty Biren, now raised to the dignity of duke of Courland.

ANNAND, William, A. M. a native of Edinburgh, who was chosen one of the ministers and became a popular preacher there. He behaved with great kindness towards the persecuted presbyterians, and opposed James when he wished to dispense with the penal laws. At the revolution he was made dean of Raphoe in Ireland, where he died 1710, aged 64. He wrote a volume of valuable sermons, little known.

ANNAT, Francis, a native of Rouergue, of the order of the Jesuits, teacher of philosophy at Toulouse, and afterwards employed at Rome and in France, in the service of the pope. He was made confessor to the French king 1654, which office he held 16 years, and then solicited his dismission from increasing infirmities. He is known for his great zeal in opposing the Jansenists, and for his uncom

mon modesty and disinterestedness which never employed the influence he possessed at court to promote his family. His writings, which are controversial, are admired for great judgment, learning, and moderation. He died at Paris 1670, aged 80.

ANNE, of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain married Lewis XIII. 1615, and was mother of Lewis XIV. of France. The intrigues of Richelieu rendered her marriage state unhappy, but during the minority of her son, she was permitted to govern the kingdom by means of Mazarine; but though she offended the nation by means of this favorite, her power was rendered popular by the victories of the great Condé. When Lewis XIV. succeeded to the government in 1660, she retired to a convent, and died 1666, aged 64.

ANNE, of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XII. of France, married the duke of Bourbon, and was regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. Her government was marked by prudence, firmness, and wisdom, though in her private character she was vindictive and violent. She died at Chantelle 1522, aged 60.

ANNE, of Britany, was daughter and heiress of the last duke of that dutchy. She was wife of Maximilian of Austria, and next married Charles VIII. of France, and after his death Lewis XII. She was celebrated for her beauty, her modesty, and her patronage of the learned and the indigent. She died 1514 in her 38th year.

ANNE, of Cleves, a daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. Her picture by Holbein was shown by lord Cromwell to Henry VIII. and he demanded her for his queen. The painter had flattered the princess, and Henry, soon disgusted with this ill treated woman, obtained a divorce from his obsequious parliament. Anne, without struggle, and indeed with unconcern, left England, and retired to Cleves, where she died 1557.

ANNE, daughter of James II. succeeded William III. as queen of England. Her reign forms a brilliant epoch in the English history from the victories of Marlborough; but she possessed not the firmness required to distinguish the merits and virtues of her subjects; and while she suffered herself to be ruled by a cabal, she lost the power of destroying the dissensions which agitated her courtiers. Under her administration, Scotland was united to England. The queen possessed the peculiar felicity of having for her ministers the ablest statesman that ever lived, and among her subjects the most learned, sublime, and eloquent writers in the walks of poetry, science, and general literature; and therefore with truth her reign has been denominated the Augustan age of England. In 1683 she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children who all died young. She died August 1714 aged 50.

ANNESLEY, Samuel, LL.D. a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards chaplain of a man of war, and then minister of Blisse in Kent, where his services as a pastor were of the most benevolent nature. He afterwards, in consequence of his violent sermons against the monarchy, obtained St. Giles Cripplegate, London, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity 1662. He died 1696, Dec. 31, aged 77, author of several sermons. It is said John Wesley was his grandson by the mother's side.

ANNESLEY, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, a native of Dublin 1614, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, which he left to study the law at Lincoln's Inn. In the beginning of the civil wars he favored the royal cause, and sat in the parliament held at Oxford in 1648; but he afterwards espoused the republican side, and was employed with success as a commissioner in quelling the disturbances of Ulster, and in withdrawing the command of Dublin from the hands of the duke of Ormond. The violence of his party, however, displeased him, and, after the death of Cromwell, he began to favor the re-establishment of regal authority, and on Charles's return he was made a peer for his signal services, as his patent mentions, in effecting the restoration. He was made treasurer of the navy 1667, and 1672 commissioner to examine the affairs of Ireland, and the next year privy seal; but his political quarrel with Lord Castlehaven and the duke of Ormond, with respect to the insurrections in Ireland, rendered him unpopular with the king, to whom, in 1682, he ventured to present a petition against the succession of the duke of York, and he resigned, and retired to his seat at Bleachingdon, Oxfordshire. He was marked out by James II. for the office of chancellor, but his death prevented his elevation to this dignity, April 6th, 1686, in his 73d year. He was a man of abilities, and great sagacity and learning. He wrote, besides political pamphlets, a valuable history of the troubles of Ireland, from 1641 to 1660, said to have been destroyed. He was the first of those spirited nobles, who considered a choice library as an ornament to their splendid equipage, and he made a valuable but expensive collection. His interesting memoirs were published 1603, 8vo.

ANNET, PETER, a deistical writer, was a native of the town of Liverpool and educated for a dissenting minister. He first distinguished himself as an opponent to Christianity, by an attack on Bishop Sherlock's tract on the resurrection; but his best known production is "the History of the Man after God's own Heart," occasioned by a comparison made by Dr. Chandler between George II, then just deceased, and king David. In 1762 he published a paper, entitled "The Free Inquirer," for which he was prosecuted and sentenced to the pillory and imprisonment. He died in 1778.

ANNIUS, de Viterbo, a Dominican, whose real name was John Nanni, master of the sacred palace of Alexander VI. He wrote commentaries, &c. besides 17 books of antiquities, a foolish and injudicious collection of the spurious works attributed to Xenophon, Archilochus, Philo, Fabius Pictor, Berosus, &c. a mean artifice, which for some time succeeded upon the unsuspecting judgment of the learned. He died 1502 at Rome, aged 70.

ANSCHARIUS, a Frenchman, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, celebrated for the success of his preaching in the conversion of the Danes to Christianity. He died 865, aged 64.

ANSELM, a native of Aost in Savoy, who came over to England in 1092, and was with difficulty preaviled upon by king Rufus to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. Though gratitude might have influenced the conduct of a subject, Anselm looked with indifference upon the monarch, and refused to receive the metropolitan pall from his hands. A quarrel thus begun, was more strongly fomented, while the one wished to abridge, and the other wished to enlarge, the powers of the church, and therefore, Anselm had no sooner left the kingdom to repair to Rome, than the king seized the revenues and privileges of the archbishop. The prelate complained to Urban II. who, while he wished to defend the rights of his office, did not fail to listen to the more powerful arguments of his rival, accompanied by presents and promises, and the dispute remained undecided till the death of the monarch, and the pope. On the accession of Henry I. Anselm, who had resided at Lyons, received an invitation to return, and his arrival was marked with the most extraordinary respect, both from the

king and the people; but when re-investiture was demanded, and the homage generally paid to a new monarch, the haughty prelate refused, and found his conduct applauded at Rome. The king was firm in his determination, and Anselm was bound to obey the commands of the pope, who regarded the claims of the king as intrusive. The bishops, who had before espoused the cause of the king, now changed their sentiments, and Anselm, who had retired into Normandy, at last had the gratification to see the king come to solicit a reconciliation. Anselm returned to England before the final settlement of this dispute, and died 21st of April 1109 in his 76th year. He was author of several theological treatises. He was the first prelate who insisted upon the celibacy of his clergy, in the synod of Westminster 1102. In his time, it is remarkable, that the archbishop of York attempted to throw off the dependency on the see of Canterbury, in which, however, he failed. Anselm was canonized under Henry VII. at the instance of his successor cardinal Morton. His works were published at Cologne 1612, and at Lyons 1630.

ANSELM, an Augustine monk, author of a chronological history of France, &c. 1694, continued afterwards and swelled, by Ange and Simplicien, to nine vols. folio 1726. He died at Paris 1694, aged 69.

ANSELM, Anthony, son of a surgeon of Armagnac, distinguished himself as a preacher and poet. His panegyrics and funeral orations were much admired. He died 1737, aged 86.

ANSON, George, Lord, was born, in 1697, at his father's seat in Staffordshire, and manifested early an inclination to the sea. He first obtained a command in 1722, but did not acquire celebrity till he was placed at the head of an expedition to the South Sea, in 1740. After losing all his ships but one, and encountering many difficulties, but not without having severely harassed the Spanish settlements, he was so fortunate as to capture a rich galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and to reach England in safety, after an absence of nearly four years. He was successively made rear-admiral of the blue, a lord of the admiralty, rear-admiral of the white, and vice-admiral of the blue. In 1747, he defeated a French squadron, and captured six men of war, and four East Indiamen. He was rewarded with a barony, and rose through all the intermediate ranks of the navy till he became admiral, and commander in chief of the British fleet. Lord Anson died in 1762. He was a brave and skilful seaman, but had little knowledge of the world, and his love of play made him the dupe of sharpers.

ANSTEY, Christopher, a poet, born in 1721, was educated at Bury St. Edward's Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. At college he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned in 1754, on his succeeding to his patrimonial property. For some time he blended the occupations of a country gentleman with literary pursuits; but, afterwards, resided principally at Bath. In 1766 appeared his New Bath Guide, which obtained rapid and deserved popularity. It has been often imitated, but its wit, humour, and playfulness, have not yet been equalled. Anstey produced several other poems, all of considerable merit, but inferior to the New Bath Guide. He died in 1805.

ANSTIS, John, a native of St. Neots in Cornwall, born 28th Sept. 1669, and educated at Exeter college Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was in 1702 member for St. Germain's, and opposed the bill for occasional conformity, for which he was ridiculed among the Tackers. He was commissioner of prizes under queen Anne, and was garter king at arms from 1714 to his death, which happened March 4th, 1744. He was buried at Dulo in Cornwall. He was distinguished by his great knowledge of heraldry, a science which he enriched by many learned publications. The best known of his publications were a letter on the honor of the earl marshal, 8vo. 1706—the form of the garter installation, 8vo. 1720—the register of the noble order of the garter, 2 vols. folio, 1724—observation introductory and an historical essay on the knighthood of the Bath, 4to. 1725. He died a bachelor Dec. 5th, 1744.

ANTHEMIUS, Procopius, of the family of the tyrant Procopius, married Flavia Euphemia, daughter of Marcian. His alliance as well as his valor procured him the title of Augustus 467. He gave his daughter in marriage to Ricimer, a general, who soon after attacked Rome and imbrued his hands in the blood of his father-in-law 472.

ANTHONY, Saint, the founder of monastic life, was born at Coma in Egypt, 251. He sold his possessions, which he distributed to the poor, and retired into the desert, where, for 20 years, say the catholics, his virtue was exposed to the greatest temptations from the wiles of Satan, till he prevailed, and saw himself at last surrounded by a crowd of followers, zealous to merit his blessings and to imitate his piety. He twice visited Alexandria to give assistance to the suffering Christians under the persecution of Arius. He died 356, in the 105th year of his age.

ANTHONY, Francis, was born in London April 16th 1550, and studied at Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that chemical knowledge which enabled him to impose upon the credulous and the unwary, by selling his panacea of potable gold, on which a treatise was printed at Hamburgh 1598. His success as an empiric was great, but he was violently opposed by Drs. Gwinne and Cotta, and it was confidently asserted that his nostrum was poisonous, and many on their death bed attributed their death to it. The inoffensiveness of his manners, his learning and his private virtues, however, stemmed the torrent of unpopularity, and though he was fined and imprisoned for practising without a license, his reputation and his fortune increased. He died in Bartholomew Close, May 26th, 1623, aged 74.

ANTHONY, king of Navarre, was son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and married Joan d' Albert 1548, who brought him the principality of Bearne and the kingdom of Navarre. He was a weak and irresolute prince. He abandoned the protestant tenets for the catholic faith, and then formed, with the duke of Guise and the constable Montmorency, the famous league called triumvirate. During the civil wars, in 1562, he took the command of the army, and Blois, Tours and Rouen surrendered to his arms. He was wounded on the shoulder at the siege of this last place, and died 35 days after at Andeli, 17th Nov. 1562. His son was afterwards the celebrated Henry IV. of France.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, was son of Lewis the second son of king Emanuel. His pretensions to the throne were opposed by Philip II. of Spain, who sent the duke of Alva against him 1580, and obliged him to fly from his dominions. Anthony was a wretched fugitive in Holland, France and England, and died at Paris, 2d May 1595, aged 64.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II. king of Judea, was led in the procession when Pompey triumphed over Jerusalem. He attempted in vain

to recover the kingdom by soliciting the favors of Cæsar, and then had recourse to Pacorus king of Parthia, who placed him on the throne of Jerusalem. He was afterwards driven from his power by the generals of M. Antony, and ignominiously put to death 37 B. C.

ANTIMACHO, Mark Anthony, a native of Mantua, author of some Latin poems, and of some Italian translations from the Greek. He died 1552 at Ferrara, where he was much respected as a Greek professor.

ANTINE, Maur Francois d', a Benedictine who was born at Gouvieux in Liege, and died 1746, aged 58. He was highly admired for his piety, and the mildness of his manners. He published the first 5 vols. of Du Cange besides other valuable historical works, especially the art of verifying dates, 1750 in 4to. re-printed folio 1770.

ANTIOCHUS, Grypus, son of Sidetes, caused his mother Cleopatra to drink a cup of poison which she had prepared for him. He fell by the hand of one of his subjects B. C. 97.

ANTIPATER, a native of Macedon, the able minister both of Philip and of his son Alexander the Great. The great political talents of Antipater seem to have been unalloyed, from first to last, with mere personal ambition; and in consequence his services were as steady and faithful as they were able. Of this truth Philip was so sensible, that on one occasion coming late to a levee, he said, "I have slept soundly this morning, but I knew that Antipater was awake."

ANTIPATER, a Jew, minister to Hyrcanus, the brother of Aristobulus the high priest. By the friendship of the Romans he obtained the sovereign power over his country, but his conduct rendered him unpopular, and he died by poison B. C.

ANTONIA, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, married Drusus, by whom she had three children, and proved a virtuous wife in the midst of a dissipated city. She died in the reign of her grandson Caligula.

ANTONIANO, Silvio, a man of extensive learning, born of obscure parents at Rome 1540. When he was but ten years old, he could compose verses with uncommon facility, and as a proof of this, he was produced at the table of the cardinal of Pisa, where Alexander Farnese gave him a nosegay, and desired him to give it with an appropriate address to the man whom he considered as likely to be pope, which he immediately did to the cardinal of Medicis, afterwards Pius IV. with a delicate poetical eulogium. These uncommon talents were improved by the patronage of the duke of Ferrara; and when Pius IV. was seated in St. Peter's chair, he remembered the youthful poet, and gave him an honorable situation in his palace. Antoniano was professor of belles lettres at Rome, and saw not less than 25 cardinals among his auditors; and afterwards as rector, and under Pius V. secretary to the sacred college for 25 years, he preserved the same dignity of character and the same popularity. He was at last made cardinal by Clement VIII. but he refused the honors of a bishopric, satisfied with literary ease and retirement. He died through excessive application 1603, in his 63d year, leaving several admired pieces both in prose and verse.

ANTONIDES, VANDER GOES, John, a poet born at Goes in Zealand, April 3d, 1547. The early part of his life was passed at Amsterdam, and he was bred up as an apothecary; but the fondness which he had for the classics proved more powerful than the pestle and mortar, and though he pursued his medical studies, and took a degree at Leyden, he applied himself to cultivate poetry. His first attempt was a tragedy called Trazil or the invasion of China. His modesty would not permit him to make it public; but Vondel, who was engaged on a similar play, read it with raptures, and as it was to be devoted to the flames, obtained the permission to adopt as his own some of the most striking and beautiful passages. On the conclusion of the war with England, in 1697, the poet wrote his Bellona chained, and afterwards his beautiful poem called the river Y, in four books. In this he has displayed his genius as a poet. The river on which Amsterdam is built, is a fertile subject for superior talents, and as such it has been treated. The 1st books give a description of every thing worthy of admiration on the banks of the Y, on which the city stands. In the 2d, he contemplates the navies which repose on its bosom, and spread commerce and knowledge through the world. In the third, in a masterly episode, he transports himself to the bottom of the river, and sees the divinities of the ocean going to celebrate the anniversary of Thetis's marriage with Peleus; and in the last, he paints the wonders of the other side of the river; and concludes with a delicate compliment to the magistrates of the city. He died of a consumption 18th Sept. 1684. His works were edited at Amsterdam 1714 in 4to.

ANTONINUS PIUS, a celebrated Roman emperor, who succeeded Adrian 138, and died universally lamented 161.

ANTONINUS, Marcus Aurelius, surnamed the Philosopher, succeeded the preceding, and married his daughter Faustina. His conduct on the throne was so universally popular that the gratitude of Rome placed him at his death among the number of the gods, 180. He was succeeded by his worthless son Commodus.

ANTONIO, Nicolas, a native of Seville, who, after studying at Salamanca, retired to his native town, where he composed his useful Bibliotheca Hispanica, in four vols. folio 1672, containing an account of all the Spanish writers. As he was an ecclesiastic, he was happily patronised both in Spain and at Rome, and the whole of his income was spent either in acts of charity, or in the purchase of books, which at last swelled his collection to 30,000 volumes. Besides his Bibliotheque he projected other works, and wrote a treatise on exile, &c. He died 1684 aged 67, leaving nothing behind him besides his valuable collection of books.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, a Roman orator of great celebrity, and much commended by Cicero. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius and Cinna, B. C. 67.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, a celebrated Roman, grandson of the orator. He distinguished himself in war, and, as the friend of Julius Cæsar, he obtained consequence at Rome and in the armies. On the death of Cæsar he conducted himself with great art, and by his dissimulation obtained a share of the Roman empire, in the triumvirate which he formed with Augustus and Lepidus. He had married Octavia the sister of Augustus, but his partiality for Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, occasioned a civil war, and Antony, crushed at the battle of Actium, fled to Egypt, there to perish by his own hands B. C. 30.

ANVARI, called king of Khorassan, from the superiority of his poetical talents, was the favorite of the sultan Sangiar, and the rival of the poet Raschidi, who had espoused the cause of Alsitz. Whilst the two princes were engaged in war, the two poets assailed one another by rhymes sent on the point of arrows; but this amusement was of short duration. Anvari was accused for his predic-

tions as an astrologer and fled to Balke, where he died 1200. He possessed genius, and to his correct judgment the Persians owed the repression of licentiousness among their poets.

ANVILLE, John Baptiste Bourguignon d', a celebrated geographer, whose early genius tended to that superiority which he has so justly acquired. While at school he drew charts and globes for his amusement; he traced with indefatigable zeal the march of generals, and in his riper age he applied himself daily for 15 hours during 50 years to give correctness, accuracy, and perfection to his labors. His maps are highly and deservedly esteemed, as modern discoveries are carefully marked out. He is author of several very valuable works on geography and history, besides learned papers in the academy of inscriptions. The best known of his works are—a dissertation on the extent of ancient Jerusalem—some particulars of ancient Gaul from the remains of the Romans—an abridgment of ancient geography, 3 vols.—on ancient and modern Egypt, with a description of the Arabian gulf—the governments established in Europe after the fall of the Roman empire in the west—a treatise on itinerary measures ancient and modern—geographical analysis of Italy, &c.—He died at Paris 28th Jan. 1782, aged 80.

ANYTUS, a rhetorician of Athens, who caused the condemnation and death of Socrates. He was afterwards stoned to death at Heraclea.

APELLES, the prince of painters, was born at Cos. He was patronized by Alexander the Great, and the genius of the painter was equal to the greatness of the hero.

APER, Marcus, a Roman orator, said to be author of the dialogues of orators, printed generally with Tacitus and Quintilian. He died A.D. 85.

APIAN, Peter, a mathematician and astronomer of eminence, was born in Misnia, in 1495, and became professor of mathematics at Ingolstadt. Charles V. esteemed his talents so highly that he knighted him, and made him a present of three thousand pieces of gold. He died in 1552, and his son, Philip, succeeded him as mathematical professor. Apian was the first to make known that the tails of comets are always projected in an opposite direction from the sun, and to propose the discovery of the longitude by lunar observations.

APION, an ancient grammarian of Oasis in Egypt, who proved a great enemy to Josephus, and also to the Jewish nation.

APOCAUCHUS, a Greek of mean origin, who became the favorite and the master of the emperor Andronicus. He built prisons to confine his enemies, and he was at last cut off by some of those whom his cruelty had incensed, 1345. His son, who was governor of Thessalonica, perished in a sedition. There was a man of the same name of some consequence in letters in the 13th century, to whom Actuarius dedicated his works on medicine.

APOLLODORUS, an Athenian painter, flourished about 408 years B. C. He was the first who blended and harmonized the colors, and made a proper distribution of the shadows. He considered himself as the prince of painters; but, in his latter days, his glory was eclipsed by that of Zeuxis.

APOLLODORUS, a native of Damascus, was celebrated as an architect, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. He constructed Trajan's forum, the gigantic bridge over the Danube, and many other admirable structures. His plain speaking cost him his life. A temple of Venus having been erected, from a faulty design by Adrian, Apollodorus criticised it, and exclaimed, that if the goddess should wish to go out, she could not do it without breaking her head against the door frame. To avenge himself for this sarcasm, the despot put him to death, about the year 130.

APOLLONIA, St. a martyr of Alexandria, who in her old age was threatened with death if she did not renounce the Christian religion. She threw herself upon the funeral pile, which was prepared to destroy her 248.

APOLLOS, a Jew of Alexandria, who became a convert to Christianity, and employed his eloquence with such effect, especially at Corinth, that his powers of preaching were more regarded and admired than those of Paul. Though a schism was almost formed by the adherents of these two holy men, they were themselves united by the firmest bonds of charity and friendship.

APONO, Peter d', was born near Padua, and studied at Paris, where he took his degrees in medicine and philosophy. As his abilities were great, his advice was eagerly solicited; but he was high in his demands for attendance, and he refused to go to pope Honorius IV. without receiving 400 ducats for each day's visit. His learning and success in his profession procured him enemies, he was suspected of magic, and was said to possess the power of calling back to his pocket the money which he had spent, and to have enclosed in a crystal bottle the spirits of seven familiar demons, who were devoted to his wishes. These were serious crimes in a barbarous age, and before a sanguinary inquisition; but he died before the prosecution was completed, in his 80th year, 1316. His body was, however, ordered to be burnt, in Padua, but as it was removed by his friends, only his effigy was thrown into the fire.

APPIAN, a Greek historian, born at Alexandria, lived under the emperors Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus, and was a pleader at Rome. He is the author of a Roman History, originally consisting of twenty-four books, a work of great merit, but of which, unfortunately, only a part has escaped the ravages of time.

APPIANI, Andrew, a celebrated Italian painter, was born in the Upper Milanese, in 1754. He died in 1818, while executing an immense work in the palace of Milan. Appiani often proved himself no unworthy rival of Corregio, and particularly excelled in fresco paintings. He was a member of the Italian Institute, and was patronised by Napoleon, who gave him the cross of the legion of honor and nominated him his painter.

APPLETON, Nathaniel, congregational minister of Cambridge, Ms. He was born Dec. 9, 1693, at Ipswich; graduated, in 1712, at Harvard University; and was ordained, Oct. 9, 1717. He was much distinguished, in his time, for learning and moral worth. In 1771, his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, an honor, which had been conferred upon but one person, Increase Mather, about eighty years before. He died Feb. 9, 1784, in the 91st year of his age. During his ministry 2138 persons were baptized, and 784 admitted members of his church. Dr. Appleton published eight funeral sermons; six ordination sermons; two election sermons; four fast sermons; a thanksgiving sermon; a Dudleian lecture; and nine other occasional discourses.

APPLETON, Jesse, D. D. graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792. He was ordained pastor of the congregational church at Hampton, N. H. in Feb. 1797. In 1807 he was chosen president of Bowdoin College, the duties of which station he faithfully performed for about ten years, when his health became impaired, and at the age of 47 years, Nov. 12, 1819, were terminated his earthly labors.

Few men have been more amiable, or beloved, than president Appleton. His publications were five ordination sermons; two funeral sermons; a dedication sermon; an election sermon; a thanksgiving sermon; a sermon on the perpetuity and importance of the Sabbath; a sermon on the suppression of public vices; an address on the suppression of intemperance; a sermon on foreign missions; one on education; one before a female asylum; and one on unity. In 1820, a volume of addresses was published, containing his inaugural address and eleven annual addresses to the graduates of Bowdoin College. In 1822 his Lectures and Occasional Sermons were published in one volume. The lectures, 27 in number, were mostly on subjects of a polemical character; and the sermons were of a more practical tendency.

APROSIO, Angelico, an Augustine, born at Ventimigila in the Genoese, 1607, a place which he greatly adorned by a beautiful and valuable collection of books, of which he published an account. He had disguised himself under various appellations in that book, from an excessive delicacy for his character as an ecclesiastic. After travelling through Italy, he settled at Venice, and was honored with a place in several academies, in reward for his learning and his services to literature. He has been grealy praised by authors, and his life is written in the Bibliotheca Aprosiana, which he printed 1673. He died about 1682.

APTHORP, East, D. D. was the son of Charles Apthorp of Boston. The subject of this paragraph was born in 1732, and received his education at Cambridge, England, where he graduated in 1758. Having taken orders, he was appointed in 1761, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a Missionary at Cambridge, Mass.; in which place he continued four or five years; but, not finding his situation altogether agreeable, he returned to England, and through the favor of archbishop Secker, obtained, in 1765, the living of Croydon in Surry. In 1778 he received the degree of doctor in divinity, and obtained the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow in London. Both of these places he gave up in 1790, on being made prebend of Finsbury, in St. Paul's cathedral. He died at Cambridge, England, April 16, 1816, aged 83 years. Dr. Apthorp was distinguished as a writer. His publications were Discourses on the Prophecies, an Answer to Gibbon's statement of the causes of the spread of Christianity, and several occasion sermons and other small works.

APULEIUS, Lucius, a Platonic philosopher of the 2nd century, who settled at Rome, and was author, among other things, of the "Golden Ass."

AQUAVIVA, Octavio, cardinal, legate, and archbishop of Naples, was descended from an illustrious family. He is eminent as the friend and patron of science and learned men, and he was particularly attached to the famous Peiresc. He obtained from Clement VIII. the legation of Avignon, where his government was guided by justice, wisdom and moderation. He died 5th December, 1612, aged 52.

AQUAVIVA, Andrew Matth. d', duke of Atri, and prince of Teramo, a Neapolitan nobleman, who patronized literature. He was also fond of military glory, and served under Ferdinand of Arragon with great credit. He wrote an imperfect encyclopedia, besides commentaries on Plutarch's Morals, and died 1528, in his 72d year.

AQUAVIVA, Claude, son of Andrew, was governor of the Jesuits, and was eminent for his moderation and meekness. He wrote several letters and lectures on his religion, and also a tract on the cure of mental diseases. He died 1615, aged 72 years.

AQUILA, a mathematician of Pontus, employed by Adrian to rebuild Jerusalem. He embraced Christianity, and afterwards became a Jew, and was circumcised. He was engaged in translating the bible from Hebrew into Greek; and though he was in some instances very incorrect and partial, the work was generally approved by the Jews. Only a few fragments of it remain.

AQUILANUS, Sebastian, an Italian physician, whose real name is unknown. He was born at Aquila of Abruzzo, and was professor at Padua. He was a follower of Galen, and obtained reputation and success in his profession. Among his treatises is one de Galico morbo. He died 1543 at Padua.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, called the angelical doctor, was of the noble family of Aquine, descended from the kings of Arragon and Sicily. He was educated by the monks of Mount Cassino, and removed to Naples; but the inclination which he had to embrace an ecclesiastical life was opposed by his mother, who, after great difficulties, obtained him from the power of the monks, and confined him in her castle for two years. He however escaped, and fled to Naples, and afterwards to Rome; and when improved by study, and the famous lectures of Albertus Magnus at Cologne, he appeared at Paris, and read public lectures to an applauding audience. On his return to Italy, he became divinity professor to several universities, and at last settled at Naples, where he led an exemplary life of chastity and devotion, and refused the archbishopric of the city, in the most disinterested manner, when offered by Clement IV. Gregory X. invited him to the council of Lyons, to read the book which he had written against the Greeks; and he died on his way to join the pontiff at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 7th March 1274, in his 50th year. He was canonized 1323. His writings, which are numerous, and mostly upon theological subjects, prove him to have been a man of great learning, and extensive knowledge. They have often been published, in 17 vols. folio. It was in defence of Thomas Aquinas that Henry VIII. composed the book which procured him from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith.

AQUINO, Philip, a Jew of Carpentras, converted to Christianity, and professor of Hebrew at Paris. He wrote a Hebrew talmudical, &c. dictionary, and corrected Le Jay's polyglot Bible. He died 1650. His son, Lewis d' Aquino, was author of several valuable books in Oriental literature. Antoine, son of Lewis, was physican to Lewis XIV. and died 1696.

ARAM, Eugene, a native of Ramsgill, Yorkshire, son of a gardener. His genius displayed itself whilst he followed the humble occupation of his father; mathematical calculations and geometrical knowledge were quickly acquired, and, with the most indefatigable zeal, Lilly's grammar, though in unintelligible language, was learnt by heart, and afterwards Camden's Greek, till this self-taught classic unfolded the meaning of a few Latin lines, and then with rapid steps advanced to the comprehension of more difficult authors, till the whole stores of Latin and Greek literature were familiarized to his understanding. He also studied and made himself perfect in Hebrew, and with these great acquirements he gained his livelihood, by engaging in several schools in the south of England. In 1757 he came to the free school at Lynn, a perfect master of the most abstruse studies, and acquainted with heraldry and botany. He had begun to make collections for radical comparisons between the modern languages and ancient tongues, and already more than 3000 words were selected to es-

tablish this surprising affinity in a comparative lexicon, when his labors were arrested by the hands of justice. He was taken up at Lynn, 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, who had been murdered thirteen years before; and, after a trial, in which he defended himself with coolness and ability, he was found guilty of the crime, and after attempting to commit suicide, he suffered death at York, August, 1759. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and attributed the crime to a suspicion of adultery between his wife and Clarke.

ARANTIUS, Julius, an Italian physician and anatomist of eminence, the pupil of Vesalius and Bart. Magus, known by a learned treatise on the human fœtus, printed Venice 1595. He was born at Bologna, and died there 1581, aged 61.

ARBUTHNOT, Alexander, son of lord Arbuthnot, was eminent for his learning as a scholar, and his piety as a divine. He was a zealous defender of the reformation, and published Buchanan's history of Scotland, besides some poetical trifles, and orations on the origin of law, printed 1572. He died at Aberdeen, 1538.

ARBUTHNOT, John, M. D. son of an episcopal clergyman, was descended from the noble family of the same name, and born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose. After finishing his education at Aberdeen, he came to London, where he acquired reputation by attacking "Woodward's essay towards a natural history of the earth;" and he soon rose in the medical profession, when he had successfully attended prince George of Denmark, who was taken suddenly ill at Epsom. He was made physician to queen Anne, 1709; and, soon after, his acquaintance was formed with the most celebrated wits of the age, with two of whom, Swift and Pope, he engaged, in 1714, to compose, in the true Cervantic style, a satire on degenerated taste and the abuse of learning. Of this plan only the first book was published, under the name of "memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." The queen's death in some degree overturned the hopes and fortunes of Arbuthnot. He felt the blow, and passed some time with his brother, the banker, at Paris. In 1727, he published in 4to. his tables of ancient coins, &c. and afterwards employed his pen in medical tracts, one of which, "effects of air on human bodies," was unhappily suggested by the asthmatic complaint under which he labored. He died under this dreadful disorder, at his house, Cork-street, February 1735. In praise of Arbuthnot, too much cannot be said. His benevolence was equal to his wit, and it is admitted that he was inferior to none in learning, vivacity, and genuine humor. The letter which he wrote to Pope on his death bed is a strong instance of the goodness of his heart, the purity of his principles, and the constancy of his religious faith.

ARCADIUS, an African bishop, put to death by order of Genseric, the Vandal king, 437, because he opposed with great violence the Arians.

ARCHDALE, John, governor of North Carolina. He arrived in the summer of 1695, and rendered himself highly popular with the settlers. The colony, under his administration, became prosperous. The planting of rice, which has since become so valuable in this state, was introduced by him. He continued in the country but five or six years, and then returned to London.

ARCERE, Anthony, a native of Marseilles, who was a priest of the oratory. As he was skilled in the Oriental languages, he travelled into the east, where he made a valuable collection of manuscripts. He began a French and Turkish dictionary, the compilation of which was unfortunately prevented by a fever, which proved fatal, 1699, in his 35th year.

ARCERE, Lewis Etienne, a priest of the oratory of Marseilles, known as a poet, but more as the historian of Rochelle and of Amiens, in a work published, 2 vols. 4to in 1756. He died 1781, in extreme old age.

ARCHIMEDES, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse. He defended his country against the besieging Romans, and at last perished by the hand of a soldier, who would not respect his literary retirement and peaceful occupation, B. C. 208.

ARCHYTAS, of Tarentum, a soldier, and a philosopher of the Pythagorean school, eminent alike for his valor and his wisdom. He was repeatedly chosen general of the Tarentines, and was Plato's instructor in geometry. He was one of the first who applied the theory of mathematics to practical purposes; and many marvellous stories are related of his skill in mechanics. He flourished about 400 years before the birth of Christ, and is said to have been shipwrecked in the Adriatic, and thrown upon the Apulian coast.

ARCHON, Lewis, a chaplain of Lewis XIV. born at Riom in Auvergne. He was patronised by the cardinal of Bouillon, and made himself known by his entertaining history of the French king's chapel, in 2 vols. 4to. 1711. He died at the abbey of St. Gilbert-neuf-fontaines, of which he was the head, 1717, in his 72d year.

ARCON, Lemiceaud d', a French general and engineer, was born at Pontarlier, in 1733, and died in 1800. He was intended for the church; but, from an early age, the time that he should have dedicated to languages and theology, he spent in drawing plans of fortifications. His picture having been painted as an abbé, he obliterated the clerical dress, and replaced it by that of an engineer; and this silent hint induced his parent to comply with his wishes. D'Arçon distinguished himself, during the seven years war, in the defence of Cassel. In 1780, he invented the floating batteries, which were intended to reduce Gibraltar. They failed; not, however, by his fault; and became an object of ridicule with those who measure merit by success: they, nevertheless, did honor to the genius of the projector. D'Arçon is the author of several works on his profession, which, though faulty in style, display talent and skill.

ARDEN, Edward, a native of Warwickshire, of a respectable family, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Throgmorton, and lived a retired life on his estate, both from inclination and from his attachment to the catholic religion. He had frequent quarrels with his neighbor, the great earl of Leicester, whose pride looked down with contempt on the independence of a country gentleman, and his ruin was determined. Somerville, a rash, thoughtless young man, who had married one of his daughters, was drawn into a supposed conspiracy against the queen's life; and though no evidence appeared against him, except the report of a letter which had been thrown into the fire by his father-in-law, not only he, but Arden, his wife, his daughter, wife of Somerville, and Somerville's sister, were conveyed to the Tower, and after torture had been barbarously used to draw confessions from Arden, and from Hale a priest, who was supposed to have been concerned, this unhappy family were condemned to suffer death. Somerville was found strangled the night before his execution, as was supposed, that he might not accuse his persecutors, and Arden expired by the hand of the executioner in Smithfield, December 20, 1583, in his 52d year, amidst the tears of pitying thousands. The rest

were pardoned, but the mangled heads of the father and of the son-in-law were exposed on London bridge. The dignity of this respectable family was restored by the prudence and good fortune of the two next heirs, and became nearly allied to the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh.

ARDERN, John, an early medical writer, settled at Newark from 1348 to 1370, after which he came to London. He was eminent in his profession, and thence his cures were attributed to magic and superstition.

ARENA, Anthony de, a native of Soliers near Toulon, author of some inferior treatises on jurisprudence. He also wrote macaronic verses, a farago of barbarous language, partly French, and partly Latin, and partly provincial, first brought into fashion by Merlin Coccaio. His chief work is his war of Charles V. in Provence, reprinted in 1747. He was judge of St. Remi, near Arles, and died 1544. His other pieces appeared 1670, 12mo.

ARETIN, Leonard, a native of Arezzo, from whence his name, better known than his family appellation of Bruni. He was one of the most learned men of the 15th century, and he may be considered as the restorer of the Greek language to Italy. He was employed as secretary of the briefs under five popes, after which he became secretary to the republic of Florence. He translated some of Plutarch's Lives, and wrote some historical pieces, admired for their elegance and accuracy. His history of the Goths acquired him also fame and patronage; but his reputation suffered, when Christopher Perrona discovered it to be nothing but a compilation or translation of Procopius. He died at Florence, 1443, in his 74th year.

ARETIN, Francis, a man eminent for his learning, and his knowledge in Greek. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards taught there with such success that he was called prince of subtleties, and his wit became proverbial. In law, his opinion was considered of such weight, that whatever cause he previously condemned was generally lost. He read lectures also at Pisa and Ferrara; but he was disappointed in his expectations at Rome, though Sextus IV. declared he would have honored him with a cardinal's hat, which was due to his merits, were he not afraid that by so doing he should rob the public of a most incomparable professor. He was parsimonious, and as he lived in celibacy, his fortune became immense and was divided among his relations. He died about 1470.

ARETIN, Peter, natural son of Lewis Bocci of Arezzo, became so celebrated for his satire, that he was called the scourge of princes. His friendship was courted by Charles V. and Francis I. who no doubt dreaded the venom of his pen more than they esteemed his merits; and he grew so arrogant, that he represented himself on a medal as a god, and on the reverse received the presents of obsequious monarchs. His lampoons, as it was observed, subdued more princes than the most powerful conqueror ever had done. It is to be lamented, that a genius, which so strongly possessed the powers of satire and genuine humor, was not fully employed in lashing the vices of men. The name of Aretin will be execrated by the modest and the virtuous, for the obscenities, the profane, and immoral writings with which he has insulted the world. His comedies were highly applauded, his letters are valuable, and his works of devotion may be read with satisfaction and surprise. Some have said, but falsely, that he abandoned his lascivious principles. He ridiculed Peter Strozzi, who threatened revenge, not that of the pen, but that of superior manual strength, which so terrified the poet, that he confined himself whilst his antagonist remained at Venice. He died 1556, aged 65.

ARGALL, Samuel, Deputy governor of Virginia in 1609. It appears that his object in accepting the appointment was to engage in trade, and of course in his transactions, he entirely disregarded the laws, which it was his duty faithfully to administer. His conduct was connived at for the benefits it conferred. In 1612 he carried off Pocahontas to James Town. In 1613 he visited Mount Desert, an island now in the State of Maine. Finding a French settlement there, he broke it up, and made most of the settlers prisoners. He thus began a war between the French and English colonists. He soon afterwards destroyed the French settlements of St. Croix and Port Royal, under the pretext that the French had encroached on the rights of the English as founded on the prior discovery of the Cabots. On his return from this expedition he subdued the Dutch settlement at Hudson's river. In 1614 he visited England, and returned in 1617, still retaining his office. The settlement at James Town, during his absence, had undergone great changes for the worse; which he immediately attempted to remedy by establishing some severe sumptuary, and other laws. These laws were enforced by very severe penalties, extending even to the punishment of death. The making and enforcing of these laws, soon made him odious in the colony, and caused him to be recalled to answer for his conduct. Owing to the death of Lord Delaware, the letter of recall fell into the hands of Argall. He made such use of this information, that he was enabled to leave the colony, with all his effects, before the arrival of the new governor in 1619. Being a partner in trade with the Earl of Warwick, this connexion saved him from being called to account either to the government, or the company. In 1620 he was employed as a captain in an expedition against the Algovines; in 1623 he was knighted by King James; in 1625 he was engaged in the expedition against the Spanish under Cecil. An account of his voyage from James Town 1610, and his letter respecting his voyage to Virginia in 1613 are preserved.

ARGENS, John Baptist de Boyer, Marquis d', born at Aix, in Provence, in 1704, was the son of the solicitor general to the parliament, and was intended for the law, but entered the army against the wish of his father, and, after many curious adventures, was disinherited. A fall from his horse having incapacitated him for military service, he settled in Holland, took up the pen for his livelihood, and produced his Jewish, Chinese, and Cabalistic Letters. Frederic the Great invited him to Potsdam, made him his chamberlain, and gave him his friendship and a pension. He died at Aix, in 1771, while on a visit to his family. His numerous works, once popular, are fallen into greater neglect than they deserve, considering the talent and erudition which they display.

ARGENSOLA, Lupercio Leonardo d', a Spanish historian and poet, born at Balbastro, in Aragon, about 1565, was secretary of war and state at Naples, under the viceroy count de Lemos. He died, in 1613, in the Neapolitan capital. He is the author of poems, and of three tragedies, Isabella, Philip, and Alexander.

ARGENSOLA, Bartholomew, brother of Lupercio, born in 1566, was canon of Saragossa and chaplain of the Empress Maria of Austria, accompanied his brother to Naples, was appointed, after his return, historiographer of Aragon, and died at Saragossa, in 1631. He is the author of a History of the Conquest of the Moluccas, and a Continuation of Zurita's History of Aragon. It was said of

the two brothers, that the perfect resemblance of their talents made their countrymen believe them to be twins of Apollo and a Muse.

ARGENSON, Mark Rene le Voyer, Marquis d', celebrated as the first who introduced lettres de cachet, during his administration of the Police at Paris, 1697, was born at Venice, where his father was ambassador from the French court. He was highly respected for his abilities, and the firmness of his character. He succeeded d' Aguesseau in the office of chancellor, 1719, but was disgraced the following year, and died of a broken heart in 1721, aged 69.

ARGOLI, John, the son of a celebrated mathematician, was born in 1609, at Tagliacozzo, in the Neapolitan territory, and died about the year 1660. Several philological and archæological works proceeded from his pen, but he is best known as a poet. When only fifteen, he wrote his Idyl on the silkworm, and two years subsequently his Endymion, in twelve cantos, which he completed in seven months, during which period he shut himself up, and suffered no one to enter his room, except to bring his food.

ARGONNE, Don Bonaventure d', a native of Paris, author of some useful works, especially miscellanies of history and literature, replete with entertaining anecdotes, and valuable reflections, published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, reprinted, 3 vols. 12mo. 1725. He died a Carthusian monk at Gaillon, near Rouen, 1704, aged 64. He wrote also a method of reading the church fathers, 12mo. 1697.

ARGYROPYLUS, Joannes, a learned man who fled from Constantinople when taken by Mahomet II. and contributed to the revival of Greek literature in Europe. He was received with kindness by Cosmo de Medicis, duke of Tuscany, placed in the professor's chair at Florence, and made tutor in the prince's family. He retired from thence, during the plague, to Rome, where he lectured on Aristotle. He died of a fever occasioned by eating melons, in his 70th year, about 1478. He translated several of Aristotle's works, in a manner which proved him to be an able Grecian, and a scholar of the most comprehensive erudition. He was said to be an intemperate epicure, so that the whole of his fortune was squandered in supplying the delicacies of his table. He treated the character of Cicero with contempt, because he had said of his favourite Greek, that it is a language verborum inops. He left some sons equally learned. His commentary on Aristotle's ethics was printed 1541, folio.

ARIADNE, daughter of Leo I. married to Zeno, who succeeded as emperor, 474. She was so disgusted with the intemperance of her husband, and so eager to enjoy the company of her favourite Anastasius, that she forgot her dignity and character in barbarity. Zeno, when intoxicated, was shut up in a sepulchre, where he was suffered to die; and Anastasius, though of obscure origin, was placed on the throne. She died 515.

ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedict, a native of Seville, eminent for his knowledge of modern and ancient literature. He was engaged by Philip II. of Spain, to publish an edition of the polyglot Bible, which he completed, and published at Antwerp, 1569–72, in 8 vol. folio. The monarch liberally offered the author a bishopric, but it was modestly refused, and only a pension of 2000 ducats accepted, and the honor of being chaplain to the king. Arias wrote some biblical and historical treatises, besides translating the Psalter into Latin verse He died 1598, in his 71st year.

ARIOSTI, Attilio, a musician, born at Bologna. He was at first of the order of the Dominicans, but quitted the society with the permission of the pope, and distinguished himself as a composer at Bologna, and Venice, and in Germany. He afterwards came to England, where his abilities, especially his masterly execution on the viol d' amore, a new instrument, gained him applause and opulence. He published by subscription, a book of cantatas, 1725; but how soon after he died is not ascertained.

ARIOSTO, Lodovico, or Lewis, an illustrious poet, born at Reggio, 1474, of a family allied to the dukes of Ferrara. His early genius displayed itself in the composition of the play of Pyramus and Thisbe, which he acted with his brothers and sisters; but his father, like the father of Ovid, viewed his studies with a jealous eye, and bade him forsake the muses for the bar. After his father's decease, he returned to his favorite pursuits, and, under the friendly patronage of Hippolito, cardinal d'Este, he began the plan of a poem, which was to immortalize the Italian muse. He was invited to write in Latin by cardinal Bembo; but with the ardor of a poet he replied, that he aspired to the first rank of Italian composition, and knew he must be placed only second as the votary of the Latin muse. He read with attention the works of Homer and Virgil, and, with a mind stored with all the learning of ancient times, he borrowed a subject from Bojardo's Orlando Inamorato, and produced his incomparable poem of Orlando Furioso. Though peculiarly devoted to poetry, Ariosto however, was employed in negotiations; and when, on the death of Hippolito, Alphonso, duke of Ferrara succeeded as patron of the poet, he showed his regard for him by appointing him governor of Graffignana, a post which he discharged with honor and fidelity. For his retirement, he built a house at Ferrara; and when questioned why he, who shone in the description of magnificent halls, and splendid palaces, had made it so small, he replied, that words were cheaper placed together than stones. He read his poems with so sweet a voice, that his friends were enraptured to hear him; and he possessed so delicate an ear, with so coleric a temper, that he once entered into a potter's shop, who had been repeating some of his verses, with an improper accent, and broke a great number of the pots exposed to sale. The man expostulated in vain at the violence of the stranger. I have not sufficiently revenged myself on thee, exclaimed Ariosto; I have broke only a few pots, and you have spoiled the most beautiful of compositions to my face. He died at Ferrara, 8th July, 1533, in his 59th year. Orlando Furioso has been deservedly extolled, and it ranks high after Homer. Ariosto possesses all the fire of poetry; he passes with incredible rapidity and ease from the terrible to the tender, from the soft to the sublime; every character is interesting; his heroes are valiant without rashness; and his heroines are feminine without vulgarity; and nature appears in all her native majesty, adorned by all the graces of art, and recommended by the most enchanting language of poetry. Besides the Orlando, Ariosto wrote satires, comedies, and miscellaneous poems.

ARISTARCHUS, a native of Samos, supposed to have flourished about 280 years B. C. was the first who asserted the double motion of the earth, round its axis and round the sun. He also invented a particular kind of sun dial. A treatise of his is extant, on the dimensions and distance of the sun and moon.

ARISTARCHUS, the grammarian and critic, was a native of Samothrace, born 160 years B. C., resided at Alexandria, and was tutor to the children of Ptolemy Philometer, by which monarch he was

much esteemed. He revised Homer's poems, and scrutinized each verse with such critical rigor, that his name has ever since been applied to all very rigid censors. Finding himself attacked by a cureless dropsy, he starved himself to death, in the isle of Cyprus, at the age of seventy-two.

ARISTIDES, an Athenian, whose equity and integrity gained for him the glorious appellation of the Just, was the son of Lysimachus. Being an admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, he preferred an oligarchy to a democracy, and was, consequently, the great opponent of Themistocles, the head of the democratical party. The dissensions between these two eminent men were so prejudicial to the common weal, that Aristides himself once exclaimed, that "the Athenians would never prosper till he and Themistocles were consigned to the dungeon for condemned criminals." The selfdenial and patriotism of Aristides were strongly manifested by his giving up his share of the command to Miltiades, before the battle of Marathon; and his conduct after the battle, when entrusted to divide the spoils, was equally praiseworthy. In the year 491 B. C. he was archon, or chief magistrate; an office which he filled with high reputation. Themistocles, however, succeeded in having him sentenced to banishment by ostracism. On this occasion, a voter who could not write, and did not know him, met him, and asked him to inscribe the name of Aristides on the shell for him. "Did Aristides ever injure you?" said the patriot. "No," replied the man, "but I am weary of hearing him called the Just." Aristides wrote his own name, and returned the shell. Being recalled from banishment, when Xerxes was preparing to invade Greece, he laid all private differences aside, and acted in perfect concert with Themistocles. At the battle of Platæa he commanded the Athenian forces, and fought bravely, and, subsequent to the battle, his wisdom put an end to a dangerous quarrel which arose between the confederates. He died of old age about 467 years B. C., and did not leave sufficient property to defray the expense of his funeral. He was buried at the public cost, a pension and an estate were given to his son and suitable portions to his daughters.

ARISTIDES, Ælius, a celebrated orator born in Mysia, A. D. 129. He travelled four times through the whole of Egypt, penetrated into Ethiopia, and at last settled in Smyrna, where his eloquence gained him high reputation. Smyrna having been destroyed by an earthquake, he so pathetically described the calamity to Antoninus, that the emperor instantly ordered the city to be rebuilt. For this service the grateful inhabitants erected a statue to Aristides, in the temple of Esculapius.

ARISTIPPUS, a native of Cyrene in Lybia, a philosopher who flourished about 400 years before Christ. The great reputation of Socrates induced him to remove to Athens that he might become his disciple; but, he soon found the doctrines of his master too rigid, and soon deviated widely from them. His extravagance having injured his fortune, he opened a school of rhetoric, and was the first of the disciples of that philosopher who took money for teaching. After several adventures at Ægina, Cornith, and Rhodes, he visited the court of Dionysius at Syracuse, and appears to have resided there for a considerable time. He, however, returned to Athens. The time of his death is unknown, but must have been subsequent to 366 before Christ. Aristippus was a man of wit and elegant manners, but is charged with having been too much addicted to pleasure.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with his friend Harmodius, formed a conspiracy against the tyrants Hipparchus and Hippias, B. C. 516. Hipparchus was slain, but Hippias escaped, and caused them to be put to death. The Athenians, afterwards, paid almost divine honors to their memory.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek warrior and patriot, was the son of Nicomedes, a descendant of the ancient Messenian kings. Indignant at the subjection in which his countrymen were held by the Spartans, he raised the banner of freedom, B. C. 685, and, by acts, of almost romantic valour, long made head against the oppressors. He died at Rhodes, while on a visit to his son-in-law.

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic dramatist, lived about the middle of the fifth century B. C. and was contemporary with Euripides, Plato, and Socrates. Aristophanes was the author of fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven have descended to us. His style has always been admired for its Attic elegance; his wit for its poignancy; and his delineation of manners for its perfect fidelity.

ARISTOTLE, a celebrated philosopher of Stagira. He was employed as the tutor of Alexander the Great; but his fame is built on the works which he composed on ethics, poetry, politics, physic, and logic. He died about 323 B. C. and it is said that he threw himself into the Euripus, because he could not explain satisfactorily the causes of the flux and reflux.

ARIUS, founder of the sect of the Arians, was an African by birth. Disappointment made him a sectary. He propagated the opinion, that the word was not a divine person; and the heresy, though condemned by various councils, gained followers, and excited schisms in the Roman empire. The Nicene creed was drawn up to combat his errors. He was the violent enemy of Athanasius. He died at Alexandria 386.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir Richard, a man who rose to opulence and reputation from the humble station of penny barber, in Bolton, Lancashire. He was the inventor of the spinning jenny, a system of machinery which, by his genius and perseverance, and by the assistance of Cay, a watch maker of Warrington, and Atherton of Liverpool, was made to shorten and facilitate the labor of spinning cotton, and which has introduced plenty and independence among the lower orders of the community, by giving employment to the industry of many thousand families. He received the order of knighthood for his invention, and at his death, 3d August 1792, he left property to the amount of nearly half a million.

ARLAUD, James Antony, a native of Geneva, eminent as a painter. He came to Paris, where he was patronised by the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, and afterwards passed to London. His most celebrated piece was a copy of Leda, which at last, in a moment of superstitious devotion, he himself destroyed, by cutting it in an anatomical style, and dividing the limbs among his friends. A copy of this celebrated picture was sold in London for 600*l.* He died at Geneva, May 25, 1743, aged 75.

ARLOTTO, a native of Magello, in Tuscany, 1385, whose right name was Mainardi, though he is better known as Arlotto. He was early brought up in the trade of the woollen manufacture, which formed the employment and the consequence of the Florentines; but he left it for the church; and he had the good fortune to obtain the rural deanery of St. Cresci in the diocese of Fiesole. The income of this was sufficiently large to maintain him in ease and independence; and as residence was not required, he indulged his partiality for foreign countries.

by travelling. As he possessed an inexhaustible fund of genuine humour, he was the companion of the gay and the dissipated, and he frequently forgot the dignity of his ecclesiastical character, by descending during the most solemn services, to the low buffoonery of a mimic, or the broad jest of a debauchee. Among the patrons and friends of Arlotto were Lorenzo Medici, and his brother Guliano, who loved him for his levity and the witticisms of his conversation. He died at Florence, 1483, in his 98th year.

ARMINIUS, a brave chief of the Catti, called the deliverer of Germany. Though noticed and honored by Augustus, he determined to avenge the wrongs of his enslaved country. The Romans were defeated under Varus, and Arminius at last, after various encounters with the enemy, was assassinated, A. D. 21.

ARMINIUS, James a native of Oude-water, in Holland, 1560, founder of the sect of the Arminians. As he lost his father early, he was supported at the university of Utrecht, and of Marpurg, by the liberality of his friends; but when he returned home, in the midst of the ravages caused by the Spanish arms, instead of being received by his mother, he found that she, as well as her daughters, and all her family, had been sacrificed to the wantonness of the ferocious enemy. His distress was for a while inconsolable, but the thirst after distinction called him to the newly founded university of Leyden, where his industry acquired him the protection of the magistrates of Amsterdam, at whose expense he travelled to Geneva and Italy, to hear the lectures of Theodore Beza and James Zabarella. On his return to Holland, he was ordained minister of Amsterdam, 1588. As professor of divinity at Leyden, to which office he was called 1603, he distinguished himself by three valuable orations on the object of theology—on the author and end of it—and on the certainty of it—and he afterwards explained the prophet Jonah. In his public and private life, Arminius has been admired for his moderation; and though many gross insinuations have been thrown against him, yet his memory has been fully vindicated by the ablest pens, and he seemed entitled to the motto which he assumed,—a good conscience is a paradise. A life of perpetual labor and vexation of mind at last brought on a sickness of which he died, October 19, 1619. His writings were all on controversial and theological subjects, and were published in 1 vol. 4to. Frankfort, 1661.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. John, a celebrated poet, born at Castleton, Edinburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He took his degrees of M. D. in the university of Edinburgh, 1732, but he did not meet with the success in his profession which his merits deserved. His first exertions for the amusement of the public, were some small medical tracts, which were followed by the Economy of Love, a poem after the manner of Ovid, objectionable for its licentiousness, though admired for the spirit of its lines, corrected and purged in the edition of 1768. In 1744, the art of preserving health was published, and on this great and highly finished performance, the fame of Armstrong totally depends. By means of his friends, the poet was recommended to the notice of the great. He was appointed physician to the lame and sick soldiers, behind Buckingham-house, and in 1760, he was made physician to the army in Germany. It was at this time that he wrote his poem called "Day," inscribed to John Wilkes; and the freedom of remark which e used in one passage upon Churchill not only drew the vengeance of the satirist upon him, but dissolved the friendship which had before cordially existed with Wilkes. He collected his scattered pieces which he published in 1770, and the following year he wrote a short ramble through France and Italy by Lancelot Temple. He died in September, 1779, leaving behind him about 3000*l.* a sum which surprised his friends, as they knew that his income was small.

ARMYNE, Lady Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, the fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, married Sir William Armyne, and rendered herself distinguished by her piety and benevolence, as well as her knowledge of history, of divinity, and of the languages. She was very liberal to the poor, and contributed largely towards the encouragement and support of the missionaries sent to instruct the Indians in North America. She also endowed three hospitals; and died 1675.

ARNALD, Richard, B. D. a native of London, educated at Benet's and Emanuel College, and presented to the rectory of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. He published several sermons, but his best known performance is his Commentary on the Apocrypha. He died 1756.

ARNALL, William, an attorney's clerk, who became a political writer in the pay of sir Robert Walpole. It appears from the report of a secret committee, that, in four years, he received 10,997*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for his pamphlets; and though so liberally rewarded, he died of a broken heart and in debt, 1741, aged 26.

ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician, who improved himself by travelling through Europe, and created himself enemies by having recourse to astrology. He enjoyed some reputation at Paris, and afterwards retired to Sicily, to Frederic king of Arragon. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Genoa as he was returning to attend pope Clement, who labored under a severe illness, 1310 or 1313. His works appeared at Lyons, 2 vols. folio, 1520, and Basil, 1585.

ARNAULD, Henry, a French ecclesiastic, the son of an eminent advocate, was born in 1597, and, after having been entrusted with important missions to Rome, and other Italian courts, was made bishop of Angers, in 1649, and thenceforth devoted himself strictly to the performance of his episcopal duties. His piety and charity were exemplary, and the only time, during nearly half a century, that he quitted his diocese, was to reconcile the prince of Tarento with his father. Angers having revolted, the queen mother threatened that city with severe vengeance, and was long inflexible. Arnauld at length saved it, by saying, when he administered to her the sacrament, "Receive, madam, your God, who pardoned his enemies, even when he was dying on the cross." To a friend, who told him that he ought to take one day in the week for recreation, he replied, "I will readily do so, if you will point out any day on which I am not a bishop." This worthy prelate died in 1692, deeply lamented by his flock, who considered him as a saint, and eagerly sought to obtain even the merest trifles that had once belonged to him. His Negotiations in Italy were published, in 1748, in five volumes.

ARNAULD, Anthony, brother of Henry, was born at Paris, in 1612, studied in the colleges of Calvi and the Sorbonne, and took his doctor's degree in 1641. The publishing, in 1643, of his work on Frequent Communion, which was virulently attacked by the Jesuits, was his first appearance on the arena of controversy, where, during the remainder of his life, he made so conspicuous a figure. He next espoused the cause of Jansenius, for which he was expelled from the Sorbonne. The result of this was, that he was compelled to live in retirement

till the year 1668, and, while thus secluded, he produced many treatises. The Calvinists were the next objects of his attack; after which he had a contest with Malebranche. The intrigues of his enemies having rendered it necessary for him to quit France, he withdrew to the Netherlands, where he continued hostilities against the Jesuits and Protestants. He died at Brussels, in 1694. Arnauld was a man of extensive erudition, and an indefatigable and excellent writer on a variety of subjects, literary and philosophical as well as theological. His works extend to no less than forty-five quarto volumes. Though in social life his manners were mild and simple, he was of an impetuous disposition. Nicole, his fellow laborer in some of his controversies, having declared to him that he was tired of ceaseless warfare, and wished to rest, "Rest!" exclaimed Arnauld, "will you not have all eternity to rest in?"

ARNAUD, de Brescie, a bold and independent ecclesiastic, the disciple of Peter Abelard, in the 12th century, who maintained, that it was unlawful for the clergy to hold a temporal estate. On the death of Innocent II. by whom he had been condemned, and obliged to fly to Switzerland, he attacked the papal power, drove the pontiff from Rome, and reformed the government of the city. He was afterwards seized, and by order of Adrian IV. he was burnt alive, in 1115, and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Some of his followers came to England, 1160; but were all put to death, as persons dangerous and hostile to the happiness of the state.

ARNDT, John, a native of Bellenstadt in Anhalt, known as minister of Quedlinburg, and afterwards of Brunswick, where his abilities as preacher were obstinately opposed by the envy of his ecclesiastical brethren. As he lived in times when controversial points were disputed upon with acrimony, he felt the rancor of opposite opinions. He was for eleven years minister of Kell, on the presentation of the duke of Lunenburg, where he died 1621. His chief work is his treatise of true Christianity, in 4 books, in German, which, on account of its excellence, has been translated into several languages, and, among others, into English, by Boehm, and dedicated to queen Anne, 1712, in 8vo. in 3 vols.

ARNE, Thomas Augustine, son of an upholsterer in Covent Garden, whom Addison characterized in the Tatler, No. 155 & 160. He was educated at Eton and bound to an attorney: but he possessed a strong inclination for music, and soon rose to be leader of the band at Drury Lane. He composed in 1733, the music for Addison's opera of Rosamond, in 1738, that for Milton's Comus, and in 1740 that of Mallet's Masque of Alfred, in which Rule Britannia was first introduced: and, in consequence of his high reputation, he was created Doctor of Music at Oxford, in 1759. He died of a spasm in the lungs, March 5, 1778; author of the favorite opera of Artaxerxes, the Guardian outwitted, and the Rose. Mrs. Cibber, the famous actress, was his sister. Though apparently little attached to religion, he was a catholic, and died a penitent son of Rome.

ARNGRIM, Jonas, a learned ecclesiastic of Ireland, who wrote a piece on the Runic letters, found in Olaus Wormius' collection, besides other tracts illustrative of the history of his country. He died about 1649.

ARNISÆUS, Kenningus, a German professor of physic at Helmstadt. He is known for his able political treatises in defence of the authority of princes. He travelled through France and England, and was honored with the place of counsellor and physician to the king of Denmark. He died November 1635.

ARNOBIUS, rhetorical professor at Sicca in Numidia, at the end of the third century, was a violent enemy to Christianity, and afterwards its steadfast friend.

ARNOLD, Samuel, an eminent musical composer, educated under Gates and Nares, at St. James's chapel. His cure of Saul, and his prodigal son, obtained him great applause and celebrity, so that, in 1778, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Music by the university of Oxford. After leaving Covent Garden, where he first appeared, 1760, he became proprietor of the fashionable Marybone Gardens; and, in 1783, succeeded Dr. Nares as organist of the royal chapel. He was also organist of Westminster Abbey, in which his remains are deposited. He died 13th Oct. 1802. Besides musical compositions, he began a splendid edition of Handel's works, in 1786.

ARNOLD, Nicolas, a protestant of Lesna, who improved himself by travelling, and afterwards succeeded to the professor's chair of theology at Franeker in Friesland, where he acquired reputation by his sermons and polemical works, printed, Leipsic, 1598. He died 1680, aged 62.

ARNOLD, Jeffery, author of a history of mystical theology, and of a history of the church and of heretics, printed, Leipsic, 1700, besides other tracts, was a zealous minister of Perleberg, and a strong advocate of the pietists. He died 1714.

ARNOLD, Benedict, the American traitor, though he escaped the punishment due to his crime, his name will be forever branded with infamy. At the commencement of the American revolution, Arnold commanded a volunteer company at New Haven in Connecticut. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he marched his company to the American head quarters, and reached Cambridge, April 29, 1775. The Massachusetts committee of safety appointed him a colonel, and authorized him to raise four hundred men for the purpose of taking Ticonderoga. That fortress was taken by him and Col. Allen on the tenth of May. He commanded in 1775 the expedition undertaken against Canada. He commenced his march on the 16th of Sept. through the wilderness of Maine with about one thousand men, and quitted Canada on the 18th of June following. After this period he commanded the American fleet on Lake Champlain. In the northern campaign of 1777, he acted a conspicuous part in the army under the command of Gen. Gates, and which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne's army. Being rendered unfit for actual service by a severe wound in the leg, after the recovery of Philadelphia, he was appointed to the command of the American garrison. The thoughtless extravagance of his living, reduced him to the necessity of resorting to every and any means to support it. He was guilty of every species of artifice by which property both public and private might be obtained, and converted to his own use. More than half of the amount of his accounts against the public were rejected, first by the commissioners, and afterwards by Congress. He was soon obliged to abide the decision of a Court Martial upon charges preferred against him by the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, and he was subjected to the mortification of receiving a reprimand from the Commander in Chief. His trial commenced in June 1778 and ended Jan. 26, 1779. The sentence of reprimand was approved by Congress, and soon afterwards carried into execution. It is probable that this was the moment, when, smarting under the inflictions of supposed injuries, he resolved to obtain revenge by the sacrifice of his country. By artifice he obtained command of the important part of West

Point. He had previously, in a letter addressed to Col. Beverly Robinson, signified his change of principles and his wish to restore himself to the favor of his Prince by some signal proof of his repentance. A correspondence now commenced between him and Sir Henry Clinton, the object of which was to concert the means of putting West Point into the hands of the British. The plan was well laid, and the execution certain, but an overruling Providence interposed, and thwarted the design. The arrangement was effected through the agency of Major John Andre, Aid de Camp to Sir Henry and Adjutant General of the British Army. Andre, who had effected all the arrangements with Arnold, was proceeding by virtue of a pass from Arnold, authorizing him, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to proceed on the public service to the White plains, or lower, if he thought proper. He had passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, and was proceeding to New York in perfect security, when the reins of his bridle were seized and his horse stopped. Andre, instead of producing his pass, asked the man hastily, where he belonged, and being answered, '*to below*,' replied immediately, "and so do I." He then declared himself to be a British officer on urgent business, and begged that he might not be detained. The man who stopped him was a militia man, and being instantly joined by two others, Andre discovered his mistake, but it was too late to repair it. The militia men could neither be coaxed nor bribed from doing their duty. Andre contrived to apprize Arnold of his danger, and he effected his escape. Arnold received from the British government the stipulated reward of his treachery, and remained in their service during the war. He died in London, in June 1801.

ARNTZENIUS, John Henry, a learned Dutchman, law professor at Utrecht, where he died, 1799. He wrote academical discourses and dissertations—miscellanies—institutiones juris Belgici, 2 vols. 8vo—Sedulius and Arator—panegyrici veteres, &c.

ARNU, Nicholas, a Dominican, born at Merancourt near Verdun. He was professor of metaphysics at Padua, where he died, 1692, aged 63. His works, in 10 vols. were chiefly on the theology and philosophy of Aquinas, and curious for the extravagance of his ideas, and the denunciations which he pronounced against the Turkish empire.

ARNULPH or ERNULPH, a monk of St. Lucian de Beauvais, made bishop of Rochester under Henry I. He wrote an history of the church of his diocese, which is still preserved at Rochester, and which has been published by Dr. Thorpe. He was also author of some theological treatises, and died in March 1124, aged 84, after being nine years bishop of the see of Rochester.

ARNULPH, natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany 888, and crowned at Rome 896, by pope Formosus. He died, as is supposed, by poison, 899, and was succeeded by his son, Lewis IV.

ARNWAY, John, a native of Shropshire, who studied at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and became rector of Hodret and Ightfield, in his native country. In the civil wars he lost his estates, and retired to Oxford, 1640, where he served the king, and was made archdeacon of Coventry; but on the success of Cromwell, he left the kingdom, and went to the Hague, where he published two pamphlets on the moderation of Charles I.—and an alarm to the English. He afterwards went to Virginia, where he died, of a broken heart, 1653.

ARPINO, Joseph d', a celebrated painter, born at Arpino, 1560. In his 13th year he was in the humble situation of waiter on the painters who were adorning the Vatican; and it was from this time that his genius burst forth. The pope was made acquainted with his merit, and favors were heaped upon him, and he was created knight of St. Michael. He possessed spirit; but when his rival Caravagio attacked him, he refused to fight him before he was a knight like himself. Against Annibal Carachi he likewise meditated revenge; but the painter showing him his pencil, added, with this weapon I defy you. The best pieces of Arpino, who is known among painters by the name of Josepin, are from the history of Rome, the most capital of which is the battle of Romulus with the Sabines. He died at Rome, 1640 aged 80.

ARRAN, James Hamilton, earl of, a Scotch nobleman, who was highly favored by Henry II. of France, in 1555, and made captain of his Scotch life guards. He was distinguished for his virtues and abilities, and at one time aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth of England, which, however, he did not disclose, to pay his adoration to her more beautiful rival, the widowed queen of Scots. Mary received his proposals with indifference and contempt, and Arran sunk into despair and insanity. He died 1609.

ARRIA, a Roman lady, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, whose fortitude and conjugal affection have immortalized her name. Several acts of noble firmness were crowned by that which terminated her existence. Her husband, having rebelled against Claudius, was ordered to destroy himself. Seeing him hesitate, Arria plunged the poinard into her own breast, and then presented it to him, saying, at the same time, "Pætus, it is not painful!"

ARRIAGA, Roderic d', a Spanish Jesuit, professor of theology at Salamanca and Prague. His works were on metaphysics, printed, Antwerp 1632, and on divinity 8 vols. fol. 1643. He died 1667, aged 75, at Prague.

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople, excommunicated Michael Palæologus, for dispossessing John Lascaris of the crown. The emperor demanded absolution, but the prelate refused without resignation, and in consequence of his firmness, he was banished to an island, where he died in the thirteenth century.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon appointed by pope Damascus, preceptor to Accadius, son of Theodosius. The virtues of the master were unable to correct the haughtiness of the pupil. One day Theodosius found his son sitting and the preceptor standing before him, upon which he ordered him to sit down and his pupil to rise, but this did not avail. It is even said that the licentious prince ordered his master to be dispatched, and that Arsenius, discovering the perfidy, fled from the court to Egypt, and passed the rest of his life among the anchorites of Scetis, where he died, aged 95. His tract for the rule of the monks is preserved.

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, was excommunicated by the patriarch for submitting to the pope. He was author of a collection of apophthegms, and some scholia on Euripides, and died at Venice, 1435.

ARTALI, Joseph, a native of Mazara in Sicily, who in his youth fought a duel and killed his adversary, and fled to Candia when it was besieged by the Turks. In this place he highly distinguished himself, and was knighted, and on his return to Europe, he was patronized by several princes, especially the duke of Brunswic, and the emperor Leopold. He was so skilful as a duellist, that he was called the chevalier du Sang. He cultivated poetry with success, and wrote several pieces, and died 1679, at Naples, in his 51st year.

ARTAUD, archbishop of Rheims, was besieged in his palace by Hubert and Hugues, counts of Paris, assisted by William of Normandy. His enemies prevailed, and Hugues was named his successor. Afterwards he was restored to his diocese, where he died 948.

ARTAXERXES I. king of Persia, son of Xerxes, is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of scripture. He died 424, B. C. and was succeeded by Xerxes.

ARTAXERXES II. surnamed Mnemon, defeated his brother Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B. C. He died aged 94, after a reign of 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded the second, and slew all his brothers, and the whole of his family. He made war against Egypt, and was murdered by Bagoas the eunuch, who made handles for knives with his bones, B. C. 338.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, son of a shepherd, first king of Persia, of the race of the Sassanides. He defeated Ardavan and married his daughter, whom he ordered to be put to death, because she attempted to poison him. Her life was preserved as she was pregnant, and the child she brought forth was received with gratitude by the father, and became his successor by the name of Sapor, A. D. 240.

ARTEAGA, Don Stephano, a Spanish Jesuit, who died at Paris, 1800, aged 55. He is author of a treatise on ideal beauty in Spanish, an edition of which appeared in Italian—the revolutions of the Italian theatre to the present time, in Italian, 3 vols. 8vo. 1785. He left in MS. another learned work in Italian called Ritmo Sonoro, e del ritmo muto degli Antichi.

ARTEDI, Peter, a physician of Sweden, so intimate with Linnæus, that they made each other heirs of their manuscripts, and literary property. He is known for his diligence in the history of fossils and quadrupeds. He was accidentally drowned in a canal at Leyden, 1735, in his 30th year, and the works which he intended to publish were completed for him by his friends, under the title of Bibliotheca ichthyologica, and Philosophia ichthyologica.

ARTHINGTON, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, who joined with Edmund Coppinger and Hacket, and, under the pretence of being inspired, attempted to introduce a reformation in the kingdom, by the most violent and the wildest schemes. Hacket was hanged for his conduct, and Arthington obtained his pardon by recantation.

ARTHUR, a British prince, whose existence some historians regard as fabulous. He is said to have succeeded his father as king of Britain 516. He attacked the Saxons, whom he defeated, and afterwards carried his victorious army against the Picts, and against Ireland and the western Isles of Scotland. Returning from the field he devoted himself to cultivate the arts of peace, and became a most popular governor. He established the order of the knights of the round table at Winchester, and died about 542.

ARTIGAS, Don John, was born at Monte Video, in 1760, and was originally in the Spanish service, but quitted it to fight for the independence of his country. After having greatly contributed to establish the republic of Buenos Ayres, he became an object of suspicion to the government of that state, was declared a traitor, and compelled to take up arms. For some years he kept possession of the territory called the Banda oriental. At length, however, he was defeated, and compelled to seek refuge in Paraguay, where he died in 1826.

ARVIEUX, Laurent d', a native of Marseillus, who, during 12 years residence in Palestine, acquired the oriental languages, and was employed as a useful negociator for the French court. His name deserves to be mentioned with every mark of respect, for his deliverance of 380 captives from the dungeon of Tunis, who, in mark of their gratitude, presented him with a purse of 600 pistoles, which he generously refused. He also redeemed 240 slaves at Algiers, and after serving his country at Constantinople, Aleppo, and other places, died 1702, aged 67.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, son of the earl of Arundel, was made bishop of Ely, though only 21 years old, under Edward III. and afterwards translated to York, and from thence to Canterbury. He also held with the primacy the office of lord chancellor. His quarrel with Richard II. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and to fly to Rome, and to his resentment may in some degree be attributed the success with which Henry IV. invaded England, and seized the crown. He was a zealous defender of the temporal power of the church, and he persecuted the followers of Wickliff with great severity, and forbade the translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue. He died 1414.

ARUNDEL, Thomas Howard earl of, is famous for the discovery of the Parian marbles which bear his name, and which he gave to the university of Oxford. Prideaux, Chandler, and Mattaire, are in the number of those who published an account of these valuable relics of antiquity.

ARUNDEL, Blanche, daughter of lord Worcester, and wife of lord Arundel, is celebrated for her brave defence of Wardour Castle, against the parliamentary forces. Though assisted only by 25 men, she resisted the attack of 1300 men, and at last capitulated on honourable terms, which the conquerors basely violated. She died 1669, aged 66, and was buried in Wardour Castle chapel.

ASAPH, St., a native of North Wales, who was a monk of Llanelvy under Kentigern, the bishop of that see. He succeeded to the bishopric, and so great was his sanctity, that Llanelvy exchanged its name for St. Asaph. The bishop wrote the ordinances of his church, the life of his predecessor, &c. and died about 600. The see was vacant nearly 500 years after his death.

ASBURY, Francis, senior bishop of the methodist episcopal church in the United States. He came to this country as a preacher in 1771. He was ordained bishop by Dr. Coke in 1784. He travelled yearly through the U. S. ordaining preachers and delivering sermons. He died suddenly at Spotsylvania, Va. in 1816, aged 70 years.

ASCHAM, Roger, a native of Kerby-Wiske, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, known for his learning, and more for the respectable share he bore in the education of the family of Henry VIII. Under the liberal and early patronage of Sir Anthony Wingfield, he was brought up at St John's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his application, and a superior knowledge of the Greek language. He was introduced to Henry VIII. to whom he inscribed his treatise on archery, and he not only received a pension, but as he wrote a beautiful hand, he was appointed to instruct in writing prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers, Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk. Elizabeth was indebted to him also for her knowledge of Greek and Latin, as he read with her the best part of Livy, Cicero, Isocrates, Sophocles, and other works. He afterwards returned to Cambridge as public orator of the university, and was invited 1550, to attend Sir Richard Morysine in an embassy to Charles V. and it was on his way to London he visited lady Jane Grey at Bradgate-hall, in Leices

tershire, in whose hands he found a Greek edition of Plato's Phædo, a book from which this amiable woman said she received more real pleasure than from sharing the diversion of her attendants and family who were hunting in the park. His time was not unpleasantly spent in Germany, as he assisted the ambassador, and applied himself to politics so successfully that he wrote a book on the affairs of the empire. He was appointed, when returned to England, Latin secretary to king Edward, an office which was still continued to him under Mary and Elizabeth; but though a favorite at court and universally respected, he did not use his influence to raise himself to preferment, as a prebend in the church of York was the only favor he received, and unasked, from the crown. He died in London, 4th January, 1568, aged 53, and was interred in St. Sepulchre.

ASCHAM, Anthony, a friend of Cromwell, and a member of the long parliament. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was assassinated with his interpreter by six exiled royalists in Spain, where he had been sent as envoy from England, 6th June, 1650. He wrote a discourse on the revolutions and confusions of governments, 8vo. 1648.

ASCHARI, a mussulman doctor, founder of a sect which bears his name. He supposed that the Supreme Being follows only general established laws; but the Hanbalites, at the head of which was his father-in-law Hanbalite, supported that providence acted differently in particular circumstances. Aschari died at Bagdad, 940.

ASCOLI, Cecco di, or Francisco de Stabili, professor of mathematics at Bologna, wrote an Italian poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was burnt as a heretic at Florence, 1328, aged 70. He was also author of a commentary on the sphere of John Holy Wood, or Sacrobosco.

ASCOUGH, William, L L. D. made bishop of Sarum 1438, was murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers 1450. He was descended from a very ancient Lincolnshire family.

ASDRUBAL, founder of New Carthage in Spain, was brother-in-law of the great Annibal. He was assassinated by a Gaul.

ASDRUBAL BARCA, brother of Annibal, was killed at the battle of the Metaurus as he was advancing into Italy with reinforcements.

ASELLI, Gaspar, a physician of Cremona, known as the discoverer of the lacteal veins in the mesentery. He was professor of anatomy at Paris, where he died 1626, and he published a valuable account of his discoveries, printed Milan, 4to. 1627.

ASGILE, John, a lawyer of eminence, known for his wit and his misfortunes. He was brought up at Lincoln's inn under the patronage of judge Eyre in king William's reign, and his abilities were such that he rose to consequence and employment. Two treatises replete with humor and sarcasm had already given him popularity, when he published another on the possibility of avoiding death, which drew down upon him the odium of the friends of the church, and particularly of Dr. Sacheverell; so that, when he afterwards went to Ireland, and by success in the law purchased an estate and procured a seat in the house of commons, he was ignominiously expelled for the contents of his pamphlet. On his return to England, he was returned for Bramber in Sussex; but here the morality of his writings was also called in question, and though he made an eloquent defence in favor of his opinions, which he refused to retract, he was expelled as a disgraced and unworthy member. This blow hastened the ruin of his fortunes, he became a prisoner of the King's bench and afterwards of the Fleet, where he continued to subsist by writing political pamphlets, and by transacting some professional business. After 30 years thus spent in confinement and poverty he expired in November 1738, aged upwards of 80.

ASH, John, L L. D. a baptist divine, born in 1724. He was at one period coadjutor with Dr. Caleb Evans in the management of an academy at Bristol, for the education of theological students of his own persuasion; and subsequently became pastor of a congregation at Pershore, where he died in 1779. Besides some religious publications, he was the author of a Dictionary of the English language; and he also wrote an Introduction to Lowth's Grammar, which has passed through a vast number of editions.

ASHE, Simeon, a nonconformist, chaplain to lord Warwick during the civil wars. He was a man of property, and of great influence among his persuasion. He was educated at Emanuel college, and settled in Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with Dod, Ball, Hildersham, Langley, and others. His principles were obnoxious to Cromwell's party, and it is said, that he was greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. He died 1662. He published sermons, and edited Ball's works.

ASHLEY, Robert, a native of Nashhill in Wilts, educated at Harthall Oxford and the Middle Temple London. He was called to the bar, and distinguished himself as an eminent writer, as a collector of books, in Holland, France, &c. and as a benefactor to the society to which he belonged. He published a relation of the kingdom of Cochin China, and the life of Almanzor, &c. and died October 1641, in an advanced old age, and was buried in the Temple church.

ASHMUN, John Hooker, a distinguished American scholar, was born at Blanford, Mass. on the third of July, 1800. He graduated at Harvard University in 1818, and was appointed professor of law in the same institution, in 1829. Although he did not reach the age of thirty three years he acquired an enviable reputation. He died, April 1st, 1833. "The honors of the University," says Judge Story, in his funeral discourse, "were never more worthily bestowed, never more meekly worn, and never more steadily brightened. He gathered about him all the honors, which are usually the harvest of the ripest life."

ASHMOLE, or Asmole, Elias, was born at Lichfield, 23d May 1617, and is known as an antiquarian of much celebrity. He was educated at the grammar-school in his native town, and at the age of 16 was admitted into the family and under the patronage of James Paget, baron of the exchequer, by whose means he rose to be solicitor and attorney in the common pleas. At the beginning of the disputes which preceded the civil war, he retired to Oxford, where he labored with great assiduity in mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy. Ever employed in advancing science, his labors were indefatigable in procuring a collection of the manuscript works of English chemists, and in tracing the Roman roads mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus. His greatest work was the history of the order of the garter, which procured him not only fame and additional respectability, but the patronage of Charles II. The valuable collection of coins to the number of 9000, besides books and other curiosities which he had made, was unfortunately destroyed at the Middle Temple by fire in 1679; but his most precious gold medals, and

manuscripts were then at Lambeth, and thus escaped the dreadful conflagration. So much public merit did not pass unrewarded by the learned body to which he belonged; the University of Oxford granted him the degree of doctor in physic by diploma, and in 1683 they completed a handsome building for the reception of the valuable collection of manuscripts, books, medals, and curiosities, which he intended to deposit within its precincts as a token of his gratitude, and as the memorial of his zeal in the cause of science. Ashmole died at Lambeth, May 18th, 1692, aged 75.

ASHTON, Charles, a learned critic, elected master of Jesus College, Cambridge 1701. He lived to a great age, distinguished for his erudition and for the delicacy and correctness of his criticisms. His works were all critical. It was said of the university of Cambridge that, among those whom the fellows appointed to the headship of a college, there were not three equal to those only three whom the privilege of visitors selected to preside over societies to which before they did not probably belong; that is, Bentley of Trinity by the king; Ashton of Jesus by the bishop of Ely; and Waterland of Magdalen, by the Earl of Suffolk; a circumstance highly honorable to the elector as well as to the elected.

ASHTON, Thomas, D. D. a learned divine, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards promoted to the rectory of Aldingham in Lancashire, and St. Botolph in London. He was also fellow of Eton, and, as preacher at Lincoln's inn, he acquired great popularity by the elegance of his language and the persuasive eloquence of his delivery. He published some sermons on various occasions, besides controversial pamphlets against Jones a methodist, and upon filling the Eton fellowships with persons who are or have been fellows of King's College. He died March 1st, 1775, in his 59th year.

ASHWELL, George, was born in Ludgate street, and educated at Harrow, and Wadham College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. During the civil war he preached frequently before the king, but he submitted to the authority of the parliamentary visitors, and was afterwards rector of Hanwell near Banbury, where he died 1693, aged 66. His writings were on divinity, but not in high esteem. The best known was a treatise on the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene creeds, 8vo. 1613.

ASHWORTH, Caleb, a native of Northamptonshire, who, from the humble employment of carpenter, rose, by the instruction and patronage of Dr. Doddridge, to the respectability of minister of a dissenting congregation, and at last successor in the school of his able master. He wrote the paradigms of Hebrew verbs, and other works, and died at Daventry 1774, aged 65, respected as a man and as a scholar. He was created D. D. by a Scotch university.

ASKEW, Anthony, a native of Kendall in Westmorland, eminent as a physician and as a man of letters. He was educated at Sedburgh school, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his first degree 1745. He afterwards studied one year at Leyden, and then accompanied the English ambassador to Constantinople. On his return to England he took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge, and began to practise. He was also made fellow of the royal society, and of the college of physicians; but his celebrity arises more from his fondness for literature than his success in the medical profession. He collected a most valuable library, which was disposed of by public auction for above 5,000*l.* He died at Hampstead 1784.

ASKEW, Anne, daughter of sir William Askew of Kelsay, Lincolnshire, was eminent for her virtues and misfortunes. She married when young Mr. Kyme, against her inclination, and the treatment which she received from her husband was so inhuman, that she came to the court of Henry VIII. in person to solicit a divorce. Her story interested the ladies of the court; but as it was suspected that she was attached to the reformation, her person was seized and confined in Newgate, and afterwards cruelly tortured in the Tower; and in 1546 she was burnt in Smithfield with her tutor and two other persons, like herself, more attached to her faith than to life. Some of her letters, preserved by Fox and Strype, prove her to have been amiable, accomplished, and virtuous. She was about 26 when she suffered.

ASPASIA, a celebrated Grecian courtesan, was a native of Miletus, in Ionia, who settled at Athens, where she acquired great influence, by her beauty and talents. Her skill in politics, philosophy, and rhetoric was extensive, and her eloquence was of a superior order. Socrates was her friend, or, as some say, her lover; and Pericles was so fondly attached to her, that, in order to marry her, he divorced his wife. After the death of Pericles, she was united to Lysicles, an obscure man, whom she raised to importance in the state. Cyrus gave the name of Aspasia to his favorite mistress Milto, in complement to her charms.

ASPELT, Peter d', a native of Treves, who studied medicine at Paris, and was in consequence of his curing the pope in a dangerous disorder, raised to an archbishopric by the grateful pontiff. He died 1320.

ASPINWALL, William, an eminent physician was born in Brookline, Mass. 1743. In the war of the revolution he acted as a surgeon in the army. He engaged in the business of inoculating for the small pox, and erected hospitals for the purpose. He became celebrated both for the numbers who were his patients, and the skill with which he treated the disease. Upon being convinced of the efficacy of vaccination he shut up his hospitals. He died in April, 1823, in his 80th year.

ASSELYN, John, a pupil of Vandenvelde, who after visiting Italy settled at Amsterdam, where he acquired celebrity as an historical and landscape painter. He died 1650, aged 40.

ASSER, of St. David's, a learned author in the reign of Alfred, raised to the see of Sherborne by that prince, of whose life he wrote an account. There is a chronicle or annals ascribed also to him, printed at Oxford 1691, fol. It is said that he persuaded Alfred to found Oxford, and to maintain professors there. He died 909.

ASSHETON, Dr. William, born in 1641. He distinguished himself as the projector of that most charitable scheme of providing a maintenance for the widows of clergymen and others, by a jointure payable by the mercer's company. This scheme was the labor of many years, and before it was completed, he had addressed himself to the corporation of the clergy and to the bank of England, who showed an unwillingness to adopt his plan. He died in his 69th year in September 1711. He wrote, besides devotional tracts, some pieces against the dissenters and papists.

ASTELL, Mary, a learned woman, daughter of a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne. She was educated by her uncle, a clergyman, not only in logic and philosophy, but in the learned languages, so that the most difficult authors, Plato, Epictetus, Cicero, and Antoninus, were as familiar to her as the writings of her own countrymen. She lived a

Chelsea, where she employed herself in acts of devotion and charity; and she became acquainted with the most learned men of the age, Atterbury, Dodwell, Norris, Hickes, &c. and like them advanced the cause of Science and piety, by useful publications on religion and morality. She did not long survive the amputation of one of her breasts for a cancer; but after she had directed her shroud and coffin for some time to be placed by her bedside, she expired, 1731, in her 63d year.

ASTLE, Thomas, an English antiquary, born in Staffordshire, where his father was a farmer. He was engaged, in 1763, under the patronage of Mr. Grenville, in examining the records of Westminster with Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Dr. Ducarel; and, in 1766, he superintended the printing of the ancient Parliamentary records. He was, in 1775, made chief clerk of the record office in the Tower, and succeeded Sir John Shelley as keeper. He died December 1803. He wrote a curious work on the origin and progress of writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary, first printed 1784, in 4to. and again edited 1803. He also contributed some valuable papers to the Archæologia, and other publications.

ASTLE, John, was born at Whem in Shropshire, and apprenticed to Hudson the portrait painter, known as the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. After improving his talents at Rome, under the patronage of lord Chesterfield, and copying some of the finest works of Titian and Bentivoglio, he returned to England, and from thence passed to Ireland, where he rapidly gained reputation, and increased his fortune with 3000*l.* On his return to London, he passed through Knutsford, where, at an assembly, he gained the heart of lady Daniel, who, with her hand, gave him soon after the whole Duckenfield estate in fee, worth 5000*l.* a year. A fondness for extravagance and dissipation seemed to be his only passion; but while he squandered with one hand, Fortune seemed, in the most profuse manner, to replenish the other. The death of his brother brought him 10,000*l.* and his success in painting, and other contingencies, increased his property so much, that at one time he was worth upwards of 100,000*l.*

ASTORGAS, Marchioness of, a lady, in the reign of Charles II. of Spain, who killed with her own hands a beautiful mistress to whom her husband was criminally attached. She afterwards prepared the heart of this unfortunate victim, and when her husband had eat it, she rolled the bleeding head of his murdered mistress before him on the table. This wretched guilty woman escaped into a convent, where she became insane through rage and jealousy.

ASTRUC, John, a celebrated French physician, was born at Sauve, in 1684, and studied medicine at Montpelier, where he subsequently became professor. In 1743, he was appointed king's physician, and professor of the royal college of Paris. For awhile he resided at Warsaw, as first physician to the Polish monarch; but he returned to Paris, where he died in 1766. His medical works are numerous, and have considerable merit; but he is said to "have contributed nothing to the fortunate revolution by which medicine was brought back to the safe and good principles of Hippocrates."

ATABALIPA, or ATAHUALPA, the last king of Peru, of the race of the incas. He was made king of Quito on his father's death, 1529; but he aspired to the whole kingdom, and defeated his brother Hualscar, who sat on the throne of Peru. When Pizarro with the Spaniards invaded the kingdom of Peru, the unhappy monarch was invited to a parley, and treacherously seized, and soon after barbarously strangled, or burnt at the stake, 1533, though he had paid for his ransom all the gold which a room pointed out by the Spaniards could contain. Some of the Spanish authors have endeavored to represent him as an usurper, and as faithless in the first treaty which he had made with Pizarro; but little credit is to be given to their assertions.

ATHA, a celebrated impostor of the eighth century, was a native of Meron, and originally a fuller. He entered as a soldier in the army of Abu Moslem, the leader of a sect, the head of which he became on the death of Abu. He pretended that the divine spirit, after having inspired Adam, Noah, the great prophets, and Abu, had been transmitted to him. Being besieged in the castle of Kech, by the army of the caliph, he set fire to the place, and destroyed himself, his wives and all his followers willingly sharing his fate; some say they all took poison. Having lost an eye in battle, he wore a golden veil, whence he had the name of Mokanna. He is the hero of Moore's Veiled Prophet in the poem of Lalla Roohk.

ATHANASIUS, St. a native of Alexandria, raised, in consequence of his abilities and great eloquence, to the see of his native town, A. D. 326. He was a violent opposer of the Arians, and suffered great persecution for his firmness. He died 371

ATHELING, Edgar, son of Edward, and grand son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was regarded as the future monarch; but the intrigues of Harold prevailed against him. The battle of Hastings, 1066, in destroying his rival, cut off his hopes of success; and, after making some resistance at York to little purpose, he fled to Scotland and afterwards to Normandy. He was reconciled to the conqueror, and was at the first crusade with Baldwin II. where he behaved with great intrepidity. He passed the last years of his life at Malmsbury

ATHELSTAN, though but natural son of Edward the elder, was made king of England after his father's death, 925. He was successful against the Danes, whom he defeated in Northumberland; and afterwards he devoted himself to the arts of peace. He encouraged commerce, by bestowing the title of thane on such of his merchants as had performed three voyages. He died 941.

ATHERTON, Joshua, a lawyer of New-Hampshire, was born at Harvard, Massachusetts, 29 June 1737, and graduated at Harvard college in 1762. He commenced practice in Petersham of his native state, in 1765; removed to New Hampshire in 1763; and, in 1772, established himself at Amherst, where he resided till his death. He was a member of the Convention for revising the State Constitution in 1792, and in 1793 was elected Senator in the legislature. The same year he was appointed Attorney General of N. H. and filled that office until 1801. He died, 3d April, 1809, aged 71 years, leaving an only son, the Hon. Charles H. Atherton of Amherst, N. H.

ATHIAS, Joseph, a learned printer of Amsterdam, who published an edition of the Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. 1677, highly esteemed, besides editions in Spanish, English, and German. His services were rewarded with a gold chain and medal by the states. He died 1700.

ATKINS, James, D. D. a learned Scotchman, of Kirkwall in Orkney, educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, and patronised by the marquis of Hamilton. He was made bishop of Moray in 1677, and afterwards translated to Galloway. He died at Edinburgh, October 28, 1687. He wrote against the presbyterians; but his treatises are now unknown

ATKINS, Sir Robert, was descended from the ancient family of the same name in Glocestershire. He was educated at Baliol college, and after being made a knight of the Bath, and taking his degrees in law, he was made a judge of the court of Common Pleas, 1672, which he resigned, in 1679, through disgust at the conduct of the government. He showed his impartiality on the bench, though his mind was occasionally tinctured by superstition; and at the revolution, which he favored with all the ardor of a patriot, he was made Lord chief baron by William. In June 1695 he resigned his high office, and spent the last fourteen years of his life in peaceful and dignified retirement at Saperton Hall in Glocestershire. He died in the beginning of 1709, aged 88. He was twice married, and his only son, Sir Robert Atkins, inherited his virtues, and was for a long time representative of the county. He published, in folio, the history of Glocestershire, from the materials collected by Dr. Parsons; and died 1711, aged 64. The writings of Judge Atkins are all on constitutional and juridical subjects, and are highly valued.

ATKINSON, Theodore, graduated at Harvard college in 1718. He sustained many public offices in New Hampshire; was secretary in 1741; was a delegate to the congress at Albany; and subsequently was appointed chief justice of the colony. The revolution deprived him of the offices of judge and secretary. He died in 1779, bequeathing £200 to the episcopal church, the interest to be expended in bread for the poor, distributed on the sabbath.

ATRATUS, Hugh, or Black, called the phœnix of his age, from the great powers of his mind, and his unwearied application, was born at Evesham in Worcestershire, and was made a cardinal by Martin II. 1281. He died of the plague, six years after, author of genealogia humana—problemata—canones medicinales, &c.

ATTENDULI, Margaret, a sister of Sforza, grand constable of Naples. When her brother was perfidiously seized, she armed her friends and domestics, and at their head made reprisals, and thus obtained the liberation of the captive.

ATTERBURY, Lewis, son of Dr. Atterbury, rector of Milton, Northamptonshire, was educated at Christ Church, and submitted to the republican visitors. He was, in 1654, made rector of Great Rissington, Glocestershire, and three years after, obtained the living of Milton Bucks. After the restoration, he took his degree of D. D. at Oxford. He was, on his return from London, drowned, near his house, December 7, 1693. He published three sermons.

ATTERBURY, Lewis, LL. D. eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chaplain, in 1683, to the lord mayor, sir Willian Pritchard, and the next year became rector of Symel, in Northamptonshire, which he afterwards resigned, upon greater promotion. He succeeded as preacher at Highgate chapel, where he had officiated for the late incumbent, Daniel Lathom, and, by being one of the chaplains of the princess Anne, he recommended himself to favor, and was afterwards, 1707, presented to the living of Chepperton by the queen, and by the bishop of London to that of Hornsey, 1719, in which parish his own chapel was situate. His charitable disposition was strongly displayed in his studying physic for the benefit of the poor at Highgate, and distributing advice and drugs gratis. On the death of Dr. Sprat, the archdeacon of Rochester, he made application for the office, and as his brother was bishop of the see and patron, he expected no refusal; but he was disappointed and Dr. Brydges was nominated. He died at Bath, October 29, 1731, in his 75th year.

ATTERBURY, Francis, bishop of Rochester, was born March 6, 1662; and after finishing his education at Westminster, he entered at Christ Church, where he became known by his wit and his learning. His poetical abilities were early displayed; and as a defender of the protestant religion, he also acquired celebrity. On leaving Oxford, he was elected lecturer of St. Bride's London, 1691; and soon after made chaplain to William and Mary. With the eloquence of a popular preacher, he possessed the obstinacy of a controversialist, and therefore his sermons and works when published, drew upon him the animadversions of Hoadly, of Bentley, of Wake, and others. His zeal, however, in the service of the church, and in support of the rights of convocations, was rewarded by the thanks of the Lower House of Convocation, and by a diploma of the degree of D. D. from the university of Oxford. Preferment and distinction were now heaped upon him in quick succession; and in 1713 he attained the height of his ecclesiastical dignity, by being made bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster. When George succeeded to the throne, the bishop was treated with coolness and indifference; and he resented the affront, and displayed his attachmen to the house of Stuart, by refusing to sign the declaration of the bishops, and by opposing in the parliament, with vigor and eloquence, the measures of the government. This decided and hostile behaviour proved the beginning of his misfortunes. He was suspected of favoring the pretender, and August 24, 1722, he was arrested as a traitor, and confined in the Tower. March 23, 1723, a bill was brought in the house of commons to inflict penalties on Francis, bishop of Rochester, and he was ordered to prepare his defence. He declined using his influence among the commons, but, as he wrote to the speaker, he reserved the vindication of his conduct in that house, of which he had the honor to be a member. The trial lasted above a week. The bishop was supported by all the learning and the eloquence of the bar, and he spoke in his own cause with all the energy of the persuasive powers which he was known to possess; but he was condemned by a majority of 83 to 43 votes; and the king, on the 27th May, confirmed the decision of parliament. The bishop met the disgrace of banishment with unusual firmness and dignity; he took an affectionate leave of his friends; and, June 18, 1723, he embarked in the Aldborough man of war, and was landed at Calais, where he met lord Bolingbroke, whom the royal pardon recalled to England, upon which he observed with his usual facetiousness, "then his lordship and I are exchanged." It is to be lamented that persecution is not softened by the fall of an enemy. Atterbury, in his exile, was pursued with more vindictive rage than when in England. Worn out by the unkindness of mankind, and domestic sorrow, he died at Paris, February 15, 1732. His private character as a man was most amiable and exemplary; as a preacher, he was great and eloquent; and as a writer, his sermons, his letters, and other tracts, prove most decidedly, that he possessed piety, genius, flow of language, and erudition.

ATTICUS, Titus Pomponius, a Roman, of the most amiable manners, who in the midst of civil wars and party animosities, maintained his independence, his character, and his possessions. He was respected by all parties, and his virtues and moderation deserved the general esteem. He died aged 77, B. C. 54.

ATWOOD, George, a mathematician, born in London, in 1745, was educated at Westminster and

Trinity College, Cambridge, and early manifested eminent mathematical talents. In 1784, he published the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, which he had delivered before the whole university, and also a Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies. Mr. Pitt, who was his friend at college, gave him a sinecure office, that he might devote the major part of his time to financial calculations; in which he proved exceedingly useful to the minister. Atwood died, unmarried, in 1807. Besides the works already mentioned, he published Treatises on the Construction of Arches, and on the Stability of Ships.

AUBERT, Peter, a French lawyer, who died 1733, aged 91. He left to his native city, Lyons, where he had exercised various civil offices, his valuable library. He was author of retour d'isle d' amour, a romance—2 vols. of *factums*, in 1710—an edition of Richelet's dictionary, 3 vols folio, 1728, and other works of less note.

AUBERT DU BAYET, N. a French officer engaged in the American war. At the revolution he distinguished himself in favor of the popular cause, in the national assembly, at the defence of Mentz, in 1793, and in the war of la Vendèe. He was afterwards ambassador at Constantinople, and died of a fever, brought on by excess and intemperance, 17th December 1797.

AUBERT, John Louis, Abbé, professor of literature in the royal college, was born at Paris, in 1731, and died in 1814. His poetry, in general, is characterized by ease and elegance; but he particularly excelled in the apologue. For some of his efforts in the latter species of composition he was warmly applauded by Voltaire, and his countrymen considered him as no unworthy follower of La Fontaine.

AUBERTIN, Edme, minister of the reformed church at Charenton, and afterwards at Paris, 1631, died at Paris, 1652. He was author of a work on the eucharist of the ancient church, fol. 1633, which was attacked by Arnauld and others.

AUBERY, or Aubry, John, a physician of Bourbonois, author, among other things, of a curious and learned work called l'antidote de l'amour, 1599, in 12mo. and of an apology for physic, Latin, printed, Paris, 1608, 8vo.

AUBERY, Anthony, a lawer, of Paris, remarkable for his uncommon application to study, from 5 in the morning till 6 in the evening. His works, the principal of which are, his history of Richelieu, 2 vols. folio, 1660, and Mazarin, 4 vols. 12mo. 1651, and of the cardinals, 5 vols. 4to. 1642, are not possessed of superior merit, though they contain historical anecdotes and judicious remarks. He wrote besides a treatise on the pre-eminence of the Kings of France, 4to. 1649, and on the French king's pretensions to the empire, 4to. 1667. He died of a fall, 1695, aged upwards of 78.

AUBERY, Louis, sieur du Maurier, travelled with his father, who was ambassador to Holland, and visited Poland, Berlin, and Rome. After a few years passed at court, he retired to lead a life of literary and philosophical ease at his country seat, where he died, 1687. His memoirs on the history of Holland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682, are often quoted, and are truly valuable. His grandson published, in 1737, his memoirs of Hamburgh, Lubec, Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden.

AUBESPINE, Claude de l', was descended of a noble family in Burgundy. He was usefully employed in the service of Francis I. Henry II. and his two successors, so that his advice often guided the measures adopted in the cabinet. He died in 1567, the very day after being consulted by Catherine de Medicis.

AUBESPINE, Charles de, marquis of Chateau neuf, chancellor of France, was an able statesman, but proud and haughty in his demeanor. He excited the jealousy of Richelieu and Mazarin, and though the favorite of the court, was imprisoned for ten years; and died 1653, aged 73.

AUBIGNE, Theodore Agrippa d', a learned Frenchman, grandfather to madame Maintenon. He is said to have translated the Crito of Plato into French when he was only eight years old; but the improvement of his mind was checked by the death of his father, when he had attained his 13th year, so that he forsook letters for the court, and became the favorite of Henry IV. An uncourteous behaviour, however, rendered him soon unwelcome; and he retired to Geneva, where his abilities were courted and admired. His principal work is an historie universelle, 3 vols. fol. which merited to be publicly burnt by the parliament of Paris, because he treats the name of king with unbecoming harshness and studied contempt. He died at Geneva, 1630, in his 80th year. He wrote an account of his own life, which was printed 1731, besides two satirical pieces, the confession of Sancy, and the baron de Fæneste.

AUBREY, John, an English antiquary, born, in 1625 or 1626, at Easton Piercy, in Wiltshire, was educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple. By lawsuits he was unfortunately reduced to indigence, but he bore his ill fate with a fortitude that does honor to his character. Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wilts, supported him in his latter years. He died in 1700. Aubrey was one of the first members of the Royal Society; wrote several antiquarian works, and contributed to the Monasticon Anglicanum; and possessed considerable abilities, but was exceedingly credulous and superstitious.

AUBRIOT, Hugo, a native of Burgundy, famous as the builder of the Bastille by order of Charles V. of France, in 1369. He was accused of heresy, and became the founder of the sect which were called after him Hugonots, but for his error he was condemned to be confined for life between two bare walls, for which however, he was set at liberty by the Maillotins, who rebelled against the power of the inquisition, and wished him to be their leader. He died in Burgundy, 1382.

AUCHMUTY, Robert, an eminent lawyer. He came to Boston in early life, and was appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty in 1703. In 1740 he was one of the directors of the land bank. He was sent to England as agent for the colony on the boundary question with Rhode Island. He projected the expedition to cape Breton, and published a pamphlet entitled, "the importance of cape Breton to the British nation, and a plan for taking the place. In 1733 he was again appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty. He died 1750.

AUDEBERT, John Baptist, a French naturalist, born at Rochefort, 1759. As an engraver his merit was very great, and his application in the cause of science was indefatigable. He died 1800. His first performance was l'Histoire des Singes, des makis, and des galeopitheques, 1 vol. fol. 1802, and such was the execution of the work that he was introduced to the ablest artists and the most eminent persons of Paris.

AUDIUS, the founder of a sect in the 4th century, was banished into Scythia, where his disciples became numerous. He celebrated Easter like the Jewish passover, and considered the Deity as having a human form.

AUDLEY, James, lord, of Heleigh, Staffordshire, is distinguished for his valor in the wars of France under Edward III. at the battle of Poitiers. After

deeds of heroism, he was so severely wounded that his attendants bore him with difficulty from the field. These high services were rewarded by the Black Prince, who bestowed on him a pension, and made him constable of Glocester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Poictou. He was one of the first knights of the garter, and died about 1386.

AUDLEY, Edmund, a descendant of the above, educated at Oxford, and successively made bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury. He died 1524; and the honor of being chancellor of the garter, which he held, has passed, by the interest of bishop Seth Ward, to his successors at Salisbury.

AUDRAN, Girard, son of an engraver of Lyons, perfected at Rome what he had learned at home, and at his return to Paris, engaged to finish the battles of Alexander by Le Brun. He gained great reputation by his art, as he was esteemed the most correct historical engraver that ever lived. Besides Alexander's battles he finished six sheets of the Cupola of Val-de-grace, from the designs of Mignard. He died 1703, aged 63. His uncle Charles was also an eminent artist, born at Paris, 1594. His works are marked with a K.

AUDRAN, Claude, brother to Girard, an historical painter employed by Le Brun. He died at Paris, 1684, aged 42, professor of the academy of painting. His nephew, of the same name, excelled as a painter of ornaments. His best work is the 12 months of the year with the presiding deities. He died 1734, aged 49. This family has been particularly distinguished by painters and engravers. There were one or two still living in 1789, and still worthy of the reputation of their ancestors.

AUGER, Athanasius, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1734, and died there in 1792. He translated Demosthenes, and other Greek orators, but his versions, though correct, are deficient in spirit. His best work is the Constitution of the Romans under the Kings, and during the Period of the Republic, on which he was occupied more than thirty years.

AUGER, Edmund, a Jesuit, whose eloquence is found to have converted 40,000 protestants to the catholic faith. His disinterestedness was such that he refused promotion in the church and even a bishopric. He died 1591, aged 61.

AUGER, Louis Simon, a member of the French Academy, was born at Paris, in 1772, and put an end to his existence in 1829. He was a man of much erudition and talent. He conducted several Journals; was one of the principal authors of the Universal Biography; wrote Eulogies on Boileau and Corneille; and edited and commented upon a variety of standard works.

AUGUSTIN, Antony, a native of Saragossa, distinguished by his abilities, and employed by the pope as ambassador to England 1554, and afterwards as his agent at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona, and so charitable was his deportment in this high station, that he did not leave enough wherewith to be buried, 1586. He was author of some treatises and of dialogues on medals, in Spanish 1587.

AUGUSTINE, Saint, a father of the church, born at Tagaste in Africa. He became, from a debauched youth, a steady and zealous Christian, and was made bishop of Hippo. He died 430, aged 76. His works, which are much esteemed, were edited 10 vols. fol. 1579 and 1690 Paris.

AUGUSTINE or AUSTIN, Saint, first archbishop of Canterbury, was sent with 40 others by pope Gregory I. from Rome to convert the Britons to Christianity, and he landed in the isle of Thanet about the year 596. He met with a kind reception from king Ethelbert, and after making a number of proselytes he returned to Arles in France, where he was consecrated metropolitan of the English church. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and by the directions of the pope he used with tenderness and moderation his new converts, by permitting them still to assemble in the temples which were now converted into Christian churches, and by only destroying the idols to which they paid the most solemn worship. The conversion of the whole nation however was a work of difficulty. Austin found adversaries unwilling to yield to reason and argument, and probably the disrespect which he showed to the Britons in receiving their deputies sitting, and without the common forms of civility, irritated against his doctrines a people naturally superstitious, and strongly attached to the religious tenets of their forefathers. With too much haughtiness he insisted on their celebrating easter like the Romish church, and though he was lenient in some particulars, he was too sanguine in establishing the pope's supremacy among independent barbarians. Austin died at Canterbury 604, and superstition has ascribed miracles to his ashes.

AUGUSTINE, Leonard, commonly called Agostini, a learned antiquarian of Sienna in the 17th century. His valuable work called Le gemme antiche figurate, first published 1657, 2 vols. 4to. and 1707, four vols. 4to. has been universally admired, and was translated by Gronovius into Latin, printed at Amsterdam 1685, and Franeker 1694.

AUGUSTULUS, Romulus, the last emperor of Rome, was son of Orestes who had deposed Julius Nepos. Young and unexperienced, he was unable to withstand the attacks of Odoacer king of Italy, and after the death of his father Orestes and the ruin of his country, he retired to Campania, where he spent the rest of his life in obscurity, maintained by a small pension.

AUGUSTUS, C. Jul. Cæs. Octavianus, the first Roman Emperor, was born B. C. 62. He was educated under the care of his uncle Jul. Cæsar, and after his death, he had the artifice to conclude a treaty with Antony and Lepidus, and by thus establishing a triumvirate, he made himself absolute at Rome. His associates Antony and Lepidus were removed in consequence of quarrels and intrigues, and the young Cæsar, now sole master of Rome, was in the 36th year of his age called Augustus by the obsequious senate, and invested with the sovereign power. Thus raised to the highest elevation, he used his power with moderation and prudence, and all his measures tended to increase the glory and the triumphs, the comforts and the prosperity, of Rome. Augustus died at Nola A. D. 14, aged 76, and his memory was embalmed by the panegyrics of the poets and historians, whom with a lavish hand he protected and patronised.

AUHADI-MARAGAH, a mussulman poet who put into Persian verse the Giam-giam, a book full of Mahometan spirituality. He was poor, but he was enriched by the presents of the emperor of the Tartars in 1319. His tomb is held in great veneration at Ispahan.

AUNGERVILLE, Richard, a native of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. and for his services was raised to the see of Durham, 1333, and in 1334 made lord chancellor, and two years after treasurer. He was not only learned, but the munificent patron of learned men, and founded a library at Oxford. He wrote Philobiblos or the right use of books, printed Oxford 1599, and died at Durham, 1345, aged 74.

AUNOY, Marie Catharine Jumelle de Bernville

Countess d', widow of count d' Aunoy, and niece of madame Desloges, is known as a voluminous writer of romances in a careless style, and with much affectation of the supernatural and marvellous. Her adventures of Hippolytus, earl of Douglas, and tales of the Fairies, are her best pieces. Her husband was accused of treason, and with difficulty cleared himself. One of his three accusers afterwards through remorse of conscience confessed the charge to be false. She died 1705.

AURELLI or ARELLI, John Mutio, a Latin poet, who closely imitated Catullus, but without following his feeble or indecent parts. He was made by Pope Leo X. governor of a place, where he was found dead soon after with his mule at the bottom of a well, 1520, and it is supposed that his oppression had drawn upon him this violent punishment from the inhabitants.

AURENG-ZEB, great mogul, conspired with Morad one of his brothers against his father Shah-Gehen at Agra, and kept him in confinement till he caused him to be poisoned by one of his physicians. His brothers Morad and Dara were destroyed with equal cruelty, and he became master of a large dominion, which he extended by the conquest of Decan, Visapour, Golconda, and nearly the whole Indian peninsula. A power acquired by perfidy and bloodshed, was maintained with vigor and equity, and though Aureng-Zeb did not escape the tortures of a reproaching conscience, he was mild in his manners, and consulted the good of his subjects. As he had been cruel to his father, he dreaded retaliation from his sons, and lived himself constantly in his camp, in the midst of his soldiers. He died at Ahmednager, 1707, aged 89.

AUREOLUS, Manius, Acilius, a Dacian, who from a shepherd became a general, and had the meanness to cause his patron, Gallienus the emperor, to be assassinated. He was put to death at Milan 267, by the second Claudius.

AURIA, Vincent, a native of Palermo, distinguished as a man of letters. He wrote several works in Latin and in Italian. The most esteemed of his writings are his history of the great men of Sicily, in 4to. 1704, and his history of the viceroys of Sicily, fol. 1697. He died 1710, aged 85. He was born poor, but indigence is the mother of industry, and of distinction.

AURILLON, Jean Baptiste Elie, a native of Paris, admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, his piety and his learning. He was author of some divinity tracts, and died 1729, aged 78.

AURIOL, Blaise d', professor of the canon law at Toulouse, known by some poetical pieces, and treatises on jurisprudence. He was so terrified at the prediction of an approaching deluge, by a pretended prophet of his time, that he built himself a large ark in which, like another Noah, he hoped to survive the general calamity. He died 1540.

AUSONIUS, Decimus Magnus, a Latin poet of the fourth century, born at Bourdeaux. He was preceptor to Gratian, Valentinian's son, and wrote some admired poems.

AUSTIN, William, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, author of hæc homo, or the excellency of women, partly extracted from Agrippa's book de nobilitate et praecellent. fæminei sexus. He wrote also meditations on the fasts and feasts of the church, published after his death, folio, 1637.

AUSTIN, Benjamin, a political writer, early espoused the democratic or republican side in the political controversies which raged during the administration of the first Adams. After the triumph of Mr. Jefferson he was appointed commissioner of loans for Mass. He died in 1820, aged 68 years. His political writings with the signature of "Old South" have been published in a volume.

AUTEROCHE, Jean Chappe d', was born at Mauriac, in Upper Auvergne, son of the lord Auteroche, and he early distinguished himself by his rapid progress in the acquisition of learning, which was aided by the advantages of rank and of opulence. His superior abilities, especially in drawing and mathematics, soon recommended him to public notice. The principal of his college, de la Tour, mentioned him to Cassini, and the philosopher found him equal to his great expectations. Auteroche was employed to survey the royal buildings, and he advanced his reputation by translating Dr. Halley's works, and displayed the accuracy of his calculations in his assiduous observations on the two comets which appeared in 1760. The transit of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 6th of June 1761, added still to his popularity. While Pinge was sent to the isle of Roderigo, the abbé Auteroche braved the rigors of the north, and fixed upon Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, as the place for his observations. The appearance of the philosopher with his mathematical apparatus was viewed by the barbarian natives with astonishment and terror, so that the governor was obliged to protect his person with a guard; but the cause of science triumphed, and though the clouded skies seemed not to promise a favorable day, yet the transit became visible, and the exulting astronomer, who made his observations in the presence of the archbishop of Tobolsk, and other men of science, immediately dispatched a courier to Paris with the result of his observations. In 1769, he prepared to view another transit of Venus, and crossed in a small vessel the Atlantic, eager to reach the coast of California, which was the place most favorable for the observation of the phænomenon. A pestilential disease had spread devastation over the country, but the abbé fearless of danger landed at St. Joseph, determined there to make his astronomical remarks against the advice of his friends. The 3d of June, the wished for day arrived, the observations were completed, and the disorder seemed to respect the person of the abbé; but, however, three days after he was attacked. Yet he might have struggled against the violence of the disease, and survived the dreadful shock, had he not imprudently exposed himself to the air, and to the fatigue of observing an eclipse of the moon, on the very day that he took physic. His fate was now decided, he grew worse, and died August 1st, 1769, in his 49th year, a remarkable instance of indefatigable application unfortunately sacrificed to a too eager pursuit after knowledge. His papers were preserved by M. Pauli who accompanied him, and were presented to the world by young Cassini.

AUTREAU, Jacques d', a painter of Paris, who, at the age of 60, began to write for the stage. His pieces were favorably received, and though they were deficient in intricacy of plot and action, yet they were admired for vivacity, ease, and comic spirit. His works were published 1749, in 4 vols. 12mo. with a preface by Pelessier. The best known of his pictures was his Diogenes with a lantnern in his hand in search of an honest man, which he finds in a representation of cardinal de Fleury. Autreau lived in retirement, an enemy to the parade, bustle, and follies of life, and happy in his poverty. He died at Paris 1745, in the hospital of incurables.

AUVERGNE, Anthony d', a native of Clermont, director of the opera at Paris, and known as a very eminent composer, whose works are held in the highest admiration. He died at Lyons, 12th February 1797, aged 84.

AUVERGNE, Theophilus Malo De La Tour d', a French republican, distinguished by his learning and his heroic qualities, was descended from an illegitimate branch of the house of Bouillon, and was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Lower Britanny. He served with honor in the army during the American war, and was living in retirement, on his half pay, when the revolution called him again into the field. Though he refused any higher rank than that of captain, he was entrusted with the command of a corps of eight thousand grenadiers, at the head of which he signalized himself on the Spanish frontier. The peace with Spain, in 1795, allowed him to return to his studies; but he once more quitted them, in 1799, for the benevolent purpose of taking the place of a friend's only son, who had been drawn for the conscription. In the following year, Bonaparte conferred on him the honorable title of First Grenadier of France. He fell, universally lamented, at the battle of Neuburg, in 1800. La Tour d'Auvergne was humane, singularly disinterested, knew all the European languages, and was thoroughly versed in ancient history. He is the author of a Franco-Celtic Dictionary; a Glossary of Forty-five Languages; and other philological works.

AUVIGNY, N. Castres d', a man of great genius, born in the Hainaut, and intimate with l'abbé des Fontaines, who nurtured and directed his taste. He was an officer in the light-horse guards, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen, 1743, in his 31st year. His writings were numerous for his age, and all on historical subjects, the most admired of which are his lives of illustrious Frenchmen, 8vols. 12mo. —his history of Paris, 4 vols. 12mo.—besides memoirs of madame Barneveldt, 2 vols. 12mo.—and histories of Rome and France abridged. He is authentic, though his style is occasionally too declamatory and romantic.

AUXENTIUS, a native of Cappadocia, made bishop of Milan by Constantius, but excommunicated by a council at Rome. He was an Arian by principle. He died 374.—Another of the same name was so violent in his tenets that he challenged St. Ambrose to a public disputation which he as prudently rejected.

AUZONT, Adrian, a native of Rouen, known as a mathematician. He is said to be the inventor of the micrometer in 1667, the merit of which, however, is claimed also by the English. He first suggested the idea of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant, though some attribute it to Picard. He died 1691. He wrote a treatise of the micrometer, printed 1693, folio.

AVALOS, Ferdinand Francis, d', marquis of Pescara, in the kingdom of Naples, was distinguished for his valor in the service of Charles V. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and employed the hours of his captivity in writing a dialogue of love, addressed to his wife, the virtuous Victoria Colonna. His abilities contributed much to the battle of Bicoque, the recovery of the Milanese, and the victory of Pavia. It is said that the pope wished to gain him to his cause by the promise of the kingdom of Naples. He died without issue, at Milan, 4th November 1525, aged 36.

AVENTIN, John, was born of obscure parents, 1460, at Abensperg, in Bavaria, and after studying at Ingolstadt and Paris, he became professor of the learned languages at Vienna and Cracow. He was made tutor to the duke of Bavaria's children, and increased his reputation by writing the annals of Bavaria, which were first published in 1554, by Jerome Zieglerus. In 1529, Aventin was violently seized and imprisoned, it is supposed, on a complaint of heresy, but as no charge was made against him, he was released from his captivity by his patron, and, though now 64, he began to think of marriage. In the effervescence of a heated brain, he consulted his Bible, and determined to take the first woman he met, which proved to be his own maid, deformed, poor, and ill tempered. He died 1534, aged 68.

AVENZOAR, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, author of a treatise for the proper use of medicine. He was a follower of Galen. He died at Morocco, at the advanced age of 135. Dr. Freind speaks of his practice and of his abilities with great commendation.

AVERANIUS, Joseph, a native of Florence, possessed of strong powers of mind. He acquired very rapidly an intimate knowledge of the learned languages, of mathematics and philosophy, and of law. Besides translating the works of Archimedes, in his leisure hours, he ascertained the momentum of bodies on inclined planes, defended Galileo's philosophy, and inquired into the swiftness and propagation of sound. He died 22d Sept. 1738, aged 76. There are four volumes of his dissertations on the Florentine academy.

AVERANIUS, Benedict, eldest brother of the preceding, was born at Florence, 1645, and early distinguished himself by his advancement in literature, and his familiar acquaintance with the obscurest parts of Plato and Aristotle. He also cultivated poetry, but, by the direction of his father, he studied jurisprudence at Pisa, and in 1676, he was made Greek professor there. He was universally respected for his learning, so that he was solicited by the university of Pavia to accept a professor's chair, and also by pope Innocent XI. who admired his genius. To improve and facilitate his style, he translated Sallust, Celsus, and other Latin authors into Greek, and wrote Greek elegies. In 1688, he published his orations, and died 1707. His dissertations delivered at Pisa, his orations, his poetry, and other works, were printed after his death, in 3 vols. fol. at Florence, 1717.

AVERDY, Clement Charles de l', a native of Paris, minister and comptroller of the finances under Louis XV. was at one time the favorite of the people. Though he introduced the reform of abuses, and encouraged commerce and industry through the nation, his endeavors proved abortive in the midst of a luxurious court and of an unprincipled ministry; and in 1764, the measures which he was forced to recommend proved so unpopular, that he solicited and obtained his dismission. He retired to his country seat, where the revolution found him engaged in agricultural pursuits, and regardless of the politics and the prejudices of party. The recollection of his services and of his abilities was too powerful to suffer him to end his days in privacy; he was suspected, and consequently condemned and guillotined Oct. 1794, aged 74.

AVERROES, an Arabian philosopher born at Corduba, where his father was judge, under the emperor of Morocco. His knowledge of law, divinity, mathematics, and astrology was very extensive, and to this was added the theory rather than the practice of medicine. After being professor in the university of Morocco he was called away to succeed his father in the important office of judge, in Corduba, and soon after he was invested with the same powers in Morocco and Mauritania. So extensive an authority did not fail to raise enemies, jealous of merit and detractors of eminent talents; but the genius of Averroes rose superior to private envy. He possessed a firmness and patience of mind, which could distinguish and investigate the

bias of human passions, and he was every where humane and liberal, so that the opulence which he derived from his marriage and from his posts was not heaped up, but generously dispersed for the relief of indigence and starving merit. The repeated attacks of malice however have too often prevailed, and Averroes is in the number of those whom superior virtues have not always shielded. He was at last represented by the nobility and doctors of Corduba, to Mansor king of Morocco, as a profane philosopher and a heretic, and the judge upon this accusation was insulted and imprisoned. Many of his enemies urged the necessity of capital punishment on so great an offender; but it was at last agreed by the doctors whom the monarch consulted that Averroes should retract. He was accordingly conducted to the gate of the mosque, bareheaded, where every one who entered indignantly spit into his face; after which he was asked by the doctors if he repented of his heresy, to which he replied Yes, and was discharged. He continued under disgrace, though permitted to read lectures at Fez, till the king discovered that his successor did not possess the same uprightness and virtue, and that the dignity of the law could be supported by none better than by Averroes. He was therefore restored to all his honors, though unwilling to leave the tranquillity of retirement, yet glad to find his innocence acknowledged by the people and the monarch. He died at Morocco 1206. The best edition of his works is that of Venice, 1608.

AVICENNA, a famous Mahometan physician and philosopher, who early applied himself to the study of literature, to botany, arithmetic, and mathematics. At the age of 16 he was so far acquainted with physic that he visited patients with great reputation and success, and that he might still more improve his understanding, he applied himself to Aristotle's metaphysics, which, after reading 40 times, he gave up in despair as unintelligible, till by accident he met a beggar that offered him to sale a treatise of Al Farabius on metaphysics, which clearly opened to him the sense and the meaning of the Grecian philosopher, which he had so long studied in vain. He now acquired credit as a physician by curing the king of Khorassan, but his enemies raised a persecution against him, when the monarch's library was destroyed by fire, as he was foolishly accused of the mischief, that he might arrogate to himself all the learning which he had received from books. There have not been wanting persons to assert that all his celebrity arose from the superior talents of his master, to whom his mother had bound him as a servant on pretence of being deaf. The old man, as it is said, admired his fidelity and services, and left his papers open to his view, which the crafty pupil copied and sent to his mother, and after his master's death published as the result of his own knowledge and experience. In the opinion of Dr. Freind, who must be considered as a judge, Avicenna had few merits, his writings are extracts from Galen, from Rhazes, and from Halyabbas; and he often confuses the nature or description of a disease by an affected display of learned terms. Avicenna died 1036, in his 56th year, with the character of a learned man.

AVILA, Louis d', a native of Placentia, general of cavalry under Charles V. at the siege of Metz 1552, of which the defence was conducted by the duke of Guise. He wrote memoirs of the African war, and of the wars of Charles V. against the protestants of Germany, printed 1546, and is censured by De Thou for his partiality.

AVILER, Augustin Charles d', a native of Paris, taken by the Algerine pirates as he was sailing from Marseilles to Rome with the view of enlarging his ideas of architecture. During his two years of captivity at Tunis he merited the thanks of the dey by producing the much admired plan of the mosque there and on regaining his liberty he visited Rome, and afterwards beautified Montpellier by the erection of a magnificent gate in honor of Louis XIV. He died at Montpellier, 1700, aged 47. He wrote a course of architecture in two vols. 4to. highly esteemed.

AVITUS, Mark Mæcilius, a native of Auvergne, emperor of the West on the death of Maximus 455. His elevation was not attended by popularity and by virtuous actions; on the contrary he devoted himself to pleasure, and soon offended the senate, so that at the end of 14 months he was marked for disgrace and death. He fled from the hands of his persecutors towards the Alps, and died on the road. His daughter married Apollinaris Sidonius, an historian who embalmed the memory of his father-in-law.

AXTEL, Daniel, a colonel in the parliamentary army, of whose private character few circumstances are known. He was so firmly convinced of the justice of the cause of the Parliament, that from a grocer he became a soldier, and by his good conduct rose to the place of colonel. He was one of the officers employed at the trial of the king, and his behaviour showed that he had not preserved much reverence for fallen majesty. He afterwards went to Ireland, but being dissatisfied with the conduct of Henry Cromwell, the lord lieutenant, he gave in his resignation, till the expulsion of the second protector and the restoration of the old parliament called him again to action. He was however opposed by Monk and dispossessed of his command, and after supporting general Lambert against Ingoldsby, he was obliged to fly, but was soon taken and committed to the tower. He was the 50th of the 52 excepted from the bill of indemnity, and he was accordingly tried as being concerned in the king's murder. It was sufficiently evident that he had acted with unusual severity against the king, and that he had been concerned in his execution, and therefore he was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn, which sentence was executed on the 19th October 1660. His head was set up at the end of Westminster-hall, and the limbs exposed in other places. He left a widow and seven children, for whom he had provided in the days of his prosperity a sufficient subsistence.

AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker, was the most beloved of the wives of Mahomet, though she bore him no child. After his death she opposed the succession of Ali, but, though violent and revengeful, her character was respected, and when taken prisoner, she was dismissed without injury. She died 677, aged 67.

AYLESBURY, Sir Thomas, a native of London, educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, where he took his master's degree. His abilities as a mathematician and man of science recommended him to the duke of Buckingham, by whose influence he was made a baronet, and master of the mint. During the civil wars he suffered much from the virulence of the persecution of the parliament, and on the king's death he retired to Flanders, where he died 1657. In his public character he was a great patron of literature; and among his friends particularly was Thomas Harriot, and also Thomas Allen who intrusted his MSS. to his confidential care His daughter married lord Clarendon.

AYLESBURY, William, son of the preceding, was born at Westminster, and like his father, educated at Westminster school and Christ Church. Charles I. who knew his merits, appointed him tutor to the young duke of Buckingham, and his

brother lord Francis Villiers, with whom he travelled, and on his return he was made groom of the royal chamber, and encouraged to translate d'Avilla's history of the civil wars of France, which appeared in London, folio, 1647, and 1678. The civil wars reduced him from comfortable independence to poverty, and he passed to Jamaica, where he died about 1657. While in Italy it is said that he was nearly murdered by two assassins, who mistook him for another person against whom their weapons were directed.

AYLETT, Robert, an English author of the seventeenth century. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. D. in 1614, and afterwards became master in Chancery. He wrote Susanna, or the arraignment of the two elders, in 8vo. 1622, and divine and moral speculations in verse—the Britannia antiqua illustrata, though ascribed to him, was supposed to be written by his nephew, Aylett Sammes.

AYLMER, John, an English Prelate, was born at Aylmer Hall, in Norfolk, 1521, and was educated at Cambridge. Lady Jane Grey was subsequently under his tuition. He warmly espoused the cause of the reformation, so that his pulpit eloquence was instrumental in converting many of the people in Leicestershire; but when Mary came to the throne, he had shown himself too zealous against popery to be safe in England, and therefore he fled to Strasburg and Zurich till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him home. He was one of the eight divines appointed to dispute with the same number of Catholics; but though his learning was great, and his zeal unceasing, he received little preferment, because it is said he had with some asperity reflected upon the indolence of the bishops and their excessive incomes. His abilities, however, were at last rewarded, and he was made bishop of London when Sandys was translated from that see to Canterbury. His attention as a bishop was exemplary, he watched with a jealous eye over the dignity of the clergy, and none but deserving characters were admitted candidates for orders. During the plague the bishop's humanity was eminently conspicuous. By his orders the sick were visited by his clergy, every possible comfort was liberally administered, and books with directions to prevent the spreading of the contagion were freely circulated at his expense. In his last years he wished to exchange his diocese for Ely or Winchester, but when this could not be effected, he hoped to resign in favor of Dr. Bancroft, which the latter rejected. He died at Fulham, 3d of June, 1594, aged 73.

AYLOFFE, Sir Joseph, was born about the year 1703, was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Oxford, and became eminent for his learning and his knowledge of the history and antiquities of his country. Sir Joseph was elected vice-president of the antiquarian society, and his various publications on the antiquities of England, and on local history, and on different monuments, proved how well he deserved the public favor. He married, in 1734, Mrs. Margaret Railton, widow, by whom he had an only son who died of the small pox, at Cambridge, in his 21st year, December 19th, 1756, and the father died at Lambeth, April 1781, aged 72, and was buried with his father and son in the vault of Hendon church. His manuscripts were sold after his death. Besides various papers in the Archæologia, he published calendars of the ancient charters in the Tower of London, 1772, 4to.—addition of Leland's collectanea, 9 vols. 8vo.—liber niger Scaccarii, 2 vols. 8vo.—Hearne's curious discourses, 2 vols. 8vo. and some works of less note.

AYMON, John, a Piedmontese who embraced the tenets of Calvin in Holland, and afterwards returned to the Romish church under the patronage of the cardinal de Noialles, who procured for him a pension. He was permitted access to the king's library at Paris, but he dishonorably abused the confidence reposed in him by conveying away some of the books, and among others the manuscript original of the synod of Jerusalem, held 1672. This he printed in Holland with other pieces, under the name of monumens de la religion des Grecs, et de la fausseté de plusieurs confessions de foi, 1718, in 4to.

AYOLAS, John De, a Spaniard, governor of Buenos Ayres, in 1536, obtained great advantages over the Indians, and founded the city of Assumption; but in an attempt to open a communication by land with Peru, he and his troops were destroyed by the savages.

AYRES, John, an English penman of considerable eminence, of whose life few particulars are known. He was in the household of Sir William Ashurst, lord mayor of London, 1694, to whom he dedicated his arithmetic made easy, a popular work of which a 12th edition appeared 1714. His tutor to penmanship, engraved by John Strut, was published 1695, and inscribed to king William; and in 1700 appeared his Paul's school round hand. He lived at the hand and pen in St. Paul's church yard, where he published several other works on penmanship.

AYRMIN or AYERMIN, William, a native of Lincolnshire, made chancellor of England by Edward III. and afterwards treasurer. He was also sent as ambassador to Rome, where, by his intrigues, he obtained the nomination to the vacant bishopric of Norwich from the pope, which so offended the king, that he refused for a long time to admit him to his see. He died about 1387.

AYSA, a Moorish female, taken prisoner by the Spaniards under Charles V. at the siege of Tunis. She rejected with noble indignation the offers of Muley-Haseen who wished to redeem her from captivity, and observed that as he had been stripped of his kingdom, she disdained to owe her liberty to so great a coward.

AYSCOUGH, George Edward, son of Dr. Ayscough dean of Bristol, and of Anne, fifth sister of lord Lyttleton, was an officer in the foot guards, and distinguished by his literary accomplishments. He wrote Semiramis a tragedy, 1777, and on his return from the continent, which he visited for the benefit of his health, he published letters from an officer of the guards to his friend in England, with some account of France and Italy 1778, 8vo. He fell a victim to a rapid consumption 14th Oct. 1779.

AYSCOUGH, Samuel, an indefatigable compiler. He was born at Nottingham, where his education was begun under the care of Mr. Johnson, till the misfortunes of his father rendered his further progress in learning impossible. From the mean occupation of servant in a mill, young Ayscough was drawn by the friendship of a school-fellow who knew his merit and his industry, and he was in 1770 admitted into the British Museum, where he displayed so much diligence, and desire of gaining knowledge, that he was raised to be assistant librarian. He afterwards took orders, and had respectable church preferment. A variety of laborious indexes and catalogues were compiled by him, of which the most important are an Index to Shakspeare, and a Catalogue of the British Museum. He died in 1804, at the age of fifty-nine.

AYSCOUGH, George Edward, a military officer, was the son of the dean of Bristol, and nephew of Lord Lyttleton. He is the author of Semiramis, a

tragedy, for which Sheridan wrote a prologue, and of Letters from an officer in the Guards, giving an account of France and Italy. Ayscough died, in 1779, of a consumption.

AYSCUE, Sir George, a gallant English admiral descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. He was knighted by Charles I. but in the civil wars he declared for the commonwealth; and when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he brought his ship, the Lion, into the Thames, and was rewarded for his attachment to the parliament with a command on the Irish station, where his valour and experience greatly contributed to the reduction of Ireland. In 1651 he reduced Barbadoes, and the next year he defeated a Dutch fleet, and soon after, in consequence of his dispute with Blake, he retired from the service to command the fleet of Charles Gustavus king of Sweden. After the restoration he was promoted in the English navy, and in 1666 commanded the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the world; when, during a desperate fight of four days with the Dutch fleet, he unfortunately, after performing repeated acts of heroism, struck on the Galloper Sand, and was, against his will, obliged by his crew to surrender. The Dutch, proud of their captive, carried him from town to town as a spectacle to the people. Sir George after this never went again to sea, but lived and died in retirement.

AZARA, Don Joseph Nicholas d', a native of Arragon, was born in 1731, and studied at Salamanca, where he highly distinguished himself. He manifested also a taste for the fine arts, and contracted a friendship with Mengs, the painter. In 1765 he entered on the diplomatic career, and was sent to Rome, as agent for ecclesiastical affairs. On the death of the ambassador there, Azara was appointed to succeed him. He continued at Rome till he was driven from thence by the French invasion. Subsequently, he was named ambassador to Paris. Azara died in 1804. He wrote a Life of Mengs, and a Funeral Eulogium on Charles III., and translated Middleton's Life of Cicero, and various other works.

AZARIAS, a rabbi, author of a Hebrew work called the light of the eyes, containing various historical miscellaneous subjects, besides Aristeas' letter on the Septuagint translated into Hebrew The work was printed at Mantua 1574.

AZEVEDO, Ignatius, a Portuguese Jesuit born 1527. He relinquished the independence of a large fortune to embark as a missionary to India. The vessel in which he was attacked by pirates, and he and his nineteen companions were massacred by the barbarous enemy 15th July 1570, near Palma. This cruel event was felt and lamented through Europe, and Azevedo was proclaimed a martyr by a papal bull.

AZAICUETA, Martin, surnamed Navarre, a lawyer, born 1494 at Verasoa, near Pampeluna, distinguished as a professor in various universities. He died at Rome 1586. His works appeared at Lyons, 6 vols. folio, 1597.

AZNAR, Count of Gascony, was sent, in 824, by Pepin, king of Aquitaine, to put down a revolt of the Navarrese Gascons, a task which he accomplished. Pepin, however, having subsequently given him cause for discontent, Aznar put himself at the head of the same Gascons, passed the Pyrenees, in 831, seized on a part of Navarre, and became the founder of the kingdom of that name. He died in 836

AZUNI, Dominic Albert,, an Italian civilian, was born in Sardinia in 1760, and died in that island in 1827. Among his works, all of which are much esteemed, are a History of Sardinia; a Dictionary of Mercantile Jurisprudence; and a System of the Principles of the Maritime Law of Europe.

AZZOGUIDI, Valerius Flaccus, a learned antiquarian of Bologna. He wrote on the origin of the town of Bologna, and the chronology of the first king of Etruria, and on the age of the patriarchs mentioned in Genesis. He died at Bologna, 1728, aged 77. There were two other authors of that name, of no great celebrity.

AZZOLINI, Lawrence, secretary to pope Urban VIII. and bishop of Narni, died 1532. He wrote an admired satire against debauchery, 8vo. His relation, Decio, was raised to the dignity of cardinal by Innocent X. He wrote political aphorisms, and was the favorite of Christina queen of Sweden, who left to him all her property. He died 1689, aged 67.

B.

BAAN, John de, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem 1633. He studied under Beker, and acquired so much celebrity, that Charles II. and all the royal family were painted by him. After some residence in England, he went to Italy, where he was patronised by the grand duke of Tuscany. This ingenious man, whom his pencil had rendered rich and independent, died at Amsterdam 1702.

BAART, Peter, a Latin and Flemish poet and physician, author of the Flemish Georgics, a poem in imitation of Virgil, and highly commended by his countrymen, but with undiscerning partiality. He wrote also another poem, called le Triton de Frise. The year of his death is unknown.

BABA, a Turkish impostor. He announced himself in 1260, in the town of Amasia as the messenger of God; and when opposed by the Turks, he collected a number of adherents, at whose head he laid waste the fairest portion of Natolia. He was at last overpowered, and his sect totally dispersed.

BABEK, a Persian, who in 823 assembled a multitude of fanatical followers, with whom he defeated the troops of the caliph Almamon. He was conquered by the next caliph, and after being led about on an elephant through the streets of Samara, his hands and legs were cut off, and he expired in the midst of the greatest agonies. One of the ten executioners who followed him declared that he had himself put to death not less than 20,000 men.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, a native of St. Quintin. He was at first a menial servant in the family of a benevolent master near Roye, whose kindness in instructing him in reading and writing, he repaid by distressing him in an iniquitous lawsuit. He next became an attorney, and in the beginning of the French revolution, he escaped from the prison of Arras, where his dishonesty had immured him, to come to Paris, where, assuming the name of Gracchus, he published a paper called the Tribune of the people. By disseminating the most pernicious principles, and recommending the division of all property, he continued popular, and on the fall

of Robespierre, he was regarded as a proper person, to succeed the tyrant, and to guide the destinies of France, by shedding the blood of her virtuous citizens. This profligate character was at last denounced by some of his accomplices, and condemned to the guillotine. He suffered with great composure, 1797, aged 37. An account of his trial, in which he displayed great eloquence and astonishing firmness of mind, has been published in 3 vols. 8vo.

BABINGTON, Gervase, D. D. a native of Nottinghamshire, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. By the interest of Henry earl of Pembroke, to whom he was chaplain, he obtained preferment, and was at last raised to the see of Llandaff, and from thence translated to Hereford; and in 1597 to Worcester. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral library at Worcester. He died of the jaundice May 17th, 1610. He wrote notes on the five books of Moses, expositions of the creed, and sermons, published in folio, 1615 and 1637.

BABINGTON, Anthony, a native of Derbyshire, known in English history for his conspiracy to assassinate, with other Roman catholic associates, queen Elizabeth, and thus to procure the release of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. This diabolical scheme was zealously undertaken in the hope that Mary would reward her deliverer by taking him to share her throne. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and the conspirators suffered death, 1586.

BABUR, grandson of Tamerlane, disputed with his elder brother Aly Doulat for the sovereignty, and in consequence of a treaty obtained the province of Georgia. He was afterwards engaged in bloody wars with his relations, and after a terrible battle he ordered the head of his brother Mohammed, who had fallen into his hands, to be cut off in his presence. He died 1471, in consequence of a violent fit of passion.

BACCHINI, Benedict, a Benedictine of Parma, author of a literary journal which gave offence to his superiors. He retired to Modena, where he became librarian and historiographer to the duke, and afterwards he filled the chair of ecclesiastical history with ability. He published several very learned works, and made a collection for the history of the house of Este, which he left in the hands of Muratori. He died 1721, aged 70.

BACH, John Sebastian, a German musician, born at Eisenach. He was in the service of the duke of Saxe Weimar, and was eminent for his skill in playing on the organ. His compositions are much admired. He died at Leipsic, 1754, aged 69. His sons, Charles and John, were equally eminent as musicians and composers.

BACHE, Richard, Postmaster General of the United States from 1776 to 1782. He probably obtained the appointment from his connexion with Dr. Franklin, whose only daughter he married in 1767. He died in 1811.

BACHE, Benjamin Franklin, a printer, and perhaps entitled to remembrance as the editor of the most influential opposition print, during the administrations of Washington and Adams, the Aurora. He died in 1799.

BACHELIER, Nicholas, an architect and sculptor, who, after studying at Rome under Michael Angelo, introduced at Tolouse and Lucca, the graceful and easy manner of his master instead of the heavy gothic which then prevailed. He adorned several churches by his sculpture, and was universally admired for the power of his chisel. He died after 1553

BACKHOUSE, William, a Berkshire gentleman, educated at Christ Church. He left Oxford without a degree, and retired to his seat, where he devoted himself to alchemy and astrology, and had among his pupils and friends Elias Ashmole, who called him father. He died 1662. He was author of the pleasant fountain of knowledge, from the French, 8vo. 1644—The complaint of nature—The golden fleece, &c.—and he also invented the instrument called the Way-wiser.

BACKHUYSEN, Ludolph, a painter of Embden. He was intended for mercantile pursuits, at Amsterdam, but his time was more occupied in the company of painters than in the counting-house. His fondness for shipping led him frequently to copy the vessels in the port, which he executed so admirably with a pen, that collectors were eager to purchase them at liberal prices. From this beginning he rose to eminence in the profession. He died 1709, aged 78.

BACKUS, Isaac, a distinguished Baptist Minister of Massachusetts. He was born at Norwich, Con. in 1724, and commenced preaching in 1746. He was ordained as a congregationalist in 1748; but in 1751, was baptised by immersion. He was settled in Middleborough, both previous to, and subsequent to his change of sentiments. To his exertions the Baptist denomination in America is much indebted for the prosperity now experienced. He died Nov. 20, 1806, aged 82 years. His publications were numerous; among others a History of the Baptists in three volumes.

BACKUS, Charles, D. D. a graduate of Yale College, in 1769. He was born in Norwich, Con. 1749, and was ordained to the pastoral care of the Congregational church in Somers of that state, 1774. Here he remained till his death, which took place, Dec. 30, 1803. Dr. Backus became eminent in his profession, and published the following works—a sermon at the ordination of Freegrace Reynolds, 1795; of Tim. M. Cooley and Joseph Russell, 1796; of Thomas Snell, 1798; five discourses on the truth of the Bible, 1797; a century sermon, 1801; and a volume on regeneration.

BACKUS, Azel, D. D. President of Hamilton college in the state of New York. He was a son of Jabez Backus of Norwich, Con. and graduated at Yale College in 1787. When in college he was a deist; but, was reclaimed to Christianity, by the kind agency of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Chas. Backus. In early life he was ordained successor of Dr. Bellamy at Bethlem. Upon the establishment of Hamilton college, he was appointed the first president. He died, Dec. 1816, aged 51 years. Dr. Backus published a sermon on the death of gov. Wolcott, 1797; an election sermon, 1798; and an ordination sermon, 1813.

BACON, Robert, an English friar, known at Oxford as divinity professor as well as by his opposition to Peter de Rupibus bishop of Winton, the favorite of Henry III. He visited Paris, and in 1233 was made treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. He wrote among other things the life of St. Edmund the primate, and died 1248, and was buried at Oxford.

BACON, Roger, was born near Ilchester, of a respectable family, 1214. He was educated at Oxford, and visited Paris, the common resort of the learned of the times, and after taking the degree of doctor, and becoming monk of the Franciscan order 1240, he returned to his native country. A strong inquisitive mind soon raised him to consequence, and he made the most rapid strides in the advancement of science and philosophy. His experiments and his calculations were so far above

the comprehensions of his age, that he was accused of magic; and the eagerness with which he studied astrology strongly supported the suspicion. The monks of his order grew jealous of his reputation, his works were rejected from their library, and the principals of the order was prevailed upon to imprison him. After ten years of painful solitude, he was set at liberty by the interference of his friends. The remainder of his life was spent in academical repose at Oxford, where he died 11th June, 1294. Bacon is universally allowed to have been a man of superior merit, and his example and the vast acquirements of his mind in a barbarous age strongly evince with what success industry and perseverance may labor in the road of learning. The discoveries and the more accurate experiments of the moderns pay daily tributes of gratitude and reverence to this father of philosophy, and it is now manifest that to his comprehensive mind were known many of the secrets which the toil and repeated efforts of succeeding ages have scarce brought to light. He was acquainted with the structure of an air pump and with the laws of optics, and the power of glasses; he knew the preparation of phosphorus, and he clothed in unintelligible language, the name of gunpowder, which he said was formed with sulphur, nitre and charcoal, as if he anticipated the devastation which its discovery by Schwart, some ages after, was to bring upon mankind. In his writings, which amounted to above 80 treatises, he used an elegant and nervous style, and was always accurate in his observations on nature.

BACON, Sir Nicholas, keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth, was born 1510. He was employed under Henry VIII. to whom he proposed a plan, which however was never adopted, for the erecting of a college to instruct young statesmen in all the branches of political knowledge. He was knighted by Elizabeth, and made keeper of the seals in the room of Heath archbishop of York; but as he favored the Suffolk succession he was treated with coldness, and suspected of assisting Hales in writing a tract to favor the claims of the duchess of Suffolk against the rights of the queen of Scotland. He was, however, soon after reinstated in the queen's good opinion by the interference of sir William Cecil, and he died 20th February 1579.

BACON, Anne, second daughter of sir Anthony Cook, preceptor to King Edward VI. and wife of the preceding, was eminent for her learning, piety, and virtue. She translated from the Italian into English Ochine's sermons, and Jewel's apology for the church of England, from the Latin; and died about the beginning of the reign of James I. at Gorhambury, near St. Albans.

BACON, Nathaniel, general, a Virginia rebel, was educated at the Inns of Court in England, and after his arrival in this country was chosen a member of the council. The murder of six Indian chiefs induced the savages to take terrible vengeance, inhumanly slaughtering sixty for the six. Their incursions caused the frontier plantations to be abandoned. Governor Berkeley built a few forts on the frontiers, but this was a wretched expedient, and produced no beneficial effect, for the savages quickly found out, as an old history expresses it, "where the mouse traps were set." The people were for wiser and more active measures. They chose Bacon for their general, he sent to the governor for a commission, which was refused; he then marched without one at the head of 80 or 90 men and defeated the Indians. For this act Bacon was proclaimed a rebel. He was taken, tried, and acquitted, restored to the council, and promised also in two days a commission as general for the Indian war, agreeably to the passionate wishes of the people. As the governor refused to sign the promised commission, Bacon soon appeared at the head of 500 men and obtained it by force. The people had not misjudged in his capacity to serve them: by the wise and energetic measures he adopted, he restored the dispersed people to their plantations. While he was thus honorably employed, the governor again proclaimed him a rebel. This measure induced him to countermarch to Williamsburg, whence he issued his declaration against the Governor, and soon drove him across the bay to Accomac. He also exacted of the people an oath to support him against the forces employed by the governor. He then prosecuted the Indian war. He again put the governor to flight and burned Jamestown. At this period he adopted a singular expedient to prevent an attack by the governor, besieged by him. He seized the wives of several of the governor's adherents, and brought them into camp; then sent word to their husbands, that they would be placed in the fore front of his men. Entirely successful on the western shore, Bacon was about to cross the bay to attack the governor at Accomac, when he was arrested by death Oct. 1st 1676.

BACON, Sir Francis, Viscount of St. Albans, whom Pope, in one emphatic line, has truly characterized as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and was born January 22, 1561. The promise of his future talents was so early displayed, that Queen Elizabeth was accustomed to call him her "young lord keeper." Trinity College, Cambridge, had the honor of his education; and, while there, before he was sixteen, he began to dissent from the Aristotelian philosophy. On his return to England, after having accompanied Sir Amius Paulet to France, he entered of Gray's Inn, and, at the age of eight and twenty, became one of the queen's counsellors. Being the friend of Essex, to whom Cecil was hostile, Bacon was shut out from preferment. For this, however, Essex generously compensated him, by the gift of a considerable estate. The reward which Essex received was, that Bacon pleaded against him on his trial, and, afterwards, wrote a pamphlet to blast the memory of his benefactor. Having, previously to the accession of James I., contrived to obtain the good graces of the Scottish party, that monarch, as soon as he ascended the throne, knighted him, and gave him pensions to the amount of one hundred pounds per annum. But it was not till 1607 that he obtained the long coveted post of solicitor general. In 1611, he was appointed a judge of the marshal's court; and in 1613, attorney general. As a crown lawyer, he was slavishly obsequious to the sovereign, and a dangerous enemy of freedom. At length he attained the summit of his ambition. In 1617, he was made lord keeper; in 1619, lord high chancellor, with the title of Baron Verulam; and, in 1620, he was created Viscount St. Albans.

Fortunately for posterity, the mind of Bacon was not wholly engrossed by ambition; philosophy and science held a large place in it. His great labor, the Novum Organon, was given to the world in 1620. He had already published his Essays; the Advancement of Learning; the treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients; and some other works.

But, at the very moment when the triumph of his genius was completed, his political downfal was near at hand. In 1621, he was accused in parliament of gross bribery and corruption. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of forty thousand pounds; to be imprisoned during the royal pleasure; and to be rendered incapable of filling

any office, sitting among the peers, and coming within the verge of the court. The fine and imprisonment, however, were soon remitted, and a pension was even granted to him. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement, and in the ardent pursuit of literature and science; often embittered by the embarrassments which arose from his habits of lavish expenditure. He died at Highgate, on the 9th of April, 1626. As a courtier and a politician, he merits no small severity of censure; as a man of genius and a philosopher, no language can be too lofty for his praise.

BACON, Thomas, an Episcopal minister at Frederictown, Maryland, died in 1768. He compiled "a complete system of the revenue of Ireland," published in 1737; also a complete body of the laws of Maryland, fol. 1765. He also wrote other valuable pieces.

BACON, Anthony, elder brother to the chancellor, distinguished himself for his great knowledge of politics, which, however, he did not display in the public service, as he was satisfied with the tranquillity of a more private station. He was very intimate with Essex, and he assisted him with his advice, in the midst of his distresses, and even resided for some time in his house, as he was unable from lameness to visit him frequently. He left his estate to his brother, the chancellor.

BACON, Phanuel, D. D. an Oxford divine celebrated for his wit and humor. In 1735 he became rector of Baldon, Oxfordshire, where he died, January 2, 1783. He wrote, besides five plays, published in 1757, an elegant poem called "the artificial kite," first printed in 1719, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine 1758.

BACON, John, an English sculptor, born at Southwark, 24th November, 1740. At the age of 15, he was bound to a china manufacturer at Lambeth; and in this employment he so distinguished himself by his assiduity, that in a little time the improvements of the manufactory were all the efforts of his genius. From the various models which were presented to his view, he laid the foundations of his future fame; and in his execution displayed such taste and correctness, that he obtained not less than nine premiums from the society for the encouragement of arts. He formed and carried into perfection the designs of making statues of artificial stone, and in 1763, he began first to use the instrument, since improved, by which he transferred the form of the model to the marble. His figure of Mars much increased his reputation. The statues of Judge Blackstone, Johnson, and Howard; a bust of George III; and the monuments of Lord Chatham, Mrs. Draper, and Guy, the founder of the hospital, are among his principal works. An inflammation in the bowels proved fatal to this most ingenious artist, 4th August, 1799.

BADAKSCHI, a Persian poet under the caliph Moctafi. His divan, or collection of poems, is written upon the fortunes which attended the great men of the court; and he says, that the varied scene in human affairs ought not to create surprise, as we see that life is measured by an hour-glass, and that an hour is always above and the other below in alternate succession.

BADCOCK, Samuel, an English divine and writer, was born, in 1747, at South Moulton, in Devonshire, and was, for some years, a dissenting minister, but at length conformed to the church, and became assistant preacher at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. He died in London, in 1788. As a pulpit orator, he was much admired; and as a literary man, he displayed talents far above mediocrity. He was one of the best writers in the Monthly Review; was a correspondent of several magazines; and contributed largely to Dr. White's Bampton Lectures: but published nothing separately, except a Sermon, and a pamphlet on Dr. Priestley.

BADEN, James, a Dane, born in 1735, is considered as one of the founders of Danish literature. In 1760, on his return from his travels, he gave, at Copenhagen, the first course of lectures on the belles lettres that had ever been delivered in the language of the country. He was professor of eloquence and Latin in the university of Copenhagen, and held other offices connected with public instruction. His Critical Journal, from 1768 to 1779, contributed much to improve the Danish taste. He translated Tacitus, and other classics, and published a Latin and Danish Dictionary, and several grammars.

BADEW, Richard de, a native of Badow Essex. He was chancellor of Cambridge 1326, and laid the foundation of a college called University hall, which was destroyed accidentally by fire; and when rebuilt by the daughter of Robert de Clare, earl of Glocester, was called Clare-hall.

BADGER, Louis, a native of Lyons, has immortalized his memory by an heroic instance of fraternal affection. To save his brother, who had assisted in defending Lyons against the republicans, and who was consequently exposed to the penalty of death after the surrender, he assumed his name, and cheerfully suffered for him.

BADIA Y LEBLICH, Domingo, a Spaniard, was born in 1766, and educated at Valencia. Being well skilled in Arabic, he resolved to travel in the East; and, accordingly, after having been personally qualified to pass as a Mahometan, he assumed the name of Ali Bey. Under his disguise he visited Tripoli, Egypt, Mecca, and Syria undiscovered, and was every where received with favour, as a true believer. On his return to Spain, he espoused the cause of Joseph Bonaparte, and, after the battle of Vittoria, he took refuge in France. He died 1824. His Travels in Africa and Asia were published in two quarto volumes.

BAFFIN, William, an able English navigator, was born in 1584, and acted as pilot to several of the voyagers to the arctic regions. Geographers have given his name to the vast bay which he explored, and which commences at Davis's Straits. Its existence has been doubted, but has recently been verified. Baffin proposed to attempt a passage round Northern and Eastern Asia, but could not obtain support. He was killed at the siege of Ormuz, in 1622.

BAGGESEN, Jens, a Danish poet, who also wrote much in German, was born, at Corsor, Feb. 15, 1764. In 1785, he displayed, in his Comic Tales, his power and humor as an author. The prince of Holstein, Augustenburg, enabled him to travel through Germany, France, and Switzerland. In 1793, he visited Italy. He afterwards received from the Danish government an appointment in Copenhagen. In 1800, he went with his wife, a niece of the famous Haller, to reside at Paris. In 1811, he was appointed professor of the Danish language at Keil, and, in 1814, resigned his office, and went to reside in Copenhagen. At this time, his poetical fame reached its highest point. He again left Denmark, and died suddenly at Dresden, Oct. 3, 1826.

BAGFORD, John, a native of London, originally a shoemaker, and afterwards a bookseller and an antiquarian, and a collector of old English books, curious prints, &c. He enriched the famous library of Moore, bishop of Ely, for which he was admitted into the Charter-house by the prelate. He died at

Islington, May 15th, 1716, aged 65, and was buried at the Charter-house. His very valuable collection of books and antiquities, procured not only at home but abroad, was purchased by the earl of Oxford, and added to his library. He published proposals, 1707, in the Philosophical Transactions, for a general history of printing; and his manuscripts, though badly written, and worse spelled, may be consulted with advantage. Some of his letters and collections are preserved in the British Museum and in the public library of Cambridge. There was a print engraved of him, 1728, by George Vertue.

BAGGER, John, made bishop of Copenhagen at the age of 29, in consequence of his extensive knowledge of oriental learning and of theology, was a native of Lunden, and died 1693, aged 47. He published some learned discourses in Danish and Latin.

BAGLIONI, John Paul, a native of Perugia, who usurped the sovereignty of his country, of which he was dispossessed by Cæsar Borgia. He afterwards served in the Italian armies, especially in the pay of Venice, and was at last treacherously invited to Rome by the pope, Leo X. who dreaded his intrigues, and cruelly beheaded, 1520.

BAGLIVI, George, a native of Apulia, who, after studying at Padua, settled as professor of anatomy at Rome, where he died, 1706, in his 38th year. He possessed superior abilities in his profession, as is fully evinced by his compositions, all written in Latin, and first published in 1710, in 4to.

BAGRATION, a Russian prince, senator, and imperial counsellor. He distinguished himself by his military services in the campaigns in Poland in 1792 and in 1794; and in those in Italy, under Suwarrow in 1799, and particularly at the battle of Austerlitz. He was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Moldavia; and he continued to add to his reputation by the display of skill and courage on several occasions, till at length he was mortally wounded at the battle of Moscow, during the invasion of Russia by Bonaparte in 1812.

BAGSHAW, William, a native of Tidswell, educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and minister of Glessop, which he resigned in 1662, for not submitting to the act for uniformity. He continued to preach privately, as he was eloquent and popular, and a large meeting-house was erected for him at the revolution. He wrote several valuable treatises; and died 1703, aged 75.

BAGSHAW, Edward, M. A. a student of Christ Church, Oxford, for some time assistant at Westminster, under Busby. He was ordained by Brownrigg bishop of Exeter, but proved so violent in his principles that he was imprisoned for nonconformity, and died in Newgate, 1671.

BAHALI, a Mussulman, author of a book on the derivation of Arabic names. He died in the 220th year of the hegira.—Another, who abridged a treatise on the diversity of opinions of Mahometan doctors. He died the 321st year of the hegira.

BAHRDT, Charles Frederic, M. A., a native of Bisschosswerda, who studied at Leipsic, and assisted his father, who was there divinity professor. He soon removed from Leipsic to Erfurt, where he gave lectures on biblical antiquities; and he then removed to Giessen, and afterwards to Durkheim. Here, as preacher to count Von Leiningen Dachsburg, he opened a house for the instruction of youth, which he called Philanthropinum; but his plans failing, he went to Holland, and then to England, where he obtained four pupils. On his return to the continent, he found that his conduct had given offence at Vienna, and therefore he retired to Prussia, and next settled at Halle, as an inn-keeper and farmer. His sentiments were deistical, and his life was licentious. So suspicious was his character, that he was condemned, and imprisoned at Magdeburg. He died 1792, aged 51.

BAIAN, or BAION, a native of Goa, who embraced Christianity, and came to Rome, where he was ordained priest, about 1630. He was author of some ingenious works, besides a translation of the Æneid into Greek verse, and the Lusiad of Camoens into Latin.

BAJAZET I. emperor of Turkey, succeeded his father Amurat I. 1389. He conquered, with unusual rapidity, the provinces of Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly; and after he had made the emperor of Constantinople tributary to his power, and defeated the army of Sigismund, king of Hungary, 1396, he marched to attack Tamerlane, in the east, whom he treated with such contempt, that he caused his ambassadors to be shaved in derision. He was, however, totally defeated near Angoury, 1402, and taken prisoner; and when the proud conqueror asked him what he would have done with him if he had obtained the victory, Bajazet answered, I would have confined you in an iron cage. Such, then, shall be thy fate, rejoined Tamerlane. In his cage, Bajazet behaved with his native fierceness, expecting that his sons would rescue him; but when he was disappointed, he dashed his head against the bars of the cage, and died, 1403, at Antioch in Pisidia. Some, however, say, that he was honorably treated by Tamerlane.

BAJAZET II. succeeded his father Mahomet II. 1481, and caused his brother Zizim, who opposed him, to be assassinated. He extended the boundaries of his kingdom; and though checked in his attacks on Syria, he made himself master of the strongest places of the Peloponnesus, and obliged the Venetians to sue for peace. His reign was distracted by intestine discord, and he fell by the perfidy of his son Selim, who not only dethroned him, but caused him to be poisoned, 1512, in his 60th year.

BAILLET, Adrian, a learned Frenchman, born of poor parents at Neuville, near Beauvais, in Picardy, and educated by the humanity of the fathers of a neighboring convent. He early distinguished himself by his great application; and when in orders, and possessed of the small living of Lardieres, which produced not more than 30*l.* a year, he maintained himself and his brother respectably. In 1680, he became library keeper to M. de Lamoignon, and began to form an index of every subject which was treated in the books which he possessed; and so voluminous were his labors, that they were contained in 85 folio volumes, and all written with his own hand. His next work was "jugemens des savans," which had a very rapid sale, and which he totally gave to the bookseller requesting only a few copies for his friends. As in this work he mentioned not only the praises but the censures passed on different authors, he met with violent opposition from those who suffered under the severity of his criticism. The Jesuits were particularly severe against him, because he had spoken disrespectfully of their society; and, on the other hand, expressed himself in handsome terms of the gentlemen of the Port Royal. Besides these, his indefatigable labors produced a prolix life of Descartes, 2 vols. 4to.—an history of Holland—the lives of saints, 4 vols. fol.—and several theological works; and he formed the plan of "an universal ecclesiastical dictionary," which was to contain a perfect system of divinity, supported by authorities from scripture and from the fathers of the church,

in 3 vols. folio, when he died of a lingering illness, 21st January 1706, in his 57th year.

BAILLIE, William, an English amateur artist, was born about 1736, and was originally a captain of cavalry; but quitted the army, in order to devote himself to engraving. He displayed much talent, and produced about a hundred plates, several of which are from Rembrandt. He died at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

BAILLIE, Matthew, the son of a divinity professor at Glasgow, was born in 1760, and was educated at his native city and at Oxford, at which latter place he took his degree of M. D. Being a nephew of Dr. William Hunter, he was so fortunate as to receive the valuable instructions of that celebrated man. Aided by this advantage, and his own great talents, he soon obtained an extensive medical practice in the metropolis, and accumulated a large fortune. Dr. Baillie died in 1824. He is the author of the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body: a work of superior excellence.

BAILLY, John Sylvain, a famous astronomer, born at Paris, 15th September 1736. The accidental friendship of the abbé de la Caille directed him in the pursuit of science; and, in 1763, he introduced to the academy his observations on the moon, and the next year his treatise on the zodiacal stars. In 1766, he published his essay on the satellites of Jupiter, and in other treatises enlarged further on the important subject. In 1775, the first volume of his history of ancient and modern astronomy appeared, and the third and last in 1779; and, in 1787, that of Indian and oriental astronomy, in 3 vols. 4to. He was drawn from his literary retirement to public view as a deputy to the first national assembly; and such was his popularity, that he was, on July 14th, 1789, nominated mayor of Paris. In this dangerous office, he conducted himself in a very becoming manner, eager to check violence, and to enforce respect for the laws; but his impartiality was considered soon as a crime; and when he spoke with reverence of the royal family, on the trial of the queen, he was regarded as unfit to preside over the destinies of a rebellious city. He descended, in 1791, from his elevation, and retired to Melun, determined to devote the rest of his life to literature and science; but the sanguinary tribunal of Robespierre, who knew his merit, and would not protect it, dragged him to execution. He lost his head by the guillotine, 12th November, 1793, exhibiting, in death, heroism, resignation, and dignity.

BAINBRIDGE, John, a physician and astronomer of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire. After taking his degrees at Emanual college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich, he settled in his native county, where he practised physic, and undertook the care of a grammar school; and from thence he was invited by his friends to London, where his application to astronomy and mathematics, and his scientific description of the comet of 1618, published in 4to. raised him to fame and consequence. In 1619, he was made, by his friend, Sir Henry Saville, first astronomical professor at Oxford; and he entered at Merton college, where he was appointed reader of Linacer's lecture. He died in 1643, aged 61. Bainbridge was indefatigable after literature; and he begun at the age of 40 to study the Arabic, that he might give a more correct edition of all the ancient astronomers, agreeable to the statutes of his founder. Several of his works have been published. His Procli sphæra, Ptolemæi de hypothesibus planetarum liber singularis, with Ptolemy's canon regnorum, appeared in 1620, in 4to.

BAINBRIDGE, William, of the American navy, was born at Princeton, N. J. May 7th 1774. He was apprenticed to the sea-service at an early period of his life, and at the age of 19, rose to the command of a merchant vessel. In 1798, he entered the naval service with the rank of lieutenant. In 1800, he sailed for Algiers as commander of the frigate George Washington; and in 1803, he sailed for Tripoli as commander of the frigate Philadelphia, in consequence of the grounding of which he was captured. On the 29th of December, 1812, having the frigate Constitution under his command, he captured, after a severe action, the Britsh frigate Java; and his generosity to the prisoners gained for him a strong expression of their gratitude. Since the close of the war Commodore Bainbridge has commanded, with great reputation and popularity, at several naval stations; and for several years has filled the office of a Commissioner of the Navy Board. He died, at Philadelphia, July 27th 1833, in his 60th year.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, Michael, a native of Melin, made divinity professor of Louvain by Charles V. His abilities were so respectable, that he was sent as deputy at the council of Trent; but his wish to bring back the followers of Luther and Calvin to the bosom of the church, induced him to adopt some of the tenets with respect to justification, which drew upon him the clamors of the Franciscans and other catholics, so that his writings were not only denounced by the Inquisition of Louvain and the Sorbonne, but the pope, Pius V. condemned 76 of the points which he advanced. He was obliged, therefore, to acknowledge his errors and his submission to the holy see; and a second time the papal power interfered between his followers and those of the Jesuit Lessius, who filled Louvain and the Low Countries with their clamor and altercation. Baius died 16th September 1589, aged 76. His works, which are written in a correct and close style, far superior to the learning of the times, were published 1696, in 4to. at Cologne.

BAKER, David, an English Benedictine, who studied at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, Oxford, and was converted from Atheism to Christianity. He travelled in Italy, and resided in England in the time of Charles I. as missionary; after which, he settled as director and confessor of the English nuns at Cambray. He died in London, 1641. He was remarkable for his religious zeal. His writings were mostly on theological subjects, and said by Wood to be preserved in the monastery at Cambray. His collections for an ecclesiastical history of England, in six folio volumes, are lost. Though none of his works were ever printed, they were judiciously drawn up, and have proved, according to Hugh Cressy, very serviceable to succeeding writers.

BAKER, Sir Richard, author of the chronicles of the kings of England, was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, and after studying three years at Hart-hall, Oxford, he went abroad to complete his education. He was knighted at Theobalds by James I. 1603; and as he possessed Middle Aston, and other property in Oxfordshire, he was made sheriff 1620. He died February 18, 1645. He was a man of extensive learning, as his miscellaneous works sufficiently prove. The last edition of his chronicle was 1730, fol.

BAKER, Thomas, a native of Ilton, Somersetshire, who, after studying at Magdalen-hall and Wadham college, Oxford, obtained the vicarage of Bishop's Nymmet, in Devonshire, where he lived a retired and literary life, and died 1690, aged 65. He distinguished himself by his general knowledge, and particularly by his acquaintance with the ma-

thematics, as he showed by his useful book called geometrical key, 1684, in 4to. and by the answers he sent to the queries proposed to him by the royal society, for which he received their medal.

BAKER, Thomas, a learned antiquary, born of a very respectable family. He was born September 14th, 1656, and educated at Durham grammar-school, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1680. He entered into orders, and was presented to Long Newton rectory by bishop Crew, to whom he was chaplain; but he was soon after disgraced, for refusing to read James II.'s declaration for liberty of conscience; and he resigned his living, 1690, and returned to college, where he enjoyed his fellowship till, with twenty-one others, he was dispossessed, in 1717. He might have continued in this, but he refused to subscribe to what his conscience disapproved, and he expressed greater indignation against the unprincipled time-serving conduct of his immediate friends than against the severity of his persecutors. Though deprived of all offices, he still continued to reside in the college a commoner master till the day of his death, supported, it is said, by Mathew Prior, who retained his fellowship to supply the income to his friend. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which in three days terminated his existence, July 2d, 1740. In private life, Baker was distinguished by his affability, his easy and mild manners, and as a scholar he was equally known. Besides his "reflections on learning," which passed through eight editions, and his preface to bishop Fisher's funeral sermon for the countess of Richmond and Derby, nothing has been published of his works; but his labors were indefatigable in making collections for the history of St. John's college and the antiquity of Cambridge university, so that not less than 39 volumes in folio and three in 4to. of these valuable manuscripts are preserved both in the British museum and the public library of Cambridge.

BAKER, Henry, an ingenious naturalist, born in Fleet-street, London. He was brought up under an eminent bookseller; an employment which, however, he early resigned for philosophical pursuits. His chief employment was to correct the stammering of grown up persons, and to teach the deaf and dumb to speak; and so successful were his exertions, that he acquired an ample fortune by this most honorable profession. He was an active and useful member of the royal and antiquarian societies, to whose high reputation he contributed by frequent and sensible communications. He wrote poetry in the younger part of his life, and maintained throughout a character respectable for urbanity of manners, and a conciliating deportment. He died in the Strand, 25th November, 1774, in his 71st year. His microscopical experiments were very valuable, and have been published. His name must be mentioned as the first who introduced into England the large Alpine strawberry, the seed of which was transmitted to him in a letter by professor Bruns, of Turin. He likewise introduced the seeds of the true rhubarb, rheum palmatum, sent over to him by Dr. Mounsey, the physician of the empress of Russia.

BAKEWELL, Robert, eminent as the improver of British cattle, was born, 1726, at Dishley, Leicestershire, where his father had a farm. His attention was directed to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and so successful were his labors, that the Dishley sheep became celebrated over the country, and one of his rams was let for the extraordinary price of 400 guineas, and his bulls at 50 guineas for a season. He died much respected,

BALAMIO, Ferdinand, a native of Sicily, physician to pope Leo X. about 1555. He was eminent in literature as well as medicine, and translated some of Galen's works into Latin, published 1586, in Latin, at Venice.

BALBOA, Vasco Nugues de, a Castilian, known by his enterprising genius and his misfortunes. He acquired reputation as one of the American adventurers, and in 1513 he left Spain, to discover the South Sea, and in one month after his departure he gained the wished for ocean. Fame, and not the accumulation of wealth, was the object of his heart. Though he could possess pearls and gold, he preferred the love of his fellow adventurers. He was found at Santa Maria, on the coast of Darien, where he had built a town, and crossed the isthmus, in the meanest habit, building a hut for his dwelling, by the governor of the Spanish king, who became jealous of his popularity, and falsely accused him of felony. The charge was easily proved before a corrupted tribunal; and the unfortunate Balboa lost his head by a tyrannical sentence, 1517, at the age of 42.

BALBUENA, Bernard de, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Toledo, and educated at Salamanca, where he took his doctor's degrees. He settled in America, and died there 1627, after being seven years bishop of Porto Rico.

BALCANQUAL, Walter, a Scotsman, who attended James I. when he came to England, and became his chaplain. He took the degrees of D. D. at Oxford, and appeared at the synod of Dort as representative for the church of Scotland. He was successively master of the Savoy, in 1624 dean of Rochester, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He was a great sufferer during the rebellion, and with difficulty escaped his persecutors. He died at Chirk castle, Denbighshire, Christmas day, 1695.

BALDE, James, a native of Upper Alsatia, very highly applauded in Germany for his poetry, and surnamed the Horace of his country. He died at Neuburg, 1668, in his 65th year; and so honored was his memory, that the senators of the place eagerly solicited to obtain his pen, which was, as a most precious relict, carefully kept in a silver case. The labors of Balde are miscellaneous, partly dramatic, partly odes, exhibiting strong flashes of genius, but without the correctness and judgment of mature taste. His Uranie victorieuse was rewarded by Alexander VII. with a gold medal. The best editions of his works are, Cologne, 4to. and 12mo. 1645.

BALDI, Bernardin, an Italian, of almost universal genius, was born at Urbino, in 1553, and was made abbot of Guastalla, by the sovereign of that state. He was at once theologian, mathematician, philosopher, historian, geographer, antiquary, orator, and poet; understood the ancient and oriental languages, and almost all the European; had a prodigious memory, a sound judgment, and indefatigable application. Baldi is the author of several poems and scientific works. He died in 1617.

BALDI, Lazarro, a disciple of Peter da Cortona, born in Tuscany, and distinguished as a painter. He was employed by Alexander VII. in the painting of the gallery at Monte Cavallo. He died 1703.

BALDINI, John Anthony, a nobleman of Placentia, engaged as ambassador at various courts of Europe, and at the congress of Utrecht. He died 1735, aged 71. He made a valuable collection of curiosities and of books, a catalogue of which appeared in the Italian literary journal.

BALDINUCCI, Philip, a Florentine of the academy of la Crusca, well acquainted with paint-

ing and sculpture, of which he began the history, at the request of cardinal Leopold of Tuscany. His death, in 1696, in his 72d year, prevented the execution of a plan accurately and ably conducted. He wrote the general history of painters, 6 vols.—an account of the progress of engraving on copper—a vocabulary of designs.

BALDOCK, Ralphe de, was educated at Merton, Oxford, and made bishop of London on the death of Gravesend, 1304. His election was disputed; but he was confirmed by the pope, and consecrated at Lyons by the cardinal of Alba, 1306; and on his return to England he was made chancellor of the realm by Edward I. which he resigned on the king's death. He was a virtuous and charitable prelate; and his history of the British affairs, now unfortunately lost, though seen by Leland, proves that he possessed learning and great judgment. He died at Stepney, July 24th 1313.

BALDWIN I. count of Flanders, was engaged in the crusades, and behaved with such bravery, that when Constantinople was taken, 1204, by the united forces of the French and Venetians, he was appointed emperor of the East. His virtues deserved the high elevation; but, in those turbulent times, he was unfortunate in a battle which he fought against the Greeks and Bulgarians, 15th April, 1205. He was taken prisoner by his ferocious enemies, and, after a confinement of sixteen months, barbarously put to death, in his 35th year.

BALDWIN II. the last Latin emperor of Constantinople, was raised to the throne 1228, in his 11th year, after his brother Robert. His reign was agitated with the dissensions of powerful rivals; and though he was once victorious over his enemies, he had the misfortune to see his capital taken, by Michael Palæologus, in 1261, and, to avoid falling into the hands of the conqueror, he fled to Negropont, and then to Italy, where he died, 1273, aged 55. His only son Philip died two years after him.

BALDWIN I. king of Jerusalem, was brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, whom he accompanied to Palestine during the crusades. After the death of Godfrey, he succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem, 1100, and the next year conquered the towns of Antipatris, Cæsaria, and Azotus, to which Acre was added in 1104, after an obstinate siege. He died 1118, and his remains were deposited in a church on Mount Calvary.

BALDWIN II. king of Jerusalem, was son of Hugh count Rethel, and succeeded to the throne after Eustace, brother to Baldwin I. had declared his unwillingness to reign, 1118. He was a brave warrior, and defeated the Saracens in 1120, but four years after he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and obtained his release only by delivering up the town and fortress of Tyre. He died 1131.

BALDWIN III. king of Jerusalem, son of Fulk of Anjou, succeeded his father, 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He was successful in some battles, and took Ascalon, and died 1163.

BALDWIN IV. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his father Amaury, 1174. As he was a leper, Raymond of Tripoli held the reins of government, which were resigned by the subtle sovereign to his nephew, Baldwin V. He died 1185, and his successor the following year, as it is said, of poison, administered by his mother, that her husband, Guy de Lusignan, might ascend the vacant throne.

BALDWIN, Thomas, D. D., a baptist minister in Boston. He was invited to Boston in 1790, and acquired a high rank as a preacher. Of his own denomination in New-England he was the head, and to him all his brethren looked for advice. He died in 1828, aged 71 years. He published several sermons, and a work entitled, "the Baptism of believers only, and particular communion vindicated."

BALDWIN, Abraham, eminent as a statesman, and president of the university of Georgia, was graduated at Yale College in 1772. He was a member of the Convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787, and held a seat successively in both houses of Congress. He died at Washington in 1807.

BALE, John, an English divine, was born, in 1495, at Cove, in Suffolk, was educated at Norwich and Cambridge, and became a zealous convert from popery to protestantism. Under Edward VI. he was made bishop of Ossory, and excited the hatred of the Irish catholics by his reforming zeal. When Mary ascended the throne, he fled to Basil, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was appointed a prebend of Canterbury. He died in 1563. His works are numerous; but chiefly controversial; and his writings of this class, some of which were published under the name of Harrison, are abundantly acrimonious. He appears to have been the last writer of those religious dramas called Mysteries. The work by which principally he is remembered is his Latin Account of the Lives of eminent British authors.

BALECHON, Nicholas, an eminent engraver, born at Arles, son of a button-seller. He died suddenly, at Avignon, August 1765, aged 46. There was much delicacy and softness in his execution. His principal pieces are les belles marines, Ste. Genevieve, and a portrait of Frederic Augustus king of Poland. Of this last he took proof impressions, contrary to his promise to the dauphiness, for which violation of his word he was expelled from the academy, and sent to a disagreeable retirement. He was well acquainted with chemistry.

BALEN, Henry Van, an eminent Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, studied in Italy, and rose to high reputation. His death took place in 1632. Vandyke received his first instructions from him.

BALES, Peter, a great master of penmanship, was born in 1547, and died, in indigence, about the year 1610. Some of his performances were astonishing for their minuteness and perfect legibility. Bales taught his art at Oxford and London, and was employed by Walsingham, in counterfeiting hand writings, for the purpose of detecting treasonable correspondence. He is the author of the Writing School Master.

BALEY, Walter, a native of Portsham, Dorsetshire, educated at Winchester-school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He was proctor of the university, 1558, and took his degrees in physic, whilst he studied divinity with equal attention. He was made professor of physic at Oxford, and soon after became physician to queen Elizabeth, which recommended him to practice and to opulence. He died March 3, 1592, aged 63, and is buried in New college chapel. His writings were chiefly on the eye-sight and its preservation, and were neither valuable nor learned. He also wrote a discourse on the qualities of pepper, 1588, 8vo.—directions for health, 4to.

BALGUY, John, an English divine, born at Sheffield, where his father was master of the grammar school. He was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he laments, that two years were lost to himself by an improper fondness for reading romances, till he was awakened from his inactivity by perusing Livy, and by reflection urged to more serious and honorable pursuits. When admitted to orders, he soon distinguished himself as a preacher. During the four first years of his resi-

dence on the donative of Lamesley and Tanfield, in Durham, he never omitted writing a new sermon every week, so that afterwards he committed at once to the flames 200 of these valuable compositions, in the presence of his son, afterwards archdeacon and prebendary of Winchester, whom he wished to excite to the same laudable application. As a writer, he became respected in the Bangorian controversy, and at all times he maintained the character of a good divine, and a warm advocate in the cause of rational religion and Christian liberty. His works consist of sermons and of tracts, all on divinity; and though some of his philosophical opinions are considered erroneous, his principles must ever be applauded, and his discourses highly admired. He was a great friend to toleration, and whilst he abhorred the tenets of the Romish church, he cultivated an acquaintance with the most respectable of the dissenters and of the quakers. His defence of Hoadley recommended him to the friendship and patronage of that prelate; but he nobly disdained to use the esteem of the great for his character as a step to rise to preferment. He died 21st September, 1748, in his 63d year.

BALIOL, Sir John, the founder of Baliol college, Oxford, was born at Barnard castle, Durham. He was governor of Carlisle, 1248; and the guardianship of Alexander III. of Scotland and of Margaret, daughter of king Henry III. of England, his wife, was intrusted to his care; but an accusation of misconduct drew upon him the vengeance of the English king, which he averted by paying a large sum of money. The foundation of his college was laid, 1263, and the building was completed by his lady. During the wars of Henry III. and his barons, he supported the king's power. He left three sons.

BALIOL, John de, king of Scotland. He was descended from David earl of Huntington, brother of king William called the Lion; and on the death of queen Margaret, in her passage from Norway, he laid claims to the crown, in which he was opposed by Bruce. His rights were established by the decision of Edward I. of England, who acted as arbitrator; and he did homage 12th November, 1292. When, however, he found himself not an independent monarch, but a vassal of England, he boldly shook off the yoke, and made an alliance with the French king, and war was kindled between the two countries; but the battle of Dunbar proved fatal to Baliol, who, with his son, was carried a captive to the Tower, and afterwards was released by the pope's legate, 1299. Baliol retired to France, where he died, 1314. His son Edward afterwards claimed the kingdom, and obtained it for a little time; but dying without issue, the family in them became extinct.

BALLARD, George, a native of Campden, in Gloucestershire, who, while the obscure apprentice of a habit-maker, employed the hours which his companions devoted to sleep, to the acquisition of the Saxon language, and recommended himself by his industry to the patronage of lord Chedworth, who liberally offered him an annuity of 100*l.* a year, of which, however, he only accepted 60*l.* as sufficient for his expenses. He went to Oxford, where, by the kindness of Dr. Jenner, he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the beadles of the university. His weakly constitution was impaired by the severity of his studies, and he died June, 1755, in the prime of life. His access to the Bodleian was the means of his increasing his valuable collections; but he published only "memoirs of British ladies celebrated for their writings," in 4to. 1752. His account of Campden church was read before the antiquarian society, 1771, November 21.

BALLENDEN, or BULLANDEN, Sir John, a Scotch historian, in favor with James VI. He took orders, and was made canon of Ross and archdeacon of Murray, and he afterwards succeeded to the office of clerk-register to the court of chancery, which the troubles of the times obliged him to resign, but to which he was restored in the succeeding reign. He was also a lord of session; but the opposition which he, with Dr. Laing, made to the reformation, rendered him obnoxious to the ruling powers, so that he retired to Rome, where he died, 1550. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse, besides a translation of Hector Boetius' history.

BALLEXFERD, a native of Geneva, author of the education physique des enfans, a valuable composition, honorably noticed by the society of sciences of Haerlem. He wrote also on the causes of the death of so many children, an equally meritorious publication. He died 1774, aged 48.

BALLIN, Claude, a skilful artist of chased work in gold and silver. He was born at Paris in 1615, and brought up to the occupation of a goldsmith under his father, who exercised that art. He sudied drawing, and improved his taste as a designer by copying the pictures of Poussin. When only nineteen, he made four silver basins, decorated with figures representing the four ages of the world. These were purchased by cardinal Richelieu. He was subsequently employed in making plate services for Louis XIV., of which it is said the workmanship added ten times to the value of the material. He died in 1678.

BALTHASAR, Christopher, a king's advocate at Auxerre, who abandoned the emoluments of his office, and the catholic religion, to embrace the tenets of the protestants, in whose favor he wrote several controversial treatises, especially against Baronius, which were received with great avidity. The synod of Loudun granted him, in 1659, a pension of 750 livres, for his literary services.

BALTHAZARINI, surnamed Beaujoyeux, an Italian musician, recommended by Brissac, governor of Piedmont, to Henry III. of France, by whom he was liberally patronized, and for the entertainment of whose court he wrote several ballads and pieces of music. He composed a ballet called Ceres and her nymphs, for the nuptials of the duc de Joyeuse with the queen's sister, mademoiselle de Vaudemont; and this is regarded as the origin of the ballet heroique of France.

BALTUS, John Francis, a Jesuit of Metz, author of several works, especially of an answer to Fontenelle's history of oracles, printed at Strasburg, 8vo. Baltus possessed considerable learning and talents, which he wholly employed in defence of Roman Catholic orthodoxy. He died librarian of Rheims, the 9th of March 1743, at the age of 76.

BALUE, John, a cardinal, born of mean parents, in Poitou. He raised himself to consequence by flattery and merit, and gradually became bishop of Evreux and of Arras. He was raised to the purple by Paul II. and when honored with the confidence of Louis XI. he became his minister, and acted as general over his troops. Ungrateful to his duty and to his master, he formed intrigues with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri; and when at last discovered by the king, he was imprisoned for eleven years; after which he repaired to Rome, and rose to new preferments. He afterwards came to France as pope's legate, though he had so ill deserved of the confidence and honor of his country. He died at Ancona, 1491.

BALUZE, Stephen, a native of Tulles in Guienne, patronized by Peter de Marca, archbishop of Toulouse, by Tellier, afterwards chancellor of France, and by Colbert. He employed the hours of his easy independent life, in enriching the libraries of his patrons with valuable manuscripts, till in his 39th year he was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college with every mark of distinction. His lives of the popes of Avignon proved so interesting to the king that he granted the author a pension, but his attachment to the duke of Bouillon, the history of whose family he had undertaken to write, but in which he inserted some offensive remarks, was soon after productive of trouble. When the duke was banished he shared the disgrace, and was confined by a lettre de cachet at Orleans; he however was restored to favor, though he was not replaced to his directorial chair of the Royal college, which he before held. He died 28th of July, 1718, in his 87th year, and left behind him the character of an indefatigable collector of curious manuscripts and annotations.

BALZAC, John Louis Guez de, a native of Angouleme, who visited Holland in his 17th year, where he wrote a discourse on the state of the united provinces. He travelled with the duke d'Epernon, and was at Rome with the cardinal de la Valette, but he found at last the tranquillity of retirement on his estate at Balzac more congenial to his studious inclinations, than paying court to Richelieu, who flattered his ambition with promises of high patronage. He was universally admired for the elegance of his writings, especially his letters to Voltaire, who however censures his style, but allows him the merit of having given harmony and numbers to French prose. His writings created him some political opponents, but though he dreaded the weapons of an adversary, he was pleased with the familiarity of the great, and a pension from the court of 2000 livres, and the pompous title of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. He was of a weakly constitution, so that he used to say when he was about 30, that he was older than his father. He died Feb. 18th, 1654, in his 60th year.

BAMBRIDGE, Christopher, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and employed as ambassador from Henry VIII. to pope Julius II. who raised him to the purple. He was made bishop of Durham, and in 1508, translated to York, and six years after he was poisoned by his servant, who thus revenged himself for some blows which he had received from him.

BAMPFYLDE, Sir Charles Warwick, a baronet descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire. He was the fifth baronet of his family, and had sat in seven parliaments for the city of Exeter. Sir Charles received his death from an assassin named Morland, whose wife had lived in his service. The act was perpetrated almost at his own door in Montague-square, in the vicinity of which the murderer waited his approach, and after a short conversation, discharged one pistol at his victim, and with a second blew out his own brains upon the spot. The baronet lingered several days, and then expired April 19, 1823, in his 71st year.

BANCHI, Seraphin, a Dominican of Florence, who came to France for the improvement of his studies. When Peter Barrere, a youth of 27, formed the diabolical project of assassinating Henry IV. Banchi became acquainted with the secret, which he prudently revealed to one of the lords of the court The assassin was thus discovered as he was ready to perpetrate the deed, and Banchi was rewarded with the bishopric of Angouleme, which however he resigned, in 1608, for the life of a recluse in the monastery of St. James de Paris, where he died some years after. His writings were chiefly controversial.

BANCK, Lawrence, a Swede, professor of law at Norkoping his native place. He died in 1662, author of several works of jurisprudence, and treatises against the pope's usurpation.

BANCROFT, Richard, was born near Manchester, and educated at Jesus college. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and bishop of London, 1597, and advanced to Canterbury on the death of Whitgift, 1604. He was a strong advocate for the royal prerogative, and was indefatigable in his endeavours to establish episcopacy in Scotland. He died at Lambeth, 1610, aged 66.

BANCROFT, John, nephew to the primate, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ Church. He was afterwards elected master of University college, and during the 20 years in which he presided over the society, he laboriously employed himself in establishing their rights and improving their property. In 1622 he was raised to the see of Oxford, and built the palace of Cuddesden for the residence of the bishops. He died 1640, and was buried at Cuddesden.

BANDELLO, Matthew, an Italian dominican, was born at Castelnuovo di Scrivia, in 1480. Though belonging to a religious order, the greater part of his life was spent in secular pursuits. He was preceptor to the celebrated Lucretia Gonzaga, was employed in negotiations by Italian princes, and resided with various noble personages. In 1550, he was made bishop of Agen, in France. His death occurred subsequently to 1561. His great work is his Tales, which is reckoned among the classical productions of modern Italy.

BANDINELLI, Baccio, a celebrated sculptor, the son of a goldsmith, was born at Florence, in 1487. He gave the first indication of his talent in boyhood, by making a gigantic figure out of snow In manhood, he realized the promise of his early years, and his productions were much admired. Among his best works are, a copy of the Laocoön; an Orpheus; and a Hercules binding Cacus. Painting, also, he attempted, but did not succeed. Bandinelli was vain, proud, and envious. He died in 1559.

BANDURI, Anselm, a monk born at Ragusa, who studied in France, where he was patronized by the duke of Orleans, and admitted into the academy of inscriptions. The grand duke of Tuscany, who was not ignorant of his merit, intended to place him at the head of the academy of Pisa. He died at Paris 1743, aged 72. His antiquitates Constantinopolitanæ, in two vols. fol. and his numismata Roman. Imperat. a Trajano ad Palæologos 1718, are chiefly valuable.

BANGUIS, Peter, a native of Helsingberg in Sweden, professor of theology at Abo for 32 years, and in 1682 raised to the see of Wyburg. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sweden, a sacred chronology, and other works, and died 1696, aged 63.

BANGUISI, Thomas, author of an Hebrew lexicon, and of a treatise on the origin of the diversity of languages, was professor of Hebrew, theology, and philosophy at Copenhagen, where he died 1661, aged 61.

BANIER, Anthony, an ecclesiastic of the diocese of Clermont in Auvergne, who acquired by his industry and the patronage of his friends those means of education which the poverty of his parents could not supply. He was intrusted with the care of the

children of Monsieur de Metz, president of the chamber of accounts at Paris; and it was for their education and improvement that he applied himself to mythological studies, and soon produced his "Historical explanation of fables." This work on its appearance was universally admired, and procured the author admission to the academy of inscriptions besides the applauses of the learned world. The fruits of his literary labors were numerous and valuable, various essays and not less than 30 dissertations were produced by him to the academy of Belles Lettres, the treatises on history and literature by Vigneul Marville or rather Bonaventure D'Argonne, were republished, and new light and beauty given to the voyages of Paul Lucas into Egypt, and of Cornelius le Brun to the Levant. In the last ten years of his life Banier particularly devoted his time to his favorite study of mythology, and then translated the metamorphoses of Ovid, with historical remarks and explanations, published at Amsterdam in folio, 1732. It was also at that time that he completed his mythology or fables explained by history, Paris 1740, in 3 vols. 4to. or 7 in 12mo. a book abounding in erudition, and deservedly admired. He was prevailed upon by the booksellers when he labored under the attacks of a fatal distemper, to superintend a new edition of a general history of the ceremonies, &c. of all the nations in the world, which 20 years before had appeared in Holland, and he had the gratification to see it finished in 1741 in 7 vols. fol. with the assistance of le Maserier a Jesuit of learning. Banier died Nov. 19th, 1741, in his 69th year.

BANISTER, John, a learned physician of the 16th century, who, after studying at Oxford and proceeding there to his first degree in physic in 1573, removed to Nottingham, where he acquired great reputation. He was author of several works on physic and surgery.

BANKS, Sir John, an eminent barrister of Gray's Inn, born at Keswick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was in 1630 attorney general to the prince of Wales, and was afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench from which he removed to the common pleas. He died at Oxford, Dec. 28th, 1664. Several of his MSS. on law are still extant. His wife is famous for defending Corff-castle against the parliament, till relieved by the earl of Carnarvon.

BANKS, Thomas, an eminent sculptor, was born, in 1735, in Gloucestershire, and was brought up under Kent, the architect. His genius, however, led him to sculpture. Having gained prizes from the Royal Academy, he was sent by that body to study in Italy. After having completed his studies, he resided two years in Russia, and the empress purchased his statue of Cupid. On his return home, he attained high reputation, and was much employed till his death, in 1805.

BANKS, Sir Joseph, was born, in 1743, at Revesby Abbey, in Leicestershire, and educated at Eton and Oxford. His love of travelling, and of natural history, prompted him to explore foreign countries; and, accordingly, in 1763, he made a voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland; in 1768, accompanied the great navigator Cook; and, in 1772, visited Iceland and the Western Isles of Scotland. While with Captain Cook, he nearly lost his life by the intense cold, at Terra del Fuego. On his return, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1778, he obtained the order of the Bath, and the presidency of the Royal Society; but, after having held the latter about five years, his conduct so deeply offended many scientific members, that a schism was on the point of taking place. The differences were, however, arranged, and he held his seat till he died, on the 9th of May, 1820. He wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract on the Rust in Wheat. His collection of books on natural history was the most complete in Europe.

BANNAKER, Benjamin, a negro of Maryland, who died in 1807. By dint of talents, without any other assistance than Ferguson's works and Mayer's Tables, he acquired, in his leisure hours, a complete knowledge of mathematics, and for many years calculated and published the Maryland Ephemerides.

BANNIER, John, a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus. He distinguished himself in various battles, and after the death of his master added to the glory of Sweden by fresh victories and by the taking of several important places from the Germans and Saxons. In the latter part of his life he was unfortunate, and he forgot his military character to espouse the daughter of the prince of Baden, after the death of his wife. He died 10th May, 1641, aged 40.

BANNISTER, John, an eminent botanist. In 1680 he transmitted to Mr. Ray a catalogue of plants observed by him in Virginia. He drew with his own hand the figures of the rarer species. He fell a victim to his favorite pursuit, for in one of his botanical excursions, while clambering the rocks, he fell and was killed. He published in the philosophical transactions, besides his catalogue of plants, observations on the natural productions of Jamaica; the insects of Virginia; observations on the *musca lupus*, or several sorts of snails; a description of the pistolochia or serpentaria—Virginia, the snake root. The time of his death is not accurately known.

BAPTIST, John, surnamed Monnoyer, a native of Lisle, resident for some time in England, and distinguished as a painter of flowers. He studied at Antwerp, and he displayed the superiority of his talents in assisting le Brun in painting the palace of Versailles, in which the flowers were his execution. The duke of Montague, who was ambassador in France, saw and admired his merit, and he employed him with la Fosse and Rousseau in the decoration of Montague house, now the British museum. A looking-glass which he adorned with a garland of flowers for queen Mary, is still preserved at Kensington palace. There is a print of him from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in Walpole's anecdotes. He died 1699.

BARAHONA Y SOTO, Louis, a Spanish physician and poet, a native of Luceria, in Andalusia, continued, under the title of the Tears of Angelica, the romance of Ariosto, and executed his task in such a manner as to gain the applause of Cervantes. He is also the author of some eclogues, stanzas, and sonnets.

BARANZANO, Redemptus, a monk born at Serravalle near Verceil in Piedmont, was professor of philosophy at Anneci, and the correspondent of the great Bacon. He possessed vast energy of mind, and acquired great reputation at Paris, both as a preacher and a philosopher, but more as a warm and judicious opposer of Aristotle's doctrines. He died at Montargis, 23d December 1622, in his 33d year, and thus early was finished a career, which promised to add much splendor to literature, and to criticism. His works on philosophical subjects, were "doctrina de cœlo," 1617, fol.—de novis opinionibus physicis, 8vo. 1617—Campus philosophorum, 8vo. 1620.

BARATIER, John Philip, a most extraordinary

person, born January 19th, 1721, at Schwobach, in the Margravate of Anspach, and of such uncommon powers of memory, that at the age of four, he conversed with his mother in French, with his father in Latin, and with his servants in German. The rapidity of his improvements augmented with his years, so that he became perfectly acquainted with Greek at six, with Hebrew at eight, and in his 11th year translated from the Hebrew into French the travels of the rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, which he enriched with valuable annotations. His proficiency in mathematics was so great that he submitted to the London Royal society a scheme for finding the longitude, which, though found insufficient, exhibited the strongest marks of superior abilities, with all the labor of mathematical calculation. He visited Halle with his father in 1735, where he was offered by the university the degree of M. A. The young philosopher drew up 14 theses, which he printed, and the next morning disputed upon them with such ability and logical precision that he astonished and delighted the most crowded audience. At Berlin he was received with kindness by the king of Prussia, and honored with those marks of distinction which his superior genius deserved. His abilities however, so great and so splendid, shone but like a meteor; a constitution naturally delicate, was rendered still more weak by excessive application; and a cough, spitting of blood, and fever on the spirits, put an end to his life, at Halle, fifth of October 1740, in his 20th year. Baratier has deservedly been mentioned as a prodigy of learning and of genius, his memory was universally retentive, and his application scarcely credible, when it is recollected that he spent 12 hours in bed till his tenth year, and ten afterwards. In one winter he read 20 great folios, with all the attention of a vast comprehensive mind, and the large work which he prepared on Egyptian antiquities, showed the variety of materials collected, as well as their judicious and laborious arrangement. In his domestic economy he was very temperate; he ate little flesh, lived totally on milk, tea, bread, and fruit.

BARBARO, Francis, a noble Venetian, distinguished by his learning as well as his political talents. He defended Brescia, of which he was governor, against the duke of Milan, and obliged the besiegers to retreat. He died 1454, aged about 56. He is principally known by a partial translation of Plutarch's works, and a Treatise, "De Re Uxoria." The latter was published in 1515 at Paris. Some familiar epistles of his were also published as late as 1743.

BARBARO, Ermolao, the elder, nephew to Francis, was bishop of Trevisa, and afterwards of Verona, where he died 1470. He translated some of Æsop's fables into Latin, when only 12 years old.

BARBARO or BARBARUS, Hermolaus, grandson of Francis, a learned Venetian, employed by his countrymen as ambassador to the emperor Frederic, to his son Maximilian, and to Pope Innocent VIII. He was honored by the pope with the vacant patriarchate of Aquileia against the wishes of his countrymen, who had passed a law that their ambassadors should accept no favor from the Roman pontiff; and so inexorable were the Venetians, that Barbaro's father, who was far advanced in years and intrusted with the first offices of the state, was unable to avert their resentment, and died, in consequence, of a broken heart. Barbaro wrote some excellent treatises as well as poetry; and in translations from Plutarch and Dioscorides he showed his abilities as a Greek scholar. He died at Rome 1493, aged 39, of the plague, according to Bayle.

BARBARO, Daniel, coadjutor of the patriarchate of Aquileia, with his uncle Hermolao, was sent as ambassador from Venice to England, where he continued till 1551. He died 1570, and left several learned works behind him, among which were a treatise of eloquence, in 4to. 1557, Venice—an Italian translation of Vitruvius 1584,—the practice of perspective, folio.

BARBAROSSA, Aruch, a well known pirate, who made himself master of Algiers, and murdered the king Selim Entemi, whom he had come to assist and defend against his Spanish invaders. He afterwards made himself master of Tunis, and of Tremecen, whose sovereign was assassinated by his own subjects. His success was stopped by the marquis of Gomares governor of Oran, whom the heir of the Tremecen dominions had invited to his support; but when besieged in the citadel he made his escape by a subterraneous passage; but though he strewed the ways with silver and gold, he was overtaken and cut to pieces, bravely defending himself with a few Turkish attendants, 1518, in his 44th year.

BARBAROSSA, Cheredin, successor to his brother Aruch on the throne of Algiers, was the able admiral of the naval forces of Selim II. He obtained possession of Tunis, but was checked by the arms of Charles V. after which he plundered several towns of Italy, and then advanced to Yemen in Arabia, which he conquered for the emperor of the Turks. He died 1547, aged 80, leaving his son Asan in possession of the kingdom.

BARBAROUX, Charles, deputy from Marseilles to the national convention, proved himself one of the bitterest enemies of the unfortunate Louis XVI. whose accusation he read with triumph in the assembly. He was intimate with Roland, and with boldness attacked the Orleans party, the usurpation of Robespierre, and the machinations of the Jacobins. His conduct rendered him obnoxious to the demagogues in power; and when the Girondists were overthrown, he was accused but escaped into Calvados. He afterwards passed from Quimper to Bourdeaux, where he was recognised and immediately guillotined, 25th June 1794.

BARBAULD, Anna Letitia, daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, born at Kibworth in Leicestershire, June 20, 1743, one of the most distinguished female writers of the age. She received from her father, who in the early part of her life presided over a dissenting academy at Warrington in Lancashire, an excellent literary and classical education, to which she was indebted for the full developement of her great natural talents, and of a vein of poetry at once elegant and imaginative. Her earliest production was a small volume of miscellaneous poetry, printed in 1772, which in the year following was succeeded by a collection of pieces in prose, published in conjunction with her brother, Doctor John Aikin of Stoke Newington. In 1774 she accepted the hand of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, with whom she took up her residence at Palgrave in Suffolk, and there composed the works on which the durability of her reputation is most securely founded, viz. "Early Lessons and Hymns for Children," pieces which are justly considered as of standard merit, in conveying the first rudiments of instruction to the infant mind. In 1785, she accompanied her husband on a tour to the continent, and on their return, resided for several years at Hampstead, but in 1802 again removed to Stoke Newington, in order the more constantly to enjoy her brother's society. In 1812 appeared the last of her separate publications, entitled, "Eighteen hundred and Eleven," a poem of considerable merit; previous to which she also amused herself by selecting

and editing a collection of English novels with critical and biographical notices. A similar selection followed from the best British Essayists of the reign of Anne, and another from Richardson's manuscript correspondence, with a memoir and critical essay on his life and writings. Mrs. Barbauld died at Stoke Newington, March 9, 1825, in her 82d year, leaving behind her many unpublished manuscripts both in prose and verse.

BARBAZAN, Stephen, a native of St. Fargeau-en-Puisaye in Auxerre, who made himself acquainted with authors of the middle centuries, from whom he drew the most curious anecdotes and remarkable stories. He assisted in the completion of the Recueil alphabetique, in 24 vols. 12mo. 1745, and the following years; a laborious but desultory work. He wrote also instructions from a father to a son, 1760, 8vo. He died 1770, in the 74th year of his age.

BARBEAU DES BRUYERES, Jean Louis, son of a wood-monger at Paris, rose by the strength of his genius from the mean occupation of his father. He resided 10 or 15 years in Holland, and on his return he assisted for 23 years M. Bauche in the completion of his works. His first publication in 1759, was his mappe monde historique, an ingenious chart, in which was united all the information which geography, chronology, and history could produce. He published besides the tablettes chronologiques of Lenglet, a translation of Strahlemberg's description of Russia, La Croix's modern geography, besides large contributions to the works of his friends, and the two last volumes of the Bibliotheque de France, by le Long. Barbeau had to struggle through life against poverty, but it did not ruffle his temper, or render him unwilling freely to communicate to others from the vast store of his knowledge in geography and history. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, Nov. 20th, 1781.

BARBEYRAC, John, a native of Bariers, in Languedoc, teacher of philosophy at Berlin, and afterwards for seven years professor of law and history at Lausanne, from whence he passed to Groningen. He was eminent in the knowledge of the law of nature, and of nations; and besides a treatise on the morality of the fathers, and another on gaming, two vols. he translated into French Puffendorf's works, besides Noodt's discourses, Grotius' de jure pacis, &c. some of Tillotson's sermons, &c. Some of his critical and literary remarks were also inserted in the various journals of the times. He died 1729, aged 55. His brother Charles was eminent as a physician at Cereste in Provence, and he was the friend of Locke and Sydenham. He died at Montpellier, 1699, aged 70, author of two works, traités de medicine, 12mo.—and quæstiones medicæ duodecim, 4to. 1658.

BARBIE DUBOCAGE, John Dennis, a geographer, the only pupil of d'Anville, and not unworthy of his master, was born at Paris, in 1760, became geographer for foreign affairs to Napoleon, and was a member of the Institute, and of other scientific bodies. He died in 1825. His productions are numerous and valuable. Among them are the maps to the Voyage of Anacharsis; a fine map of the Morea; and the maps and various geographical notices in Choiseul Gouffier's Picturesque Journal in Greece.

BARBIER d'AUCOUR, John, a native of Langres, whose great application raised him from the obscurity and indigence of his family. He devoted himself to the studies of the bar, but he was unsuccessful in his first pleading, either from fear, or failure of memory, a circumstance to which Boileau, in the Lutrin, has alluded; and so small were his pecuniary resources, that he consented to marry his landlord's daughter, that he might thus satisfy the large demands which he had upon him. The patronage of Colbert, one of whose sons he educated, promised him better times, but the minister's death disappointed him, and a more fortunate attempt at the bar at last restored him to his lost character. In his last cause in defence of Le Brun, a valet accused of murdering his lady, he displayed, besides generosity of heart, a most commanding eloquence. He died of an inflammation in the breast, Sept. 13, 1694, aged 53.

BARBIER, Anthony Alexander, born in 1765, at Colommiers, in France, was educated for the church, but quitted it, and was successively librarian to the Directory, to Napoleon, and to Louis XVIII. From the service of Louis, however, he was dismissed in 1822, and this circumstance preyed upon his spirits, and probably aggravated the disease an aneurism, of which he died in 1825. Of his bibliographical works, all of which are esteemed, the principal is a Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works, 4 vols. 8vo.

BARBOUR, John, a Scotch ecclesiastic, employed by David Bruce as ambassador at the English court. He wrote in verse an account of the life and actions of Robert Bruce, a work highly esteemed for its authenticity, printed at Glasgow 1671. He died 1378, aged 58.

BARBOUR, Thomas, colonel, was a whig of the American revolution, and in 1769 was a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, which made the first protest against the stamp act. He died in 1825, aged 90.

BARCALI, author of a commentary on the Arbain. He died in the 960th year of the hegira Another, of the same name, author of some books of devotion. He died the 981st or 982d of the hegira.

BARCLAY or BARKLAY, Alexander, a writer of the 16th century, born in Scotland according to Mackenzie, or according to Wood, at Barclay in Somersetshire. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, and from thence travelled over Holland, Germany, France, and Italy. On his return he was preferred by Cornish, the provost of his college, who had been raised to the bishopric of Tyne. Authors disagree about his preferment. He was rector of Baddow Magna in Essex, according to Wood, but he is mentioned by others as rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. He was an elegant writer, and translated some of the best authors on the continent. He died at Croydon in an advanced age.

BARCLAY, William, a native of Aberdeen, who, not meeting the patronage which he expected from Mary queen of Scots, went over to France, where he studied civil law at Bourges, and was made professor of the newly founded university of Pontamousson, by the duke of Lorrain. His son was nearly engaged to follow the tenets of the Jesuits, which the father prevented, and the dissention between him and the society was so great, that he abandoned Lorrain, and came to England, where king James offered him some handsome preferment, provided he subscribed to the articles of the Anglican church, a condition which he declined. He returned to France, and died professor at Angers in 1605.

BARCLAY, John, son of the preceding, was educated by the Jesuits, but removed from their society, by his father, who was afraid he should follow their tenets. He visited England with his father, and complimented with a Latin poem king James, who wished to patronise him, but he returned to France. After the death of his father he resided in London for ten years, and afterwards went to

Rome, where he was well received by pope Paul V. and cardinal Bellarmin. He died at Rome 1621. His works were numerous and elegantly written.

BARCLAY, Robert, a native of Edinburgh. His father, colonel Barclay, sent him to Paris to the care of his uncle, who presided over the Scot's college; but in becoming acquainted with the literature of the times, he imbibed the tenets of the Roman catholics. On his return to Scotland, he embraced the principles of the quakers with his father, and he showed himself, by his actions as well as by his writings, a most zealous defender of the sect. His writings are numerous, and chiefly on theological or controversial subjects. The most celebrated is his apology for the quakers, published in Latin at Amsterdam 1676, and two years after translated by himself, and addressed to Charles II. with excessive freedom of language. He was universally respected, not only for the celebrity of his writings, but the purity of his life. He travelled over England, Holland, and Germany, with the famous legislator Penn, with the intention of making converts; and on his return spent the rest of his life in dignified retirement. He died at Ury, third of October, 1690, in his 42d year.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, a Russian field marshal, and minister of war, distinguished himself in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806 and 1807, and succeeded Kutusow as commander in chief. At the battle of Leipsic, he headed the Russian troops. In 1814 he commanded them in Champagne, and in the following year he again led them into France, with the title of prince. He died in 1818.

BARCLAY, Henry, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman born at Albany, N. Y. and graduated in 1734 at Yale College. He received orders in England, and was appointed a missionary to the Mohawk Indians. Subsequently, he was appointed Rector of Trinity Church in the city of New York, in which office he remained till his death, which took place, in 1765.

BARCOCHEBAS, BARCHOCHEBAS, or BARCOCHAB, a Jewish deluder, who, in the reign Adrian, declared himself to be the Messiah. His original name, a very appropriate one, is said to have been Bar Coziba (the son of lying), which he changed into Barcochebas (the son of a star). Having, by audacity and some juggling tricks, cheated multitudes of the Jews into a belief of his divinity, they revolted against the Romans. After the war had lasted for two years, Julius Severus besieged them in Bether, took the city by assault, and the pseudo messiah and fifty thousand of his followers were slain. Though, in a religious point of view, Barcochebas was an impostor, it must be allowed that he possessed patriotism, courage and talents.

BARD, John, a learned physician. He engaged in business in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to New York, where he remained till within a few months of his death. In the year 1795 when the yellow fever had put to flight a number of physicians, who were in the meridian of life, the veteran Dr. Bard remained at his post. He died in 1799 aged 83. He was the author of several papers on the Yellow fever in the American medical Register. In 1750 he assisted Dr. Middleton in the first recorded dissection in America.

BARD, Samuel, M. D., to obtain a thorough medical education, he spent five years in France, England and Scotland. He received his degree at Edinburgh in 1765. Dr. Bard formed the plan of the Medical school of New York, which was established within a year after his return. He was appointed professor of the practice of physic. Medical degrees were first conferred in 1769. By his exertions the hospital was founded. In 1774 he delivered a course of chemical lectures. In 1813 he was appointed president of the college of physicians and surgeons. His discourses on conferring degrees were very impressive. He died in 1821 aged 79.

BARDAS, called Scelerus, a general raised to the purple by his soldiers after the death of John Zimisces. He was opposed by Bardas Phocas, and in consequence of a defeat fled to Bagdad, where he was imprisoned 979. He was afterwards reconciled to Phocas, and after his death was honorably treated by his successor Basil.

BARDESANES, a heretic of the second century, born in Syria, was a man of great genius and learning, and had travelled into India to acquire knowledge. He adopted the doctrine of two principles, and taught that Christ descended from heaven not with a real but an aerial body, to recover mankind from the corruption into which they had been plunged by the prince of darkness.

BAREBONE, Praise-God, a violent leader of Cromwell's parliament of 1654. He was a leather-seller by trade, but he acquired such celebrity as an orator and a demagogue, that the parliament was ludicrously called after his assumed name. Two of his brothers, it is said, had adopted likewise scripture names, one of them, "Christ came into the world to save Barbone;" and the other, "if Christ had not died thou hadst been damned, Barbone," which the wits of the time abbreviated to the two last words. When Monk led his army to London, Barebone acted with such violence at the head of the rabble, that the general sent a petition to parliament to dismiss and punish this furious zealot and his partizans.

BARETTI, Joseph, a native of Turin, son of an eminent architect, born about 1716. He received a respectable education, but the little fortune which he inherited was lost at faro, and the indigent son became an author by profession. After enduring many difficulties, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he came in 1750 to London without any recommendations, and with an imperfect knowledge of the English language. He accidentally met at the Orange coffee-house Mr. Lennox, whose wife wished for instruction in the Italian language, to enable her to translate some of the romances from which Shakspeare had drawn his plays, and from this connexion, arose the consequence and respectability which he afterwards enjoyed. Mrs. Lennox introduced him to Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he long and sincerely enjoyed, and he was soon after introduced to the Thrale family, and to other persons of respectability and distinction. After a residence of ten years in London, he resolved to revisit his native country, and he set out on 13th August 1760, through Spain and Portugal, not however without expressing with all the power of gratitude, his deep sense of the kindness, generosity, and philanthropy of England. In his journey he followed the directions of Dr. Johnson, and in taking notice of whatever scenes passed before his eyes, with the good-humor and playfulness of youth, accompanied with the accurate judgment of the philosopher, he produced a most amusing and valuable performance, published in four vols. 8vo. At Venice he published a periodical paper called Frustra literaria, which did not succeed. He returned to England and was appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Academy, and pensioned by government. He died in 1789. Baretti was a man of integrity, and of considerable powers. Besides an Italian Dictionary, and various school

books, and minor works, he published Travels through Spain, France, Portugal, and Italy, in four octavo volumes.

BARGRAVE, Isaac, an ecclesiastic of great abilities, member of Clarehall Cambridge, and chaplain to James I. and Charles. He was made dean of Canterbury, 14th of October 1625; but he suffered greatly during the civil wars, and Sandys, a man whose life he had saved from the gallows, treated him and his family with unusual severity, and imprisoned him in the Fleet. Bargrave survived that mark of ingratitude only three weeks, and died of a broken heart, 1642, aged 56.

BARKER, Robert, inventor of the panorama, was born at Kells, in Ireland, about 1740; and, having failed in business, became a miniature and portrait painter. He settled at Edinburgh, in that capacity; and, while viewing the landscape from the Calton Hill, was first struck with the idea of representing similar scenes in a circular picture. Eminent artists treated the project as chimerical; but he persisted, and ultimately succeeded in accomplishing what may be considered as the triumph of pictorial illusion. It was in 1787 that his first attempt was exhibited; and his exhibition soon became so popular that he gained a considerable fortune. He died, in Saint George's Fields, in 1806.

BARKHAM, John, a native of Exeter, who, after studying at Oxford, and holding several places of preferment, died at Bocking in Essex, of which he was rector and dean. He is mentioned by Speed, and others, as possessing "learning, virtue, and courtesy." His valuable collection of coins and medals, which he gave to Laud, was presented to the university. Though he never published any thing, yet his friends had reason to acknowledge his great erudition, so that Guillim's display of heraldry, and Speed's John and Henry II. are attributed to him.

BARKSDALE, Clement, a native of Winchcomb, Glocestershire, educated at Abingdon school and Oxford. He was elected master of Hereford school, but during the civil wars, he left his situation and took pupils at Hawling, in Glocestershire. On the restoration he was presented to the living of Naunton, where he died 1687, aged 78. His works are, besides several sermons, and some tracts, monumenta literaria, siv obitus et elogia, doctorum virorum ex historiis Thuani, 4to.—Nympha Libethris, or the Corswold muse, 8vo. 1651—the life of Grotius 1652, 12mo.—memorials of worthy persons, 1661, 12mo.

BARLAAM, a Greek monk, who, in 1339, was sent into the west, by the younger Andronicus, the Greek emperor, to solicit assistance against the Turks, and to negotiate an union between the Latin and Greek church. On his return, he was censured, as heterodox, by a council; upon which he went back to Italy, and obtained the bishopric of Hieracium, in Calabria. He died about 1348. Barlaam introduced the study of Grecian literature into Italy; and Petrarch and Boccacio were his disciples.

BARLÆUS, Gasparaus, a Latin poet of Antwerp, appointed subprincipal of the college of Leyden, but afterwards rejected from his office, for the zealous share which he took in the disputes of the Arminians. He now took his degrees in physic at Caen, and in 1631 was invited by the magistrates of Amsterdam, to fill the chair of professor of philosophy, which he held till his death in 1648, in his 64th year, though his writings, in favor of Arminius, raised him a number of enemies, who loudly called for his dismission. His orations are admired for their wit and purity, and his poems for their elegance and correctness. Two volumes of his letters were published after his death. He wrote also an account of count Maurice's government in Brazil.

BARLETTA, Gabriel, a Dominican, born at Barletta in the kingdom of Naples. He acquired some celebrity as a writer and as a preacher, and it became proverbial to say, nescit prædicare qui nescit Barlettare. It is reported that his sermons rapidly passed through 20 editions, but so incongruous was the composition, so full of serious reflections and ridiculous levities, of obsolete words and of modern and ancient idioms, that a more singular and extraordinary performance scarce ever appeared. The best edition is that of Venice 1577, two vols. 8vo. He was born about 1040, but the time of his death is unknown.

BARLOW, Thomas, an English prelate, was born, in 1607, at Langhill, in Westmoreland, and educated at Oxford. He was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, in 1675, and held it till his death, in 1691. His principles were anything but inflexible. He wrote against popery during the reign of Charles II.; vindicated the regal power of dispensing with the laws, under James II.; and finally gave his allegiance to William III. Nor did he properly fulfill his episcopal duties. He was, however, a learned and a tolerant man. His works consist of some tracts; a Collection of Cases of Conscience Resolved; and Genuine Remains.

BARLOW, Joel, graduated at Yale college in 1778. After leaving college he engaged for a short time in the study of the law, but soon changed it for theology, and became a chaplain in the army, which station he retained until the return of peace. From 1783 to 1795 Mr. Barlow was occupied with various private pursuits, in America and Europe; and in the latter year was appointed by President Washington consul at Algiers, with powers to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey, and redeem the American captives on the coast of Barbary. He concluded a treaty with Algiers and also negotiated one with Tripoli, and rescued many American citizens from slavery. In 1797 he resigned his consulship. In 1805 he returned to the United States. In 1811 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to the French government. He failed in the object of his mission, but in October 1812 he was invited to a conference with the emperor at Wilna. The fatigue and exposure to which he subjected himself, to comply with this invitation, caused his death at Zarowitch, an obscure village near Cracow in Dec. 1812. While in college Mr. Barlow was a votary of the muses.

BARLOWE, William, son of William Barlowe bishop of St. David's, studied at Baliol college, and distinguished himself as the first discoverer of the nature and properties of the loadstone, the piercing and cementing of which he effected by a new method. He explained the difference between iron and steel, and why a magnet by being doubly capped takes up a greater weight. His opinions were made public in three different treatises. He died 1625.

BARNARD, Theodore, a native of Amsterdam, who studied under Titian, and adorned the cathedral of Chichester by his paintings of the kings and bishops. There is a family near Chichester descended from him.

BARNARD, Sir John, an upright magistrate, and an incorrupt statesman. He was born at Reading, where his father, a quaker, was a wine merchant. He succeeded to the business, but at the age of 19 he relinquished the quakers for the established church, and became first known in the

examination which he underwent in the house of lords on a wine bill, to the passing of which the mer chants objected. The spirited and becoming manner in which he expressed himself on the occasion, gained him popularity. He became candidate for the city of London, and was elected in 1722, and he served the city in the six succeeding parliaments. In 1727, he was appointed alderman of Dowgate ward, and in 1738 he filled the chair of the city with all the dignity which became a great and opulent corporation. His conduct in parliament was ever guided by a strong attachment to his country; he supported every measure which contributed to extend commerce and prosperity, and in his opposition to Walpole, especially during the debates on the excise act, his language was firm, manly, and patriotic. In July 1758 this virtuous magistrate resigned his gown, to the great regret of the city, and retired to his seat at Clapham. After attaining nearly the age of 80, he expired, 29th August, 1766, leaving one son and two daughters. The general character of sir John may be collected in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens on his resignation. He was complimented with all those expressions of gratitude and admiration which are due to integrity and to virtue, and his public and private life was equally made the subject of panegyric liberally bestowed and meritoriously earned. He had been knighted in 1732 by George II. and in memorial of his merits his fellow citizens erected his statue in the Exchange.

BARNARD, John, graduated at Harvard college in 1700. He was ordained minister of Marblehead July 18, 1716, as colleague with Mr. Cheever. In 1762 he received Mr. Whitwell as his assistant. The last sermon which he preached, was delivered Jan. 8, 1769. He died in 1770, aged 88. Mr. Barnard was eminent for his learning and piety, and was famous among the divines of America. In early life he was a chaplain in the army, visited England, and on his return, the north church in Boston was built for him, and he preached the dedication sermon, expecting soon to be ordained according to mutual agreement, but the people finally chose a Mr. Webb for their pastor. Of this transaction he could not speak with calmness to the day of his death. He was not more useful to Marblehead as a spiritual teacher, than as a temporal guide and friend. When he first went there, there was not one trading vessel belonging to the place, nor was there so much as one proper carpenter, mason, tailor nor butcher. It was through his exertions that great improvements soon took place. Having taken great pains to learn the mystery of the fish trade, he directed the people to the best use, which they could make of the advantages of their situation. By prudence in the management of his affairs he acquired considerable property; but he gave tythes of all he possessed. His charity was of a kind which is worthy of imitation. He was not disposed to give much encouragement to common beggars, but he sought out those objects of benevolent attention, who modestly hid their wants. The poor were often fed by him, and the widow's heart was gladdened, while they knew not where to return thanks, except to the merciful Father of the wretched. In one kind of charity he was somewhat peculiar. He generally supported at school two boys whose parents were unable to meet the expense. By his last will he gave two hundred pounds to Harvard college. The publications of Mr. Barnard were numerous, but mostly sermons. The first Dudleian lectures, that was published, was preached by him. When he was about seventy years of age he published a version of the psalms. In the Massachusetts hist. col. there is a letter from Mr. Barnard to president Stiles, giving a sketch of the eminent ministers of New England.

BARNARD, Thomas, a minister of the first church in Salem, Mass. He graduated at Harvard University in 1732, and was ordained at Newbury Jan. 31, 1739. His continuance in this place was short, being dismissed at his own request. He afterwards studied law; but, on the 17 Sept. 1755, was installed at Salem. Here he remained till his death, which took place, August 15, 1776, aged 62 years. He published two ordination sermons; two election sermons; a sermon before the society for encouraging industry; a funeral sermon; and a Dudleian lecture.

BARNARD, Thomas, D. D. was graduated at Harvard college 1766, and was ordained over the north society in Salem, Mass. Jan. 13, 1773. He published two ordination sermons; two thanksgiving sermons; a missionary sermon; an election sermon; a convention sermon; a sermon before the humane society; a sermon before the Bible society of Salem; and a Dudleian lecture. Dr. Barnard died, Oct. 1, 1814, aged 66.

BARNAVE, Anthony Peter Joseph Marie, a native of Grenoble, brought up to the bar. The revolution called him to Paris, where, as a deputy to the national assembly, he displayed great eloquence and strong powers of mind. His popularity however quickly vanished, when he expressed some interest for the captive family of the monarch, whom he had conducted back from Varennes to Paris, and ventured to predict that liberty by its excesses might be productive of a thousand miseries to his country. He was sent to prison, and after 15 months of confinement, he was dragged to Paris, where his innocence and the energy of his appeal to the sense of the nation, would have procured his acquittal if his judges had been upright. He was guillotined 29th Nov. 1793, aged 32.

BARNES, Joshua, a native of London, educated at Christ hospital, and admitted servitor of Emanuel, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and where he soon distinguished himself by his great learning, and his superior knowledge of Greek. The celebrated Dr. Bently, with whom he was no favorite, sarcastically observed, that "Barnes knew as much Greek as an Athenian cobbler." In 1700, Mrs. Mason, of Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire, a widow not beautiful in person, but possessed of 200*l.* a year, visited him at Cambridge, and her offer to settle on him the half of her income at her death, induced him to solicit her hand, which the obliging fair-one did not refuse to Joshua, for whom, she observed, the sun stood still. He died August 3d, 1712, in his 57th year, and his widow, who was nearly of the same age as himself, erected a monument over him at Hemmingford. His works were valuable for their erudition and criticism. The chief were, a poetical paraphrase of Esther 1676—the life of Edward III. dedicated to James II. in 1688—a learned edition of Euripides, in 1694—Anacreon, in 1705—and Homer, &c. in 1706.

BARNES, Robert, D. D. was employed by Henry VIII. to collect the opinions of the German divines, about his divorce from queen Catherine. His attachment to Luther's doctrines incurred the displeasure of the monarch, who sent him to the tower. He was burnt alive at a stake, in 1540. He wrote a treatise on justification, and the history of the popes.

BARNES, David, D. D. minister of Scituate, Mass. graduated at Harvard college in 1752, and was ordained Dec. 4, 1754. He published an ordination

sermon, 1756; on the love of life and the fear of death, 1795; on the death of Washington, 1800; on the death of Rev. James Hawley, 1801; ordination sermon, 1802; and a discourse on education, 1803. He died April 27, 1811, aged 80 years. A volume of his sermons was also published with a biographical sketch.

BARNES, Daniel H., a distinguished conchologist, died in the meridian of life Oct. 27, 1818. He and Dr. Griscom originated and conducted with great reputation the high school of New-York. He was also a baptist preacher. On Sunday, the day before his death, he preached at New Lebanon, from the text, "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow;" on the next day, the driver having been thrown from his seat, Mr. Barnes in his alarm jumped from the carriage, fractured his skull, and died soon after. He was probably the first conchologist in the United States. His learned communications on conchology were published in Silliman's journal, with explanatory plates. Of his writings in that journal, the following is a catalogue: geological section of the Canaan mountain; memoir on the genera unio and alasmodonta, with numerous figures; five species of chiton, with figures; memoir on batrachian animals, and doubtful reptiles; on magnetic polarity; reclamation of unios.

BARNEY, Joshua, a distinguished commander in the American navy. He was employed in the public service during the war of the revolution. He was twice captured. In a vessel named the Hyder Ally, carrying 4 nine and 12 six pounders he captured, after an action of 26 minutes, the Gen. Monk of 18 guns, nine pounders, with the loss of 4 men killed, and 11 wounded. The Gen. Monk lost 30 killed, and 53 wounded. He sailed in the Gen. Monk with despatches for Dr. Franklin at Paris, and brought back a valuable loan from the king of France. In 1796 he went to France with Mr. Munroe, deputed the bearer of the American flag to the National Convention. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeak. He participated in the battle of Bladensburg, and was wounded by a ball in the thigh. In 1815 he was sent on a mission to Europe. He died in 1819 aged 59. He had been 41 years in public service and engaged in 26 battles.

BARNEVELDT, John d' Olden, a statesman of great abilities, ambassador to Elizabeth in England, and to Henry IV. of France. His attempts to limit the authority of Maurice the second stadtholder of Holland, raised him enemies, by whose virulence he was accused of designs to deliver the country to the Spaniards, and in consequence of this false charge, he was tried and beheaded in 1619. His sons, William and René, resented the cruelty exercised against their father, and though the elder escaped, René felt the punishment due to a conspirator. The mother stepped in defence of her son, and when Maurice expressed surprise to see her eager to save him when she had seen his father fall unlamented, she indignantly replied, "I would not solicit a pardon for my husband, for he was innocent. I ask it for my son because he is guilty."

BARO or BARONI, Peter, a native of Estampes, in France, who left his country on account of his attachment to protestantism, and found a hospitable asylum in England, in the house of lord Burleigh, and at Cambridge with Dr. Pierce, by whose influence he was chosen Margaret professor of divinity 1574. The tranquillity of his residence was however of short duration. He opposed Whitacre, Tindal, and Chadderton, who violently supported the tenets of absolute predestination, and whilst he gave a more moderate explanation to the doctrine in his sermons and in his lectures, he found himself cited before the vice chancellor, and accused before archbishop Whitgift; and though lord Burleigh the chancellor disapproved of the virulence of his prosecutors, he found himself obliged to leave Cambridge for Crutchedfriars, London, where he died. His writings were on divinity subjects, and in Latin.

BAROCHE, Frederic, a painter of Urbino, who learnt sculptor of his father, and architecture and geometry and perspective of his uncle, and drew the heads of his Virgins after the features of his sister, and those of his Jesuses after his nephew. Cardinal de la Rovere became early his patron, but the jealousy of his rivals proved nearly fatal. He was maliciously poisoned, and though he recovered by the immediate application of medicine, his constitution grew weak and languid, and he lingered in an unhealthy state, till his 84th year, 1612. His paintings are in great esteem, his historical pieces are deservedly admired, but he shines with superior lustre in the execution of his devotional portraits. His merit was universally admitted, and his infirmities alone prevented him from accepting the honors which were liberally offered to him by the duke of Tuscany, the emperor Rodolph II. and Philip II. of Spain. In correctness he is great; he understood well the effects of light and shade, and though the attitudes of some of his figures are out of proportion, he certainly may be said to approach near the softness and graces of Corregio.

BARON, Bonaventure, a native of Clonmel, Ireland, educated by his uncle Luke Wadding, and afterwards employed as divinity professor at Rome, where he spent 60 years, and died blind in a good old age, March 18th, 1696. He was a learned and voluminous writer. His Theologia in 6 vols. is his best performance. See a list of his works in sir James Ware's writers of Ireland, p. 253.

BARON, Michael, son of a merchant of Issondun, became celebrated as a player. His powers in expressing the passions were unusually great and he was deservedly called the Roscius of his time. He was not insensible to the popularity which he enjoyed, and with arrogance and vanity he observed, that once in a century perhaps a Cæsar might arise, but that 2000 years were requisite to produce a Baron. His superior excellence was in a great degree owing to his own exertions, so that Racine in representing his Andromache to the actors, with the judgment and correctness of a poet and of a man of feeling, paid him the highest compliment, assuring him that he could give him no instructions, "for, added he, your own heart will tell you more than any lessons of mine can suggest." He died at Paris 22d Dec. 1729, aged 77. Three volumes in 12mo. of theatrical pieces, appeared in 1760, under his name, of which however some supposed that he was not the author. His dialogue is lively, and his scenes diversified; but there is not frequently that brilliancy of coloring which an acquaintance with the manners of the great could have supplied.

BARONI, Adrianne Basile, a native of Mantua, sister to the poet Basile. She was so admired for her beauty, her wit, and her accomplishments, that volumes were written in her praise. Her daughter Leonora possessed equal charms, and met equal admiration, and in 1639, a collection of pieces in Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian, and French, was published, in which her beauty and her perfections were portrayed with all the graces of poetry. She also wrote some poetical trifles. The daughter had profound skill in music, a sweet voice, and the utmost delicacy of manner. Mr. Bayle styles her one of the finest singers in the world.

BARONIUS, Cæsar, a native of Sora in Italy, educated at Veroli, Naples, and Rome. In this last place he became a priest, and was appointed soon after confessor to Clement VIII. keeper of his library, and raised to the rank of cardinal. On the death of the pope 1605 he was nearly elevated to the pontificate, as he had 31 voices in his favor, but his election was opposed by the Spanish faction, as he had asserted that the claims of the king of Spain on Naples were founded on false grounds. His constitution was injured by his intense application, so that in his old age he digested his food with difficulty. He died 30th June, 1607, aged 68. His works are numerous and valuable, especially his Annales ecclesiastici, in 12 vols. fol. abridged by several authors, by H. Spondæus, Lud. Aurelio, and Bazovius.

BAROZZI, James, an architect, born in the dutchy of Modena, and better known by the name of Vignola. His skill in architecture was displayed in the splendid edifices of Bologna, and in the canal between Ferrara and Bologna. He succeeded M. Angelo as the architect in the erection of St. Peter's at Rome, and died there 1577. He was member of the academy of designs at Rome, and was much noticed during an excursion in France. He wrote a treatise on perspective, and also rules for the five orders of architecture, a popular work which has passed through 16 editions.

BARRAL, Peter, an ecclesiastic of Grenoble, who kept a school at Paris, and distinguished himself as the author of several useful publications. He also abridged Pitiscus's dictionaire des antiq. Rom. and published an abstract of Sevigne's letters. His style was manly and vigorous, though occasionally negligent and incorrect. He died at Paris, July 21st, 1772.

BARRALIER, H. F. N. D., a youth of precocious talents, was born at Marseilles, in 1805, acquired a knowledge of languages with extraordinary facility, and, before he was sixteen, wrote a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul; a Treatise on Morality; and some poems. He died in 1821.

BARRAS, Paul John Francis, Count de, a prominent character of the French revolution, was born, in 1755, at Fox, in the department of the Var, and was of so ancient a family that it was proverbially said to be "as old as the rocks of Provence." After having served with applause in India, he returned to Paris, where he wasted his patrimony in dissipation. When the revolution broke out he espoused its principles, and he subsequently assisted in dethroning the monarch, and, as a member of the Convention, voted for his death. To the overthrow of the Girondist party he also contributed. The Jacobins, however, regarded him with suspicion, and their fears were justified by his lending his strenuous aid to effect the downfall of Robespierre. When the directorial government was established, Barras became one of the five directors, and he held this high office till 1799. While, in the latter year, he was secretly negotiating the restoration of the Bourbons, the directory was dissolved by Napoleon, and Barras retired to Brussels. After having been foiled in some political intrigues in 1813 and 1814, he lived in privacy till his decease, which took place on the 29th of January, 1829.

BARRE, Louis Francois Jos. de la, a native of Tournay, member of the academy des inscriptions, editor of Moreri's dictionary, and author of some books on antiquarian history, and other kindred subjects, among which are memoirs of the history of France and Burgundy. He also assisted Banduri in his imperium orientale, and in his collection of Roman medals from Decius. He was rewarded with a pension by the grand duke of Tuscany, and died at Paris 1738, aged 50.

BARRE, Isaac, an English gentleman, who distinguished himself as a politician during the American war. In the earlier part of his life he was in the army, in which he attained the rank of colonel Becoming connected with the marquis of Lansdown, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and was an active member of the opposition, and a frequent speaker, during the ministry of lord North. He was afflicted with blindness for several years previous to his death, which took place, July 1st, 1802, at the age of seventy-five. Some have supposed that colonel Barre wrote the celebrated letters of Junius, in conjunction with his friend the marquis of Lansdown, and counsellor Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton; but this is a bare conjecture, unsupported by any probable arguments.

BARRE, Joseph, an ecclesiastic, canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, where he died 23d of June 1764, aged 72. He was well versed in ecclesiastical and profane history. His history of Germany 11 vols. 4to. is the best of his works, though it does not abound either in elegance of language, choice of matter, or happy and interesting combination of events. He published, besides a life of marshal de Fabert, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of the laws and the tribunals of Justice, 4to.—Vindiciæ librorum deutero-canonicorum veteris Test, and a General History of Germany, 11 vols. 4to., reckoned the best work in French on the subject.

BARRES, Joseph Frederic Wallet, Des, had the title of colonel, and was Lieut. Governor of cape Breton, and afterwards of Prince Edward Island. He died at Halifax in 1804, aged 102. In 1780, he published valuable charts of the coasts and harbors in the gulf of St. Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, of New England, of New York and southerly, compiled from surveys, by Major Samuel Holland, surveyor general. These charts of Des Barres, are still the most authentic surveys of these extensive coasts.

BARRETT, George, a native of Dublin, eminent as a self-taught painter. In his youth he obtained the prize of 50*l.* from the Dublin society for the best landscape in oil, and in 1762, he also with another landscape gained a similar prize from the London society for the encouragement of arts. He was zealous in the establishment of the royal academy, of which he was member. His most admired pieces are preserved in the collections of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, Mr. Locke and others He died 1784, aged 52.

BARRETT, William, a native of Somersetshire, who settled at Bristol as a surgeon, and devoted much of his time for twenty years in making collections for the history of that city. The work was published in 4to. 1788, and the author died the next year. He was interested much in the Chattertonian controversy, as he was one of the earliest friends and patrons of the unfortunate youth.

BARRY, John, first commodore in the American navy. In Feb. 1776, congress appointed him to the command of the brig Lexington, of 16 guns; he was afterwards transferred to the large frigate Effingham. In Feb. 1781, he sailed in the frigate Alliance, of 36 guns, from Boston for L' Orient, carrying Col. Laurens on an embassy to the French court. On his return, he fought the ship of war Atlanta, of between 20 and 30 guns, and her consort, the brig Trepasa. After a severe action, both struck their colors. Commodore Barry was dangerously wounded in the shoulder by a grape shot

He sailed again from Boston in the Alliance, and carried La Fayette, and the Count de Nouilles to France, and proceeded on a cruize. On his return, he fought a vessel of the enemy, of equal size, which escaped only by the aid of her consorts. It is related, that Gen. Howe, at one period, attempted to bribe him to desert the cause of America, by the promise of fifteen thousand guineas, and the command of a British frigate, and that the offer was rejected with disdain. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, he superintended the building of the frigate United States, of which he retained the command till she was laid up in ordinary, after the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the executive chair. He died in 1803, aged 58.

BARRINGTON, John Shute, son of Benjamin Shute, merchant, was born at Theobald's, Herts, and partly educated at Utrecht. He early imbibed the tenets of the dissenters, in whose favor he wrote some treatises. He applied himself to the law, and so conspicuous were his abilities, and so great his authority among the dissenters considered, that the ministry, at the instance of lord Somers, applied to him when he was but 24 years old to exert his influence with the Scotch presbyterians to promote the union of the two kingdoms. He was successful, and his labors were rewarded by the appointment of commissioner of the customs in 1708, from which however he was removed three years after on the change of administration. His character was so highly respectable that John Wildman, esq. of Becket, Berks, though a stranger, left him his estate, and some years after the same liberal and honorable compliment was paid him by Francis Barrington of Tofts, who had married his relation, and whose name and arms he assumed. Mr. Shute sat in parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, but he did not distinguish himself as an eloquent or a frequent speaker. In 1720 he was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Viscount Barrington, but in 1723 his character was undeservedly tarnished for his conduct in the Harburgh lottery, for which he was expelled from the house. He died at Becket Dec. 4th, 1734, in his 66th year. He was the disciple and the friend of the famous Mr. Locke, and was the author of various publications.

BARRINGTON, Daines, fourth son of lord Barrington, was, in 1757, appointed a Welsh judge, and afterwards second justice of Chester. These offices, which he discharged with great dignity, he resigned some years before his death, and devoted himself to those literary pursuits which he loved. He was author of observations on the statutes, 4to.—tracts on the probability of reaching the north pole, 4to. &c.—and made besides valuable communications to the royal and antiquarian societies, of which he was a distinguished member, and of the last of which he was vice-president. He died March 14, 1800, aged 73.

BARROW, Isaac, a learned mathematician and divine of an ancient family in Suffolk, was born in London. From the Charter-house, where he gave few proofs of application, he went to Felsted in Essex, where a change of disposition from indolence to industry soon distinguished him. He was admitted pensioner of Peter-house, Cambridge, 1643; but when he went two years after to reside, he became member of Trinity college, where his uncle had entered, after being ejected from Peter-house for writing against the covenant. He was afterwards chosen fellow of the college; but though his income was small, from the losses which the civil war had brought upon his father, he did not ingloriously submit to the ruling powers; and though he inadvertently subscribed to the covenant, he soon repented of this weakness, and insisted upon the erasure of his name. His studies were directed to divinity; but when he observed the connexion which exists between chronology and astronomy, he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to those higher sciences, and made a rapid progress besides in anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Upon his disappointment in not being elected Greek professor, on the death of Dr. Duport, he resolved to travel, and to supply his expenses he parted with his books, and left the kingdom, 1655. He visited Paris, Leghorn, and Florence, and every where enriched the stores of his mind by observation and inquisitive researches. From Leghorn he passed to Smyrna, and in his voyage displayed his uncommon courage, by assisting the crew of the vessel in beating off an Algerine corsair that threatened them with death or slavery. He passed from Smyrna to Constantinople, where he resided one year, and returned to England through Venice, Germany, and Holland, in 1659. He now took orders, agreeable to the statutes of his college, and in 1660, he was elected to the Greek professorship of the university, and two years after, to that of geometry in Gresham college. The next year he was made Lucasian mathematical lecturer at Cambridge, an office which, in 1669, he resigned to his great friend Isaac Newton, that he might with closer application devote himself to divinity. He now received the preferment which was due to his merit from his uncle, bishop of St. Asaph, and from Ward, bishop of Salisbury, and, in 1672, the king, whom he served by his conduct, and flattered by his poetry, raised him to the mastership of Trinity college, observing, with real truth, that he gave it to the best scholar in England. He was vice chancellor in 1675; but his public services were of short duration He died of a fever, 4th May, 1677, aged 47, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his friends, by contribution, erected a monument over him, of which the epitaph was written by Dr. Mapletoft. The writings of Barrow are numerous and valuable, and chiefly on mathematical subjects. As a divine he was great as well as exemplary. The mathematical part of his valuable works consists of Euclidis elementa, and data—lectiones geometricæ—Archimedis opera—Apollonii conicorum, libri 4.—Theodosii sphericorum, libri 3.—Novâ methodo illustrata et succinctè demonstrata—& lectio in quâ theoremata Archimedis de sphærâ et cylindro—& mathematicæ lectiones habitæ in scholis publicis acad. Cantab. published after his death. His sermons are highly esteemed, and have been frequently edited. His works in English were published together by Dr. Tillotson, in 3 vols. fol. 1682.

BARROS, or DE BARROS, John, a native of Viseo, engaged as preceptor to the children of Emanuel, king of Portugal After being three years governor of St. George, on the coast of Africa, he was recalled by his pupil, king Juan, to be treasurer of the Indies; and in this employment he formed the design of writing the history of that lately discovered part of the globe. He died at Pompal, the place of his literary retirement, 1570, in his 74th year. His history is divided into 4 decades, and though censured by la Boulaye le Goux, and extolled by Possevin and de Thou, it contains a collection of many hitherto unknown facts, though unadorned with the graces of elegance, or the strictest attachment to truth. Alfonso Ulloa translated the book from Portuguese into Spanish. The work was edited, 3 vols. fol. Lisbon, 1736.

BARRUEL, Abbe Augustin, a French Jesuit, born in 1741, at Villeneuve de Berg, was conduct-

or of the Ecclesiastical Journal, from 1787 to 1792, but was obliged to fly to England after the deposition of Louis XVI. When the consulate was established, he returned to France. His best known work is, Memoirs for a History of Jacobinism, 5 vols. 8vo.; a production which blends some facts with much fiction, and proves either the credulity or the bad faith of the author. He died, Oct. 5, 1820, at the age of seventy-nine.

BARRY, Girald, a native of Pembrokeshire, called Giraldus Cambrensis. He was of a respectable family, and obtained preferment in the church, and was at last nominated bishop of St. David's by the chapter, which, however, could not be sanctioned by the pope. When afterwards offered the same bishopric, in 1215, he indignantly refused it. He is author of the history of the conquest of Ireland, and of the topographia Hibernica, edited by Camden, 1602—itinerarium Cambriæ, edited by Dr. Powel, besides ecclesiæ speculum against the monks.

BARRY, James, son of the representative of Dublin, was brought up to the bar, and in 1629, made king's serjeant, and in 1634, knighted, and appointed one of the barons of the exchequer. At the restoration he was made chief justice of the king's bench, and raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Santry. He was intimate with the unfortunate Stafford; and died 1673, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. He wrote the case of tenures upon the commission of defective titles, published, Dublin, fol. 1637, and 12mo. 1725.

BARRY, Spranger, was born in Dublin, son of a silversmith, 20th November, 1719. After following unwillingly for two or three years, his father's business, his inclination for theatrical pursuits burst forth, and, in 1744, he appeared on the stage, in the character of Othello. As his acting was of superior order, he was received with unprecedented applause; and he so highly established his character at Cork, as well as in the capital, that he ranked with the great names of Garrick, Cibber, Sheridan, Quin, and Woffington, who at that season were engaged on the Dublin stage. In 1746, Barry went to England; but his connection with Drury-lane was of short duration. In Covent-garden, however, he became a formidable opponent to the great Roscius, as he played the same characters, and divided with him the applauses of the town. After eleven years of arduous contention, in which the highest powers of theatrical eloquence were successfully displayed by both rivals, Barry joined with Woodward, of covent-garden, in an expedition to Ireland, where they built, at great expense, two elegant play-houses, at Dublin and Cork. The plan did not, however, succeed. Woodward left his friend to settle the debts of this ruinous scheme, and returned to London, where he was followed, in 1766, by Barry. He died 1774. His greatest characters were Othello, Macbeth, Lear, Essex, and Jaffier; and so powerfully expressive of grief and agony were his features, that the spectators, says a writer of the times, were disposed to pity before he spoke, and his broken throbs so wrung the soul that their distress could be relieved only by torrents of tears.

BARRY, James, a native of Cork, in Ireland, whose genius early marked him for eminence as a painter. His piece on the legendary baptism of the king of Cashel recommended him to the notice of the Dublin society for the encouragement of arts; and by a consequent introduction to Mr. Burke, he was noticed by Johnson, sir Joshua Reynolds, and other men of great public fame. By the friendship of his patron Burke, he was enabled to travel through France and on the continent, and to improve himself in the celebrated schools of Italy. He returned to England in 1772. In 1777 he was elected royal academician, and in 1786 appointed professor of painting to the royal academy. He was, in 1799, removed from his office, and soon after expelled from the learned body whose fame and honor he had long supported by the elegant labors of his pencil and the animated language of his lectures. The cause of this disgrace is attributed by some to the republican principles entertained, and publicly set forth, by the professor, too often in a manner offensive to the feelings of moderate and impartial men. This eminent artist was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which ten days after proved fatal, 22d March, 1806.

BARRY, George, a Scotch divine, born in Berwickshire, educated at Edinburgh, and successively minister of Kirk-wall and of Shapinhay in the Orkneys, where he died, September, 1805, aged 57. His statistical account of his two parishes for the publication of sir John Sinclair was much admired, and his reputation as a writer and as a public teacher procured him from the university of Edinburgh the degree of D. D. From his character as a preacher, Dr. Barry was appointed, by the society for propagating Christian knowledge, their superintendent of the schools in that distant part of Scotland.

BARTAS, Guillaume de Salluste du, a French poet born at Monfort, in Armagnac. He was commander of a corps of cavalry under Henry IV.; and he travelled through England, Denmark, and Scotland. The poem which rendered his fame known, was his commentary of the week of creation, in 7 books; a work in which he displayed his conceit, as well as the barbarity of his age, by calling the head the lodging of the understanding, the eyes the twin stars, the nose the gutter or chimney, the teeth a double palisade, used as a mill to the open gullet, &c. This poem, so incorrect and so injudicious, had, however, its admirers, and in five or six years it passed through 30 editions. Bartas wrote some other poetical pieces but all in the same contemptible style. What, however, renders his character amiable, is the integrity of his life, and the innocence and modesty of his conduct. He retired from the bustle of the world to his chateau de Bartas, where his time was devoted to literary pursuits. De Thou speaks of him in the most flattering terms. He died 1590, at the age of 46.

BARTH, John, was born at Dunkirk, and by his bravery and enterprise he rose from the obscurity of a fisherman's occupation to consequence in the French navy. When he had the command of a squadron of seven frigates, he eluded the vigilance of the English and Dutch, who were blocking up Dunkirk, destroyed a fleet of 86 English merchantmen, afterwards made a descent near Newcastle, in Northumberland, where he destroyed 200 houses, and brought back prizes to the value of 500,000 crowns. In various actions with the Dutch, he distinguished himself by his courage, presence of mind, and great dexterity. His uncouth figure and rough manners were the ridicule of the courtiers of Louis XIV. When the Monarch told him that he had made him chef d'escadre, you have done very well, replied the unpolished seaman. His language was incorrect, his words few, and he could neither read nor write, but merely was able to scrawl his name. This great man, who rose without friends and without patrons, by merit alone, died at Dunkirk, 27th April, 1702, at the age of 51.

BARTHELEMI, Jean Jacques, celebrated as the author of the voyage of Anacharsis, was born at Cassis, near Aubagne, in Provence, 20th Janua-

ry, 1716. He was educated at Marseilles in the oratory, and after devoting himself to Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek, he was admitted into the church. His abilities recommended him to Gros de Boze, with whom he became, 1744, associate in the care of the medals of the king's cabinet at Paris. He was afterwards placed in the office of secretary to the academy of inscriptions, and on the death of Boze he succeeded as keeper of the cabinet of medals. He visited Italy in 1755, and not only enlarged the powers of his own mind, but benefitted the republic of letters by the judicious observations which he made on the valuable relics of the lately discovered city of Herculaneum. On his return to France, he was honored with a seat in the royal society of London, and his services to literature were rewarded by the minister, the duke de Choiseul, with a pension of about 250*l.* a year, to which was added, in 1765, the place of treasurer of St. Martin de Tours, and, five years after, the post of secetary-general to the Swiss guards. The public had already applauded the literary abilities of Barthelemi, who had been admitted into the French academy, when his great work, entitled the voyage of the young Anacharsis in Greece, which appeared in 7 vols. 8vo. 1788, commanded the universal admiration of the world. This composition was the labor of 30 years, and in elegant and chaste style exhibited the most pleasing characters of antiquity, interspersed with philosophical reflections, interesting anecdotes, and amusing descriptions, and every where abounded with proofs of judgment, taste, and erudition. In 1793, the venerable philosopher was dragged from his peaceful retreat, under the reign of terror, to a prison; but he was soon after liberated, by order of the government, at a moment when, with calmness and resignation, he expected the fatal decree which had already hurried so many of his countrymen to the grave. He died 30th April, 1795, universally respected, not only for his learning, but the mildness of his temper, for his modesty, and his affability and unaffected manners. He wrote, besides other works, contributions, chiefly on medallic subjects, to the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, and the journal des savans.

BARTHELEMI DES MARTYRS, a Dominican of Lisbon, made archbishop of Braganza, and highly extolled by Roman catholic writers for his great charity and other meritorious actions, in times of public danger and calamity. He died 1590, aged 76.

BARTHIUS, Gaspard, a native of Custrin, in Brandenburg. As his father was professor of civil law at Frankfort on the Oder, he received the best instruction, so that he is mentioned by Baillet as having, at 12 years of age, translated the psalms into Latin verse, of every measure. He unfortunately lost his father, but his education was not on that account neglected. He went through all the universities of Germany, and afterwards visited Italy, France, Spain, England, and Holland, and made himself a perfect master of most of the foreign languages, as his elegant translations from the Spanish and French evidently show. He settled at Leipsic, and devoted himself totally to literature. In his old age he relinquished all worldly affairs for devotion. He died September, 1658, aged 71. His commentaries on Statius and Claudian, in 4to. and his adversaria, in fol. are his best works.

BARTHOLDY, Jacob Solomon, a Prussian Diplomatist, who was a native of Berlin, but of Israelitish parentage. He studied at the university of Konigsberg, and afterwards travelled in Greece. Returning to Germany, he abjured Judaism, and became a Protestant. Soon after, the war of 1807 broke out, and he served against the French as an officer in the Landwehr of Vienna. He wrote a tract called the War of the Tyrol, which produced great sensation. In 1813 he became attached to the chancellor's office, under the minister Hardenberg; and he drew up the edict relative to the Landsturm, after the publication of the armistice. In 1814 he accompanied the allies to Paris, and then visited London. Next year Baron Bartholdy was appointed Prussian consul-general at Rome; and after the congress of Aix la Chapelle, he was made chargé d'affaires at the court of Tuscany. He died in 1826. He published, besides the work named, Travels in Greece in 1803 and 1804, and left in manuscript a Treatise on the colored Glasses of the Ancients.

BARTHOLIN, Gaspard, a native of Malmoe in Schonen, who is said, at the age of three, to have learned to read perfectly in fourteen days, and to have composed with correctness at the age of 13 some Greek and Latin orations. After finishing his studies, he travelled through the greatest part of Europe, and directed his attention to medicine, in which science he took his degree. He at last settled at Copenhagen as Latin professor, an employment which, six months after, he exchanged for the chair of medicine, which he filled with credit and respectability. A severe illness, however, alarmed his conscience, and he vowed to apply himself to divinity if he recovered. He kept his vow, and afterwards succeeded to the theological professorship on the death of Aslach. He died of a violent cholic, the 13th July, 1629, at Sora, aged 44. His works were on anatomy, metaphysics, logic, and rhetoric.

BARTHOLIN, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, 20th October, 1616. He studied physic at Leyden, Paris, Montpellier, Padua, Malta, and Basil; and in 1646 he returned to his native city, where he was appointed mathematical professor, and the next year promoted to the anatomical chair, which he held for thirteen years. Ill health obliged him to resign, and he retired to his small estate of Hagested, near the capital, where his hopes of repose and literary ease were disturbed by the destruction of his library and valuable papers by fire in 1670. His misfortunes did not pass unnoticed. The university of Copenhagen made him librarian, and the monarch made him his physician, with a handsome salary, exemption from taxes, and the honor of a seat in the council of Denmark. He died 4th December, 1680. His works are chiefly on medical subjects.

BARTHOLIN, Thomas, son of the preceding, was professor of history and law at Copenhagen, and counsellor to the king. He died 1690. He published antiquitates Danicæ, &c. His brother Erasmus was professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen, and died 1698, aged 73. Another brother, called Gasper, succeeded his father in the anatomical chair—John was professor of theology—and a daughter called Margaret was eminent as a poetess in the Danish language.

BARTHOLOMEW, The Martyr, an ecclesiastic, a native of Lisbon, who attended the council of Trent, and was strenuously urgent for the introduction of a reform among the clergy. He was made archbishop of Braga, where, during a pestilence, he behaved with all the kindness of a friend, and the mild benevolence of a good Christian. He retired in his old age from his see to a monastery, and died 1590, aged 76. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio.

BARTLETT, Josiah, M. D. governor of New Hampshire. He commenced the practice of physic

at Kingston in 1756. He held commissions, both civil and military, under the royal government, but was deprived of them, in consequence of being a zealous whig. He was appointed a delegate in congress, and his being the first name called, as representing the most easterly province, on the vote of the declaration of independence, he boldly answered in the affirmative. In 1777, as medical agent he accompanied Stark to Bennington. In 1778 he withdrew from congress. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1779, a justice of the superior court in 1784, and chief justice in 1788. In 1790 he was President of New Hampshire, chosen by the legislature. In 1791 and 1792 he was chosen by the people. In 1793 he was elected the first governor under the new form of government. Of the medical society established by his efforts in 1791, he was the president. He died in 1795, aged 65 years.

BARTOLI, Daniel, a Jesuit of Ferrara, who settled at Rome, where he published several historical works, in Italian. His best composition, was an history of his society, in 6 vols. folio, and translated into Latin by Giannini; and he deserves the praise of laborious attention, of purity and precision in style, and happiness in diction. He died at Rome, 1685, aged 77, much respected.

BARTOLI, Cosimo, a native of Florence, sent to Venice as the resident of the great duke Cosmo. He continued there five years, and wrote an account of Frederic Barbarossa in Italian, besides other works, in the 16th century.

BARTOLO, a lawyer of eminence, born in the march of Ancona. He took his degrees at Bologna, and became law professor at Pisa, from whence he removed to Perugia. He was honored with the title of counsellor by the emperor Charles IV. and died 1359, aged 46, leaving behind him 10 vols. in fol. on law subjects.

BARTOLOCCI, Julius, a Cistercian monk of Celano, Naples, Hebrew professor of the Neophytes at Rome. He published a bibliotheca rabbinica, 4 vols. fol. to which his pupil, Imbonati, added a 5th. He died 1st November, 1687, aged 74.

BARTOLOZZI, Francis, an engraver of great merit, was born at Florence, in 1728, and was taught painting by Hugford, after which he applied to engraving. In 1764 he came to England, and five years subsequent to his arrival was admitted a member of the Royal Academy. The productions of his graver were numerous and highly esteemed. Poverty, however, compelled him, in 1802, to accept an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal, who gave him a pension, and he died at Lisbon in 1815.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, M. D. professor in the university of Pennsylvania. He pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh and London. His medical degree he obtained at Gottingen. In 1789 he returned to Philadelphia, and the same year was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the college. He succeeded Dr. Griffiths as professor of materia medica, and Dr. Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He died 1815 aged 49. His publications are the following. On the fascinating quality ascribed to the rattlesnake; new views of the origin of the tribes of America; collections towards a materia medica of the U. S.; remarks on the speech attributed by Jefferson to Logan; Medical physical journal, begun 1804, continued several years; eulogy on Dr. Priestley; elements of botany, with 30 plates, 1804; also in two vols. 40 plates 1812; flora Virginica; an edition of Cullen's materia medica; account of Syren lacertina; observations on the opossum; collections of extinct animals; fragments of the natural history of Penn's remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake; on the honey bee; on the native country of the potato and other papers in the A. philo. transactions.

BARTON, Elizabeth, a religious impostor in the age of Henry VIII. called the holy maid of Kent. The convulsive fits and distortions to which she was subject, were converted to purposes of deception by Masters, the minister of Aldington, her native place, and she was so perfectly instructed in her art, that she imposed not only upon the vulgar, but upon the more enlightened mind of sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, and archbishop Warham. Her external conduct, her piety and devotion, countenanced her profession, and she was believed when she asserted that she saw visions of angels, and that in her trances the virgin Mary appeared to her to comfort her. Commissioners were appointed to examine into the truth of these reports, and when the artifice had so far succeeded, the impostor began to prophesy, and she acknowledged that God had revealed to her, that if Henry divorced queen Catharine, his reign would not extend to a month's duration; but the boldness of the imposture roused the king's resentment. The maid and her accomplices were produced before the star-chamber, the whole plot was revealed, and the confession of the actors was publicly read to the astonished populace at St. Paul's cross, and the holy maid and her confederates, were condemned and executed at Tyburn, April 20th, 1534.

BARTRAM, John, an eminent botanist. He early discovered an ardent desire for the acquisition of knowledge, especially of botanical knowledge. The infant state of his colony, Pennsylvania, and other circumstances of his situation, placed great obstacles in his way. He surmounted them by intense application and the resources of his own mind. He was the first American who conceived and carried into effect the design of a botanic garden, for the cultivation of American plants as well as of exotics. He purchased a fine situation on the west bank of the Schuylkill, about four miles below Philadelphia, where he laid out with his own hands a garden of 5 or 6 acres. He furnished it with a variety of the most curious and beautiful vegetables collected in his excursions from Canada to Florida. At the age of seventy he made a journey into east Florida, to explore its natural productions. By his means Europe was enriched with the flowering shrubs, plants and trees of America. He made such proficiency in his favourite pursuit, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." He was at length appointed American botanist to his Britannic majesty, George III. in which appointment he continued till his death in 1777 aged 75.—Mr. Bartram's communications in the British philosophical transactions, vols. 41, 43, 46, 62, are these; on the teeth of a rattlesnake; on the muscles and oyster banks of Penn.; on clay wasp nests; on the great black wasp; on the libella; account of an aurora borealis, observed Nov. 12, 1757. He published also observations on the inhabitants, climate, and soil in his travels to lake Ontario; description of east Florida with a journal.

BARTRAM, William, a botanist, son of the preceding, was born at the botanic garden, Kingressing, Penn. in 1739. He spent nearly five years in examining the natural productions of Carolina, Georgia and the Floridas. His collections and drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill. His account of his travels was published in 1791. It is a delightful specimen of the enthusiasm, with which the lover of nature, and particularly the botanist, surveys the beautiful, and wonderful productions

which are scattered over the face of the earth. Reposing in a grove of oranges, palms, live oaks, and magnolias, in the midst of beautiful flowers, and singing birds, he cried out,—"Ye vigilant and most faithful servants of the Most High; ye, who worship the Creator morning, noon, and eve in simplicity of heart! I haste to join the universal anthem. My heart and voice unite with yours in sincere homage to the great Creator, the universal sovereign." In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the university of Penn. Besides his discoveries in botany, he prepared the most complete table of American ornithology, till the appearance of Wilson's book, and whom he assisted in the commencement of his work. Such was his continued love of botany, that he wrote a description of a plant a few minutes before his death, which occurred suddenly in 1823, in the 85 year of his age. In addition to his travels, he published an account of J. Bartram; anecdotes of a crow; description of Carthia; on the site of Bristol.

BARUFFALDI, Jerome, an Italian poet and literary character, was born at Ferrara, in 1675, and died in 1753. His works, in his native language and in Latin, amount to more than an hundred, among which are five dramatic pieces. His poem entitled Il Canapaja, the subject of which is the culture of hemp, is considered as his best production, and ranks among the most esteemed specimens of Italian didactic poetry.

BARWICK, Peter, brother of the dean, was eminent as a physician for his skill in the small-pox, and in several kinds of fevers. He published in Latin a life of his brother, and supported Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and defended the Eikon Basilike against Dr. Walker. He died Aug. 1705.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, a native of Hamburgh, son of a barber. He was the pupil of Reimarus, and afterwards studied at Leipsic, and in consequence of his character and abilities, he obtained, in 1753, the chair of professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Soroe in Denmark, which, however, he afterwards lost for speaking irreverently of religion. He next tried a plan of education in a new method, but though he obtained large sums of money to carry his schemes into execution, the measures failed upon trial. He was author of various works of no great merit, though possessed of plausible assertions. He died 1790, aged 67, a victim it is said to intemperance.

BASHUYSEN, Henry James Van, a native of Hanau, and there professor of ecclesiastical history, and of the oriental languages. He was afterwards called to the divinity chair of Berlin, and made member of the royal society there. He printed in his own house various learned works, chiefly on rabbinical subjects, and died 1758, aged 79.

BASIL, St., surnamed the Great, a celebrated father of the Greek church, was born, in 326, at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, and, after having studied at Athens, he for a while taught rhetoric and practised at the bar. These occupations, however, he relinquished for a monastic life, and became the founder of a convent in Pontus. In 370, he was chosen bishop of Cæsarea; filled the episcopal seat with much piety and courage; and died in 379. His works composed three folio volumes.

BASIL I., a native of Adrianople, of an obscure family. He was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians when a soldier, and he escaped to Constantinople, with only his wallet on his back and his stick in his hand. Here he was noticed by the emperor Michael, and raised gradually to consequence, and at last taken as partner of the empire. Basil discovered that Michael, jealous of his popularity, intended his destruction, and he anticipated the blow, and became sole emperor in 867. He reigned till 886, when he was killed by a stag in hunting. He defeated the Saracens at Cæsarea, and he was distinguished for his prudence and his love of justice, though some marks of weakness and ambition appear in his character.

BASIL II., son of Romanus, and emperor of Constantinople after John Zimisces, died 1025, aged 70, after a reign of 50 years. He was valiant and fond of justice. His inhumanity, however, is remarkable, after he had in 1014 defeated the Bulgarians, killed 5000, and taken 15,000, he permitted only one in every 100 to retain his eye-sight, that he might conduct his 99 eyeless companions to their terrified monarch, who it is said survived only two days the horrid spectacle.

BASILICES, brother of Verina, wife of Leo I. emperor of the east, was unsuccessful in an expedition against Genseric, and lost the greatest part of his fleet. He afterwards seized the empire under Zeno Isauricus, and governed with cruelty. Two years after, 477, he was attacked by the deposed emperor, his army was defeated, and he was doomed to the horrors of a prison, where he expired the following year. During his short reign part of Constantinople was destroyed by fire, and the valuable library of upwards of 120,000 volumes was totally destroyed.

BASILOWITZ, Iwan, a bold hero, who rose against the tyranny of the Tartars, and in giving freedom to his countrymen laid the foundation of the Russian power, and first assumed the name of Czar, and added Astracan to his dominions. He reigned 50 years, and died 1584. He was succeeded by Fœdor.

BASINGE, John de, or BASINGSTOCHIUS, so called from Basingstoke, the place of his birth, was educated at Oxford and Paris; travelled to Athens, and became an excellent Greek scholar; and, on his return, obtained the archdeaconries of London and Leicester. He died in 1252. Basinge brought many MSS. from Greece, and contributed much to spread in his own country a knowledge of the Greek language.

BASIRE, Isaac, D. D. a native of Jersey, who studied at Cambridge, and was archdeacon of Northumberland, and chaplain to Charles I. During the rebellion he retired to Oxford, and in 1646 travelled towards the Levant with the intention of recommending the doctrines of the church of England to the Greeks. After preaching in Greek to the bishops and clergy of the Morea, he extended his travels to Aleppo and Jerusalem, where he visited the temple of the sepulchre, and returned through Mesopotamia and Constantinople to Transylvania, where George Ragotzi II. the prince of the country, raised him to a divinity professor's chair. On the return of Charles II. he came back to England, and was promoted to a prebend of Durham, and died October, 1676. His works were diatriba de antiq. Eccles. Brit. libertate—a letter to sir Richard Brown, relating to his travels, and the history of the English and Scotch presbytery.

BASKERVILLE, John, an English artist, deserving of notice for his improvements in printing and type-founding. He was born at Wolverley, in Worcesterhire, 1706, and inheriting a small estate was brought up to no particular profession. He, however, acquired a particular skill in penmanship and carving letters on stone; and at the age of twenty, he settled at Birmingham as a writing master. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of japanned works; and in 1750, commenced his

experiments on the branch of art which acquired for him so much celebrity. His first great performance as a printer, was an edition of Virgil in royal 4to. 1756; which was followed by many of the Latin classics, and some English ones 4to., and smaller sizes. The beauty of his typographical production, was superior to any thing which had previously appeared from an English press; and when it is considered that the paper and ink, as well as the types and workmanship, were the fruits of one man's skill and ingenuity, it must be admitted that he possessed great merit. He died in 1775; and his types and matrices were afterwards sold to a literary society at Paris for 3,700 pounds.

BASKERVILLE, Sir Simon, knight, descended from the ancient family of Baskerville in Herefordshire, was born at Exeter, and studied at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1606 he was senior proctor of the university, and he adorned his public character by an intimate acquaintance with the learning of ancient and modern times. He particularly devoted himself to medicine, and as a physician in London, he not only obtained distinction, and the honor of knighthood, but he amassed so large a fortune, that he was called Baskerville the rich. It is said that he had no less than 100 patients a week, and the hospitality of his life, and his liberal and affable manner, deserved the success which he obtained. He died fifth July 1641, aged 68, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

BASNAGE, James, a native of Rouen, in Normandy, son of Henry. He studied at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, and when he had made a rapid progress in the ancient as well as the modern languages, he went at the age of 17 to Geneva, where he prepared himself under the ablest masters for the ministry. He settled in his native town, but the disgrace of the protestants in 1685 drove him to Rotterdam, where he continued as pastor till the interest of the pensionary Heinsius obtained for him, in 1709, a share in the ministry of the Walloon church at the Hague. Basnage distinguished himself, not only as a divine, but as a statesman, so that Voltaire said with truth, that he was more fit to be a minster of state than of a parish. His abilities were courted by the duke of Orleans, regent of France, who directed his ambassador du Bois to follow his advice in the negotiation for an alliance between Holland, France, and England; and the exiled protestant, as a reward for his political services, obtained the restitution of all his forfeited property. As a scholar, Basnage was of a superior order, in private life he was affable, candid, and sincere, and he had the happiness of cultivating friendship with the greatest men in Europe, his epistolary correspondence with whom does honor to his head and heart. He fell a victim to a complication of disorders, 22d December, 1723, in his 70th year. His works are numerous, and his history of the Jews since the time of Christ, 15 vols. 12mo. 1716, is particularly valuable.

BASS, Edward, D. D., first bishop of Massachusetts, was born in Dorchester, 1726, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1744. In 1752, at the request of the episcopal society in Newburyport, he went to England for orders, and was consecrated by bishop Shirlock. In 1796, he was elected by the convention of the protestant episcopal churches of Massachusetts to the office of bishop, and was consecrated May 7, 1797, by the bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. Afterwards the episcopal churches in Rhode Island, elected him their bishop, and in 1803, a convention of the churches in New Hampshire put themselves under his jurisdiction. He died Sept. 10, 1803.

BASSAN, James du Pont, a painter born at Bassan in Italy. As he chiefly lived in the country, and possessed a mind well stored with literature, his pieces are generally on subjects of landscapes, animals, and night scenes, and with so much success that Annibal Carrache was himself deceived by a book which he had drawn on a wall, and which he attempted to seize, as if real. In his flowers he interwove serpents with great dexterity, though little taste. His valuable pieces were dispersed through Europe, and among others Titian purchased several of them. Bassan died at Venice 1592, aged 80, leaving four sons, all painters. Of these Francis was employed by the Venetian republic, with Paul Veronese and Tintoret, to adorn the palace of St. Mark. He was of a melancholy turn, and once thought himself pursued by archers, so that in a fit of self-created terror he threw himself out of a window and died soon after, 1694, aged 44.—Leander, another brother, obtained as a reward for his pieces, the collar of St. Mark, from the doge of Venice, and a gold medal from the emperor Rodolphus II.—John Baptiste and Jerome were eminent as imitators of the style and manner of their father.

BASSANTIN, James, a Scotchman, who after studying astronomy and the mathematics at Glasgow, travelled in quest of learning, through the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and at last settled at Paris, where he acquired both reputation and money, as a mathematical teacher. He returned in 1562 to his native country, and became early acquainted with sir Robert Melvil, a strong partisan of Mary queen of Scots, and he afterwards supported the pretensions and ambitious views of the earl of Murray. Bassantin died 1568. In his religion he was a zealous protestant, as a man of learning he was strongly tinctured with the failings and the superstition of the time. He placed great confidence in astrology, and with more zeal than good sense asserted the influence of the planets on the affairs of the world. His works are all on mathematical subjects, and though not free from pedantry, and improbable conclusions, they yet bear strong testimony to his merits as a philosopher.

BASSET, Richard, governor of Delaware, was a member of the old congess in 1787, and was appointed a senator under the new constitution. In 1801 he was placed on the bench of the federal judiciary; but the repeal of the act constituting the courts, deprived him of his office in 1802. He died in 1815.

BASSI, Laura, wife of Joseph Verati, honored in 1732 with the degree of doctor of philosophy for her high mental accomplishments, which she displayed in her lectures on experimental philosophy. Her private life was also deserving of the highest encomiums, and exhibited her as the possessor of every amiable virtue. She died 20th February, 1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francois de, a marechal of France, of a family of distinction in Lorraine, was confined in the Bastile by Richelieu, who dreaded the power of his satire. He remained in this confinement 10 years till the death of his persecutor, and employed his time in writing his memoirs, published, 3 vols. in 1665, Cologne, which are interesting, though occasionally trivial. On his release he received the offer of 500,000 livres from the dutchess of Aiguillon, niece of Richelieu, which he politely refused, adding "Madam, your uncle has done me too great an injury, to allow me to recieve

so much good from you." He was employed in embassies by Louis XIII. and he possessed all the requisites of a courtier, with great presence of mind, affability, wit, and uncommon generosity. He spoke the languages of Europe with great fluency. He was found dead in his bed, 12th October, 1646, in his 67th year. The account of his embassies appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1668.

BASTWICK, Dr. John, a native of Writtle in Essex, born 1593, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, which he left without degree. He travelled nine years, through Europe, and became doctor of physic at Padua. His publication called flagellum pontificis, drew upon him the resentment of the bishops, though he declared he did not wish to reflect upon them or their office, and he was fined 1000*l.* excommunicated, and imprisoned, till he made a recantation of his assertions. In his confinement, which lasted two years, he wrote several things, and in his new litany inveighed against the severity of his treatment, which called down the vengeance of his enemies. He was therefore fined 5000*l.* sentenced to be pilloried, lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. He was consequently immured in St. Mary's castle in the Scilly islands till the civil wars put an end to his sufferings. In 1640, the house of commons voted the proceedings against him, and against Prynne and Burton illegal; he was recalled to London amidst the acclamations of thousands, and he was repaid the fine from the forfeited estates of the archbishop of Canterbury and the other commissioners who had so severely treated him. He was living in 1648, but the year of his death is unknown.

BATE, John, D. D. prior of the Carmelites at York, was born in Northumberland, and studied at Oxford at the expense of some powerful patrons. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of philosophy, divinity, and Greek. He published several things chiefly critical and theological, and died 26th January, 1429.

BATE, George, a physician, born at Maidsmorton near Buckingham. He studied at New college, Queen's and St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, and practised as a physician in the university. He possessed such insinuation united with great talents, that he was physician to Charles I. while at Oxford, afterwards to Oliver Cromwell, and to the royal family after the restoration. His recommendation to the favor of Charles II. originated, it is said, in the report that he had given the usurper a strong dose which hastened his death. He wrote among other pieces a Latin account of the civil wars, and died 1669, and was buried at Kingston-on-Thames.

BATE, Julius, a friend of Hutchinson, by whom he was recommended to Charles duke of Somerset, and to the living of Sutton in Sussex. He attended Hutchinson in his last illness, and thus he was enabled to contradict the report which had been spread, that his friend on his death-bed had recanted to Dr. Mead the publication of his writings. These writings maintained that all the arts and sciences have been derived from the Bible. Bate was author of some valuable pieces on criticism and divinity, and in defence of his friend's system. He died 7th April, 1771.

BATES, William, a nonconformist divine, educated at Emanuel and King's colleges, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and at the restoration was created D. D. by royal mandate. He was chaplain to Charles II. and minister of St. Dustan's in the west, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity. He was at the conference of the Savoy for reviewing the public liturgy, and he also was, with Jacomb and Baxter, engaged in the dispute against Pearson bishop of Chester, Gunning of Ely, and Sparrow of Norwich. His character was so respectable that, though a nonconformist, he might have obtained the deanery of Coventry, or even been raised, according to Dr. Calamy, to any bishopric in the kingdom. His great intimacy with Tillotson, lord chancellor Finch, lord Nottingham, and lord keeper Bridgman, is a further proof of his merit and respectability. He published the lives of some eminent men in Latin, in 4to. 1681. His works were published in a folio volume after his death. He resided at Hackney the last part of his life, where he died 1699, aged 73.

BATHURST, Ralph, a Latin poet, physician, and divine of Trinity college, Oxford, of which he was elected president 1664. In the younger part of life he left divinity for physic, but after the restoration he took orders, and became dean of Wells, and vice chancellor of the university. He refused, in 1691, the bishopric of Bristol, from his great regard for the society over which he presided, and whose chapel he rebuilt in a very neat and elegant style. He was a man of great erudition, as appears from his poems and other pieces. He died 1704, in his 84th year.

BATHURST, Allen, descended from the Bathursts of Northamptonshire, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, under his uncle, the president, and afterwards was elected in two parliaments for Cirencester. He opposed the duke of Marlborough, and he was one of the 12 lords introduced in one day, 1711, to the upper house, to form a majority. He continued firm to his political friends even in their disgrace. He boldly opposed the attainder of lord Bolingbroke, and the duke of Ormond, and in 1718, he began to show himself as a speaker among the peers, the most formidable opponent of the measures of the court, and of Walpole in particular. In 1704, he married Catherine, daughter of sir Peter Apsley, of Sussex, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. His only surviving son was for some years chancellor of England, and made a peer by the title of lord Apsley. Lord Bathurst was employed about the person of Frederic, prince of Wales, and of his son, George III. at whose accession he resigned his offices for a pension of 1200*l.* In his private character, lord Bathurst was a man of great generosity, affable in manners, and humane in sentiment, and his long and familiar acquaintance with Pope, Swift, and Addison, prove him to have possessed wit, taste, and erudition. He was made an earl in 1772, and died at his seat near Cirencester, 16th Sept. 1775, aged 91.

BATONI, Pompeo, a native of Lucca, eminent as a painter. His merit was so universally acknowledged, that the greatest personages were proud of his society, and the emperor Joseph added to the honors already bestowed upon him, the title of nobility. His best piece is Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, which is preserved at Rome in the great church, dedicated to the apostle. Batoni died 1787, aged 79.

BATTELY, Dr. John, born at Bury, Suffolk, was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to the primate Sancroft, who gave him the living of Adisham, and the archdeaconry of the diocese. He wrote Antiquitates Rutupinæ et St. Edmundburgi, and died 10th Oct. 1708, aged 61.

BATTEUX, Charles, a French philosopher, eminent for his erudition, as well as for his private virtues, and the humanity which was directed to the maintenance of a numerous and impoverished family. His works are various, and all chiefly on classical literature, in which he displays frequently

more method and more labor, than eloquence or purity, not without a mixture of metaphysical ideas. It is said that his death was accelerated by grief in observing that the elementary book which he wrote for the military school of Paris, did not succeed so well as he wished. He died at Paris, 14th July, 1780, aged 67. Among other works he published the four poetics of Aristotle, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, two vols. 8vo. 1771.

BATTIE, Dr. William, a physician, born in Devonshire, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He practised at Uxbridge and London, and became physician to St. Luke's, and in 1738, he married the daughter of Barnham Goode, under master of Eton school, a man whom, for a satirical poem, Pope has immortalized in his Dunciad. Though the Colemans had a political dislike to Goode, they behaved with kindness to his daughter, and the survivor of them left 30,000*l.* to her husband. Dr. Battie was lampooned for the active part which he took with the college of physicians against Dr. Schomberg, in 1750, in the Battiad, a poem said to be written by Schomberg, Moses Mendez, and Paul Whitehead. Dr. Battie's publications were all on medical subjects, and all respectable. His observations on madness recommended him to public notice, and he was, with Dr. Munro, examined at the bar of the house of commons, with respect to the private madhouses in the kingdom, and the highest testimonies of his abilities are recorded in the journals of the day. Dr. Battie died of a paralytic stroke, 13th June, 1776, aged 75. He published an edition of Isocrates, two vols. 8vo.

BATTISHILL, Jonathan, an eminent musician, was born in London, in 1738, and died at Islington, in 1801. His anthems and hymns, and his catches and glees, are highly esteemed. The most popular of his songs is Kate of Aberdeen.

BATTONI, Romeo, the most distinguished Italian painter of the eighteenth century, was born at Lucca, in 1708. He was the son of a goldsmith, an employment which, in Italy, has always been deemed a branch of the fine arts, and was intended for the same profession. Having executed with great taste, a golden cup, to be presented to pope Benedict XIII., it was so much admired, that a subscription was entered into for supporting him at the Roman school of painting. Possessing both genius and industry, he soon distinguished himself; and, with the exception of Mengs, became the most eminent artist of the day. He was more admired for his coloring and facility than for strength of conception, but generally executed his own designs in a very masterly manner. It was, however, as a portrait painter, that he acquired his greatest share of fame, few princes or nobles visiting Rome, without sitting to him. This eminent artist, who was more distinguished by natural talents, than by learning or acquirements, died in 1787.

BAUDELOQUE, John Louis, an eminent French surgeon and man midwife, was born in Picardy, in 1746, and died in 1810. Such was his reputation that Napoleon appointed him principal midwife to the Empress Maria Louisa. He had the merit of simplifying his art, and discarding the unnecessary use of instruments. His Principles of Midwifery, and Art of Midwifery, are considered as standard works. The first was reprinted at the expense of the government, for the instruction of country female practitioners.

BAUDIER, Michael, a native of Languedoc, historiographer of France under Louis XIII. He wrote the history of the Mahometan religion, 8vo. 1636—the life of cardinal Amboise, 1651, 8vo.—of marechal de Toiras, 1644—of Ximenes, Suger, and others; and though his style is heavy and inelegant, yet his works are curious and interesting, and valuable for their authenticity and the variety of his matter.

BAUDIUS, Dominique, a native of Leisle, who studied at Aix la Chapelle, Leyden, and Geneva. He visited England in the suite of the ambassador of the states of Holland, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards he went to France, where he staid 10 years, and by means of Achilles de Harlai he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris. He next went to Leyden, where he was raised to the professorial chair of eloquence, and with Meursius named historiographer to the states of Holland in 1611. He was a man of genius, as well as erudition, and in his Latin poems, some of which he dedicated to the king of England and to the prince of Wales, he displayed taste and elegance of composition. He died at Leyden, 22d August, 1613, aged 52.

BAUDOT de JUILLI, Nicholas, a native of Vendome, son of a collector of excise. He is author of several historical pieces written with method and ingenuity, though too much in the spirit of romance. His history of the conquest of England, by William of Normandy, 12mo. of Philip Augustus, two vols. 12mo. and Charles VII. two vols. 12mo. are his best pieces. He wrote besides the history of Catherine of France queen of England—Germaine de Foix—the secret history of the constable of Bourbon—Spain invaded by the Moors, four vols. &c. He died 1759, aged 81.

BAUDRAND, Mich. Anton., an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He visited Rome, Germany, and England, and distinguished himself by his "Dictionaire Geographique, two vols. fol." printed first in Latin, and afterwards in French. The work is not without its errors, which have not been corrected in subsequent editions. He died 1700, in his 67th year.

BAUHINUS, John, distinguished himself as a physician and medical writer at Basil and Lyons. He was physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and died at Montbeillard 1613, aged 73. The best known of his works is Historia plantarum universalis, fol. three vols. He wrote a treatise on the medicinal waters of Europe.

BAUHIN, Gaspar, born at Basil, in 1560, was the brother of John, and, like him, an excellent botanist. In 1596, he was chosen one of the physicians of the duke of Wirtemberg; and, in 1614, first medical professor at Basil. He died in 1624. His anatomical works are numerous. Of his botanical works, the principal are Phytopinax; and Pinax. His son, John Gaspar, who was also a man of talent and a botanist, published the first volume of the Theatrum Botanicum which his father left in manuscript.

BAULDRI, Paul, a native of Rouen, professor of sacred history, at Utrecht, and son-in-law of Henry Basnage. Besides some chronological tables and historical treatises, he published Lactantius' de morte persecut. with learned notes. He died 1706, aged 67.

BAULOT or BEAULIEU, James, a lithotomist, born of obscure parents in a hamlet in Franche-comté. He served in a regiment of cavalry, till he formed an acquaintance with an empirical surgeon called Paulouni, who pretended to cut for the stone. After five or six years of instruction, he began to practice for himself, and he travelled in a monastic habit over different parts of France, and to Geneva and Amsterdam, with the boldness of an enthusiast. His success was great, so that at Amsterdam the

magistrates, in gratitude for his services, had his portrait engraved, and a medal struck. His method was adopted from Holland by Cheselden with such unusual success that it was called the English operation, though certainly the invention belonged to the French. After visiting Rome and Vienna, Baulot retired to a seat near Besancon, where he died 1720, aged 69.

BAUME, James Francis de la, a native of Carpentras, and canon of St. Agricola's church, Avignon, author of a poem called the Christiade, in 6 vols. 12mo. a work uninteresting, and written in a pompous and affected style. He wrote besides a pamphlet called eloge de la paix, and other small pieces. He also wrote for more than 10 years for the Courier de l'Europe. He died at Paris 1757, aged 52.

BAUME, Anthony, a French apothecary, who acquired considerable reputation as a chemist, was born at Senlis, in 1728, and died in the vicinity of Paris, in 1804. His whole life and fortune were devoted to the improvement of chemistry. Among other works, he is the author of Experimental and Analytical Chemistry; Manual of Chemistry; and Elements of Pharmacy.

BAUMER, John William, a native of Rheweiler, who studied at Jena and Halle, and left the pursuit of divinity for medicine, of which he was made professor at Erfurt. He wrote the natural history of the mineral kingdom, 2 vols.—the natural history of precious stones, and other works, and died 1788, aged 69.

BAUMGARTEN, Alexander Gottlieb, a native of Berlin, who studied at Halle, where he was made professor of philosophy, and afterwards at Frankfort, on Oder. He wrote metaphysica, 8vo.—Ethica philosophica, 8vo.—asthetica, initia philosoph. practicæ, primæ,—and died 176, aged 48.—His brother, Sigismund, was a Lutheran minister, divinity professor at Halle, and died 1757.

BAUR, Frederic William Von, a native of Hessian Hanau, who served in the Hessian troops in the pay of Britian 1755. In 1757 he was made a general, and was ennobled by FredericII. of Prussia, and in 1769 he entered into the service of the Russians, and was appointed by Catherine inspector of the salt-works of Novogorod. His abilities as an engineer and mechanic were also employed in supplying Moscow with water, and in making deeper the canal of Petersburg, and in constructing a capacious harbor at its extremity. He died 1783, author of memoires historiques and geographiques sur la Valachia, 8vo.—of a chart of Moldavia, to illustrate the war between the Turks and Russians, in seven sheets.

BAUSSET, Cardinal Louis Francis de, an eminent French prelate, born at Pondicherry, in 1748, was educated in France, and was made bishop of Alais before the revolution. That bishopric he resigned in 1802. Napoleon patronized him; and Louis XVIII. made him a peer, and obtained for him the cardinal's hat. He died in 1824. He is the author of a History of Fenelon, 4 vols.; and of a History of Bossuet, 4 vols.; both works of merit, but of which the first is far superior to the second.

BAUTRU, William, a Frenchman famous for his wit, which he displayed with great freedom and efficacy at the court, and among the ministers. After seeing the escurial, in Spain, attended by an ignorant librarian, he told the king that it would be advantageous for him to make his librarian his treasurer, because, said he to the monarch who inquired why, he never touches what he is intrusted with. He died at Paris 1665, aged 77.

BAXTER, Richard, a nonconformist, born at Rowton, Shropshire, 12th November, 1615. He compensated for the deficiences of a neglected education, by unusual application, and was appointed master of Dudley free-school by the interest of Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, and soon after admitted into orders by the bishop of Winchester. His scruples were raised by the oath which was proposed by the convention at that time sitting, and he was among the number of those who showed their dislike to an unqualified submission, "to archbishops, bishops, et cætera," as they knew not what the et cætera comprehended. In 1640 he was invited to be minister at Kidderminster, but the civil war which broke out soon after, exposed him to persecution, as he espoused the cause of the parliament. He retired to Coventry, and continued his ministerial labors till the success of the republicans recalled him to his favorite flock at Kidderminster. The usurpation of Cromwell gave him great offence, and he even presumed to argue in private with the tyrant on the nature and illegality of his power, but in the only sermon which he preached before him, he wisely confined his subject to the dissensions which existed in the kingdom on religious matters. He was in London after Cromwell's death, and preached before parliament the day before the king's return was voted, and likewise before the lord mayor for Monk's successes. Charles II. made him one of his chaplains, and chancellor Clarendon offered him the bishopric of Hereford which he declined. He was, however, soon involved in the general persecution of the non-conformists. His pharaphrase on the New Testament, drew upon him, in 1685, the vengeance of Jeffries, and he was condemned to be imprisoned for two years, from which punishment, six months after, he was discharged by the interference of lord Powis with king James. He died December 8th, 1691, and was interred in Christ Church. His compositions were very numerous, some of which are very popular. Burnet speaks of him as a man of great piety, whose learning would have commanded universal esteem if not directed to politics. He was moving and pathetic, but he possessed too much of the subtle and metaphysical.

BAXTER, William, a nephew to the preceding, was born at Lanlugany, Shropshire. His early education was much neglected, so that when he entered at Harrow school, at the age of 18, he knew not one letter, and understood nothing but Welch. Application, however, surmounted all difficulties. As a grammarian, a critic, and an antiquarian, he equalled his contemporaries, as his editions of Horace, published 1710, Anacreon 1695, his translations of some of Plutarch's lives, his glossary of Roman antiquities 1726, and his dictionary of British antiquities 1719, sufficiently evince. The best part of his life was employed in imparting instruction. He died 31st May 1723, in his 73d year.

BAXTER, Andrew, an eminent metaphysician, was born, in 1686, or 1687, at Aberdeen, and educated at King's College, in that city; after which he gained a subsistence by teaching private pupils. He died at Whittington, in East Lothian, in 1750. His works are, an Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, a production which Warburton highly praised; and Matho, sive Cosmotheoria Puerilis, which the author afterwards translated and enlarged. In his Inquiry, he maintains the doctrine that dreams are caused by the agency of separate immaterial beings.

BAYARD, Pierre du Terrail, chevalier de, a soldier of fortune, born at Dauphiné. He followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of Naples, and he every where distinguished himself by his heroic valor, and obtained the love of the army. His gene-

rosity and his humanity have been deservedly celebrated. He gave back to the daughter of his hostess at Brescia, the 2000 pistoles which he had received for the protection of the house. He was with Francis I. at the battle of Marignan, and when mortally wounded, against the imperialists in 1524, he seated himself under a tree, exclaiming, that in his life he had always faced the enemy, and that in his death he would not turn his back upon them. He was in his 48th year, 32 of which had been devoted to the service of his king and country. His remains were honored with the most magnificent obsequies by the duke of Savoy, and he was lamented not only by his own men, but by the enemy. Not less than four persons have written an account of his life.

BAYARD, James A. a distinguished statesman. After studying law at Philadelphia with gen. Reed and Mr. Ingersoll, he commenced the practice in Delaware. In 1796 he was elected a member of congress. In the party contests of the day he was a distinguished supporter of the federal administration. From the house he was transferred to the senate in 1804, of which latter body he continued a member, till he was selected by Mr. Madison as a commissioner to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. He sailed from Philadelphia for St. Petersburgh in May 1813. The absence of the emperor preventing the transaction of any business, he proceeded to Holland by land. He lent his able assistance in the negotiation of the treaty of peace at Ghent. At Paris he was apprized of his appointment as envoy to the Court of St. Petersburgh. This he declined, stating, "that he had no wish to serve the administration, except when his services were necessary for the good of his country." He tendered, however, his co-operation in forming a commercial treaty with Great Britain; but an alarming illness compelled him to return to the United States. He arrived in June, and died in August 1815, aged 48.

BAYER, Theophilus Sigfred, a German, who devoted himself with great industry to ancient and modern languages. After visiting Dantzic, Berlin, Halle, Leipsic, and other towns of Germany, he settled at Konigsberg as librarian, and nine years after, 1726, he went to Petersburg, where he became professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. He died there in 1738, aged 44. He wrote a number of valuable dissertations. His Musæum Sinicum in two vols. 8vo. is highly esteemed. His grandfather, John Bayer of Augsberg, was a mathematician of great eminence, and chiefly known for his description of the stars in a book published 1603, called Uranometria, in which he assigns the names of the Greek letters to the stars of each constellation. His Uranometria was republished by himself in 1627, with great improvements, and the new title of Cœlum Stellatum Christianum.

BAYLE, Peter, born 18th Nov. 1647, at Caria, a small town of Foix, was educated by his father, who was a protestant minister, and gave early strong proofs of superior genius. He was employed at Toulouse as tutor in three private families, but this sphere of action was too circumscribed for his rising fame, and he retired therefore to Paris, and soon after was raised to the chair of a philosophical professor at Sedan. In this new situation he maintained the high character which he had acquired, but the cause of the protestants was not favored at the court of Louis XIV. and among other establishments the college of Sedan was suppressed by a royal edict 1681. Bayle, thus abandoned to himself for some time, doubted whether he should take refuge in England or Holland, but an honorable invitation from Rotterdam drew him to that city, where he was appointed professor of philosophy and history, with an annual salary of 500 guilders. In this peaceful retreat, he began to publish some of his works, which, with the admiration of the learned, brought upon him the resentment and envy of rivals and enemies. In 1696 he was deprived of his professorship at Rotterdam by the calumnies and exertions of his quondam friend Jurieu, who never ceased to persecute him. He was afflicted in his latter years with a decay of the lungs; but as he considered it as an hereditary complaint, he disregarded the advice of medical men. He died 28th December 1706, after writing the best part of the day. The works of Bayle are "thoughts on the comet of 1680, 4 vols. 12mo." in which he introduces with much good sense, profane and religious conclusions—"nouvelles de la republique des lettres," a very popular periodical work, published from 1684 to 1687—"a philosophical commentry on the words of our Saviour, 'compel them to come in,' 2 vols. 12mo."—"answers to the questions of a provincial, 5 vols. 12mo."—"letters in 5 vols." and a "dictionary historical and critical, 4 vols. folio." Of these works, which all possess great merit, and display strength of mind, deep research, and vast erudition, the dictionary is the most celebrated. Among the homage paid to the abilities of Bayle should be mentioned, not only the opinion of Voltaire, who considers the dictionary as a book where a man may learn to think, but the decree of the parliament of Toulouse. When his relations wished to cancel the will that he had made in Holland, as not valid in France, one of his judges, with the indignation of a man of sense and humanity, exclaimed, that the learned were citizens of all countries, and that he ought not to be branded with the name of foreigner, in whose birth and writings France had so much reason to glory. In his private character Bayle was liberal, open, and disinterested, he was fond of independence and maintained his principles under persecution and in distress. His life was a series of literary occupation, and it is not to be wondered that his writings are so numerous, since, to a happy judgment and a copious fluency of words, he added the powers of a very retentive memory. His various compositions, besides the dictionary, have been published in 4 vols. folio. Des Maiseaux has written his life.

BAYLEY, Anselm, an English divine, who became minor canon of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and subdean of the chapel royal. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of L. L. D. in 1764. He died 1794. He was author of some useful publications, the antiquity, confidence, and certainty of Christianity, canvassed, on Dr. Middleton's examination of the bishop of London's discourses on prophecy—practical treatises on singing and playing with just expression,—a plain and complete grammar of the English language—a grammar of the Hebrew, with and without points—the old testament, Hebrew and English, with remarks critical and grammatical, 4 vols. 8vo. And some other works of less reputation.

BAYLEY, Matthias, remarkable for longevity, died about the year 1789 at Jones' creek, a branch of the Pedee, in North Carolina, aged 136 years. He was baptised at the age of 134. His eye sight remained good, and his strength was very remarkable till his death.

BAYLEY, Richard, an eminent physician of New York. He studied physic with Dr. Charlton In 1769 or 1770 he attended the London lectures and hospitals. Returning in 1772, he commenced

practice with Dr. Charlton in New York. In the autumn of 1775 he revisited England in order to make further improvement under Hunter, and spent the winter in dissections and study. In the spring of 1776 he returned in the capacity of surgeon in the English army under Howe. In the spring of 1777 he resigned the office and returned to New York. In 1781 his letters to Hunter on the croup was published, in which, he recommends the active treatment of that disease, which, experience has proved, gives the best chance of recovery, and to Dr. Bayley, as the founder of this practice, the public are justly indebted. In 1787 he delivered lectures on surgery. In 1788 a mob, in consequence of the imprudence of some students, destroyed Dr. Bayley's valuable anatomical cabinet. In 1792 he was elected professor of anatomy at Columbia college; but in 1793 he took the department of surgery, in which he was very skilful. About 1795 he was appointed health officer to the port. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he fearlessly attended upon the sick, and investigated the disease. In 1797 he published his essay on that fever, maintaining, that it had a local origin, and was not contagious. He also published in 1798 a series of letters on the subject. The state quarantine laws originated with him. In August 1801 an Irish emigrant ship, with ship fever, arrived. He found the crew, passengers, and baggage huddled in one unventilated apartment, contrary to his orders. Entering it only a moment, a deadly sickness at the stomach, and intense pain in the head seized him, and on the seventh day he expired, aged 56.

BAYLY, Lewis, a native of Caermarthen, educated at Oxford, and made bishop of Bangor in 1616. He is author of a book called "the practice of piety," which became so popular that in 1734 it had reached the 59th edition. The bishop died 1634 leaving four sons.

BAYLY, Thomas, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and made subdean of Wells by Charles I. He was with Charles at Oxford, and defended with lord Worcester Ragland castle; after which he retired to the continent, where he became a zealous papist, and published some religious and controversial tracts. After being settled at Douay for some time, he went to Italy, where he died in great poverty in an obscure hospital, according to Dr. Trevor, fellow of Merton, who saw the place where he was buried.

BAYMAN, William, surgeon, a native of Virginia. He was for years an assistant demonistrator to Mr. Else, professor in St. Thomas' hospital. After residing 16 years in England he returned to this country, and settled in Essex about 1785. He performed many remarkable surgical operations. As an anatomist, he is said to have had no superior. The best preparations of Cline and Cooper, at London, were made by him. Various papers by him were published in the medical journals. He died in 1814, aged 66.

BAYNES, Sir Thomas, knt. a physician, professor of music in Gresham college, was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, and accompanied Sir John Finch to Italy and Turkey. He died at Constantinople 1681, aged about 59, and was soon followed to the grave by his friend sir John. They both together left munificent donations of 4000*l.* to Christ's college.

BAYNES, John, son of an attorney, was born at Middleham in Yorkshire, and educated at Richmond school, from whence he passed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1780. Great application marked his progress in literature, and at the age of 20 he obtained the medals for the best exercises on mathematical and classical subjects. His abilities were displayed not only by his speeches as a politician, but he employed the great poetical talents, which he undoubtedly possessed, to fan the flames of party. As his pieces were all anonymous, it is difficult to ascertain what he wrote, but the London Courant among other papers owed its fame for some time to his exertions, and he has been considered by some perhaps with impropriety, as author of the celebrated archæological epistle to dean Milles. In his friendship Baynes was warm, zealous, and sincere, he was at all times a strong advocate for his favorite liberty. He was attacked by a fever, hastened it is supposed by excessive application, and after three days illness he expired Aug. 3d, 1787, aged 29.

BAZIRE, Claude, a native of Dijon, son of a porter, whom the revolution raised from obscurity to consequence and infamous celebrity. In the national assembly and in the convention he shone above all others for violent measures, and as the tool of the Jacobins he inveighed indecently against the king, and proposed a law to set a price on the head of La Fayette. At last Robespierre, tired with his bloody services, caused him to be condemned, and he suffered with Danton 5th April, 1794, aged 30.

BE, Guillaume le, an engraver and letter founder at Troyes. In 1545, at the age of 20, after seeing the manner of composing types, in the famous house of Robert Stephens, he went to Venice, where he cut punches for the Hebrew printing house of Mark Anth. Justiniani, and acquired both reputation and opulence. He returned to Paris, where he died 1598, aged 73. He is mentioned with credit by Cassaubon in Scaligers's opuscula.

BEACH, John, an Episcopal clergyman, who graduated at Yale college in 1721. For several years he was a congregational minister at Newton, Con.; but in 1732, he went to England for holy orders. On his return to America, he acted as Episcopal missionary at Newtown and Reading. He died March 19, 1782. He published several sermons and other small works. Among others a calm and dispassionate vindication of the members of the church of England. They were mostly of a controversial character.

BEACH, Abraham, D. D. an Episcopal clergyman, born at Cheshire, Connecticut, Sept. 9, 1740, and graduated at Yale College in 1757. He was ordained priest by the bishop of London in June 1767. For 17 years, including the period of the revolution, he discharged the duties of his office, at New Brunswick, N. J. After the peace, he was called to the city of New York, as an assistant minister of Trinity Church, where he remained about thirty years, and then retired in 1813 to his farm on the Rariton to pass the evening of his days. He died Sept. 11, 1828, aged 88 years, respected by all who knew him.

BEALE, Mary, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walter on Thames, was born in Suffolk, and distinguished herself as a portrait painter in oil, water colors, and crayons. She copied sir Peter Lely's and Vandyke's portraits, and was little inferior to her contemporaries. Her portraits of Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Wilkins, and other divines, are preserved at the earl of Ilchester's. She died Dec. 28th, 1697, aged 66.

BEATON or BETON, David, archbishop of St. Andrew's and cardinal, was born 1494, and educated in the university of St. Andrew's and Paris His abilities, which were great, but more probably the interest of his uncle, James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, raised him to consequence. In 1523

he was made lord privy seal, and some years after he was employed in the honorable office of negotiating the king of Scotland's marriage with Magdalen, the French king's daughter, and afterwards that with Mary, daughter of the duke of Guise. His popularity raised him enemies, and not only the Scots but Henry VIII. himself grew jealous of his influence, and when he was raised to the rank of cardinal and the primacy of Scotland, the English monarch sent an ambassador to king James, to undermine the power of the prelate, but the Scottish monarch gave no heed to the admonition. On the death of James the cardinal made an attempt for the regency, which occasioned his imprisonment, but was liberated by the earl of Arran. He now began to renew his persecution of the heretics; and, among the rest, of the famous protestant preacher George Wishart, whose sufferings at the stake he viewed from his window with apparent composure. Beaton was assassinated in his chamber, May 29th, 1547.

BEATON, James, nephew of the archbishop, was born at Balfour, and raised to the see of Glasgow before his 25th year. At the reformation in 1560, he fled to France with the records and sacred vessels of his cathedral, which he presented to the Scotch college of Paris. He left a MS. history of Scotland, and died at Paris, 1603, aged 73.

BEATTIE, James, LL. D. a Scotch poet, son of a respectable farmer, and born in Kincardinshire, October 1735. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained a scholarship, and afterwards he undertook the care of Alloa school in Fifeshire, from whence he removed to Aberdeen grammar school as assistant, and married the daughter of the head master. He now distinguished himself as an elegant writer, and the publication of his minstrel, which was begun in 1771, and finished in three years, procured him the patronage of lord Errol, and the professorship of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, with a pension of 200*l.* from the king. Soon after this he visited London, where he was received by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Porteus, and other high and literary characters, with all the respect due to merit and virtue. He died August 1803, universally regretted as a man who had devoted his time to the advancement of literature, of taste and of morality. Besides his elegant poem of the minstrel, he published a small volume of poems and translations 1760,—the judgment of Paris 1765,—an essay on the nature and immutability of truth, in opposition to sophistry and scepticism, 1770, a work of great merit and full of sound argument, urged with such force againt David Hume's doctrines that he never heard the name of Beattie mentioned without emotion,—dissertations moral and critical in 4to. 1783,—the evidences of the Christian religion in two small volumes, written at the request of his friend the bishop of London,—elements of moral science, delivered in lectures to his pupils and an account of the Life and Writings of his eldest Son.

BEATTIE, James Hay, son of the above, was born at Aberdeen, 6th November 1768. He early displayed great powers of mind, and at the age of 13 he entered at the Marischal college where he took his master's degree in 1786. His abilities were so promising that, before he was 19, he was appointed by the king, at his father's solicitation, and with the approbation of the college, assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic. To the mildest manners he united the profoundest devotion; he always carried about him a pocket bible and a Greek new testament. He was in his disposition very cheerful, he studied music as a science, and was so fond of it that the built himself an organ, upon which he performed skilfully. He was carried off by a nervous atrophy, 19th November, 1790.

BEATTY, Charles, a missionary for many years at Neshaminy, Penns., was appointed an agent to procure contributions to a fund for the benefit of the presbyterian clergy, their widows and children. He died at Barbadoes, whither he had gone to obtain benefactions for the college of New Jersey 1772. He was a missionary from the presbyterian church to the Indians from about 1740 to 1768. He published a journal of a tour of two months to promote religion among the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania, 8vo. Lond., 1768.

BEATTY, John, M. D., general. After studying medicine with Dr. Rush, he entered the army as a soldier. Reaching the rank of lieut. col. he in 1776 fell into the hands of the enemy, at the capture of fort Washington, and suffered a long and vigorous imprisonment. In 1779 he succeeded Elias Boudinot as commissary gen. of prisoners. After the war he settled at Princeton as a physician, and was also a member of the state legislature, and in 1793 of congress. For ten years he was secretary of the state of New Jersey. He died 1826, aged 77.

BEAU, John Lewis le, a learned professor and academician of Paris. He wrote a discourse on the dangers which attended literary men from poverty and from opulence, and he strongly recommended mediocrity as the truest standard of happiness. He published Homer in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 1746, and Cicero's orations with annotations, 3 vols. 1750, and died 12th March, 1766, aged 45.

BEAU, Charles le, elder brother of the preceding, was also distinguished as a scholar and professor of belles lettres at Paris, and like Rollin he enjoyed and deserved the love and veneration of a great number of respectable pupils. Besides valuable contributions to the memoirs of the academy, he wrote a history of the lower empire, in 22 vols. 12 mo. admired for its correctness, elegance, and accuracy. The honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres was intended for him, but he no sooner understood that Bougainville, the translator of Anti-Lucretius, opposed his pretensions, than he nobly transferred his interest to the support of his rival, exclaiming "every sacrifice should be made to oblige a man of merit." He was gladly received on the next vacancy. He died March 13th, 1778, aged 77. His opera latina were edited in 1783, at Paris, in 3 vols. 12mo.

BEAUCAIRE DE PEQUILLON, Francois, was born in the Bourbonnois, and raised to the see of Metz, by the interest of his pupil cardinal Charles de Lorraine. He wrote, besides his treatise des enfans, morts dans le sein de leur mere—rerum Gallic. commentarie, from 1461 to 1562, and died 1591. In his history of France, which, as he desired, appeared only after his death, he is too partial to the Guises, but otherwise he is correct and elegant, a polite scholar, and the friend of virtue and merit.

BEAUCHAMP, Joseph, was born, in 1752, at Vesoul, in France, and blended his theological studies with the astronomical lessons of Lalande. Being employed in the Levant, first as vicar general, by his uncle, a bishop; next, as consul, by the government; he made numerous astronomical observations, constructed a map of the Tigris and Euphrates, and surveyed the Black Sea. Bonaparte invited him to Egypt; but he was taken on his passage, and imprisoned for three years as a spy. He was released in 1801, but his health was ruined, and he died in the same year.

BEAUCHATEAU, Francis Matthias Chatelet de, a precocious genius, born at Paris, in 1645, was the son of an actor. At seven years of age he spoke several languages, and wrote verses almost extempore upon a given subject; and at twelve he published a volume of poems, under the title of the Young Apollo's Lyre, for which pensions were given to him by cardinal Richelieu and chancellor Seguier. After having visited England, he went to Persia, in 1661, and his subsequent fate is unknown.

BEAUFORT, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, daughter of the duke of Somerset, was born, in 1441, at Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire, and died in 1509. She was thrice married—to the earl of Richmond, to Sir Henry Stafford, and to Lord Stanley. Her son by her first husband was afterwards Henry VII. Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and the divinity professorship, were founded by her. She wrote the Mirroure of Golde for a sinful Soul; and translated the first book of Thomas à Kempis.

BEAUFORT, Henry, brother of Henry IV. of England, was successively bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, chancellor of England, ambassador to France, a cardinal in 1426, and legate in Germany. He crowned, in 1431, Henry VI. in the metropolitan church of Paris. In his character, he was proud, haughty, and ambitious; and he is well delineated by our immortal poet. He died at Winchester, 1447.

BEAUFORT, Francois Vendome duc de, son of Cæsar duke of Vendome, was born at Paris, 1616. He was imprisoned for conspiring against Mazarin, and attempted in vain to excite a rebellion. He distinguished himself in the French civil wars, and became a great favorite among the populace, whose manners and language he strangely affected. He acquired additional honors against the Turks in Africa, and afterwards at the siege of Candia, where he was slain in 1669. It has been said, with little probability, that he was the man in the iron mask so long and so mysteriously confined in the bastille at Paris.

BEAUHARNOIS, Eugene, son of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband, was born in 1780. When his mother married Bonaparte, Eugene entered the army, and was his father-in-law's aid-de-camp in Italy and Egypt. In 1804, he was created a French prince, and vice-chancellor of state. In 1805 he was appointed viceroy of Italy, which office he held till 1814. He governed with mildness and equity. In the campaigns of 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814, he acquired distinguished reputation; particularly at Raab, Wagram, Borodino, and Viazma, and in defending Italy against a far superior force. On the downfall of his patron, he retired into the states of the Bavarian monarch, whose daughter he had married, and who now made him duke of Leuchtenberg. He died February 21, 1824.

BEAULIEU, N. Baron de, an Austrian general, who distinguished himself in quelling the insurrection of the Brabanters in 1789, and afterwards against Biron, the French general. In 1796 he was sent to command the Austrian armies in Italy, but sunk before the superior good fortune of Bonaparte, and after losing the battles of Montenotte, Milessimo, and Mondovi, he resigned his power into the hands of Wurmser, and died soon after. He was brave and active, but more fit to command a detachment than a large army.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Peter Augustin Caron de, son of a clock maker, was born at Paris, 24th January, 1732. He was brought up to his father's profession, and invented a new escapement in the machinery of a watch, which was disputed with him by another artist, but honorably adjudged to him by the academy of sciences. He was also eminent as a musician, and excelled on the harp and guitar, so that he was noticed by the sisters of Louis XV. and liberally patronised for the part which he supported in their private concerts. The abilities which he displayed in three lawsuits in which he was engaged, recommended him to government, and procured him some honorable employment. Upon the breaking out of the revolution, he fled to Holland, and then to England; but afterwards returned to France, and was imprisoned. Liberated with difficulty from the abbaye, he died suddenly, in 1799, aged 69. He wrote memoires contre les sieurs de Goesman, la Blache, Marin, d'Arnaud, 1774—memoir in answer to W. Kornman, 1787—Eugenie, a drama, in five acts, 1767—the two friends, a play, 1770—the barber of Seville, a comedy, 1775—the marriage of Figaro, 1784—Tarare, an opera, 1787—la mere coupable, 1792. These plays, and his great and indefatigable activity, contributed much to render him independent and rich.

BEAUMELLE, Laurent Angliviel de la, a native of Valleraugues, in the diocese of Allais, whose literary fame procured him an honorable reception in Denmark, and afterwards at Berlin, where he became acquainted with Voltaire, whose abilities he admired, but whose irritable temper, opposed to his own, produced dissension, distrust, and enmity. On his return to Paris, 1753, le Beaumelle was confined in the bastille for some severe remarks in his book called "mes pensées;" but he was restored to liberty, and retired to Toulouse, where he married the daughter of M. Lavaisse, by whom he left a son and a daughter. His merits were not, however, permitted long to languish in the country. He was called to Paris to be librarian to the king; but a dropsy in the chest rapidly terminated his useful career, November 1773, in his 46th year. His most valuable works are, the memoirs of mad. Maintenon, 6 vols. 12mo.—letters to Voltaire—thoughts of Seneca—a commentary on the Henriade—a defence of the spirit of laws. He possessed the powers of wit and satire in a respectable degree; but it is to be lamented that his personalities were so illiberal against Voltaire, whom, in spite of his quarrel, he still respected and esteemed.

BEAUMONT, Francis, studied at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple. His dramatic pieces, which he composed in conjunction with Fletcher, acquired him great celebrity, and though he did not reach his 30th year before he paid the debt of nature, March 1615, the correctness of his judgment, his taste, and his genius, have immortalized his name as a poet. He was intimate with Ben Jonson, who submitted his pieces to his criticising eye. He was buried in St. Peter's, Westminster, but there is no inscription on his tomb. He left a daughter, who was alive in 1700. His works are published with those of Fletcher.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, Hardouin, archbishop of Paris, wrote a valuable history of Henry IV. for the use of Louis XIV. to whom he was preceptor. He displayed with fidelity, elegance, and fire, the great virtues and amiable character of his hero. He died 1670.

BEAUMONT, Elias de, a native of Carentan, in Normandy. He was brought up to the bar; but though he possessed powers of mind equal to the profession, he unfortunately was not blessed with the gift of pleasing elocution, and therefore he retired from the public eye to his closet. The me-

moire which he wrote on the Calas had a most powerful effect over the French nation. He wrote besides various other memoires which possessed merit He died at Paris, 10th January 1785, much esteemed. His wife, whose name was Dumesnil-Molin, wrote an interesting novel, called lettres du marquis de Roselle, 12mo. and died 1783.

BEAUMONT, John Lewis Moreau de, an able political writer, who died 2d May 1785, at Mesnil, near Nantes, aged 70. His works, on the impositions des etats de l'Europe & de la France, in 4 vols. 4to. reprinted 1787, were much and deservedly admired on the continent.

BEAUMONT, Baronet, Sir George, distinguished as an amateur of the fine arts, was born in 1753. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1762, and he received his education at Eton and Oxford. In 1782 he set out on his travels, and visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. He distinguished himself not only as a patron of the fine arts, but was himself an artist of no mean skill. Some landscapes which he painted were exhibited at Somerset house. He died, February 7, 1827.

BEAUNE, Jacques de, baron of Samblancai, a minister of the priories under Francis I. He was obliged by threats to give to the queen-mother the 300,000 crowns which had been promised to Lautrec for the defence of the Milanese, and when the expedition failed he was violently accused of speculation. In his justification, he informed the king of the application of the money; but the queen-mother perfidiously obtained the receipts from his secretary, Gentil, and the unfortunate minister having now nothing to produce in his defence, was condemned, and executed, 1527. Gentil afterwards suffered for some other crime.

BEAURAIN, Jean de, a native of Aix en Issart in Artois, known as a negotiator, but more particularly as a geographer. After studying under the famous Sanson, he was made, at the age of 25, geographer to Louis XV. for whom he composed a curious perpetual almanac. His topographical description of the campaigns of Luxemburg from 1690 to 1694, in three vols. folio, were highly valued. He died at Paris, February 11, 1771, aged 75.

BEAUSOBRE, Isaac de, an able protestant of Niort, who fled to Berlin from France for tearing the king's signet from the door of a reformed church which he was forbidden to enter. The king of Prussia esteemed him as his chaplain and counsellor; and he deserved his confidence by his erudition, the openness of his character, and the spirit and morality of his discourses. His writings were theological; the most esteemed was his history of the Manichæans, 2 vols. a work praised by Gibbon. He died 1738, aged 79. He wrote besides a defence of the reformation—a translation of the New Testament, with notes, together with l'Enfant—dissertation on the Adamites of Bohemia.

BEAUVILLIERS, Francis de, duke of St. Aignan, was author of some prose and poetical pieces. He died 1687, aged 80. His eldest son, Paul, was preceptor to the duke of Berry, father of Louis XIV. He died 1714, in his 66th year. His brother, who was bishop of Beauvais, wrote some pieces of devotion, and died 19th August, 1751. Another brother, Paul Hippolitus, was eminent in the military service of his country, as well as in negotiations. He wrote "amusemens literaries;" and died 1776, aged 92.

BEAUZEE, Nicolas, author of an universal grammar, or exposition of the elements of languages, 2 vols. 8vo.—of an exposition of the historical proofs of religion, and other works, besides the articles in grammar in the encyclopædia, was member of the academy, and professor of grammar in the military school. He was born at Verdun, and died at Paris, 25th January, 1789, aged 72.

BECCADELLI, Lewis, a native of Bologna, who followed the fortunes of cardinal Pole, of whose life he wrote an account, in Latin. He was employed as ambassador at Venice and Augsburg, and had the care of Ferdinand son of Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany. He resigned the archbishopric of Ragusa; but was disappointed in his expectations to succeed to Pisa. He died 1572, aged 80. He wrote a life of Petrarch, in Italian, and corresponded with Sadolet, Bembo, and other learned men.

BECCADELLI, Antonio, a native of Palermo, professor of belles lettres at Pavia. He was crowned with the poetic laurel by the emperor Sigismund, 1432, and was in the train of Alphonso king of Naples, who ennobled him, and gave him some honorable appointments. He died at Naples, 1471, aged 97. His epistles, &c. were printed at Venice, 1453. He wrote also a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso king of Aragon; and showed himself so partial to Livy, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of the historian. He wrote also Hermaphroditus, an obscene and licentious work.

BECCARIA, John Baptist, a learned monk of Mondovi, known as a teacher of philosophy and mathematics at Palermo, Rome, and Turin. The honors which he received in this last place, as preceptor to the royal family, were unable to divert his attention from philosophical pursuits, He wrote dissertations on electricity, and an essay on the cause of storms, and various other works. He died at Turin, May 22, 1781.

BECCARIA, James Bartholomew, a native of Bononia, who applied himself to the study of medicine, and became professor of natural philosophy in the university of Bononia. A liberal communication with the learned men who frequented his company produced a new mode of instruction; the old forms were abandoned, and lectures in natural philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, physic, were delivered to crowded audiences by twelve respectable professors; and as a medical reader Beccaria acquired opulence and fame. A dangerous fever, however, nearly proved fatal to him, and left such unpleasant traces behind as shook his constitution. His publications on philosophical and medical subjects were numerous and valuable, so that his opinion was courted by the learned of Europe, and his name enrolled among their most respectable societies. Beccaria studied the diseases of the temper as well as those of the body; and by perseverance and attention he converted a sour and ungovernable disposition to mildness and placid composure. He died the 30th January 1766, aged 84.

BECCARIA, Cæsar Bonesana marquis, an Italian philosopher, the pupil of Genovesi of Naples. He published a treatise on crimes and punishments, which proved a popular work, and was translated into various languages—disquisitions on the nature of style. He died at Milan 1795, aged 75.

BECKER, John Joachim, successively physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria, was born at Spires, and died at London 1685, aged 40. He possessed great genius, and his discoveries in chemistry and mechanics were many and important; but these high merits were obscured by impetuous passions, and an unyielding temper, which raised him enemies, and at last obliged him, after residing at Vienna and at Haarlem, to fly from

Germany for an asylum in Britain. His publications were seven in number, on philosophical subjects, the chief of which are physica subterranea—and institutiones chymicæ.

BECKET, Thomas, was born at London, 1119, and educated at Merton abbey in Surrey, and afterwards at Oxford and Paris. By the favor of his patron, Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, he passed to Bononia in Italy, where he studied civil law, and soon after embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and so highly was he recommended to king Henry II. that he was made chancellor 1158. On the death of Theobald, the monarch rewarded his favorite with the vacant see, but, by resigning the seals of chancellor, Becket offended his benefactor; and his subsequent haughtiness and obstinacy, and the high tone in which he asserted the privileges of the church, further widened the breach, and disturbed the peace of the kingdom. As the guardian of his people, Henry wished for a community of laws, but Becket refused to repress the disorders of his clergy by suffering them to be tried in the same manner as the laity, and though for a time he assented to the famous constitutions of Clarendon, he retracted his acquiescence, and resigned his archiepiscopal office at the feet of the pope, who not only forgave the error of his judgment, by reinstating him, but espoused his cause and annulled the decrees. Supported by the papal power the primate excommunicated those who favored the royal cause, and Henry, swollen with indignation, banished his relations and adherents, and sent them in disgrace and indigence to their exiled master. Becket continued to indulge his resentment. Not only the representations and intreaties of the clergy, but the interference of the pope by two cardinals, proved for a while abortive with the haughty prelate, who, when at last he condescended to see his sovereign 1167, broke off the conference, because Henry refused to give him the kiss of peace. In 1169, however, another meeting with difficulty took place on the confines of Normandy, and a reconciliation was effected, and the king, in proof of his sincerity, held the bridle of Becket's horse while he mounted and dismounted twice. The return of the primate to his country was not attended with the conduct which the friends of public peace expected, he refused to restore the excommunicated bishops; and so irritated was Henry on hearing this, that he exclaimed, "he was an unhappy prince, since none of his followers had either spirit or gratitude to revenge his wrongs on so insolent a priest." The words animated four of his courtiers, who sailed for England and dashed out the prelate's brains before the altar of his cathedral on the 29th Dec. 1171. The murderers fled, and to expiate their crimes, they undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where they died. The news of Becket's death alarmed Henry, who not only exculpated himself before the pope, but performed penance at the shrine of the murdered priest, and not only passed the night on the cold pavement in penitence and prayer, but suffered himself to be scourged by the monks. To the violence of his death, and not to his virtues, Becket was indebted for the honors paid to his memory. The spot was visited by thousands with religious awe, and the shrine of the saint, like that of a god of Delphi in ancient times, was adorned with whatever was most costly, rich, and valuable in the kingdom.

BECLARD, Peter Augustus, one of the most eminent of modern anatomists, was born at Angers, in 1785. At a very early period he obtained the first anatomical, physiological, philosophical, and chemical prizes, and from 1818 to 1825, in which latter year he died, he was celebrated as a lecturer on physiology and anatomy. He is the author of Anatomical Memoirs; and he published an edition of Bichat's Treatise of General Anatomy, with additions.

BECKMANN, John Anthony, a native of Hoya, in Hanover, was born in 1739, travelled in Russia and Sweden, and, in 1766, was chosen professor at Gottingen, where, for nearly half a century, he lectured, with great applause, on subjects connected with rural and political economy and technology. He died in 1811. His works are numerous. Among the principal are a History of Discoveries and Inventions; History of the earliest Voyages made in Modern Times; and Elements of Rural Economy.

BECTOZ, Claude de, abbess of St. Honoré de Tarasçon, was eminent for her knowledge of Latin. Her letters were so polished and elegant, that Francis I. not only showed them to his courtiers as perfect models, but paid the abbess a friendly visit. She published several pieces in Latin and French, both prose and verse, and died 1547.

BEDA, Noel, a violent ecclesiastic, born in Picardy, and raised to the headship of the college of Montaign. His attack on Erasmus was so severe that the offended scholar convicted him of asserting 181 lies, 210 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies. It was by his influence that the Sorbonne did not pronounce in favor of the divorce of Henry VIII. and so irritative were his writings and his conduct, that he was three times sent into banishment, and at last died in his exile, in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, Feb. 8th, 1537. His works were neither elegant nor correct.

BEDA or BEDE, surnamed the Venerable, was born at Wearmouth or Jarrow, in the county of Durham, and from his earliest years educated in the monastery of St. Peter. The monastic life gave him the opportunities which he so ardently desired, his time was devoted to the severest studies, and his name and learning became so respectable that Pope Sergius in vain solicited his presence at Rome. He was courted by the most learned of his countrymen, and particularly by Egbert, bishop of York, to whom he wrote, in the last years of his life, an epistle, valuable for the curious statement which it gives of the ecclesiastical affairs of the times. Confinement and application at last overpowered his constitution; but though laboring under the complicated weight of a consumption and an asthma, he continued occasionally to impart instruction to the monks of the monastery, till he expired, 26th May 735, aged 63. Of his writings, which were all composed in Latin, the most celebrated were his ecclesiastical history from the time of Julius Cæsar to his own age, collected from the annals of convents and ancient chronicles and his commentaries on scripture. His works were so universally admired that not only his countrymen, but foreigners, were loud in his praises. Some however have severely attacked his literary character. He certainly possessed all the puerile credulity of the times; he indulged in the relation of legendary miracles. He wrote, says du Pin (tom 6, p. 88.) with surprising facility, but without elegance, art, purity, or reflection; and though his style is clear, he appears to be a greater master of learning than of judgment, or true critical taste. He was, however, according to Camden, Bale, Pits, and others, a man of superior powers of mind, and he shone like a meteor in the darkness of a barbarous age. So valuable were his writings considered that a council ordered them to be publicly read in churches.

BEDELL, William, an illustrious prelate, born 1570, at Black Notley in Essex. He studied at

Emanuel college, Cambridge, which he left to reside upon the living of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, and five years after, 1604, he went to Venice as chaplain to the ambassador sir Henry Wotton. During a residence of eight years in this ancient republic, he diligently applied himself to the study of Hebrew, and formed a friendly and intimate acquaintance with Paul Sarpi, the rabbi Leo, and Antonio de Dominis, men equally celebrated for their learning and piety. On his return home he was presented to the living of Horingsheath, and twelve years after he was unanimously elected to the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin, which by the king's command, though reluctantly, he accepted, and two years after the favor of his patrons, sir Thomas Jermyn and bishop Laud, raised him to the see of Kilmore and Ardagh. A strong advocate for the church, he always abhorred persecution, and supported the justice and the rights of his cause by the arms of meek persuasion, not of virulent compulsion. The liturgy as well as the bible was translated into Irish, and every method pursued which might inform and enlighten the minds of a rough and uncivilized peasantry. So much exemplary meekness did not go unapplauded; when the country was torn by rebellion in 1641, the bishop's palace was the only habitation in the county of Cavan that remained unviolated. Malice however prevailed, the rebels, who had declared that the prelate should be the last Englishman driven from the country, demanded the expulsion of the unfortunate men who had fled to his roof for refuge, and when he continued firm to his refusal, he and his family were seized and sent prisoners to the castle of Cloughboughter. The horrors of confinement, and more particularly the misfortunes of his country, however, broke his heart; he expired on the 7th of February 1641.

BEDFORD, Hilkiah, a quaker of Sibsey, Lincolnshire, who settled as stationer in London. His son of the same name was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, of which he became fellow; but though patronised by the earl of Winchelsea, the politics of the revolution deprived him of his benefice in Lincolnshire. He was fined 1000 marks in 1714, for publishing "The hereditary right of the crown of England asserted," though the real author was Harbin, a nonjuring priest, whom his friendship thus protected. He wrote an answer to Fontenelle's oracles and Dr. Barwick's life, translated from the Latin, and died Nov. 26th, 1724, aged 61.

BEDFORD, Arthur, a learned clergyman of the church of England, who was a native of Gloucestershire, and was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1691. After holding for several years some church preferment in Somersetshire, he was in 1724 chosen chaplain to Aske's hospital at Hoxton, where he died September 15, 1745. As an author he distinguished himself by a treatise on the "Evil and Danger of Stage Plays," in which he produced "seven thousand instances of blasphemous and impious expressions; taken out of the Plays of the eighteenth century, and especially of the last five years of it, in defiance of all methods hitherto used for their reformation;" to which he has added "above fourteen hundred texts of Scripture, which are mentioned either as ridiculed and exposed by the stage, or as opposite to their present practices." He published other works on the same subject, as well as several single sermons and tracts. He was also the author of a treatise entitled, "Scripture Chronology demonstrated by Astronomical Calculations."

BEDFORD, John duke of, third son of Henry IV. distinguished himself as the general of the English armies in France, during the minority of Henry VI. whom he proclaimed king at Paris. He defeated the French fleet in several encounters, especially near Southampton, and in the battle where he routed the duke of Alencon. He died at Rouen 1435. When some courtiers advised Charles VIII. of France to demolish the monument of this noble foreigner, the monarch answered, "Suffer to sleep in peace the ashes of a man who when alive made all France tremble."

BEDFORD, Gunning, governor of Delaware, was a patriot of the revolution. He was chosen governor in 1796. He was afterwards appointed the district judge of the Court of the United States He died in 1812.

BEGER, Laurence, son of a tanner of Heidelberg, was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg. He published several valuable books on antiquities and medals, particularly thesaurus ex thesauro, palatinus selectus, seu gemmæ, folio,—spicilegium antiquitatis, fol. and thesaurus five gemmæ numismate, 3 vols. folio. He died at Berlin 1705, aged 52. He wrote, besides a book in favor of polygamy at the instance of Charles the elector palatine, who wished to espouse his mistress, but he recanted its tenets after the prince's death.

BEHAIM, Martin, a native of Nuremberg, whose penetrative genius, enriched by the studies of navigation and cosmography, formed the first idea of a new world. This bold adventurer sailed in 1460 in quest of discoveries, and actually visited the Brazils, the isle of Fayal, and the straits of Magellan, and on his return he constructed a globe of 20 inches diameter, with a representation of his voyage, still to be seen at Nuremberg. This curious circumstance, if supported by truth, detracts from the long established merit of Columbus, as the first discoverer of America. He died at Lisbon, 1506.

BEHN, Aphra, known by the poetical name of Astrea, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born in the reign of Charles I., and went, when young, with her family to Surinam, where she became acquainted with the African prince Oroonooko, on whose story she founded a novel, which Southerne dramatized. On her coming back to England, she married Mr. Behn. Charles II. employed her to gain intelligence on the continent, for which purpose she resided at Antwerp; and is said to have furnished, as to the intended Dutch attack on Chatham, information which was unfortunately disregarded. After her return to her native country, the rest of her life was spent in literary labor, and in the company of wits and men of talent. She died in 1689. Her works consist of novels, poems, and seventeen plays. Pope, in language which might safely have been stronger, alludes to the gross licentiousness which disgraces her dramas.

BEK, David, a native of Delft, in the Netherlands, pupil to Vandyk. His abilities as a painter highly recommended him to Charles I. of England, and to the kings of France and Denmark, and to queen Christina of Sweden. It is said that in travelling through Germany, he fell sick at an inn, and was considered as dead. His servants, however, drinking by his bed-side, poured, in a frolic, a glass of wine into his mouth, observing that he was a friend to the bottle when alive, and the sudden application operating upon him, he opened his eyes, and gradually revived. He died at the Hague, 1656, aged 35. He had been in most of the capitals of Europe, to paint the most illustrious persons of each court for Christina of Sweden.

BEKKER, Balthasar, a Dutch divine of Warthuisen, in Groningen. After studying at the universities of Groningen and Franeker, he settled as

minister of Oosterlingen, where he published a catechism for children, which drew upon him the censures of several ecclesiastical assemblies. The synod of Franeker, however, approved of his doctrines, and recommended the book as full of wholesome and useful instructions. He passed afterwards to Loenen near Utrecht, to Wesop and to Amsterdam, where he acquired celebrity, by writing a treatise on comets, and an exposition of the book of Daniel. The most known, however, of his publications, was "the world bewitched," an inquiry into the vulgar notions of spirits, and devils. So high was the clamor raised against him by this composition, that he was suspended from his ministerial office, though the magistrates of Amsterdam, with unparalleled generosity, continued to pay him his salary. A medal was struck to ridicule the process of the synods against him. Bekker died of a pleurisy, June 11th, 1698.

BEL, John James, a native of Bourdeaux, author of the "dictionaire neologique," since improved by des Fontaines—of critical letters on Voltaire's Mariamne—and of an apology for Houdar de la Motte. He was severe against the use of novel expressions and affected terms, and united, with great penetration, the powers of irony and satire. He died at Paris, of excessive labor, 1738, aged 45.

BEL, Mathias, an ecclesiastic, born at Orsowa, in Hungary. He studied physic at Halle, which he relinquished for divinity. He was rector of the school of Presburg, and minister, and was ennobled by Charles VI. for his literary works. He wrote apparatus ad historiam Hungariæ, and notitia Hungariæ nova; two works of merit, which procured him honorable marks of esteem and admiration from the pope, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia. He died 1749, aged 66.

BELCHER, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey. He graduated at Harvard college in 1699. Not long after the termination of his college life, he visited Europe, and after the lapse of several years, returned, and commenced business as a merchant in Boston. He was chosen a member of the council, and in 1729 was sent as an agent of the province to England. After the death of governor Burnet, he was appointed to the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in 1730. In this station he continued eleven years. He was superseded. On repairing to England, he so far succeeded in vindicating his character and conduct, as to obtain the appointment of governor of the province of New Jersey, where he arrived in 1747, and where he spent the remaining years of his life. He enlarged the charter of Princeton college, and was its chief patron and benefactor. He died in 1757, aged 76.

BELCHER, Jonathan, chief justice of Nova Scotia, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1728. He studied law at the temple in London. He was among the first settlers of Chebucto, afterwards called Halifax, and being, in 1760, senior counsellor on the death of governor Lawrence, he was appointed lieut. governor, in which office he was succeeded by col. Wilmot, in 1763. In 1761, he received his appointment of chief justice. He died in 1776, aged 68.

BELCHIER, John, was born at Kingston, Surrey, and after an Eton education was put apprentice to Cheselden, the most celebrated surgeon of his age. Perseverance and assiduity soon rendered him eminent in his profession, and in 1736, in his 30th year, he succeeded Craddock as surgeon in Guy's hospital. In this employment he became respected and beloved for his attention, and, unlike the mercenary practitioners of the times, he considered not the emoluments of his office, but the character of his station, and treated with unwearied patience and humanity those whom diseases or misfortunes had placed under his care. In his private life he was equally amiable, his whole time was devoted either to his friends or to the improvement of his profession, and many are the ingenious communications with which he favored the philosophical transactions and other publications. He respected the name of Guy almost to adoration, observing, that no other man would have sacrificed 150,000*l.* for the relief of his fellow creatures. After enjoying an uninterrupted health, he died almost suddenly in 1785, in his 79th year.

BELDEN, Joshua, physician. After graduating at Yale college, in 1787, he studied physic with Dr. L. Hopkins. Besides his useful toils as a physician, he was employed in various offices of public trust. He was a zealous supporter of all charitable and religious institutions. At the age of 50, he fell a victim suddenly to the spotted fever, June 6, 1818.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, a native of Catalonia, born in 1697, displayed such an early proficiency in the mathematical sciences, that, when quite young, he was appointed royal professor at the artillery school of La Fere. Other situations of the same kind were afterwards conferred on him, and he was inspector of artillery when he died, in 1761, at Paris. Of his works, the most celebrated are his Treatise on Fortifications; Science of Engineers; Hydraulic Architecture; and French Bombardier.

BELING, Richard, a native of Belingstown, in the county of Dublin. After being educated in Dublin, and in the catholic tenets of his family, he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but without the intention of practising, as he became a leading officer in the rebellion of 1641. He was afterwards a member of the catholic council of Kilkenny, and so high were his services valued, that he went over as ambassador to the pope, and brought back the nuncio Rinuccini with him. The intrigues of this foreign prelate, however, were unfriendly to the views of the catholics, and this was no sooner discovered than Beling became reconciled to the duke of Ormond and the royal authority, and on the success of the parliamentary forces, he retired to France, where he devoted his time to give a Latin history of the rebellion, which distracted his unfortunate country. This book, called Vindiciarum Catholic Hiberniæ, is considered as highly important and authentic. Beling returned to Dublin after the restoration, where he recovered his estates, and where he died September, 1677, aged 64.

BELISARIUS, a celebrated general in the service of the emperor Justinian. After serving his country against the Persians, the Vandals in Africa, the Goths and the Huns in Italy, and every where displaying marks of wisdom, fortitude, bravery, and heroism, he was accused of rebellion, and dishonorably condemned by the weak emperor, who confiscated his estates. The story of his being blind, and begging for his bread, is of modern invention. He died 565.

BELKNAP, Jeremy, D. D. minister in Boston, and eminent as an American author. He graduated at Harvard college in 1762. He was ordained pastor of the church in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1767. Here he passed nearly twenty years of his life; and during this period, compiled his history of New Hampshire, which gained him a high reputation. His connexion with the church in Dover was dissolved in 1786. The presbyterian church in Boston becoming vacant, and having changed

its establishment, from the presbyterian to the congregational form, soon invited him to become its pastor. He was installed April, 1787. Here he passed the remainder of his days, discharging the duties of his pastoral office, exploring various fields of literature, and giving his efficient support to every useful and benevolent institution. He died in 1798, aged 54. His works, besides the numerous sermons he published, were the history of New Hampshire, the first volume in 1784, the second in 1791, and the third in 1792; collection of psalms and hymns, 1795; American biography, first volume in 1794, the second in 1798; the foresters, an American tale, being a sequel to the history of John Bull the clothier. He published several essays upon the African trade; upon civil and religious liberty; upon the state and settlement of this country; in periodical papers; in the Columbian Magazine; in the Boston Magazine; in the historical collections; and in newspapers.

BELL, Andrew, D. D. LL. D., the founder of the Bell or Madras system of Education, was born and educated at St. Andrew's in Scotland. In 1789, he went to India, and resided as a minister at Madras, where, having undertaken the superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, he formed and introduced the system of mutual instruction. In 1796, he returned to England and submitted his report to the authorities at home. The system was soon afterwards adopted in that country, and has since been widely diffused over the civilized world. "The establishment of 10,000 schools in Great Britain alone, without any legislative assistance, wherein 600,000 children are educated by voluntary aid and charity, speaks volumes in its favor." Dr. Bell amassed a large fortune in India, which, before his death, he distributed among the institutions of Scotland. To his native city of St. Andrew's, he left £10,000, besides a sum of £50,000 for the building and endowment of a new college at that place. He died, Jan. 27, 1832, in his 80th year. His remains were removed to London, and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

BELL, John, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, of great judgment, decision, and integrity, died at Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1828, aged 95 years. His father, John, was an early settler of that town. During the revolutionary war, he was a leading member of the senate. Two of his sons, Samuel and John, have been governors of New Hampshire, the former was twelve years a senator of the United States.

BELLAMY, Joseph, D. D., a distinguished congregational minister of Woodbury, Con. He was born at New Cheshire in that state, 1719, and graduated at Yale College, in 1735. His ordination took place in 1740. In 1750, he published a work, entitled, True Religion Delineated. Such was his reputation, that many young men, studying for the ministry, placed themselves under his instruction. Dr. Bellamy died, March 6, 1790, aged 71 years. He was reckoned one of the most learned divines of the country. His works were published in three vols., 1811.

BELLOMONT, Richard, earl of, governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, was appointed to these offices, early in May, 1695, but did not arrive at New York, until May, 1698. He remained in the province of New York about a year. He arrived at Boston, May 26, 1699; he was received with the greatest respect, as it was a new thing to see a nobleman at the head of the government. Twenty companies of soldiers, and a vast concourse of people met, "his lordship and countess," on his arrival. "There were all manner of expressions of joy, and to end all, fireworks, and a good drink at night." He took every method to ingratiate himself with the people; his success may be justly appreciated, by the remark of one of his biographers, that by his wise conduct, he obtained a larger sum as a salary, and as a gratuity, than any of his predecessors or successors. Though he remained but fourteen months, the grants made to him were one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling. His time was much taken up in securing the pirates, and their effects, to accomplish which, was a principal reason of his appointment. During his administration, captain Kidd was seized, and sent to England for trial. In 1700, he returned to New York, and died there in 1701.

BELLARMIN, Robert, a celebrated Jesuit, born in Tuscany, 1542. After a residence of seven years at Louvain, he returned to Italy, and recommended himself by his lectures to the pope, Sixtus V. who employed him, and raised him, in 1599, to the dignity of cardinal. He was afterwards advanced to the see of Capua, which he resigned in 1605, that he might bestow greater attention to the affairs of the church, and be near the pope's person. His infirmities however increased upon him, he left the Vatican, 1621, and died 17th September, the same year, at the house of the Jesuits, and received at his burial all the honors which were due to a saint. Bellarmin deservedly acquired great reputation as a controversial writer; his powers of eloquence were extensive, and so formidable were the labors of his pen, in defence of the Romish church, that for 40 or 50 years there was scarce a man of abilities among the protestants, who did not take up the shield to oppose his opinions. He did not however adopt all the tenets of the Jesuits; he could not embrace fully the doctrine of predestination, nor many of the expressions of the Romish litanies, and he rather inclined to the opinions of St. Augustine. His most famous book is his body of controversy, in four vols. folio, besides a commentary on the psalms, a treatise on ecclesiastical writers. His life has been published by James Fuligati, and he is represented as a man of uncommon temperance, patience, and chastity, small in stature; but though indifferent in his person, he showed the strong feelings of his soul in every feature.

BELLAY, William du, a French general, distinguished also as a negotiator, so that Charles V. observed that his pen had fought more against him than all the lances of France. He strongly interested himself in favor of Henry VIII. to obtain his divorce from queen Catherine. His penetration was remarkable, so that by intrigue or bribery he made himself master of the most secret councils of the emperor. With the view of communicating some important intelligence to Francis I. he left Piedmont, of which he was viceroy, but his infirmities were so great that he died on the way at Saphorin, between Lyons and Roan, 9th January, 1543. He was buried at Mons. Of his compositions the most known is his Latin history of his own times, of which however the best part has been lost.

BELLAY, John du, bishop of Bayonne, and afterwards of Paris, was engaged as a negotiator between Henry VIII. of England and the pope, with respect to his divorce; but he labored in vain to prevent the bull of excommunication from being fulminated against the refractory prince. His abilities, however, were more immediately directed to the service of Francis I. and when that monarch opposed the invasion of Provence by Charles V.

Bellay, now became a cardinal, assumed the defence of Paris, and fortified it with a strong rampart still to be seen. The death of Francis was attended with the disgrace of Bellay; cardinal de Lorraine became the favorite, and the discarded minister retired to Rome, where his great riches enabled him to build an elegant palace. He died there 16th Feb. 1560, aged 68, leaving the character of an able negotiator, a brilliant wit, and an insinuating courtier. To his fondness for literature the French owe the institution of the college royal.

BELLAY, Joachim du, was born at Lire, 24 miles from Angers, but the talents which nature had bestowed upon him were neglected by the inattention of his elder brother, to whose care he was intrusted. He, however, at last burst forth through all obstacles, and though his health was impaired by the weight of domestic misfortunes, he studied the productions of ancient and modern times, and excelled so much in poetry, that he was called the Ovid of France. He followed his relation the cardinal to Italy, but returned after three years' absence to Paris, where his cousin, Eustache du Bellay, the bishop, procured him a canonry, and a peaceful retirement from the malice of his enemies, who envied his fame and his merits. He died of an apoplexy 1st January, 1560, aged 37, and deserved the tears and the regret of the learned, who stated him with truth pater elegantiarum, pater omnium leporum.

BELLEAU, Remi, one of the seven poets called the pleiades of France, was born at Nogent le Rotron, and lived in the family of Renatus of Lorraine. He excelled as a pastoral writer, and in his translations of Anacreon he preserved all the beauties and ease of the original. His poem on the nature and difference of precious stones is much admired. He died at Paris 1577, aged 49.

BELLEFORET, Francis de, a native of Sarzan in Guienne, whose early years were supported by the labors of a poor widowed mother, and the greater partiality of the queen of Navarre. He studied at Bourdeaux and Toulouse, and passed to Paris, where he was honored with the friendship of the learned and the great. His history of the ninth Charles of France—his universal history of the world—his annals or general history of France, are the most known of his works. He died at Paris 1583, aged 53.

BELLENDEN, William, a Scotchman, master of the requests to James VI. and humanity professor at Paris. In the enjoyment of literary ease, he devoted his time to classical pursuits, and published some learned works, called Ciceronis princeps, 1608, and Ciceronis consul, 1612, dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, with treatises on political writers, &c. His admiration of the Roman orator, and of Seneca and Pliny, was further demonstrated in a more comprehensive work, "de tribus luminibus Romanorum," the completion of which, however, was stopped by death. This valuable treatise was edited in 1787, with all the care and homage which the labors of an elegant scholar could receive from the nervous pen of Dr. Parr.

BELLENGER, Francis, a learned doctor of the Sorbornne, who translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and also Herodotus, of which the copy was left in MS., and among other things, he wrote criticisms on Rollin's works, to prove his ignorance of Greek. He was born in the diocese of Lisieux, and died at Paris 12th April, 1749, aged 61.

BELLIEVRE, Pompone de, was born at Lyons, and distinguished himself as a negotiator at the court of Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. but after enjoying the smiles and favors of princes, as a counsellor, and as chancellor of France, he was disgraced for the introduction of Silleri. He died at Paris 9th September, 1607, in his 78th year. There have flourished of the same family some superior characters, the best known of whom was a president of the parliament of Paris, to whose humanity and charitable feelings the poor and helpless were indebted for the foundation of the general hospital of Paris. He was also ambassador in England and Holland.

BELLIN, Gentil, a Venetian, so eminent as a painter that Mahomet solicited him to come to Constantinople. He complied with the request, and adorned that capital with the most masterly efforts of his pencil. His best piece was the decollation of John the Baptist; the skin of the neck of which, however, the grand signior censured, as not agreeable to nature, and to convince the painter, summoned a slave before him, and ordered his head immediately to be struck off. This so intimidated Bellin, that instead of correcting the fault, he earnestly solicited his dismission. He returned to Venice loaded with presents, and died 1501, aged 80.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, Governor of Massachusetts, was a native of England, where he was bred a lawyer. He came to this country in 1634, and the next year was chosen deputy governor. In 1641 he was elected governor in opposition to Mr. Winthrop. He was again elected in 1654, and after the death of governor Endicott in 1668. He continued chief magistrate of Massachusetts during the remainder of his life. In 1664 the king sent four commissioners to regulate the affairs of the colonies. Bellingham with others, obnoxious to the king, were required to go to England to answer for themselves; but the general court, by the advice of the ministers, refused compliance, and maintained the charter rights. But they appeased his majesty by sending him a ship load of masts. Bellingham died Dec. 7. 1672 aged 80.

BELLINI, Laurence, a physician of Florence, who, after studying at Pisa, under the able direction of Oliva et Borelli, was elected there professor of philosophy, though only 20 years of age. He enjoyed the patronage and friendship of the grand duke Ferdinand II. and as an anatomist and physician deservedly acquired great celebrity. His works were numerous and in Latin, and much admired. After being thirty years professor, he left Pisa for Florence, where he died January 8, 1703, aged 60.

BELLOE, William, a divine and critic, was born at Norwich, and educated at Cambridge. After having been assistant to Dr. Parr, who was then head master of Norwich School, he took orders, and obtained church preferment. He was, finally, rector of Allhallows, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and librarian of the British Museum. The latter situation, however, he lost, in consequence of a visitor to the Museum having purloined some valuable prints. In conjunction with Dr. Nares, he established the British Critic. He is the author of Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books; the Sexagenarian; and other works; and the translator of Herodotus and Aulus Gellius. He died in 1817, aged 60.

BELLOI, Peter, a native of Montauban, who espoused the cause, and wrote in favor of Henry III. against the Guises. He was advocate in the parliament of Toulouse, and was honored and promoted by Henry IV. His writings are now little known.

BELLOI, Peter Laurence Buyrette du, a native of St. Flour, in Auvergne, who, after being educated by his uncle, who intended him for the bar, abandoned his country, and a profession which he despised, and retired to Russia, where he assumed

the character of comedian. He returned to Paris in 1758, and recommended himself to public notice by the tragedy of Titus, and afterwards that of Zelmira. His most popular piece was the siege of Calais, which drew upon him not only the favors of the king, but the applauses of the nation. The success of the siege of Calais was followed by Gaston and Bayard, inferior in merit, in sentiment, and composition. The last pieces which he composed were Peter the cruel, and Gabrielle de Vergi; but so little were they admired, that the poet's heart was broken through disappointment; he fell a prey to a lingering disease; and though Louis XVI. who knew his merit, with an exemplary benevolence of heart, sent him 50 louis d'or, and the comedians promised their united support for his benefit, he expired on the 5th of March, 1775, aged 48. The works of Belloi were published by Gaillard, in 6 vols. 8vo. with a life and valuable annotations. Though frequently happy in noble sentiments and fine strokes of nature, Belloi sacrificed simplicity and the true pathetic to unnatural harangues and bombastic ejaculations.

BELLORI, John Peter, celebrated as an antiquarian, was born at Rome, and died 1696 aged 80. He was chief librarian to queen Christina. His writings, which are in 12 different publications, are valuable and curious for the information which they contain on the antiquities and monuments of Rome and Italy. The most known are, explication des medaillons rares du cabinet du cardinal Campegne, 4to.—les vies des peintres, architectes, et sculpteurs modernes, 1672, 4to.—description des tableaux peints par Raphel au Vatican, 1695, fol.

BELLOY, Peter Laurence Burette de, a French dramatic writer and member of the Academy, was born at St. Flour, in 1727. Being destined by his uncle to the profession of the law, which he detested, he eloped, and for some years was an actor in the theatres of the north of Europe. This step made his uncle a determined enemy. After the death of that relative, he returned to France, and acquired reputation as a writer of tragedy. He produced the Siege of Calais, which was extremely popular; Titus; Zelimira; Gaston and Bayard; Gabrielle de Vergy; and Peter the Cruel. The failure of the latter play is said to have brought on an illness, of which he died in 1775.

BELSUNCE, Henry Francis Xavier de, descended from a noble family in Guienne, was of the society of the Jesuits, and became bishop of Marseilles in 1709. His name is immortalized by the humanity of his conduct, for, during the dreadful plague which ravaged the city of Marseilles in 1720, he was seen running from street to street to administer relief and consolation to the afflicted, as a physician, a magistrate, and as a spiritual guide. So exemplary a conduct drew upon him the love of the people and the favors of his sovereign; but the good bishop refused the more elevated rank of the diocese of Laon in Picardy, offered him by Louis XV. observing, that Marseilles was dear to him by habit, as well as by calamity. He was honored by the pope with the pallium, which is never granted but to an archbishop, but the highest reward was the applause of the good, and a tranquil conscience. He died in 1755, mourned as he deserved. He founded a college at Marseilles for benevolent purposes, that still bears his name. An interesting and elegant account of the plague and of the humanity of Belsunce was written by Bertrand.

BELZONI, John Baptist, one of the most eminent travellers in Egypt, was born at Padua, in Italy, came to England in 1803, and resided in this country for nine years. Being involved in pecuniary difficulties, he for a while obtained a subsistence by displaying feats of strength and activity at Astley's Amphitheatre; for which his colossal stature and muscular powers particularly qualified him. From 1815 to 1819 he was incessantly occupied in exploring and bringing to light the antiquities of Egypt. The talent which he displayed, and the success which he met with, in this pursuit, are extraordinary. Few men, indeed, could have accomplished as much as Belzoni. In 1820, he published a Narrative of his Operations, quarto, with forty four illustrative plates; and, in the following year he exhibited a model of a splendid tomb which he had discovered near Thebes. In 1823, he sailed to the coast of Guinea, with the intention of penetrating to Houssa and Timbuctoo; but, on the third of December, his career was, unfortunately, arrested by the hand of death. He died of the dysentery at Benin.

BEMBO, Peter, a noble Venetian, whose father was governor of Ravenna. He studied at Florence, Ferrara, and in Sicily; and he not only acquired the ease and delicacy of the Tuscan language, but he imbibed a higher taste than his contemporaries for the literature of Greece. He was drawn from the retirement which he loved, to be the secretary of pope Leo X. in 1518; but ill health obliged him to remove from Rome to Padua, and afterwards to Venice. His services to the holy see were rewarded by Paul III. who raised him to the rank of cardinal, and made him bishop of Bergamo, where he died, 20th January, 1547, aged 77, from a contusion received on his side against a wall, while on horseback. An epitaph was written over his grave by his son Torquato, and a marble statue was erected to his honor at Padua by his friend Jerome Quirini. Bembo's life has been written by de la Casa. His writings consist of letters—a history of Venice in 12 books—speeches—the life of Gui Ubaldi de Montefeltro duke of Urbino, all in Latin. Of his poetical pieces, only one is in Italian.

BENBOW, John, an English seaman, who fought a most desperate engagement in the Mediterranean, against an African corsair, and for his great gallantry was invited to the Spanish court by Charles II. who not only loaded him with presents, but recommended him to James II. This high distinction introduced Benbow into the English navy, where after the revolution his skill and bravery were employed in the protection of commerce, and in the blockading and bombarding the French ports. The activity which he every where displayed, was deserving of the highest favors, he was raised to the rank of a vice admiral, and with a squadron under his command he was sent by king William to the West Indies, where his courage and good conduct were so conspicuous as to call forth the commendation of the commons, whilst they censured the object and views of his expedition. In a second voyage to the West Indies, he fell in with the French fleet under du Casse near St. Martha's on the Spanish coast, which he pursued and attacked with his usual bravery; but the merit of Benbow did not animate his men, his officers refused to do their duty, and the admiral who had lost a leg in the engagement, was thus dishonorably robbed of a most glorious victory. On his arrival in Jamaica, Benbow arrested his cowardly officers, but their punishment could not check the rapid powers of disease. The admiral was exhausted by the severity of his wound, and more by a broken heart occasioned by the cowardice of his fleet; he fell a prey to a consumptive disorder, and died 4th Nov. 1702, aged about 52.

BENDLOWES, Edward, a man of education

and property, who after studying at St. John's college, Cambridge, travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and on his return home became the Mecænas of the age. Poets, musicians, buffoons, and flatterers shared his favors, and reduced him from an income of 700 or 1000*l.* a year to almost poverty; and after a long residence at Oxford he died there 18th Dec. 1686, aged 73. He wrote himself some poetical pieces, and was the friend of Davenant, Payne, Fisher, &c. He was inclined to popery, though age produced an alteration in his religious sentiments.

BENEDICT, St. a native of Italy, who retired at the age of 14, to Sublaco, 40 miles from Rome, and devoted his life to the most penetential austerities, in a cave far from the conversation of mankind. So much severity did not pass unnoticed, he was surrounded by crowds of admirers, and Benedict become a saint, built twelve monasteries, and laid the foundation of the society of Benedictines, so famous in Europe. His regula monachorum is the only authentic book he wrote. He died about the year, 542 or 547, aged 67. His life has been written by Gregory the great, with a long account of pretended miracles.

BENEDICT, a famous abbot of the 7th century, of a noble Saxon family. He not only devoted himself to the services of religion, but introduced into England great improvements, in architecture, with the polite arts, from the continent. He founded two monasteries, and introduced chanting in choirs in 678, and was canonized for his sanctity after death.

BENEDICT, Joel, D. D. graduated at Princeton college in 1765. He was settled at Plainfield Con. in 1782, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1816, at the age of 71 years. Dr. Benedict was a distinguished Hebrew Scholar.

BENEDICT VIII. bishop of Porto, succeeded Sergius IV. 1012. He was opposed by Gregory, but his cause was warmly espoused by the emperor Henry II. who came in person to Rome and was crowned, with his wife Cunegonde, by the hands of the sovereign pontiff. On that occasion the pope presented to the emperor, an apple of gold, enriched with two circles of jewels crossed, surmounted with a cross of gold. To the arts of the politician Benedict united the valor of the warrior, and defeated and utterly exterminated the Saracens who had invaded Italy, 1016. He also defeated the Greeks who had ravaged Apulia, and died 10th July, 1024.

BENEDICT XI. Nicolas Bocasin, son of a shepherd, was raised to the papal chair after Boniface VIII. 1303. He was poisoned by some seditious cardinals, who caused him to be presented with a bason full of beautiful figs, of which he eat immoderately, and died soon after, 6th July, 1303.

BENEDICT XII. James de Nouveau, surnamed the Baker, because his father was of that trade, was doctor of Paris, and cardinal, and was elected 1334, after John XXII. Considering himself incapable of the office, he told the cardinals who had unanimously elected him, you have chosen an ass. His conduct, however, was dignified and firm, more inclined to maintain the authority of his situation than enrich his family. He died at Avignon, universally respected, 25th April, 1342.

BENEDICT XIII., Pope, a son of the duke of Gravina, a Neapolitan nobleman, was born in 1649, and was raised to the papal chair in 1724. He was pious, virtuous, and liberal; but, unfortunately, placed too much confidence in Cardinal Coscia, his minister, who shamefully oppressed the people. A fruitless attempt which he made to reconcile the Romish, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, bears honorable testimony to his tolerant spirit. His theological works form three folio volumes. He died in 1730.

BENEDICT XIV., Pope, whose name was Prosper Lambertini, was of an illustrious family at Bologna, in which city he was born, in 1675. After having been bishop of Ancona, and archbishop of Bologna, he was elected pope in 1740. He protected the arts and sciences, endeavored to heal the dissensions and reform the discipline of the church; and displayed such a liberal spirit, that he was sometimes called the Protestant Pope. In private life he was extremely amiable. He died in 1758. His works fill sixteen volumes in folio.

BENEFIELD, Sebastian, D. D. an English divine, born at Prestbury, Glocestershire, educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, and appointed Margaret professor of divinity. He died, aged 59, 1630, at Meysey Hampton, Glocestershire, of which place he was rector. He was fond of retirement, and exemplary for piety and integrity. His works are learned, and all on theological subjects. He was strongly attached to Calvin's opinions.

BENEZET, St., or Little Benedict, so called on account of his shortness, was a native of Vivarais, born in the twelfth century, and is said to have been originally a shepherd. Many accidents occurring at the passage of the Rhone, at Avignon, he meditated on them till he imagined himself inspired by Heaven to procure the erection of a bridge there; and he succeeded in accomplishing his project. The bridge was begun in 1177, and he superintended the execution of it till his death in 1184; for which good work he was sainted.

BENEZET, Anthony, a philanthropist of Philadelphia. He was a native of France. In early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, however, he soon abandoned, that he might devote himself to some other pursuit, which would afford him more leisure for the duties of religion, and for the exercise of that benevolent spirit, for which, during the course of a long life, he was so conspicuous. In 1742, he accepted the appointment of instructor in the friends' English school of Philadelphia. The duties of a teacher of youth, he from this period continued to fulfil with very little intermission, till his death. During the two last years of his life, his zeal to do good induced him to resign the school, which he had long superintended, and to engage in the instruction of the blacks. In addition to the general motive of all his conduct, he wished to contribute something towards rendering them fit for the enjoyment of that freedom, to which many of them had been restored. So great was his sympathy with every being capable of feeling pain, that he resolved, towards the close of his life, to eat no animal food. This change in his mode of living, is supposed to have been the occasion of his death. He died 1784, aged 71. Mr. Benezet employed his pen in writing books on religious subjects, composed chiefly with a view to inculcate the peaceable temper and doctrines of the gospel, in opposition to the spirit of war, and to expose the flagrant injustice of slavery, and to fix the stamp of infamy on the traffic in human blood. His writings contributed much towards meliorating the condition of slaves, and undoubtedly had influence on the public mind, in effecting the complete prohibition of that trade, which, until the year 1808, was a blot on the American national character. On this subject, he corresponded with various persons, both in Europe and America. In 1783, he addressed a letter to the queen of England on the subject of the slave trade, and solicited her influence on the

side of humanity. He published an account of that part of Africa inhabited by negroes, 1762; a caution to Great Britain and her colonies, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions, 1767; some historical account of Guinea, with an inquiry into the rise and progress of the slave trade, 1771; a short account of the religious society of Friends, 1780; a dissertation on the plainness and simplicity of the Christian religion, 1782; tracts against the use of ardent spirits; observations on the Indian natives of this continent, 1784.

BENGER, Elizabeth Ogilvy, was born at Welles, in 1778, and had to struggle with many difficulties in early life. So few books could she procure, that she used to read the open pages of the new publications in the window of the only bookseller's shop in the little town which she inhabited, in Wiltshire, and return, day after day, in the hope of finding another page turned over. She, nevertheless, acquired a respectable portion of learning. On her removal to London, she obtained reputable literary friends and patronage, and was generally esteemed for her virtues, manners, and talents. She died January the 9th, 1827. Besides a drama, two novels, and poems, she wrote Memoirs of Mrs. Hamilton, Tobin, and Klopstock; and Lives of Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, the Queen of Bohemia, and Henry IV. of France.

BENI, Paul, a native of the island of Candia, while under the power of the Venetians. He was professor of Padua, and is known by his opposition to the della crusca academy at Florence, whose dictionary he censured, and whose opinions he refuted, in his defence of Tasso and Ariosto, the first of whom he compared to Virgil, and the latter to Homer. He wrote also some treatises on the pastor fido of Guarini, and besides these, which were in Italian, he composed several works in Latin, all collected in 5 vols. folio, 1622, Venice. He died 12th July, 1625.

BENJAMIN, a rabbi of Tudela in Navarre, who travelled over all the world to examine the synagogues and ceremonies of his nation. He published a curious account of his travels, which was printed at Constantinople in 8vo. 1543, and translated into French by I. Ph. Baratier, 2 vols. 8vo. 1704, and into English by Gerrans. He died 1173.

BENINI, Vincent, a native of Cologna, who practised physic at Padua. He had a press in his house, where he printed good editions of eight classic authors. He was author also of Latin notes on Celsus—observations in Italian, an Alamanni's poem called Culture, and a translation of Fracastorius' Syphilis. He died 1764, aged 51.

BENNET, Henry, earl of Arlington, was born 1618. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and strongly espoused the royal cause during the civil wars. He retired afterwards to the continent, and was knighted at Bruges, by Charles II. who employed him as his minister at Madrid, and after the restoration as his secretary of state. His abilities were fully equal to the important office, and it reflects no small credit on his integrity that though he was one of the five ministers, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, denominated from their initials, *cabal*, he did not enter into their views, nor support the scheme which they formed to render the monarch absolute. The war with Holland, which had been undertaken by the perfidious intrigues of the courtiers now drew forth the indignation of the people, and Bennet, now earl of Arlington, found that Lauderdale and Buckingham exonerated themselves by throwing the popular odium upon their late coadjutor. Their accusation however proved abortive, Arlington defended himself before the commons, and he was acquitted by a small majority. After serving the king 12 years as secretary, Arlington retired upon the indolent office of chamberlain; and though no longer in possession of the favors of the capricious Charles, he was yet employed as a negotiator with the prince of Orange; but he was unsuccessful in his endeavors to procure a general peace. He died July 28th 1685. In his general character Arlington is described by Burnet as a proud man, but his abilities were so strong, and at the same time so versatile, that he was the only person who could manage with success the king's temper.

BENNET, Dr. Thomas, born 7th May 1673, was educated at the grammar-school of Salisbury, his native city, and passed to St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1700 he accidentally preached a funeral sermon on his friend Mr. John Rayne, rector of St. James, Colchester, and so highly was his discourse applauded, that the parishioners petitioned Compton bishop of London to appoint him to the vacant benefice, a request which was liberally granted. His exertions in his new situation were great and successful, he was followed as a popular preacher for several years, till the other churches of the town were at last filled with ministers of abilities, and the charms of novelty vanished, and an income of nearly 300*l.* a year was reduced to 60*l.* Upon this he removed to London, where his abilities and his popularity procured him the chaplaincy of Chelsea hospital, and afterwards the lectureship of St. Olave, Southwark, and the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, worth near 500*l.* a year He died, October 9th, 1728. He was author of several sermons, religious and political tracts, an essay on the 39 articles, and a Hebrew grammar.

BENNETT, David, a Physician, born in England Dec. 1, 1615, and died at Rowley, Mass. Feb 4, 1719, aged 103. He never lost a tooth. His senses were good to the last. His wife was the sister of William Phips. His son, Spencer, who took the name of Phips, was graduated in 1703, was lieut. governor of Mass. and died April 4, 1757, aged 72.

BENOIT, Elie, a protestant minister of Paris, who fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became pastor of Delft. He died 1728, aged 88. He wrote several works held in high esteem, especially his historie de l'edit de Nantes, 5 vols. 4to. 1693. Of the lady whom he married, he has given a most disagreeable picture, representing her as morose, avaricious, insolent, and for 47 years the disturber of his repose.

BENOIT, father, a learned Maronite, born at Gusta, in Phœnicia. He was early sent to Rome, and educated among the Maronites, and afterwards he became, under the patronage of Cosmo III. Hebrew professor at Pisa. At the age of 44 he was admitted among the Jesuits, and died at Rome, 22d September, 1742, aged 80. He was the editor of the works of Ephrem Syrus, 3 vols. fol.

BENSERADE, Isaac de, a French poet, born at Lyons, near Roan. His wit and his poetical talents soon rendered him popular; he was noticed by Richelieu, to whom, according to some, he was related, and a pension was settled upon him. After the death of Richelieu, he attached himself to the fortunes of the duke de Breze, who patronised him, and so highly was he esteemed at court, that he was named as envoy to Christina, queen of Sweden, an employment however which he did not undertake. As a poet his talents were great, and his name became popular, and for a time he divided the applauses of the town with the celebrated Voi-

ture In the last part of his life he retired from the court to Gentilly, where he employed himself in works of piety, and translated almost all the psalms. He was so afflicted with the stone, that he reluctantly submitted to the operation of cutting; but the surgeon puncturing an artery, ran away instead of checking the effusion of blood, and the unfortunate patient soon after expired in the arms of his friend and confessor Conmire, October 19th, 1690.

BENSON, George, D. D. a dissenter, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, September 1699. After being educated under Dr. Dixon, at Whitehaven, and at the university of Glasgow, he assumed the ministerial character in London, and went to reside for seven years, as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Abingdon, Berks. He removed in 1729 to Southwark, and in 1740 he became the associate of Dr. Lardner, at Crutched Friars. He particularly devoted his time to the study of the sacred writings, and following the example of Locke, he directed his labors to elucidate scripture, and published a paraphrase and notes, on several of St. Paul's epistles. He wrote besides the life of Christ —a defence of the reasonableness of prayer—tracts on persecution—an history of the planting of Christianity, from the epistles and acts of the apostles, in two vols. 4to. a work replete with taste, judgment, and erudition, and which procured him an honorable degree by diploma from Scotland, and letters of kindness and acknowledgment from the first divines of the age, Hoadley, Herring, Butler, and Conybear. He died 1763, in his 64th year. His posthumous works appeared 1764, in 4to.

BENTHAM, Thomas, a native of Yorkshire, made fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, 1546, an office which he lost during the tyrannical reign of Mary. On Elizabeth's accession his merits were rewarded with the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. He was author of an exposition of the acts of the apostles, and translated into English some of the books of the old testament. He died 1578.

BENTHAM, Edward, D. D. a clergyman of the established church in England, was born 23d July, 1707. After various other preferments, on the death of Dr. Fanshawe he was nominated by the king to the divinity chair at Oxford, a respectable office which he accepted with great reluctance. His lectures in this new appointment were learned and instructive, they were delivered three times a week, during term time, and the course continued one year. In his private character Dr. Bentham was reserved, though his manners were amiable, and his conduct mild, pious, and benevolent. He published some single sermons and also tracts, and he was preparing an answer to Gibbon's objectionable chapters, when he died in his 69th year, 1st August, 1776. He was buried in Christ Church cathedral.

BENTHAM, James, M. A. brother to the preceding, born at Ely, in 1706, became prebendary of Ely in 1783, rector of Bowbrick-hill, Bucks. His office in the cathedral of his native place, engaged his attention to church architecture, and he enriched ecclesiastical literature by the publication of "the history and antiquities of the church of Ely, from the foundation, 675 to 1771," in 4to. As a further specimen of his researches, it was his intention to give an history of ancient architecture in the kingdom, but the avocations of a busy life prevented the completion. To his patriotic exertions it is to be observed that the island of Ely owes many of its improvements. By his spirit of perseverance, against clamor and vulgar prejudice, turnpike roads were made, travelling was rendered easy, and the unfruitful lands of that part of the kingdom were converted into valuable fields by draining. He died 17th November, 1794, aged 86.

BENTHAM, Jeremy, a celebrated jurist of England, was born in 1747, and was educated at Oxford. He attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but soon abandoned the profession, and devoted himself to the composition of his volumnious writings on jurisprudence, government, and various branches of political and moral science. Mr. Bentham had a high reputation for talents, and held a correspondence with many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe. A part of his works have been translated into French. As a writer he was obscure. *Utility* was the basis of his philosophy; and he was one of the most eccentric individuals of the age. He bequeathed his body to the dissectors, in order to benefit the science of anatomy. His death took place, at the age of 85, June 6, 1832.

BENTINCK, William, first earl of Portland, was descended from a noble family in Holland. When the prince of Orange was seized with the small-pox, it was recommended by his physicians that he should receive the warmth of a young person with him in the same bed. Bentinck cheerfully offered himself, and consequently caught the disease in a violent degree, but the pains and the danger to which he submitted were amply repaid by the favor and friendship of the prince. William brought him with him to England, raised him to the peer age, and granted him lands in Denbighshire, which were, on the representation of the parliament, exchanged for other grants. He died 1709, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

BENTICK, William Henry Cavendish, third duke of Portland, was born in 1738. During the American war he acted with the opposition, and in 1782 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained only three months, in consequence of the breaking up of the administration by the death of the marquis of Rockingham. The memorable coalition of that period succeeded, which fell before the rising fortunes of Mr. Pitt; and from that time the duke acted with the Whig Opposition until 1792, when he was elected chancellor of Oxford, and soon after, joining with Mr. Burke in his alarm at the French revolution, agreed with this orator and other seceders on the score of French politics, to support administration. He was accordingly, in 1794, made secretary of state for the same department, which he held until 1805. On the resignation of Lord Grenville in 1807, he was appointed first lord of the treasury, which office he resigned soon after, and was succeeded by Mr. Percival. He died in 1808, leaving behind him a character highly respected for probity.

BENTIVOGLIO, Guy, was born at Ferrara, 1579, and studied at Padua. His address and intrigues produced a reconciliation between two factions which laid claim to the sovereignty of Ferrara after the death of duke Alfonso, and so highly were his services valued by the Roman pontiff that he was made chamberlain of the palace, and afterwards employed as nuncio to Flanders and in France, and at last, in 1621, raised to the dignity of cardinal. His popularity was so great that he probably would have succeeded to St. Peter's chair, on the death of pope Urban VII. had he not been attacked by a violent disease produced by his attendance on the conclave during the intense heats of the summer; so that in consequence of want of rest for 11 successive nights, he expired September 7th, 1644, in his 65th year. The most known of his works are his history of the civil wars of Flanders an account of Flanders—and letters and memoirs.

BENTLEY, Richard, one of the most eminent of English critics and scholars was born, in 1662, at Oulton, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of M. A. at that university in 1684, and at Oxford in 1689. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, to whose son he had been tutor, made him his chaplain, and, in 1692, gave him a prebend in his cathedral. In 1693, he was appointed keeper of the royal library at St. James's, and in 1694, he published his Discourses against Atheism, which he had delivered as preacher of the lectures instituted by Boyle. Having denied the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris, he was engaged in a warm controversy with all the leading wits of the age. His antagonists claimed a triumph, but posterity has decreed in his favor. In 1700, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge; but this preferment was not a bed of roses: it involved him in disputes with the vice-master and some of the fellows, which ended in a lawsuit of twenty years' duration. In 1717, a demand which he made of fees, brought on him another litigation, and he was even degraded from his offices in the university. After a struggle of eleven years, however, the court of king's bench decreed in his favor. Thenceforth, he enjoyed his college honors and emoluments in quiet, till his death, in 1742. His editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus; his Annotations on Aristophanes; his Notes on Menander; and his Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, establish his character as a profound scholar. His edition of Paradise Lost, with conjectural emendations, is, on the contrary, a decided failure.

BENTLEY, William, D. D., a minister of Salem, was born in Boston, graduated in 1777, and was ordained over the second church, in 1783. He died suddenly in 1819, aged 61. Dr. Bentley was remarkable as a great collector of books, and for being conversant with much ancient lore, with little regard to its practical application. His valuable library and cabinet he bequeathed chiefly to the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and to the American Antiquarian society at Worcester. In addition to the sermons, he published a collection of psalms and hymns; three masonic addresses, and a masonic charge; and a history of Salem in Historical collections, vol. 6th.

BENWELL, William, an able divine, and elegant scholar, born at Caversham, Oxfordshire, in 1765. From Reading school, where his abilities were fostered by the judicious care, and directed by the classical taste, of his brother-in-law, Dr. Valpy, he entered, in 1783, at Trinity college, Oxford. In the university the same ardent application continued to mark his progress, and his labors as a Latin poet were, in 1785, rewarded by the chancellor's prize. The subject was the plundering of Rome by Alaric, and it was treated with great judgment, and with all the energy of description, and the majestic dignity of the Mantuan bard. Two years after he obtained another prize for an English essay, "on what arts the moderns have excelled the ancients," in which he displayed deep research and correctness of judgment, in a style chaste and elegant. The same year he entered into orders, and in 1787 took his master's degree, and in 1790, was elected fellow of his college, where he gained the respect of the society, as an active and well informed tutor. In 1794 he obtained the living of Hale Magna in Lincolnshire, which he soon resigned for Chilton in Suffolk. He resided at Milton, Wilts, and during a contagious fever which raged in the village, from his great benevolence of heart, he exerted himself in affording consolation to the poor sufferers, and unhappily caught the infection, which, after ten days, proved fatal, 6th Sept. 1796. At his death Mr. Benwell was engaged in publishing Xenophon's memorablia, of which the half was already printed. As a polite and classical scholar his name must stand high, as a divine the simplicity of his discourses made its way to the heart of his hearers, by his zeal, his earnestness, and his eloquence, aided by the most powerful recommendation of his exemplary conduct and benevolent manners.

BENYOWSKY, Count Mauritius Augustus de, magnate of Hungary and Poland, was born 1741, at Verbowa in the Hungarian province of Nittria. He embraced early the profession of arms, and after serving in the imperial armies, he at last joined the confederation of the Polish nobles, to withstand the encroachment of foreigners. He accepted a high command in the army, and in his military capacity he distinguished himself against the Russians in various skirmishes, with unparalled bravery and success, till several wounds disabled him, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. The triumph of the Russians was great, in possessing the person of so indefatigable an adversary; but instead of respecting his misfortunes, they insulted his fate, and with shocking barbarity they loaded him with irons, and confined him in a prison, where the dead carcasses of his companions in misery poisoned the air, and threatened a pestilential contagion. If he was so fortunate as to escape, it was to fall again under the power of his persecutors, and to add to his sufferings, he was hurried away through the deserts of Siberia to Kamschatka, where he found himself an insulted exile and degraded prisoner on the 3d Dec. 1770. He did not, however, sink under his confinement; in this distant retreat he formed the design of escaping, and so highly was his character of bravery and heroism respected, that even the daughter of Mr. Nilon, the governor of the place consented to share his fortunes, and to assist him in his escape. Having made himself master of Kamschatka by force and stratagem, and accompanied by 86 faithful followers and nine women, among whom was his fair protector, he sailed on the 11th May, 1771, from the harbor, and passing by the island of Formosa and the coast of China, he reached, 17th Sept. the port of Macao, from whence he departed for Europe in a French vessel. He no sooner landed in France, than he was encouraged by the French court to form a settlement in the island of Madagascar, a proposition which he eagerly embraced, and on 22d March, 1773, set sail for Africa. His great genius might have surmounted all difficulties in his new eslablishment, in the midst of barbarous uncivilized nations; but Benyowsky had to contend with more dangerous adversaries, with the envy and malice of favorites, courtiers, and governors, who thwarted his views and opposed his career of glory. It is scarce to be wondered that in those disappointments and provocations, he forgot his allegiance to the French monarchy. He considered himself as an independent sovereign, and the power which he had acquired by his valor, and by his insinuating manners among the barbarians of Madagascar, was consolidated by the stronger cement of popularity, and the affection of the natives. On the 11th October he left this rising settlement for Europe, that he might increase his connection, and form reciprocal alliances with the more polished nations of the north, but though he offered his friendship and services successively to the courts of France, Germany, and England, and claimed their support as the independent sovereign of Madagascar, his offers were disregarded, and he embarked again for Africa, 14th April, 1784, from

London, accompanied by his family and a number of settlers. His return to Madagascar was not followed by those happy consequences, which the friends of virtue and humanity could wish. He attacked a French settlement, and the governor of the isle of France sent a small force to oppose his progress. Benyowsky met his invaders with his usual bravery, but receiving a musket ball in the breast, he fell behind the parapet, and in a few moments expired, May 23d, 1786.

BENZELIUS, Eric, an obscure native of West Gothland, who, after a good education, became tutor to the sons of the chancellor of Sweden, and by his influence rose to ecclesiastical dignities and the archbishopric of Upsal. He was author of the lives of the patriarchs, and translated the bible into the Swedish language. He died 1709, aged 67.

BERAULD, Nicolas, a native of Orleans in the 16th century, preceptor to the Colignys, and famous for great learning, and for his acquaintance with Erasmus and other learned men. He compiled a Græco Latin Lexicon. His son Francis was also eminent as a scholar, and quitting the catholic tenets, became principal of the colleges of Montargis and Rochelle.

BERENGARIUS, Jacobus, a surgeon of Carpo, the first who cured the veneral distemper by mercurial ointment. His success in this disorder procured him both fame and money, and he grew so insolent that he wrote in a contemptuous style to the pope and to the king of Spain, who invited him to practice at their courts. He died 1527.

BERENGER, archdeacon of Angers, maintained that the bread and wine used in the sacrament were not the real body and blood of Christ, but merely human food, of which the communicants partook by faith. These tenets which had been before supported by John Scotus Erigena, and were afterwards maintained by the Sacramentarians, were violently opposed by Lanfranc, and Berenger was condemned at Paris and at Rome, but though he was compelled to make a public recantation, he died 1088, firmly attached to his opinion.

BERENICIUS, an eccentric character, who appeared in Holland in 1670, and maintained himself by grinding knives, and sweeping chimneys. His abilities were such that he could repeat by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, Pliny, and other Greek and Latin authors, and he was besides well versed in all modern languages, and could translate passages extempore from gazettes into Greek and Latin verse. He was at last suffocated in a bog into which he had fallen when in a state of intoxication. The Georgarchoniomachia is attributed to him. It is generally supposed that he was an expelled Jesuit.

BERGIER, Nicolas Sylvester, an ecclesiastic, born at Darnay, in Franche comté. He became principal of the college of Besancon, professor of theology, and canon of Paris Cathedral, and he might have risen to higher preferment, but when offered an abbey, he answered, "I am already rich enough." His manners were amiable, and his character irreproachable. He died at Paris 9th April, 1790. He is author of a refutation of the system of nature, 2 vols. 12mo.—Deism self-confuted, 2 vols. 12mo.—Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols.—and other learned and valuable works.

BERGMAN, Torbern, a native of Catherineburg, educated at Upsal, and distinguished for his knowledge of medicine and chemistry. He was the friend of Linnæus, and gave him a collection of nondescript insects, one of which the philosopher called by the name of Bergman. In 1761, his abilities recommended him to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and in 1767, to that of chemistry. His labors were usefully employed in investigating the secrets of nature, he discovered the properties of fixed air, made experiments on the regulus of manganese, the earths ponderosa and magnesia, and other mineral substances. Among his many publications are a treatise on electric attractions, and a theory of the earth; and he was also one of those employed to observe the transit of Venus in 1761. He was made rector of Upsal university, and died soon after, 1784.

BERING, BEERING, or BEHRING, Vitus, a Danish navigator, commodore in the service of Russia. He was sent by Peter I. in 1728, with some ships to explore the north coasts of America, but it was only in a third voyage, made in 1741, that he discovered any thing remarkable. His ship struck on an island on the coast of Kamtschatka, and while repairing the damages sustained there, he died in the place. The island and the straits still bear his name.

BERKELEY, George, D. D., bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, and a distinguished benefactor of Yale college, was born in 1684, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. After publishing a number of his works, which gained him a high reputation, particularly his theory of vision, he travelled four or five years on the continent. He returned in 1721 and a fortune was soon bequeathed him by Mrs. Van homrigh, a lady of Dublin, the "Vanessa" of Swift. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry. He obtained a grant of 10,000 pounds from the government of Great Britain to aid him in a benevolent project he had conceived of converting the savages of America to christianity. For this purpose he proposed to erect a college in one of the isles of Bermuda, and set sail for the field of his labors. He arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, in Feb. 1729 with a view of settling a correspondence there for supplying his college with such provisions as might be wanted from the northern colonies. Here he purchased a seat and farm in the neighborhood of Newport, and resided about two years and a half Finding at length that the promised aid of the ministry towards his new college would fail him, dean Berkeley returned to England. He sent as a gift to Yale college a deed of the farm, which he held in Rhode Island; the rents of which, he directed to be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best classical scholars, who should reside at the college at least nine months in a year in each of three years between their first and second degrees. All surplusages of money arising from accidental vacancies were to be distributed in Greek and Latin books to such undergraduates, as should make the best composition in the Latin tongue, upon such a moral theme, as should be given to them. He also made a present to the library of Yale college of nearly one thousand volumes. When it is considered that he was warmly attached to the episcopal church, and that he came to America for the express purpose of founding an episcopal college, his munificence to an institution under the exclusive direction of a different denomination must be thought worthy of high praise. In the year 1733 he was made bishop of Cloyne. He died 1752, aged 69. The works of bishop Berkeley are the principles of human knowledge; dialogues between Hylas and Philonous; the minute philosopher; arithmetica absque algebræ aut Euclide demonstrata; theory of vision; de motu; an essay towards preventing the ruin of Great Britain; the analyst; a defence of free thinking in mathematics; the querist; discourse addressed to magistrates; on the virtues of tar-water; maxims concerning patriotism.

BERKELEY, George, L L. D. second son of the

bishop of Cloyne by Anne daughter of John Forster, speaker of the Irish house of commons, was born in Grosvenor-street, London, 28th September 1733, and after being under the care of his father, he entered at Christ Church, Oxford. He was honorably patronized by archbishop Secker, who revered the memory of his illustrious father, and together with the livings of St. Clement's Dane, London, and Tyshurst church, Sussex, he obtained the chancellorship of Brecknock, and a prebendal stall in Canterbury cathedral. He died January 6, 1795, and was buried in the same vault with his father. He wrote some single sermons, one of which, on Charles' martyrdom, has gone through six editions; and a volume was published after his death by his widow.

BERKELEY, Sir William. In 1662 gov. Berkeley returned to Virginia, and in the following year the laws were enforced against the dissenters from the establishment, by which a number of them were driven from the colony. In 1667, in consequence of his attempt to extend the influence of the council over certain measures of the assembly, he awakened the fears and indignation of the latter body. From this period the governor's popularity declined, his faithlessness and obstinacy may be regarded as the causes of Bacon's rebellion in 1676. As his obstinacy caused the rebellion, so his revengeful spirit after it was suppressed, aggravated the evils of it, by the severity of the punishments, inflicted on Bacon's adherents. Though he had promised pardon and indemnity, nothing was heard of but fines, executions, and confiscations. When the juries refused to aid his projects of vengeance, he resorted to the summary proceedings of martial law. The assembly at length restrained him by their remonstrances. Charles II. is said to have remarked concerning him:—"the old fool has taken away more lives in that naked country, than I have taken for the murder of my father." In 1667 gov. Berkeley was induced on account of his ill health to return to England, and died in 1677, after an administration of nearly forty years. He published the Lost Lady, a tragi-comedy, 1639; a discourse and view of Virginia, 1663.

BERKENHOUT, John, a physician and literary character, born at Leeds, was the son of a Dutch merchant, and, after having served in the Prussian and English military service, studied physic at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden. He went to America with the British commissioners in 1778, and on his return received a pension. He died, aged about sixty, in 1791. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned Biographia Literaria; a continuation of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals; and outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland.

BERKLEY, Norbonne, baron de Botetourt, one of the last governors of Virginia while a British colony, obtained the peerage of Botetourt in 1764. In July 1768 he was appointed governor of Virginia, in the place of general Amherst. He died 1770, aged 52. Lord Botetourt seems to have been highly and deservedly respected in Virginia. His exertions to promote the interests of William and Mary college were zealous and unremitted. He instituted an annual contest among the students for two elegant gold medals of the value of five guineas; one for the best Latin oration on a given subject, and the other for superiority in mathematical science. He was extremely fond of literary characters, no one of this class, who had the least claim to respect, was ever presented to him without receiving his encouragement.

BERNARD, St., known as one of the fathers of the church, and as the founder of 160 monasteries, was born at Fontaine in Burgundy 1091. As abbot of the religious house of Clairvaux, in 1115, he acquired celebrity as a preceptor his lectures were frequented by the most famous men, and all affairs of importance were referred to the consideration and decision of his superior powers of judgment. He firmly opposed schismatics, supported the power of the popes, and convicted Abelard of heresy at the council of Sens in 1140. He died 1153. His works have been published by Mabillon, in 2 vols. folio, 1690.

BERNARD, of Menthon, a native of Savoy, born 923, who was made archdeacon of Aoust, at the bottom of the Alps, and in the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties labored strenuously to convert the uncivilized inhabitants of the mountains to Christianity. To forward his humane purposes, he founded two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and unfortunate travellers; and they still subsist a monument of his benevolence, and a happy asylum to the weary.

BERNARD, Edward, D. D., an eminent mathematician and oriental scholar, born May 2, 1638, and educated at Oxford. The proficiency of his early years was so great in classical literature, that he applied himself at the university not only to philosophical and mathematical studies, but to Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. In 1668, he visited Leyden, to consult some oriental manuscripts presented to that university by Jos. Scaliger and Warnerus; and in 1673 he was appointed successor to sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy, to whom, four years before, he had been chosen deputy. In the intended plan of publishing all the ancient mathematicians, Mr. Bernard's assiduity was great, he collected and compared whatever was most curious and valuable in the Bodleian and other libraries, and presented the public with a specimen of the work; which, however, either from its vast extent, or the negligence of its first patrons, was never completed. He was sent, in 1676, to Paris, by Charles II. to superintend the education of his two natural children by the duchess of Cleveland; but the simple and reserved manners of the professor were not in unison with the gay dissipation of a court; and he retired, in one year, from a situation which suited neither his taste nor his inclination. He went to Leyden, in 1683, to attend the sale of Nic. Heinsius' library, and repeated his visit some years after, when the books of Golius were sold. As he had been obliged to give up his preferments on his election to the professorship, he began now to be tired with an office which confined his attachments and his pursuits; and he resigned it 1691, to take the living of Brightwell, Berkshire. He died of a consumption, at Oxford, January 12, 1696, in his 59th year. His works are, a treatise on ancient weights and measures, annexed to Pocoke's commentary on Hosea—private devotions, 1689—orbis eruditi literatura a charactere Samaritico deducta—etymologicum Britannicum,—besides various astronomical papers in the philosophical transactions.

BERNARD, James, was born at Nions, in Dauphine, 1st September 1658, and educated at Geneva. The persecution of the protestants obliged him to fly from France to Switzerland, and from thence to Holland, where he became minister of Ganda, and professor at the Hague. His sermons, as well as the celebrity of his writings, recommended him to the public favor, and the people of Leyden fixed upon him for their minister; but William III. who hated his republican principles, refused to confirm their choice, and it was not till

1705, after the king's death, that he appeared as public preacher there. He was also professor of philosophy in the university; but he embraced the system of Descartes, till his knowledge of English made him acquainted with the sublime discoveries of Newton. He died 27th April, 1718, aged 60. His writings were mostly periodical, such as histoire abregée de l'Europe—nouvelles de la republique des lettres—besides sermons and a supplement to Moreri's dictionary, in 2 vols. folio.

BERNARD, Catherine, was born at Rouen, and died at Paris, 1712. She wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and obtained three times the poetical prize at the French academy. Her tragedies, Brutus and Lacdamia, were received with applause on the French theatre; and she was rewarded with a pension of 200 crowns by Louis XIV. She suppressed some of her pieces which might reflect upon her morality and religion. Two romances, count d'Amboise and Inez de Cordova, are attributed to her.

BERNARD, of Thuringia, a fanatical hermit, who, in the last part of the 10th century, pretended to announce the immediate end of the world, and prevailed so much upon the vulgar, that a solar eclipse just at that time was interpreted as a completion of the prophecy, and all, in the utmost consternation, fled to caves and mountains. His reveries are now justly forgotten.

BERNARD, John Frederic, a bookseller of Amsterdam, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was a man of talent and learning, and the author and editor of several works, among which may be mentioned a Collection of Voyages to the North; Memoirs of Count de Brienne; Religious Ceremonies and Customs of all Nations, in nine folio volumes; and Ancient and Modern Superstitions, in two volumes folio. He died about 1751.

BERNARD, Peter Joseph, a French poet, the son of a sculptor, was born, in 1710, at Grenoble, was taken into Italy, by the marquis de Pezay, in 1734, and fought at the battles of Parma and Guastalla, and was subsequently patronised by the marshal de Coigny, on the express condition of his not making verses. On the death of the marshal, Bernard devoted himself to society and to the Muses. His conversation being delightful, his company was eargerly sought. In the latter part of his life, he sunk into a state of mental imbecility. His poems are elegant but voluptuous. Among his principal works are the Art of Love; Phrosine and Melidor; and the opera of Castor and Pollux. Voltaire styled him *le gentil* Bernard, and the epithet remains attached to his name. He died in 1775.

BERNARD, Sir Thomas, a philanthropist and scholar, was born at Lincoln, in 1759. He received his education at Harvard College in New England, and on his return to his native country became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He was the projector of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and an active promoter of many other charities. He died at Leamington Spa, in 1818. Besides various pamphlets, he is the author of Spurina, or the Comforts of Old Age.

BERNARD, Francis, governor of Massachusetts, was the governor of New Jersey after gov. Belcher in 1758. He succeeded governor Pownall of Mass. in 1760. He continued at the head of the government nine years. His administration was during one of the most interesting periods of American history. The first part of his administration was very agreeable to the general court, and much harmony prevailed for two or three years. There had long been two parties in the state, the advocates of the crown, and the defenders of the rights of the people. Governor Bernard was soon classed with those, who were desirous of strengthening the royal authority in America; the sons of liberty therefore stood forth uniformly in opposition to him. His indiscretion in appointing Mr. Hutchinson chief justice, instead of giving that office to colonel Otis of Barnstable, to whom it had been promised by Shirly, proved very injurious to him. In consequence of this appointment he lost the influence of col. Otis, and by yielding himself to Mr. Hutchinson he drew upon him the hostility of James Otis the son, a man of great talents, who soon became the leader on the popular side. The causes, which finally brought on the American revolution, were then operating. Governor Bernard possessed no talent for conciliating; he was for accomplishing ministerial purposes by force, and the spirit of freedom gained strength from the open manner in which he attempted to crush it. He was the principal means of bringing the troops to Boston that he might overawe the people; and it was owing to him that they were continued in the town. He endeavored to obtain an alteration of the charts to transfer the right of electing the council from the general court, to the crown. This attempt, though it drew upon him the indignation of the province, was so pleasing to the ministry, that he was created a baronet in 1769. One of his last public measures was to prorogue the general court in consequence of their refusing to make provision for the support of the troops. It was found necessary to recall him. He died in England in June 1779.

BERNARDEZ, Diego, a poet, born in the province of Entre Minho e Douro, who died in 1596, is denominated the Portuguese Theocritus by his countrymen. His pastoral poems, under the title of the Lyma (the name of a river), appeared at Lisbon on the year of his decease, and have passed through numerous editions. He succeeded also in other kinds of poetry. Bernardez was a warrior as well as a poet; and, after having fought with chivalric bravery, was taken prisoner by the Moors at the fatal battle of Alcazarquivir.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE, James Henry, was born at Havre, in 1737, and is said to have been a descendant of the celebrated Eustace de St. Pierre, the patriotic mayor of Calais. At the age of twenty he entered into the engineer service; and he successively served at Malta, in Russia, and in Poland. On his revisiting his native country, he obtained a captain's commission in the engineer corps, and was sent to the Isle of France, from whence, however, after a residence of three years, he returned, with no other fortune than a collection of shells and insects, and a narrative of his voyage. The latter, which was his first literary effort, was published in 1773; and he, thenceforth, devoted himself to literature. His Studies of Nature appeared in 1784, and passed rapidly through several editions. Paul and Virginia was published in 1788, and this delightful tale acquired an unprecedented popularity, and set the seal on his reputation. During the reign of terror, he narrowly escaped the scaffold. From Napoleon and his brother Joseph he received pensions, which gave comfort to his latter days. He died in 1814. His Harmonies of Nature was given to the press after his death. The best edition of his works is in twelve octavo volumes. The philosophy of St. Pierre is occasionally eccentric; but the purity of his morality, and the beauty of his style, deserve the highest praise.

BERNIA, or BERNI, Francis, an ecclesiastic of Florence, where he died, 1543. He was patronised by Julio de Medicis, afterwards pope Clem-

ent XII., and he distinguished himself so much as a satirical poet, that a species of burlesque was called, among the Italians, Berniasque. His Orlando Inamorato Rifatto is much esteemed. It is but the work of Boiardo put into a more elegant, witty, and satirical dress. His Latin poems were collected with those of Segni, 1562, and his Italian pieces were placed in a collection with those of Varchi, Moro, Dolche, 1548, reprinted at London, 1721 and 1724, in 2 vols. 8vo.

BERNIER, Francis, a native of Angers, who studied at Montpellier, and travelled to the holy land, and through Cairo and Suez to the Mogul empire, where he resided for twelve years, eight of which he was physician to the emperor Aurungzebe, from which circumstance he was called the mogul. He wrote an account of his travels on his return to Paris, published 1699 and 1710, and died 22d September, 1688.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, John Lawrence, was born at Naples, and became celebrated for his superior skill in painting, architecture, sculpture, and mechanics. No less than fifteen of his pieces adorn the church of St. Peter at Rome, the most admired of which are the altar and tabernacle, St. Peter's chair. He was in France, where he gained the admiration of the court of Louis XV. He died at Rome, 29th November, 1680. Several of his pieces are preserved in the Florentine gallery. It is said, that in viewing the picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, of which he executed three busts, he exclaimed, that he had never seen a more unfortunate looking face before.

BERNIS, Cardinal Francis Joachim de Pierres de, a French poet and statesman, was born at St. Marcel de l'Ardêche, in 1715. In early life, he published some light poetry, which gained him the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, through whose influence he was pensioned, and received into the Academy; he was subsequently employed to negotiate in Italy, Spain, and Austria, promoted to be minister for foreign affairs, and gratified with the dignity of cardinal. In 1764, he was made archbishop of Alby, and in 1769 was sent ambassador to Rome. The revolution deprived him of his revenues; but he obtained a pension from Spain. He died at Rome in 1794. He left behind him a poem, with the title of Religion Avenged.

BERNOUILLI, James, an eminent mathematician, was born at Basil, in 1654, and died in 1705. He was originally intended for the church, but studied geometry and astronomy in secret, contrary to the wishes of his father, which made him take for his device Phaeton conducting the car of the sun, with the motto Invito patre sidera verso. He was professor of mathematics at Basil, and a member of many learned societies. His works were published complete in 1744.

BERNOUILLI, John, brother of the preceding, was born at Basil, in 1667, became professor of mathematics at Groningen, and succeeded his brother at Basil. He died in 1748. His works form four quarto volumes; and his correspondence with Leibnitz occupies two more. He was the master of Euler. His eldest son, Nicholas, was also a mathematician of talent. He died in 1726, at Petersburgh, where he was professor of mathematics. He was, however, far exceeded by his brother.

BERNOUILLI, Daniel, was born at Groningen, in 1700, and died in 1782. He was one of the most eminent of an eminent family, and his manners were as modest as his science was extensive. He is the author of the first published treatise on Hydrodinamics; and of many other valuable works.—Several other members of this family excelled in the abstract sciences.

BERNOUILLI, John, grandson of the above mentioned John, was born at Basil, in 1744, and died, in 1807, at Berlin, where he was director of mathematics in the Royal Academy. He was also a voluminous writer. Among his principal works are, Travels in Germany, Switzerland, &c. 3 vols.; and in Prussia, Russia, and Poland, 6 vols.; a Collection of Voyages and Travels, 16 vols.; and Archives of History and Geography, 8 vols.

BERNSTORFF, John Harting Ernest count, an able statesman, descended from a noble family in Hanover. After travelling over Europe, and improving the resources of a mind already rich with the stores of science and learning, he settled in Denmark, and became the friend and favorite of Christian VI. He was employed in various embassies, and at last became the prime minister of the kingdom. In this dangerous office he applied himself to the advancement of the happiness of his adopted country. Her commerce was enlarged, her manufactures encouraged, and every beneficent plan was adopted which could add to the prosperity of the state. A society for agriculture and economy was established under royal patronage, and also another for the improvement of the Danish language, and of the fine arts; and under his influence, a learned body was formed, whose object was to examine into the history of the east, of which the travels of Niebuhr were a most interesting specimen. Bernstorff was in 1767 created a count, and the next year accompanied his master to England, but in 1770, he fell under the royal displeasure, and after a life devoted to the service and honor of Denmark, he retired on a pension to Hamburgh where he died February 18th, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, Andrew Peter count, nephew to the preceding, was born at Gartow, in Lunenburg, 28th August, 1735, and after studying at Leipsic and Gottingen, and travelling through Europe, he settled in Denmark, to assist and to share the honors of his uncle. He was, in 1769, raised to the rank of privy counsellor, and though a temporary disgrace banished him to his seat, he was, in 1772, recalled to be placed at the head of affairs. As a negotiator with Russia, he conducted himself with great ability, and by persuading the ambitious Catherine, that it ill became her dignity to retain a small patrimony which made her dependent on the German empire, he obtained for his country the cession of Sleswick, and part of Holstein, and thus strengthened Denmark by the accession of a convenient territory, whose population amounted to above 100,000 men. In the American war he recommended the armed neutrality between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, and thus protected commerce against the violence of the belligerent powers. He retired in 1780 from the helm of the state, but was again recalled four years after by the prince of Denmark, and he had the sagacity to forbear engaging in the struggles which kindled a war in 1788 between Russia and Sweden. This great statesman died 21st June, 1797, universally lamented, and respectfully followed to the grave by the Danes, who admired his patriotism and virtues, and who, to commemorate his affability, benevolence, and popularity, struck medals to his honor.

BEROALDUS, Philip, was born of a noble family of Bologna, where he was professor of belles lettres, and where he died, 25th July, 1505, aged 52. He was very dissipated in his youth, so that he dreaded the restraints of wedlock. A lady however of singular accomplishments was at last

united to him, and she produced the greatest reformation in his conduct. He became regular, beneficent, and unambitious. He possessed great learning for his age, and wrote both in verse and prose, but his chief labors were valuable editions of the classics. His life was published by Jean Pins, at Bologna, 1505.

BEROLDINGEN, Francis de, a learned ecclesiastic, canon of Osnaburgh and Hildesheim, a native of St. Gall, and born in 1740. He applied himself most assiduously to the study of mineralogy, and passed several years in foreign travel for the purpose of facilitating his progress in this his favorite branch of science. He is the author of several works connected with this pursuit, among which are a treatise "on ancient and modern volcanoes," 8vo; another on the mines of quicksilver in the Palatinate; an account of the spring at Dribourg; "Observations on Mineralogy;" and a new theory of Basaltes. He died in 1798.

BERQUIN, Arnauld, a celebrated French writer, born at Bourdeaux. He first commanded the public attention by his Idylles, which possess sweetness, elegance, and pathos, and he afterwards wrote his romances; but his greatest and most popular work is his ami des enfans, in 6 vols. 12mo. This interesting work, which conveys instruction to the youthful mind, and leads it by an amusing and agreeable narrative, clothed in spirited dialogue, to the admiration and to the love of virtuous and honorable actions, has been frequently edited and translated into the various languages of Europe. He died at Paris, 21st December, 1791, aged 42.

BERQUIN, Lewis de, a gentleman of Artois, known as a courtier at the court of France. As he had embraced the tenets of the protestants, he was exposed to the persecution of the papists. He was twice imprisoned and twice acquitted of heresy, from the respectability of his character or the influence of the court, but as he wished to avenge himself on his accusers, he was the third time seized, and on refusing to make a recantation, he was condemned to be strangled and burnt, which sentence he underwent with astonishing fortitude, 1569, in his 40th year. He was the friend of Erasmus.

BERRI, Charles Ferdinand De Bourbon, duke de, son of the count d' Artois. He was born at Versailles, in 1778, and at the age of eleven the progress of the revolution obliged his father to become an emigrant. The young prince entered the army of the prince of Condé, who gave him the command of a corps of gentlemen styled Chasseurs Nobles, with which he engaged in the service of Russia. After the peace of 1801, the duke de Berri joined his father in England. In April, 1814, he returned in triumph to his native country, and on the reappearance of Bonaparte from Elba he took the command of the troops in the neighborhood of Paris, in order to oppose his progress. Being obliged to give way to circumstances, he followed the king and royal family in the retreat into Belgium, and returned to Paris on the 8th of July. The following year he married Maria Caroline Theresa, eldest daughter of the prince royal of the two Sicilies. His death was tragical, as he fell a victim to the dagger of an assassin, named Louvel, who stabbed him at the opera, February 13, 1820, and he expired the next morning.

BERRIMAN, William, D. D., was born 24th September, 1688, and educated at Banbury, afterwards at Merchant Taylor's school, and Oriel college. He obtained the living of St. Andrew Undershaft, from Robinson, bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, and became in 1727 fellow of Eton. He died February 5th, 1750, aged 62. There were published of his five volumes of excellent sermons, the three first of which were preached at Boyle's and Moyer's lectures, and the two last were posthumous—and some controversial writings.

BERRY, Sir John, son of the clergyman of Knowston, Devonshire, was a naval officer who distinguished himself against the Buccaneers, at the battle of Southwold bay, and at the demolition of Tangier under lord Dartmouth. He was highly respected by James II. whom, when duke of York, he by his presence of mind, saved from shipwreck at the mouth of the Humber, in the Glocester frigate, 1682, and he commanded his fleet in the invasion of William of Orange. He continued to be employed after the revolution, as his abilities well deserved. He was poisoned in February 1691, on board a ship at Portsmouth, in his 56th year, and was buried at Stepney.

BERTHEAU, Charles, a French protestant, born at Montpellier, admitted minister at the synod of Vigan. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London, where he was chosen minister of the Walloon church, Threadneedle-street, and where for 44 years he was respected and admired as a preacher and an exemplary pastor. He published two vols. of French sermons, and died 25th December, 1732, aged 73.

BERTHIER, Alexander, a distinguished officer, was at Versailles, in 1753, served in America during the war of independence, and attained the rank of major-general in 1792. After having fought gallantly in Vendée, he was made general of division, and was placed at the head of Bonaparte's staff in Italy. He afterwards acted in the same capacity with him in Egypt. In both countries he signalized his talents and bravery. On the establishment of the consulate, he became minister of the war department. He was subsequently raised to be a marshal, vice constable of the empire, and prince of Neufchatel and Wagram. Unlimited confidence was reposed in him by Napoleon. On the first restoration of Louis XVIII., Berthier immediately recognized his authority, and was created a peer; but when Napoleon returned, his old companion and confidant withdrew to Bamberg, where, in a fit of frenzy or remorse, he threw himself from a window, and died, on the 1st of June, 1815.

BERTHIER, Guillaume Francois, a Jesuit, born at Issondun en Berri, known as the conductor of the journal de Trevoux for 17 years. He was an able as well as candid critic, but his reflections on some of Voltaire's pieces, drew upon him the vengeance of this satirical poet, which however he treated with becoming disdain. Soon after the dissolution of the order of the Jesuits, he was made a royal librarian, and joint preceptor to Louis XVI. and Monsieur, but in 18 months he resigned his employments and retired to Offenburg, where he continued ten years. He returned afterwards to France, and died of a fall at Bourges 15th December, 1782, aged 78, where his remains were interred with particular honor by the chapter of the metropolitan church. His translation of the Psalms into French was published in 1785, in 8 vols. 12mo. He wrote the last six volumes of "l'Histoire de l'eglise Gallicane."

BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis, an eminent chemist, was born at Talloire, in Savoy, in 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. Having been appointed physician to the duke of Orleans, he settled at Paris, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. His chemical researches were extensive, and the results highly important. In 1799 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; and, under the empire, he was made a senator and an officer of

the legion of honor. He was, however, one of the first to desert Napoleon, and was rewarded with the title of count. He died in 1822. Among his principal works are, Elements of the Art of Dyeing; Essay on Chemical Statistics; and Inquiry into the Laws of Affinity.

BERTHOLON, N., an eminent French writer, born at Lyons, where he died 1799. He was educated at St. Lazare, and afterwards became professor of medicine at Montpellier, which he quitted for the historical chair of the central school of Lyons. His works were numerous and written with ability, and chiefly on electricity, acrostation, vegetation, &c. His memoire on the causes of the prosperity and of the decay of the commerce of Lyons, was a popular work, published 1782, in 8vo. and contained much interesting matter on machines, the arts, &c.

BERTI, John Laurence, a learned Augustine monk of Serravezza, in Tuscany, born 28th May, 1696. His great work "de disciplinis theologicis," in eight vols. 4to. drew upon him the censures of the Jesuits, and was accused before pope Benedict XIV. as a follower of Jansenius, against which he defended himself in two prolix vols. 4to. He wrote an ecclesiastical history in Latin in 7 vols. 4to. but his ideas of the papal power over the kingdoms of the world are ridiculous and extravagant. He died at Pisa, May 26th, 1766, aged 70.

BERTIN, Nicholas, a painter, born at Paris 1664. After studying at Rome he returned to France, where he was patronised by Louis XIV. and by the electors of Mentz and Bavaria. His pictures, which are preserved at Paris, possess great merit. He died 1736, aged 72. He was member of the academy of painting, Paris, where he gained a prize in his 18th year.

BERTIN, Exupere Joseph, a French physician, born at Tremblai, in the diocese of Rennes. He was for some time physician to the Hospodar of Wallachia, but he left the country in disgust to return to France. He was chosen assistant anatomist of the academy of Paris, and he published his osteology in four vols. 12mo. 1753. He died February 1781, aged 69.

BERTIN, Anthony, a French officer, and poet, born in the isle of Bourbon, 10th October, 1752. At the age of nine he came to France, and was educated in the college of Plessis, where he greatly improved himself, and displayed a strong and elegant taste for poetry. He went in 1789, to St. Domingo to marry a beautiful creole whom he had known and loved at Paris, but on the eve of his nuptials he was seized with a fever, and died 17 days after, at the end of June 1790, aged 38. His works were reprinted at Paris, two vols. 12mo. 1802. The French attributed to him the beauties and the faults of Propertius, a brilliant imagination, often regardless of the language of decorum.

BERTRAM, Cornel. Bonaventure, a native of Thouars, in Poitou, professor of Hebrew at Genoa, Frankenthale, and Lausanne. He died at Lausanne 1794, aged 63. He was author of a dissertation on the republic of the Hebrews—a revision of the Geneva French bible—an edition of Pagnin's thesaurus linguæ sanctæ—a parallel of the Hebrew and Syriac languages—lucubrationes Frankendalenses.

BERTRANDI, John Ambrose Maria, an eminent Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born at Turin, in 1723, and died in 1765. He was professor of surgery and chemistry in his native city, and head surgeon to the king. His works form thirteen vols. 8vo. The principal of them is a Treatise on Surgical Operations.

BERULLE, Peter, an ecclesiastic, born at Serilli near Troyes. He distinguished himself at the conference at Fontainebleau, and more as being the founder of the oratory in France, an institution which merited, by the piety and good order of its members, the patronage of the king, and of the pope. He was engaged in political affairs as almoner to Henry IV. and after his death as chief of the council of the queen-mother Mary de Medicis. He also accompanied Henrietta-Maria when she came to England, on her marriage with Charles I. Berulle was rewarded with a cardinal's hat by Urban VIII. 1627, and he died suddenly while celebrating mass, October 2d, 1629, aged 55, after a life of exemplary piety and virtue. His writings were on spiritual and controversial subjects, and appeared in one vol. folio.

BERWICK, James Fitzjames, Duke of, a natural son of James II., was born, in 1671, at Moulins, in France, and served with distinction in Hungary, Ireland, and Flanders. In 1704, he commanded in chief, the French troops in Spain; in the following year, he was opposed to the Languedocian insurgents; and in 1706, being then a field marshal, was again at the head of the army in Spain, and gained the battle of Almanza. In four subsequent campaigns, he successfully defended Dauphiné against the attempts of the duke of Savoy. His last service in the succession war was the reduction of Barcelona. In 1734, he was placed at the head of the French army on the Rhine, and was killed on the 12th of June, at the siege of Philipsburg. He is the author of his own Memoirs. By Lord Bolingbroke he is considered as the best great man that ever lived.

BESPLAS, Joseph Mary Anne Gros de, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Languedoc, and known as an excellent preacher, and as the earnest friend and comforter of such criminals as were sentenced to death. He wrote an essay on the eloquence of the pulpit, and a treatise on the causes of public happiness, two vols. 12mo. 1778. He died at Paris 1783, aged 49.

BESSARION, Cardinal John, a native of Trebizond, born in 1395, was made bishop of Nicæa, by John Paleologus, and sent by him into Italy, to negotiate the union of the Greek and Roman churches. Pope Eugene IV. gave him a cardinal's hat. Bessarion's efforts, however, gave such offence to those of his own communion, that he thought it prudent to remain at Rome; and Pius II. gave him the title of patriarch of Constantinople. He was very near being elected pope on the death of Nicholas. His death took place at Ravenna, in 1472. Bessarion was a man of talent, and a promoter of literature. The work by which he is best known is his Defence of Plato.

BESSIERES, John Baptist, Duke of Istria, a French marshal, was born in Poitou, in 1769, and entered the army in 1792. He distinguished himself in Italy and in Egypt, and at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau; commanded a corps in Spain; and the cavalry of the imperial guard in 1812 and 1813. He was killed in the combat that preceded the battle of Lutzen; and his loss was greatly regretted by Napoleon. Bessieres was a general of talent, and an honorable man.

BETHAN, Edward, B. D. was educated at Eton, and become fellow of King's college, Cambridge, 1731, and 40 years after of Eton college. He is known for his exemplary manners, the goodness of his heart, and his great liberality, so that he presented to the university 2000*l.* for the better support of the botanical garden, and gave 600*l.* to erect a marble statue to Henry VI. the founder of the college, within whose walls he had received his education.

BETHENCOURT, John de, a celebrated adventurer, of a noble family, born in Normandy, in the fourteenth century, was chamberlain to Charles VI. Wishing to avoid bearing a part in the dissensions by which France was desolated, he resolved to undertake the conquest of the Canaries. This purpose he accomplished at the head of a band of resolute men, and received the investiture of the islands, as sovereign, from Henry III. of Aragon. He died, in 1425, on his estate in Normandy.

BETHLEM-GABOR, the son of a poor Transylvanian calvinist gentleman, was patronized by Gabriel Battori, then dethroned him, and, in 1613, proclaimed himself prince of Transylvania. In 1618, he reduced Hungary, assumed the title of king, and invaded Austria and Moravia; whence, however, he was expelled by Tilly. A treaty ensued, and he relinquished his Hungarian conquests; but remained sovereign of Transylvania till his death, in 1629.

BETHUNE, Divie, an eminent philanthropist and christian, was born at Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771. In early life he resided at Tobago, where his only brother was a physician. He removed to the United States in 1792, and settled as a merchant in New-York. He died in 1824. Before a tract society was formed in this country, Mr. Bethune printed 10,000 tracts at his own expense, and himself distributed many of them. He also imported bibles for distribution. From 1803 to 1816 he was at the sole expense of one or more sunday schools. The tenth of his gains he devoted to the service of his heavenly Master.

BETTERTON, Thomas, a celebrated actor, was born, in 1635, at Westminster, and began life as an apprentice to a book-binder. At the age of twenty, however, he went upon the stage, and ultimately acquired a high degree of reputation as a tragic actor; especially in some of Shakspeare's principal characters. In 1695, he opened a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; but this speculation was unsuccessful. He died in 1710. Several pieces were altered by him for the stage.

BETTINELLI, Xavier, an elegant Italian writer, was born at Mantua, in 1718, and became a member of the society of Jesuits. For some years he had the direction of the college of nobles at Parma, and afterwards was professor of eloquence at Modena. He continued his literary career till his death, which took place at Venice, in 1808. His works occupy 24 vols. 12mo., of which two are occupied by tragedies, and three by poems. Of his prose works, one of the most celebrated is Letters of Virgil. Bettinelli was an elegant minded, an amiable, and a pious man.

BEUCKELS, William, a fisherman, a native of Dutch Flanders, is one of those men who have a claim to be considered as the benefactors of mankind. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, he discovered the art of curing and barrelling herrings; a discovery which proved in the highest degree beneficial to his native land. His countrymen erected a statue to his memory, and his tomb was visited by Charles V. Beuckels died in 1449.

BEURNONVILLE, Peter Riel, count de Beurnonville, a French marshal, was born in Burgundy, in 1752, served in the East Indies, and under Dumourier, and was made minister of war in 1793. He was one of the republican commissioners whom Dumourier gave up to the Austrians, and was imprisoned at Olmutz, till 1795. On his return to France, he was appointed to the command of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse and of Holland. During the consulate he was ambassador at Berlin and Madrid; and under the empire, was grand officer of the legion of honor, senator and count. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, followed Louis to Ghent, was rewarded with the title of marshal, and died in April 1821.

BEVERIDGE, William, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. His application was so intense, and his proficiency in Hebrew so respectable, that at the age of 18 he published "a treatise on the use of oriental languages." He gained the public esteem by his eloquence in the pulpit, and was liberally patronized by Hinchman and Compton, both successively bishops of London, and he was made chaplain to king William in 1684. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Canterbury, and he, in 1691, refused the see of Bath and Wells, on the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, but in 1704 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. In his episcopal character he strongly recommended to his clergy the catechising of children, and earnestness in public instruction. He died 5th March, 1707, aged 71. He left the best part of his property to charitable purposes. He published 150 sermons in 12 vols. 8vo. and two vols. folio. besides other theological tracts, in Latin as well as English, consisting of institutionum chronologicarum libri duo —Codex canonum ecclesia primitiva—Synodicon sive pandecte canonum S. S. apostolor. concil. ab ecclesia Græca receptorum, 1672, 2 vols. fol.—private thoughts on religion—the church catechism explained—the great necessity of frequent communion —thesaurus theologicus, or complete system of divinity, 4 vols. 8vo.—a defence of the old version of the psalms—and an exposition of the 39 articles, fol.

BEVERLEY, John of, a native of Harpham, in Northumberland, made abbot of St. Hilda, then bishop of Hexham, and in 687 translated to York. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of learning, and he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. After holding the episcopal dignity 34 years, he retired to the obscurity of a cell, and died 721.

BEVERWICK, John de, a native of Dordrecht, educated under the patronage of G. J. Vossius, and distinguished as an able physician and a respectable medical writer. He took his degrees at Padua, and practised in his native town. He died 1647, aged 41, and merited to be called in his epitaph by Dan. Heinsius "Titæ artifex, mortis fugoatr." His works appeared in 4to. 1651.

BEUF, John le, member of the academy of belles lettres at Paris, was born at Auxerre. He was a learned antiquary, and has enriched literature with many valuable compositions on the history and topography of France. This respectable ecclesiastic died 1760, aged 73. He wrote memoirs on the history of Auxerre, besides collections for the history of Paris and of France.

BEYSSER, John Michael, a native of Mentz, who early showed a great propensity for adventures and travelling. He was in the Indies and in Holland, and became a general at the beginning of the revolution. He was employed in la Vendee, but being defeated, he was accused and condemned as a traitor, and as the accomplice of Hebert, and he suffered with great composure, 13th of April, 1794.

BEZA, Theodore, a zealous protestant, born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, 24th of June, 1519, and educated at Orleans, under the care of Melchior Wolmar. He was intended for the bar, but he earnestly devoted himself to classical literature, and leaving France, he went to Geneva, with a woman to whom he had promised marriage, and in 1549 he was elected to the Greek professorship of Lausanne, where for 10 years he supported the character of a

respectable lecturer, and an accomplished scholar. In 1559 he settled as protestant minister at Geneva, where he became the friend and the associate of Calvin, whose tenets he maintained with the eloquence of the pulpit, and the arguments of logical disputation. He was delegated by the university of Geneva to the conference of Poissy before the king of Navarre, and his abilities and moderation commanded universal respect from a most crowded audience. He remained with the duke of Condé during the civil wars of France, and was afterwards engaged as an active and zealous advocate in the synods, which were held on ecclesiastical affairs at Rochelle, at Nismes, at Montbeliard, and at Bern. His intense studies and labors, to which his whole life was exposed, early shattered his constitution, and after eight years of gradual decay, he expired 13th Oct. 1605. His abilities were of the most comprehensive kind, and as he exerted himself warmly in support of the protestant cause, it is not surprising that he should be branded with the most opprobrious terms by his religious opponents. His controversies were with the most respectable scholars of the times, and he evinced in the contest the superiority of his cause, as well as the extent of his learning. His publications were all on theological subjects, partly in French and partly in Latin, a catalogue of which is given by Anthony la Faye, who has written an account of his life. A Greek MS. of the new testament once in his possession, is preserved at Cambridge, of which Dr. Kipling has published a copy.

BEZOUT, Stephen, born at Nemours, 1730, died at Paris, 27th Sept. 1783. He is known by his course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo. and his treatise on navigation, 6 vols. 8vo. besides a general theory of algebraic equations, and other works. He was of the academy of sciences, and also examiner of the pupils of the artillery and of the marines, for whose use chiefly he published.

BIANCANI, Joseph, author of cosmography demonstrated—chronology of eminent mathematicians—dissertation on the nature of mathematics, besides an edition of Aristotle, and other works; was a Jesuit and mathematician of Bologna, and he died at Parma 1644.

BIANCHINI, Francis, a native of Verona, illustrious not only for his universal learning, but the establishment of the Alethofili society in his native town, whose pursuits were directed to physical and mathematical subjects. He was patronized by pope Alexander VIII. and by his successors, and received public marks of respect from the Roman senate. He died 2d March, 1729, aged 67. The people of Verona honored his memory by setting a bust of him in their cathedral. His works were in Italian and chiefly on antiquities, such as Palazzo di Cesari,—and inscrizzioni sepolcrali della casa di Augusto, fol. 1727, besides pieces of poetry and eloquence. His universal history 1697, is highly valued, and also his hespheri et phosphori nova phænomena, sive observat. in Veneris planetam.

BIBB, William W., governor of Alabama, was a representative in the 13 congress, from 1813 to 1815, from Georgia. He was appointed, in 1817, governor of the territory of Alabama, and under the constitution of the state was elected the first governor in 1819. He died in 1820, aged 39.

BIBIENA, Bernardo de, a Roman of obscure origin, but great talents. He was in the service of the Medici family, and by his intrigues promoted the election of Leo X. to the popedom, for which he was made a cardinal and employed in important negotiations. He afterwards roused the indignation of his patron and was poisoned as it is supposed by his directions 1520, aged 50. His Calandra, a comedy, is still held in high esteem in Italy.

BIBIENA, Ferdinand Galli, known as a painter and architect, was born at Bologna 1657. He was patronised by the duke of Parma and the emperor, and the magnificent buildings which were erected according to his plans, show the superiority of his abilities in architecture, and the rules of the perspective. He wrote two books on his art, and died blind 1743, leaving two sons of equal merit, one of whom, J. Galli, wrote the history of the amours of Valeria and Barbarigo.

BICHAT, Marie Francis Xavier, a pupil of Petit at Lyons, who came to Paris, and, under the instruction and patronage of Desault, was appointed medical professor at the Hotel Dieu. He is author of a treatise on the membranes—recherches physiologiques sur la vie & la mort, 8vo. 1799—besides memoirs in the collection of the medical society, and an eloge on his friend Desault, in the 4th vol. of the journal de chirurgie. He died 1802, aged 31.

BIDDLE, John, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, 1615, and was educated at Oxford, and after he had taken his degree of M. A. he was elected master of the free school in Gloucester, but his refusal to acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost, interrupted his success and popularity, and drew upon him accusations of heresy. The firmness with which he supported his opinions roused the vengeance of his enemies, but though he was liberated from prison by his friends, he was still unwilling to yield to the arguments which archbishop Usher, in his way through Gloucester, kindly used to remove his doubts and effect a reconciliation. He was summoned to appear before the parliament at Westminster, but the 12 arguments and other things which he published as a criterion of his faith, instead of liberating him, exposed him to greater persecution, and the assembly of divines, to whom his cause had been referred, solicited the commons, and an ordinance was passed, to punish with death such as denied the received doctrine of the Trinity. In the struggle for power which divided the commons, Biddle procured his release, and passed some time in Staffordshire, till serjeant Bradshaw, jealous of his liberty, recalled him to London, where he was again confined with greater severity. To the horrors of a prison were added those of poverty, but Biddle was a man of learning, and he earned a subsistence by correcting the septuagint bible, in the publications of which Roger Daniel, a London printer, was employed. By the general oblivion act of 1654, Biddle recovered his liberty, but a fresh publication again exposed him to the rigor of Cromwell's parliament, and at last the protector, incited by the intrigues of Griffin, an anabaptist, who had experienced the superior powers of his antagonist in theological disputes, gave orders for his banishment to St. Mary's castle, in the isles of Scilly, in 1655, where he continued three years. On the restoration, when the liberty of dissenters was abridged, Biddle, who as a minister, expounded his doctrines in private as well as in public, was seized and dragged before a magistrate. He was fined 100*l.* and his bearers 20*l.* each, but from his inability to pay, he was detained, and after fifteen weeks of confinement, a sudden disease came to put an end to his sufferings 22d September, 1662, in his 47th year.

BIDDLE, Nicholas, an American naval commander, was born in 1750. He was regularly bred to the sea, and was a thorough seaman. In 1770 he went to London, and entered the British navy. After the commencement of the revolution, he returned to Philadelphia. Being appointed com-

mander of the Andren Doria, a brig of 14 guns and 130 men, he sailed under commodore Hopkins, in the successful expedition against New Providence. After refitting at New London, he was ordered to proceed off the bank of Newfoundland. He captured, in 1776, among other prizes, two ships from Scotland, with 400 highland troops. Being appointed to the command of the Randolph, a frigate of 32 guns, he sailed from Philadelphia in Feb. 1777. He soon carried into Charleston, 4 valuable prizes bound from Jamaica to London, one of them, the True Briton, of 20 guns. A little fleet was now fitted out under his command, with which he cruised in the West Indies. In an action with the British ship Yarmouth, of 64 guns, March 7, 1778, Capt. Biddle was wounded, and, in a few minutes afterwards, while he was under the hands of the surgeon, the Randolph, with a crew of 315, blew up, and he, and all his men but four, perished.

BIDLAKE, John, a divine and poet, was born at Plymouth in 1755. He was educated at the school of his native place, and after taking his first degree in arts at Christ church, Oxford, he became master of the same seminary, which he conducted with reputation. He proceeded to his doctor's degree, and in 1811, was appointed to preach the Bampton Lectures; but in the act of delivering the third discourse, he was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, which produced total blindness. He died in 1814. Besides some single sermons on different occasions, he published two volumes of Discourses; the Bampton Lectures, in 1 vol.; Introduction to the Study of Geography, 12mo.; Poems, 4to.; the Sea, a Poem, 8vo.; the Country Parson, a Poem, 8vo.; Eugenio, or the Precepts of Prudentius, a tale, 12mo.; the Summer Eve, a Poem, 8vo.; Virginia, a Tragedy; Youth, a Poem, 8vo.; and the Year, a Poem, 1813.

BIDLOO, Godfrey, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a physician and an anatomical writer. He was professor at the Hague, and afterwards at Leyden, and physician to king William, whom he attended in England. He died at Leyden, April 1713, aged 64. Some of his poems in Low Dutch were published in 1719. His great work is anatomia corporis humani, Amsterdam, 1685, folio.

BIEFIELD, James Frederick baron de, a native of Hamburgh, employed by the king of Prussia as secretary of legation, and afterwards as preceptor to his brother, Ferdinand, and in 1747, made curator of the universities, and afterwards baron and privy counsellor. He spent the last part of his life in literary retirement, and died at Altembourg, 5th April, 1770, aged 53. He is author of several works not highly esteemed.

BIEVRE, Marechal, Marquis de, a son of the king's head surgeon, was born at Paris, in 1747, and acquired a reputation by his repartees, and, especially, by his pertinacious spirit of punning; no word or expression escaped him on which he could make a pun. He was, however, capable of better things; for, among other works, he produced two comedies, the Seducer, and the Reputations, the first of which has considerable merit. He died in 1789. Even on the brink of the grave he persisted to pun. His decease took place at Spa, and just before it he said to a friend, "Je pars de Spa (de ce pas)." His jests have been collected into a volume, called Bievriana.

BIGELOW, Timothy, a lawyer of reputation in Massachusetts. He was born in Worcester in that state, April 30, 1767, and graduated at Harvard college in 1786. For more than 20 years, he was a member of the legislature; and for 11 years was speaker of the house of representatives. He commenced his practice in the town of Groton; but in 1807 he removed to Medford, and kept an office in Boston. It has been calculated, that during a practice of 32 years, he argued not less than 15,000 causes. He died May 18, 1821, aged 54 years.

BIGNICOURT, Simon de, a counsellor of Rheims, eminent for his knowledge of ancient and modern literature. His "pensées and reflections philosophiques," are much esteemed. He wrote, besides epigrams and short poems, in French and Latin, none of which exceed 20 lines, in a style of such neatness and elegance, that he has been compared to Catullus. He died at Rheims, 1775, aged 66.

BIGNON, Jerome, was born at Paris, and educated by his father. His progress was so rapid, and his abilities so maturely displayed, that at the age of 10 he published his description of the holy land, and at the age of 14, his treatise on the election of the popes. He was noticed by Henry IV. and obtained a place at court; but after his death, he travelled into Italy, where he received many proofs of esteem from pope Paul V. On his return he devoted himself to the bar, and with such success, that he was nominated counsellor of state and advocate general in the parliament of Paris. He likewise distinguished himself as a politician, he was consulted by queen Anne of Austria during her regency, he assisted at the completion of the treaty with Holland in 1649, regulated the succession of Mantua, and concluded the alliance with the Hans towns in 1654. He died seventh April 1656, aged 66, of an asthma.

BIGOT, Emeri, a native of Rouen, known for his learning, and for his exemplary manners. He was very intimate with the learned men of his age, such as Menage, Nicholas Heinsius, and others, and he liberally assisted his friends in their publications. He published the life of St. Chrysostom by Palladi, discovered by him in the grand duke's library at Florence, and died 1689, at Rouen, aged 64.

BILFINGER, George Bernard, a man of almost universal learning, was born at Canstadt, in Wurtemberg, in 1693. In 1725, being then professor of logic and metaphysics at Petersburgh, his Dissertation, on the cause of the weight of bodies, gained the prize offered by the Prussian Academy of Sciences. His reputation caused him to be recalled to Wurtemberg, where the duke appointed him a privy counsellor, and placed unbounded confidence in him. Bilfinger did much for the advancement of education, agriculture, and commerce, in his native country. He died in 1750. Among his works may be mentioned Dilucidationes Philosophicæ; and De Harmonia Anima et Corporis Humani.

BILLAUT, Adam, a joiner of Nevers, known by the name of Maitre Adam. He possessed great abilities as a poet, and he had the good sense and fortitude to prefer his obscure residence at Nevers, to a magnificent dwelling at Versailles. His "Chevilles," his "Villebrequin," and his "rabot," deservedly procured him fame, and he received a pension from Richelieu and from the duke of Orleans. He was intimate with the poets of his age, and displayed great vivacity and spirit in his verses, though it cannot be surprising to find some dull and frivolous lines from the pen of a man who cultivated the muses with the tools of a joiner in his hand. He died at Nevers 1662.

BILLINGSLEY, Henry, a native of Canterbury, educated at Oxford. Instead of pursuing his studies he became a haberdasher in London, and not only acquired great opulence, but rose to the highest

honors of the city. He was elected sheriff, alderman, and, in 1598, lord mayor of London, when he received the honor of knighthood. His hospitable reception of Whitehead the mathematician turned his attention to geometry, and by the assistance of this poor inmate he became so skilled in mathematics that he published the first English translation of Euclid's elements, with learned annotations, 1570, folio, for which a preface was written by Dr. Dee. Sir Henry died 1606.

BILSON, Thomas, a native of Winchester, educated at the college there, and at New college, Oxford. He early distinguished himself as a poet, but when he entered into orders, he applied himself totally to divinity, and met with such success in his profession that he gradually became master of Winchester school, afterwards warden of the college, in 1596 bishop of Worcester, and 3 years after of Winchester. He was eloquent as a preacher, and in the pulpit and by his writing he successfuly maintained the protestant religion. He was engaged in all the theological disputes of the times, he assisted in the revision of the bible, and as a delegate he pronounced the famous divorce between Devereux earl of Essex and lady Frances Howard in 1613. He died 18th June, 1616, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He published a treatise of the difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion, dedicated to Elizabeth 1585, and another in 1593, on the perpetual government of Christ's church.

BINGHAM, Joseph, an eminent divine, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1668, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned, in consequence of being censured for hetrodox opinions concerning the Trinity. He then retired to his living of Headbourne Worthy, in Hampshire. In 1712, he obtained the rectory of Havant; in 720, he was nearly ruined by the South Sea bubble; and he died in 1723. His Origines Ecclesiasticæ is a valuable work.

BINGHAM, Caleb, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1782. He was the preceptor of an academy, and also for many years a teacher of one of the public schools in Boston. He was for a long time a director of the state prison. He died in 1817, aged 60. He published the Hunters; young lady's accidence; epistolary correspondence; and the Columbian Orator.

BINNING, Hugh, was born in Ayrshire, and educated at Glasgow, where he became professor of moral philosophy. As minister of Govan, he distinguished himself by his eloquence in the pulpit, and his amiable manners. He died of a consumption 1654, aged 29. His tracts, sermons, &c. were published in 4to. 1735.

BIŒRNSTAHL, a learned professor of the oriental languages at Upsal, was a native of Rotarbo in Sudermania. He visited Europe with his pupils, the sons of baron Rudbek, and afterwards travelled to Turkey, by order of the king of Sweden. He died at Salonica, 12th July, 1779. His entertaining letters, written in Swedish during his travels, published 1778, in three vols. 8vo. have been translated, with the continuation published in 1781, into German by Groskurd, Leipsic, 1779 and 1781, in six vols. 8vo.

BION, a Greek pastoral poet, a native of Smyrna, was a contemporary of Theocritus, and the friend of Moschus; and is said to have died by poison, about B. C. 300. Some, however, maintain, that he lived a century later than Theocritus. His Idyllia are remarkable for elegance and pastoral sweetness.

BION, a Greek philosopher, of Borysthenes, in Scythia, died about B. C. 240. He was first a cynic, then a disciple of Theodorus, the atheist, and lastly of Theophrastus. Bion was skilled in music and poetry, and had a talent for repartee.

BIRAGUE, Clement, an engraver of Milan, said to be the first who discovered the means of engraving diamonds, of which he gave a specimen in the portraits of don Carlos. He lived at the court of Philip II. of Spain.

BIRAGUE, Rene de, a native of Milan, who escaped from the vengeance of Lewis Sforza into France, and became a favorite at the court of Charles IV. who made him keeper of the seals, and chancellor of the kingdom 1573. He was made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. at the request of Henry III. He was concerned in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died 1582, aged 74, little respected, from the servility and perfidiousness of his character One of the same family distinguished himself as a general in the wars of Italy, especially in the capture of Carde, a fortress of Piedmont.

BIRCH, Thomas, son of a quaker, coffee-mill maker, was born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, 23d November, 1705. His fondness for learning was so great, that rather than follow the profession of his father, he determined to depend upon his own exertions for subsistence, and therefore he became assistant at Hemel Hampstead school, where he received his education, and afterwards in two other establishments, all kept by quakers. His desertion of the tenets of the quakers was followed by his ordination by the bishop of Salisbury, and he quickly passed, by the favor and patronage of the Hardwicke family, into the possession of several benefices, the last of which were the rectory of Depden in Essex, and St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, London. He died by a fall from his horse between London and Hampstead, 9th January, 1766, though it was conjectured that his previous indisposition and lowness of spirits brought on an apoplexy, which caused his death. He had been honored with the degree of D. D. by the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and by Herring the primate. In his private character Birch was friendly, communicative, and unaffected, and as a writer he possessed unusual activity and solid judgment. His knowledge of Greek was not considsrable, but French and Latin he thoroughly understood; and though not particularly distinguished for general information, his accuracy as a modern historian is very great. His publications are voluminous. Among his numerous works are a History of the Royal Society; Lives to Houbraken and Vertue's heads; Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, Lives of Boyle, Tillotson, Greaves, Ward, Raleigh, and Henry Prince of Wales.

BIRD, William, known for his excellent musical compositions, was according to some conjectures employed in king Edward VI's chapel, and afterwards he became organist of Lincoln cathedral. Few particulars are known of his life, though it is ascertained that he died the 4th July, 1623, aged 80, leaving a son Thomas, educated in the same profession.

BIRDSEYE, Nathan, remarkable for longevity. He graduated at Yale college in 1736, was settled in the ministry at West Haven from 1742 to 1758. He died in 1818 aged 103 years and five months. In his last years, he occasionally preached, and once at Stratford after he was 100 years old.

BIREN, John Ernest, a person of mean birth, noticed by Anne, dutchess dowager of Courland, and raised by her when elevated to the Russian throne to the highest dignities. As the favorite minister of the empress his conduct was violent and ty

rannical, not less than 20,000 persons were capriciously exiled by him to Siberia, but still he continued in power, and was by his mistress made duke of Courland in 1737. On the death of the empress he assumed the reins of government agreeable to her will, but an insurrection of the nobles in 1740 prevailed against him, and the sentence of death was exchanged for banishment into Siberia. He was recalled by Peter III. and restored to favor by Catherine. He resigned his honors as duke of Courland to his son in 1769, and died three years after.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir John, born at Northwich, Cheshire, in 1615, and was educated at Oxford. When Charles I. came to Oxford, Birkenhead supported the royal cause by his writings, and when he was at last expelled from the professorship of moral philosophy by the republicans, he hurled from an obscure retreat in London all the shafts of his satire against his persecutors. After the restoration he was created LL. D., by the university, elected member for Wilton, and knighted, and appointed master of requests. His popularity as a courtier drew upon him the censures of jealousy, and Wood is among those who detract his character. Dryden, however, Langbaine, and Winstanley, speak of him in the highest terms. He died fourth of December 1679, aged 64. His writings were chiefly political pamphlets and satirical poems.

BIRON, Armand de Gonrault baron de, a native of Perigord, born about 1524, and rose through all the gradations of the army to the rank of marechal de France, 1577. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and in the service of Henry III. and IV. and was engaged in the battles of Dreux, St. Dennis, and Moncontour. He was commander in seven battles, and he received seven honorable wounds. He was defeated by the duke of Parma, when he went to the Low countries to assist the duke of Alencon, and he was at last killed by a cannon ball at the seige of Epernai, in 1592, aged 68. His humanity was displayed at the massacre at St. Bartholomew, when he saved several of his friends. His commentaries on the campaigns in which he was engaged are lost.

BIRON, Charles de Gonrault duc de, son of the preceding, was admiral and marechal of France, and a favorite of Henry IV. who made him a duke, and sent him as his ambassador to England and other courts. He distinguished himself highly in the civil wars of France, but his attemts to league against his master, with Savoy and Spain, proved his ruin. He was discovered and beheaded 31st July, 1602. His love of pleasure and gaming is said to have produced those fatal steps to which he fell a sacrifice.

BISHOP, Samuel, M. A., an English poet, born in London 1731, and educated at Oxford, of which he became fellow. He afterwards was appointed head master of Merchant taylor's school, and obtained the livings of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Ditton, Surrey. He died 1795. His poems, which are on light subjects, and in a pleasing and elegant style, were published in two vols. 4to. and two vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

BISSET, Charles, M. D., at St. Andrews, was author of an essay on fortifications and of some medical tracts. He served in Flanders as an engineer, till the peace 1748, and three years after settled at Skelton, in Yorkshire, where he resumed the practice of physic, to which he had formally attended. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk, May 1791, aged 75. He wrote an essay on the theory and construction of fortification, 8vo. 1753—a treatise on the scurvy, 8vo. 1775—an essay on the medical constitution of Great Britain, 8vo. 1762.

BISSET, Robert, a miscellaneous author, master of an academy in Sloane-street, Chelsea. He wrote a sketch of democracy, 1796, 8vo.—a life of Edmund Burke, 8vo.—a valuable composition, 2 vols. 8vo.—history of the reign of George III.—an edition of the Spectator and memoirs of living authors. This laborious writer was a native of Scotland, and received his education at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of L.L. D., after which he settled in London. It is supposed that his death was hastened by the ruined state of his pecuniary affairs, and that he fell a victim to a broken heart, 14th May, 1805, aged 46.

BITAUBE, Paul Jeremiah, a native of Konigsberg, in Prussia, the son of French refugee parents, was born in 1732, educated as a protestant divine, and became a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. He settled at Paris, was incarcerated during the revolution, and was subsequently admitted into the Institute, and made one of the first members of the legion of honor. He died in 1808. His works have been collected in nine volumes octavo. The principal of them are, Joseph, a poem; the Batavians, a poem; and a translation of Homer.

BLACK, Joseph, a celebrated chemist, born of English parents at Bourdeaux, 1728. He was educated at Belfast and Glasgow, where he took his degree of M. D., in 1754. His abilities were such that he early obtained the professorship of anatomy, which he soon resigned that he might more zealously devote himself to chemical pursuits. In 1776 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the professorial chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, and became distinguished by the superior excellence of his lectures and the number of his pupils. He died 26th November, 1799. He was author of a treatise de acido a cibis orto, an inaugural dissertation, on his taking his doctor's degree—experiments on magnesia and quicklime—observations on the ready freezing of boiled water, inserted in the philosophical transactions—analysis of boiling water in Iceland, in the Edinburgh memoirs—lectures on the elements of chemistry, edited by Dr. Robison, 2 vols. 4to. 1803.

BLACKBURN, William, eminent as an architect and surveyor, was born December 20th, 1750, in Southwark. His native genius overcame the disadvantages of a contracted education, and he obtained a medal from the royal academy, and the more flattering commendation of sir Johshua Reynolds, for the best drawing of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. He acquired reputation in business, and when an act was passed in 1779, for the erection of penitentiary houses, to contain 600 males and 300 females, his plans were approved by the three supervisors, and rewarded with 100 guineas, and he was appointed to superintend the building, which however was suspended for a time by government. The design, though abandoned, was not lost, the country was awakened to convert the confinement of culprits to useful labor and to reformation of morals, and several prisons were erected on Blackburn's plan. This ingenious artist did not long enjoy the favors of the public, he died at Preston on his way to Scotland, 28th October 1790, in his 40th year.

BLACKHALL, Offspring, D. D., was born in London, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. He became rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, chaplain to king William, and in 1707 bishop of Exeter. He died 29th November 1716, and was buried in his cathedral. He was a popular preacher, and as a writer he acquired consequence, by his sermons at Boyle's lecture, and his defence of Charles I. as author of Icon Basilike against the attacks of Toland. He was an able scholar and an acute divine, orthodox in his princi-

ples, and charitable in his character; though some have accused him of opposition to the revolution, so that it is asserted, that he refused for two years to take the oath of allegiance to king William. His works have been published in two vols. folio, 1723.

BLACKHOOF, a chief of the Shawanese tribe of Indians, died at Wapaghkonnetta in Sept. 1831, aged 114 years. He was at St. Clair's, Harmer's, and Crawford's defeats; and perhaps was the last survivor of those who were concerned in Braddock's defeat.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, son of a bricklayer, of Annan in Scotland, was deprived of his eye-sight by the small-pox about 1721, before he was six months old. This great misfortune was relieved by the kindness of his father, and the assiduities of his friends. His mind was cultivated and improved by the books which were read to him, and so strong were the powers of his understanding that at the age of twelve he wrote a small poem not devoid of beauty and elegance. The rebellion of 1745 interrupted for a while his literary pursuits, but after spending some time at Glasgow he returned to Edinburgh, and after studying ten years in the university, he acquired the fame of a polite scholar and an elegant poet. His poems were published and universally admired, and though misfortune might in the apprehension of an infidel have clouded his thoughts with distrust and dissatisfaction, that the book of nature was shut upon him, we admire every where the most sublime piety, resignation to the will of providence, and that tranquillity and contentment of mind, which were most fully exhibited in his private character. By means of Mr. Spence, who began to patronise him in 1754, Blacklock was placed in an eligible situation in the university of Edinburgh, his labors were rewarded by an ample sale of his poems, he took orders, and in 1766 obtained the degree of D. D. In 1774 he published "the Graham," a heroic ballad in four cantos, and two years after he wrote in opposition to Dr. Price, some remarks on civil liberty. This amiable man, respected for the great and uncommon powers of his mind, and the exemplary conduct of his private life, died July 1791, aged 70. Both Hume and Spence have been lavish of their praises on his character, and the portrait in this instance drawn by friendship is not exaggerated. He wrote besides consolations deduced from natural and revealed religion, 8vo.—discourses on the spirit, and evidence of Christianity from the French, 8vo. &c.

BLACKMORE, sir Richard, from a private school passed to Westminster and Edmund-hall, Oxford, and after visiting Italy, took his degrees in physic, at Padua. His early support of the revolution, procured him the place of physician to king William, and the honor of knighthood; but though he acquired celebrity and opulence in a medical character, he courted popularity as a votary of the muses. In 1696, he published his first poem, Prince Arthur, which was rapidly succeeded by other works; nor was he deterred from pursuing his career by the ridicule which was heaped upon him by Dryden, Pope, and nearly all the wits of the age, whose dislike of him was sharpened by his whig principles. He is the author of nearly thirty works, in verse and prose; of the latter many are on medical subjects. His best poem is entitled Creation. Blackmore was an indifferent poet, but he was undoubtedly possessed of considerable talent, and was a pious and worthy man. He died in 1729.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, an eminent lawyer, was the third son of a silk mercer, and was born in London, in 1723. After having been for several years at the Charter House, he completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at both seminaries displayed superior talent. When he was only twenty, he composed, for his own use, a Treatise on the Elements of Architecture. Having chosen the profession of the law, and entered the Middle Temple, in 1741, he wrote his elegant valedictory poem, the Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse. In 1743, he was elected a fellow of Souls, and in 1746, he was called to the bar, and went the circuit, but obtained little practice. He remained in comparative obscurity till 1753, when he began to deliver, at Oxford, his lectures on the English laws; which, in 1765 and the four following years, he published, with the title of Commentaries on the Laws of England. In consequence of these lectures, he was elected Vinerian professor of law in the university, and obtained a great accession of business. In 1761, he sat in parliament as member for Hindon, and was made king's counsel, and solicitor-general to the queen. In 1770, he was offered the place of solicitor-general, but declined it, and was made a judge of the king's bench, whence he was soon after transferred to the common pleas. He died in 1780. His Law Tracts were published in 1762, and his Reports, two volumes folio, after his death. Blackstone was the first who wrote on the dry and repulsive subject of English law in such a manner as not to excite disgust in a reader of taste. Like almost all lawyers, he leans to the side of prerogative; nor is there much more of enlargement in his principles of religious liberty. For this reason he was exposed to attack from Priestley, Bentham, and Junius.

BLACKSTONE, William, an episcopal minister, and the first inhabitant of Boston, settled there as early as 1625, or 1626; and there he lived, when Gov. Winthrop arrived in the summer of 1630, at Charlestown, the records of which place say,—"Mr. Blackstone, dwelling on the other side of Charles River, alone, at a place by the Indians called Shawmut, where he only had a cottage, at or not far off the place, called Blackstone's point, he came and acquainted the governor of an excellent spring there, without inviting him, and soliciting him thither, whereupon, after the death of Mr. Johnson and divers others, the governor, with Mr. Wilson, and the greatest part of the church removed thither." Though Mr. Blackstone had first occupied the peninsula, or Trimountain, he claimed no right to the soil. At a court in April, 1633, it was agreed, to give him fifty acres near his house in Boston, to enjoy forever. In 1634, he sold this estate, and removed to Pawtucket river, now bearing his name, Blackstone river, a few miles north of Providence. He died, 1675.

BLACKWELL, Thomas, was born at Aberdeen, fourth of August 1701, and after studying in the Marischal college, he became, 1723, Greek professor, and distinguished himself by the eloquence and popularity of his lectures. In 1737 he published anonymously "an inquiry into the life and writings of Homer, 8vo.," which he afterwards accompanied with "proofs" or translation of all the notes which he had inserted in the composition. He was appointed in 1748 to be principal of the college, and was the first clergyman raised to that dignity, since the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716. At the head of his society, he displayed the abilities of the scholar and the politeness of the gentleman, the college flourished, and its members were respectable in learning and in numbers. A consumptive disorder early attacked his constitu-

tion, and it was increased by voluntary abstemiousness. Too late he wished to recover his health by travelling, but he died at Edinburgh, in his way to South Britain, February 1757, aged 56. His other publications were letters concerning mythology, 1748, and the memoirs of the court of Augustus, in three vols. 4to.—the first of which appeared in 1752, the second 1755, and the last, after his death. He left no issue.

BLACKWELL, Alexander, a native of Aberdeen, who studied physic at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and attempted without success to practice in his native town, and afterwards in London. From a physician, he became a corrector of the press, and a printer, but he failed; and in 1740, he went to Sweden, where by means of a Swedish nobleman, whose friendship he had cultivated at the Hague, he recommended himself to the public as a physician, and as projector for draining the fens and marshes near the capital. His schemes succeeded, he was applauded by the king and his court, but soon after, being suspected of a conspiracy with count Tessin, he was tortured, and beheaded 9th August, 1748. His wife, Elizabeth, to support her husband in prison, published in two volumes folio, 1737 and 1739, a Herbal, containing five hundred plates, drawn, engraved, and colored by herself.

BLACKWOOD, Adam, a native of Dunfermline, known as a warm advocate of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. He published in 1587, in French, an account of her martyrdom, addressed to the princes of Europe. He displayed great virulence in the defence of his benefactress, against Elizabeth, whose illegitimacy he wished to establish. He resided at Poictiers, and died 1613. He was eminent as a poet, civilian, and divine. His works were printed by Sebast. Cramoise at Paris, 1644.

BLADEN, Martin, known as translator of Cæsar's commentaries, was a lieutenant colonel under the duke of Marlborough, and member in five parliaments. He was comptroller of the mint in 1714, and three years after named for envoy to Spain, an appointment which he did not accept. He died 1746. He wrote, besides the dramatic pieces of Orpheus and Eurydice, a masque, and Solon, a tragi-comedy, but they are of inferior merit.

BLAEU, or JANSSEN, William, a learned printer, the friend of Tycho Brahe, author of a beatiful atlas in three vols. folio.—He died in his native town, Amsterdam, 1638, aged 67. His sons, John and Cornelius, republished, in 1663, his atlas in 14 vols. folio, which is very scarce and valuable, as several were copies destroyed by a fire which consumed the best part of their property.

BLAGRAVE, John, was educated at Reading school and St. John's college, Oxford, and early devoted himself to mathematical pursuits at his seat of Southcote. He published four works, the mathematical jewel,—a treatise on the making of the familiar staff, for the mensuration of altitudes,—the astrolabium, uranicum generale,—and the art of dialling,—in which he labored to render more popular and more universally understood all mathematical subjects.

BLAIR, James, M. A., first president of William and Mary college in Virginia, a native of Scotland, who, after being unsuccessful as minister of the episcopal church, came to England, where he recommended himself to the patronage of Compton, bishop of London, who sent him as a missionary to Virginia in 1685. He displayed, so much zeal and ability in this employment, that he was appointed to the high office of commissary, and so intent was he to improve the manners and understanding of the colonists, that he raised a subscription, and procured a patent for the erection of the college of which he was honorably nominated the first president. He was also president of the council in Virginia, and after presiding for near 50 years over his college in the most zealous and exemplary manner, he died in a good old age, 1743. His works were sermons in four vols. 8vo. London, 1742.

BLAIR, Robert, an eminent poet, eldest son of David B. one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was educated at the school and college of his native city, and when admitted to orders was appointed minister of Athelstanford, East Lothian, where he spent his life devoted to the sacred offices of his ministry, the labors of literature, and the occasional pursuits of botany. In which, from his superior knowledge of the use of the microscope, he was a great proficient. He died 4th Feb. 1746, aged 47. The only poem of note which he published is his "grave," which has insured his fame and immortality.

BLAIR, John, LL. D., a chronologist, was a native of Edinburgh, and a near relation of Dr. Hugh Blair, who materially assisted him in the composition of his principal work, the Chronology and History of the World, which was published in 1754, and to which he afterwards added maps of ancient and modern geography. This work procured him considerable church preferment. He died in 1782.

BLAIR, Hugh, D. D., a celebrated divine, born at Edinburgh in 1718. He was educated at the university of his native city, where he took his master's degree in 1736. He was soon invited to the second charge of the Cannongate church of Edinburgh, and in 1758 he was promoted to the High church, and honored with the degree of D. D. by the sister university of St. Andrew's. In 1759 he appeared before the public as lecturer in rhetoric and belles lettres, and with such effect, that the King in 1762 erected for his encouragement, with a salary of 70*l.* a year, a professorship on that branch of literature in the university. His dissertation in support of the authenticity of Ossian's poems, appeared in 1763, and in 1777 he published the first volume of his sermons, which met with such applause that in 1779 he printed a second volume, and afterwards three volumes more appeared. These discourses became popular, not only in Scotland and England, but were translated into foreign languages, and claimed the admiration of the learned on the continent. Such services in the cause of religion and virtue did not pass unrewarded, and at the instance of the Queen, to whom the sermons were dedicated, the worthy professor obtained a pension of 200*l.* a year, which was increased 100*l.* more in 1783, when his infirmities obliged him to resign his public offices. He not only carried into his retirement the respect and good wishes of his fellow collegians, but he was permitted to retain his salary in the most honorable terms. His lectures in three vols. appeared in 1783, and obtained as rapid a sale and as wide a circulation as his sermons, as they were entitled to equal commendation. His sermon preached for the sons of the clergy in Scotland, was published in 1796. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh 27th December, 1800.

BLAIR, PATRICK, an ingenious physiologist and botanist. He was a native of Scotland, and adopted the medical profession. Having removed to London, in 1718, he published "Miscellaneous Observations on Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botanics," 8vo. But his most important work was "Botanic Essays," 1720, 8vo. which was an enlarge-

ment of a discourse on the sexes of plants, read before the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. In 1723, he began to publish a Dictionary of Medical Botany, never completed, in consequence of his death, it is supposed, the exact time of which is not known.

BLAIR, John, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, died in 1800, aged 68. He was a judge of the court of appeals in Virginia in 1787, and in the same year, he was a member of the general convention which formed the constitution of the United States. To that instrument the names of Blair and Madison are affixed as the deputies from Virginia. When the new government commenced its operation, he was appointed by Washington to the office, which he held till his death.

BLAIR, Samuel, a Presbyterian minister, was a native of Ireland, and came to America in early life. He was educated at the Academy of Mr. Tennent at Neshaming, and in 1745, established an academy at Fog's Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and took the pastoral care of the church in that place. He occupied the first rank among his contemporaries in talents, learning, piety and usefulness, both as a preacher and an academical instructor. President Davies, Dr. Rogers, of New-York, Alexander Cumming, James Finley, and Hugh Henry, were among the distinguished ministers who received their classical and theological education at his seminary. He died about the year 1751.

BLAKE, Robert, one of the most celebrated of British admirals, was born at Bridgewater, in 1599, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. By the interest of the puritans, he was elected member for Bridgewater, in 1640. In the struggle between Charles I. and his people, he espoused the cause of liberty, and distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Taunton, and other exploits. In 1549 he was put in command of the fleet. His first achievement was the destruction of Prince Rupert's squadron, at Malaga. In 1652 and 1653 he fought four desperate engagements with the Dutch fleet, under Van Tromp, in two of which the enemy were defeated with great loss. The next theatre of Blake's glory was the Mediterranean, to which he sailed in 1654, and where he destroyed the Tunisian castles of Goletta and Porto Ferino, and intercepted the Spanish plate fleet. Having received intelligence that another plate fleet was lying at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, he sailed thither, forced his way into the harbor, burned the ships, and came out without having suffered any loss. His health was now entirely broken, and he bent his course homeward, but expired August 27, 1657, while the fleet was entering Plymouth Sound. His body was interred by a public funeral, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel; but on the restoration of Charles II. it was torn from its resting place, and buried in a pit in St. Margaret's churchyard; a base act, well worthy of a monarch who became a traitor to his country and a pensioner of France. Blake was not merely a man of courage and talent; he was pious, just, and singularly disinterested.

BLAKE, John Bradley, was born in London, 5th November, 1745, and educated at Westminster school. After acquiring a deep knowledge of chemistry and mathematics, in the pursuits of his favorite study of botony, he went to China as supercargo of the India company, and with laudable assiduity collected and sent to Europe, the seeds of all the vegetables of that remote country used by the natives for purposes either of medicine, food, or manufactures. He began likewise a valuable collection of ores and fossils but his great application weakened his constitution, he was afflicted with the stone, and the complaint when attended by a fever proved fatal. He died at Canton, 16th November, 1773, in his 29th year.

BLAKE, Joachim, a Spanish general, was born at Velez Malaga, and served, first as captain, and next as major, in the war, from 1793 to 1795, between France and Spain. When Napoleon seized the crown of Spain, Blake espoused the cause of his country; but with more valor and zeal than success. Though defeated at Rio Seco and Espinosa, he still sustained his military character. In 1810 he was appointed one of the regency, from which rank he was transferred to that of captain general. Having been defeated at Murviedro, he shut himself up with his army in Valencia, but was at length compelled to surrender. In 1820, on the establishment of the constitution, he was admitted into the council of state; and his attachment to that constitution subsequently exposed him to danger. He died at Valladolid, in 1827.

BLAKE, Joseph, governor of South Carolina, was a proprietary and a nephew of the famous admiral Blake. He was governor but one year. During Blake's administration a set of 41 articles called "the last fundamental constitutions," was sent from England, by the earl of Bath, the palatine, and other patentees; but the change in the government was never confirmed by the Carolina assembly. He died in 1700

BLAKELEY, Johnston, a captain in the United States navy, during the war with Great Britian of 1812. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. In 1813 he was made a master-commandant and soon after appointed to the command of the Wasp. In this vessel he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Reindeer, which he took after an action of nineteen minutes. The loss of the Americans was 21 killed and wounded; that of the enemy 67. Finding it impossible to save his prize, he set her on fire. On his next cruise he fell in with ten sail of merchantmen, under convey of a ship of the line, and succeeded in cutting off one of the vessels On the evening of the first of September, 1814, he fell in with four sail, two on each bow, but at considerable distances from each other. The first was the brig-of-war Avon, which struck after a severe action, but he could not take possession of her, as another enemy was approaching. This enemy, it seems however, was called off to the assistance of the Avon, which was now sinking. The enemy reported that they had sunk the Wasp by the first broadside; but she was afterwards spoken by a vessel off the Western isles. She has never been heard from since. The legislature of North Carolina, to which state Capt. Blakeley's father emigrated, after prescribing the destination of the sword they had voted to Capt. B., Resolved, unanimously, that captain Blakeley's child, (an only daughter), be educated at the expense of this state; and that Mrs. Blakeley be requested to draw on the treasurer of this state, from time to time, for such sums of money, as shall be required for the education of the said child.

BLANC, Antony de Guillet de, professor of rhetoric in the congregation of the oratory at Avignon, was born at Marseilles, 2d March, 1730, and died at Paris 1799. He afterwards came to Paris where he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the central schools, and member of the institute. He wrote Manco Capac, a tragedy, which did not possess much merit, and met with little success. The Druids, another tragedy, 1772, was proscribed by the clergy for some offensive passages. He published besides other plays, Virginie a tragedy—Albert I.—l'heureux evenement—some romances and a translation of Lucretius into French verse

BLANCHARD, James, a painter of eminence, born at Paris, 1600. He improved himself at Lyons, Rome, and Venice, and on his return to France, he showed by his excellent pieces how judiciously he had examined and studied the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. The most remarkable of his pieces is a kneeling St. Andrew in the church of Notre Dame, with the Holy Ghost descending. His grand pieces are few, as he devoted much of his time to madonas. He was fortunate in his coloring. He died of an imposthume in the lungs, in his 38th year.

BLANCHE, daughter of Alphonso IX. of Castile, married Louis VIII. of France in 1200, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters, she was on the death of her husband in 1226, made regent of the kingdom, during the minority and the crusades of her son saint Louis, and she behaved with moderation and spirit in the administration of the government. Happy in the conduct of her children, whom, by her example and her precepts, she had nurtured in virtue and religion, and secure in the esteem and affection of her subjects, whom her justice and humanity attached to her person, she crushed every attempt to disturb her power or weaken her authority. The defeat and imprisonment of her son, it is said, preyed deeply on her mind, and tended to shorten her existence. She died 1st Dec. 1252, and was buried at Maubuisson.

BLAND, Richard, a political writer of Virginia, was for some years a principal member of the house of burgesses. In 1768 he was one of a committee to remonstrate with parliament on the subject of taxation; in 1773 one of the committee of correspondence, in 1774 a delegate in congress. He was again chosen a deputy to congress in 1775. Though he declined the appointment from old age, he declared, he should ever be animated, "to support the glorious cause, in which America was engaged." He died in 1778.

BLAND, Theodoric, a patriot and statesman, was a native of Virginia. He was bred to the science of physic; but at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he took an active part in the cause of his country. He soon rose to the rank of colonel and had the command of a regiment of dragoons. In 1779 he was appointed to the command of the convention troops at Albermarle barracks in Virginia. He was chosen a representative from Virginia, in the first congress under the present constitution of the United States. He died in 1790 aged 48.

BLANDRATA, George, an Italian physician, who renewed all the tenets of Arius with respect to the Trinity. He fled from the persecution of the inquisitors of Pavia to Geneva, and afterwards to Poland, where the king, Stephen Battori, made him a privy counsellor. He attempted to make the king a follower to his opinions, but failed. He was strangled by his nephew, a worthless character, to whom he had left his property, 1593.

BLANEY, Benjamin, D.D., a learned theologian and biblical critic, educated at Oxford, at which university he filled the Hebrew professor's chair. He was originally of Worcester college, but quitted it on obtaining a fellowship at Hertford college. He resigned the latter appointment in 1787 for a canonry of Christ-church, with the professorship annexed. The only benefice he enjoyed was the rectory of Polshot, Wilts, which he held till his death in 1801. His theological writings are numerous. Besides a variety of manuscript works, deposited after his death in the library of Lambeth palace, he published in his life time a Dissertation on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel, in 4to; new translations of the books of Zechariah and Jeremiah with the lamentations, and several sermons. But he is principally known as the editor of the Oxford Bible, printed in 1769, and celebrated for the accuracy of its marginal references.

BLANKOF, John Teunisz, a Dutch marine painter of considerable eminence. He was born at Alkmaar in 1628, where he became a scholar of Everdingen, and on leaving that master passed some time at Rome. His best pictures represent storms on the coasts of the Mediterranean, in which he combined the truth and nature of the Flemish school, with the grand scenery of Italy.

BLEGNY, Nicholas de, an eminent French surgeon, who gave lectures in his house on the various branches of his profession, which were attended by men of science and learning. He wrote various works on surgery and physic, and also had the management of a journal called New discoveries in all departments of medicine. He died at the latter end of the 17th century.

BLETERIE, John Philip Rene de la, a native of Rennes, who became professor of eloquence in the royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself as author of a life of Julian, two vols. 12mo. and of a life of Jovian, two vols. 12mo. two performances replete with erudition, criticism, and judgment, though the former possesses superior merit. He wrote besides several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of belles lettres, and translated some of the works of Tacitus with a life of the author, to whose compositions he said he was much indebted. He possessed learning, and in private life and as an ecclesiastic he was an exemplary character. He died 1772, in an advanced age.

BLIN DE SAINMORE, Andrew Michael Hyacinth, was born at Paris, in 1733. At the very outset of his career he lost all his fortune, but his literary talents procured him friends, and he successively filled several honorable offices connected with literature, the last of which was that of conservator of the library of the arsenal. He died in 1807. He is the author of Orpheus, a tragedy, and of many heroic epistles and fugitive poems of no common merit.

BLOCK, Marie Eliezer, an able naturalist of mean parentage at Anspach. Under a surgeon, to whom he was apprenticed, he applied himself deeply to the study of medicine and anatomy, and afterwards turned his attention to natural history. Besides his memoirs on fishes published in the Berlin memoirs, and a treatise on intestinal vermes, he published a valuable work called a general and particular history of fishes, with colored plates, 6 vols. fol. 1785 and 1799. He died 6th Aug. 1799.

BLOCK, Daniel, a portrait painter of Pomerania, who died 1661, aged 81. There were two others of the same family, Jacob and Benjamin, one of whom excelled in architecture and the perspective, and the other in historical pieces and portraits.

BLODGET, Samuel, remarkable for enterprise, was born at Woburn, Mass. Having raised in 1783, by a machine of his invention, a valuable cargo from a ship sunk near Plymouth, he was induced to go to Europe, for the purpose of recovering from the deep, the treasures buried there. In Spain he met with discouragement. His project for raising the Royal George was no better received in England. After his return, he set up a duck manufactory, in 1791; and in 1793, he removed to New Hampshire, and commenced the canal, which bears his name, around Amoskeag falls. This work was not completed by him. He died 1807 aged 84.

BLOEMART, a painter of Gorcum in Holland. He was self-taught, but his genius fully supplied the deficiencies of education. His claro obscuro is peculiarly striking, and the folds of his draperies are much admired. He died in 1647, aged 80. His sons Henry and Adrian were also painters, but not his equals in merit.

BLONDEL, David, a protestant minister, born at Chalons 1591. His writings in favor of the tenets which he had embraced were universally admired, and for more than 20 times he was appointed secretary to the synods of the isle of France. He was invited to the historical chair at Amsterdam on the death of Vossius, and his great learning supported the character of his predecessor. His application injured his health so much that he lost his sight, but even under that calamity he dictated two folio vols. on the genealogy of the kings of France against Chofflet. He was suspected for a while of Arminianism, and died April 6th, 1655, aged 64. His other works are explications on the eucharist—on the primacy of the church—on bishops and presbyters—on the sibyls—a defence of the reformed churches against Richelieu—a refutation of the history of pope Joan.

BLONDEL, Francis, eminent for his knowledge in geometry, as well as of belles lettres, was professor of mathematics and architecture, and preceptor to the dauphin of France. He travelled with the count of Brienne as his tutor, between 1652 and 1655, of which he published a Latin account. His writings were on architecture—and also on the art of throwing bombs, and on a new manner of fortifying places, besides a comparison between Horace and Pindar. He died Feb. 1st, 1686.

BLONDEL, John Francis, nephew of the preceding, was equally eminent in architectural knowledge. He was born at Rouen, and died Jan. 9th, 1774, aged 69. Besides his course of architecture, six. vols. 8vo.—his discourse on architecture, 12mo. —his treatise on the decoration of edifices, two vols. 4to.—he furnished all the articles on that subject in the French encyclopædia.

BLONDUS, Flavius, a native of Forli in Italy, secretary to pope Eugenius IV. and his two successors. His works were on antiquities, the best known of which are, Roma instaurata—Italia illustratto—de origine & gestis Venetorum,—Histor. Roman. decades tres, from the year 400 to the year 1440. He died 4th June, 1463, aged 75.

BLOOD, Thomas, better known by the name of colonel Blood, was one of Cromwell's officers. After failing in his attempts to seize the castle of Dublin, by the activity of the duke of Ormond, he came to England, where he seized the person of that nobleman, with the diabolical intention of hanging him at Tyburn, which a rescue by his servants happily prevented. His next exploit was to gain access, in the disguise of a clergyman, to the tower, to carry off the crown and regalia, which he might have effected if he had not hesitated, and in a moment of compassion spared the life of the keeper, whom he had devoted to death. Charles II. not only pardoned this bold offender, but admitted him into his presence, and heard him assert that he had once formed a plan to shoot him. He afterwards granted him an estate of 500*l.* per ann. and showed him so much favor, that the wits of the times, alluding to Coventry's fate, said that the monarch kept the ruffian about his person to intimidate his enemies.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, a poet, born at Honington, in Suffolk, in 1766, was the son of a tailor, and was early left fatherless. He was taught to read by his mother, who kept a village school, and this was, in fact, his only education. At the age of eleven he was employed in such husbandry labor as he could perform; but, his constitution being delicate, he was subsequently apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked as a journeyman for many years. His leisure hours were spent in reading and in the composition of verses. His poem of the Farmer's Boy was at length brought before the public, by the benevolent exertions of Capel Loft, and it procured the author both fame and profit. He subsequently published other poems, among which may be mentioned Wild Flowers, and the Banks of the Wye. Ill health and misfortune clouded the latter years of this modest and meritorious writer, and he died in 1823, when he was almost on the verge of insanity.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, governor of New Jersey. He was a soldier of the revolution. In the war of 1812, he was a brigadier general. He died in 1823.

BLOUNT, Thomas, a barrister at law, born at Bordesley, Worcestershire. He was a Roman catholic, and possessed a strong natural genius, which he improved by great application. He died 26th Dec. 1679, author of several respectable publications, viz. Glossographia, interpreting Greek and Hebrew words used in the English language—jocular customs of some manners—a law dictionary, folio—Boscobel, or the king's escape after the battle of Worcester, and various other works.

BLOUNT, Sir Henry, born at Tittenhanger, Herts, Dec. 15th, 1602, was educated at St. Albans, and Trinity college, Oxford. In 1634 he travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and afterwards passed to Constantinople and Cairo, and on his return home, two years after, he published an entertaining and popular account of his observations in the Levant. In 1651 he was employed by the parliament to remedy the abuses of the law, and his abilities continued to be directed to the improvement of the trade and navigation of the state. His integrity was admired by all parties, and at the restoration he gained the confidence of his sovereign, was sheriff of Herts in 1661, and passed the last 20 years of his life in literary ease and retirement. He died 9th of Oct. 1682.

BLOUNT, Sir Thomas Pope, son of the preceding, was born 12th September 1649. He was created a baronet by Charles II. and was made member of parliament for St. Albans, and afterwards for Herts in three parliaments. He was a man of extensive erudition, and a warm supporter of liberty. He wrote the popular book "censura celebriorum authorum, besides essays, remarks on poetry, natural history, 12mo. 1693. He died 30th June, 1697.

BLOUNT, Charles, younger son of sir Henry, was born 27th April, 1654. He was a zealous advocate for liberty, and possessed all the learning of his family. As a friend to the revolution, and to king William, he published a pamphlet, which drew upon him the censures of parliament, for asserting that the monarch was a conqueror. After his wife's death he fell in love with her sister, and the lady, possessed of beauty, wit, and virtue, strongly favored his passion, but as an application to the archbishop was disregarded, and such an union universally reprehended, she refused at last his solicitations, and the lover in despair shot himself, and died a few days after of the wounds, in August, 1693. The best known of his works are his Diana of the Ephesians—his introduction to polite literature—and his life of Apollonius Tyanæus—and his anima mundi,—in which, however, he cavils at the doctrines of revelation, and shows himself a

deist. His works have been edited together by Gildon.

BLOUNT, William, governor of the territory south of the Ohio, was appointed to that office in 1790. In 1796, he was chosen president of the convention of Tennessee. He was afterwards elected by that State to a seat in the United States senate, but was expelled in July, 1797, for having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to assist the British in conquering the Spanish territories, near the United States. He died at Knoxville, in March 1800, aged 56.

BLOW, John, was born at Collingham, Nottinghamshire, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of music. He was master of the children of the chapel royal, composer to the king, and after Purcell's death, organist of Westminster. His merit procured him a doctor's degree from archbishop Sancroft, he died 10th October 1708, aged 60, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

BLUCHER, Gebaral Lebrecht Von, a celebrated general, was born at Rostock, in 1742, entered the Swedish service at the age of fourteen, and was made prisoner by the Prussians. He joined the banners of Frederic the Great, served during the seven years war, and rose to the rank of captain; but, being disgusted at some real or imagined slight, he demanded his dismission in such a haughty manner, that Frederic granted it in the following pithy terms—"Captain Blucher has permission to quit the service, and to go to the devil, if he pleases." For many years Blucher lived in retirement, engaged in agricultural pursuits; but, in 1786, he was recalled to the army, with the rank of major. In the campaigns of 1792, 1793, and 1794, he bore an active part, and rose to be major-general. It was not till 1806 that he had an opportunity of again displaying his military talents. In that year he commanded the advanced guard at Auerstadt, and also distinguished himself by his obstinate defence of Lubeck, where he was taken prisoner. He was, however, speedily exchanged for the duke of Belluno. In 1813, he was once more called into the field, and displayed astonishing ardor and activity. He signalized himself at Lutzen, utterly defeated Macdonald on the Katzbach, and contributed greatly to the victory of Leipsic. His unintermitting exertions gained him the rank of field marshal, and from the allied troops, the appellation of "Marshal Forward." In the campaign of 1814, he was alternately victorious and defeated; he sustained heavy losses at Champ Aubert, Montmirail, and Vauxchamps, but triumphed at Dienville and Laon, and in the attack upon Paris. At the conclusion of the contest he visited England, and was received with enthusiasm. When the war again broke out, he was once more entrusted with the command of the Prussian troops. On the sixteenth of June, 1815, he was defeated at Ligny, by Napoleon, and narrowly escaped with his life, he being thrown from his horse, and charged over by both the French and Prussian cavalry. He, nevertheless, brought up his army in time to render the battle of Waterloo decisive. His subsequent conduct at Paris was not that of a generous enemy. For his service he received the title of Prince of Wahlstadt. He died at Krilowitz, September 12, 1819. Blucher was intrepid, indefatigable, prompt in his movements, and undismayed by reverses; but he did not belong to the higher class of military leaders; he is believed to have been but an indifferent strategist, and to have been indebted to general Gniesenau for his most successful plans of operation.

BLUM, Joachin Christian, a German poet, born at Rathenau. He studied at Brandenburg, Berlin, and at Frankfort on Oder, under Baumgarten; and, regardless of public affairs, sought the retirement which his easy fortune allowed him, to devote himself to the muses. His works were lyric poems, idyls, orations, German proverbs, and Rathenau delivered a drama represented at Berlin with success. He died 1790, aged 51.

BLUTAEU, Dom. Raphael, a learned preacher, born in London, of French parents. He went to France, and afterwards to Lisbon, where he died, 1734, aged 96, highly honored by the academy of the appliqués. He wrote a Portuguese and Latin dictionary, in 8 vols. folio, with a supplement of 2 vols. more.

BOADICEA, queen of the Iceni, is known in British and Roman history for the valor which she displayed against the Romans, who had insulted her and abused her daughters. She was afterwards defeated by Paulinus, and killed herself A. D. 60.

BOBROFF, Simon Sergievitsch, a Russian poet, who died, in 1810, at Saint Petersburgh, enjoyed considerable reputation. His best poem is said to be the Chersonide, or a summer's Day in the Crimea. His lyrical works have been collected in four vol umes.

BOCCACE, John, was born at Certaldo in Tuscany, 1313, and intended by his father for a mercantile profession; but after spending six years with a merchant at Florence and Paris, and turning his thoughts to the canon law, he abandoned the pur suits which interest or authority dictated, and devoted himself totally to literature. He studied under his friend and patron Petrarch; and by his suggestions he retired from the tumults and factions of Florence, and visited Naples, where he was receiv ed with kindness by king Robert, of whose natural daughter he became enamored; and in his travels in Sicily he met from queen Joan the flattering reception which his writings and merit deserved. He passed the remainder of his life in his native village, where his constitution was weakened by his great application, and where he died, of a sickness in the stomach, 1375. His works are some in Latin and some in Italian. He possessed uncommon learning, and he may honorably be reckoned as one of those whose great exertions contributed most to the revival of learning in Europe. His best known composition is "Decameron," a romance occasionally licentious, but abounding with wit, satire, and elegance of diction. His life of Dante—his genealogy of the gods—his history of Rome and his the sis, are much admired. Though his poetry does not possess the sweetness of Petrarch's lines, his prose is unequalled for its graceful simplicity and varied elegance

BOCCAGE, Marie Anne le Page, a French lady of Rouen, who, at the age of 16, married Peter Joseph du Boccage, and acquired great celebrity by her writings. She was the friend of the wits of the age, of Voltaire, of Montesquieu, Henault, and others. She obtained a prize from the Rouen academy in 1746, and nearly gained another from the French academy, on the eulogium of Louis XV. against her successful rival Marmontel. Her paradis terrestre, borrowed from Milton, and her translation of the death of Abel, were much admired. Her poems appeared in three vols. 8vo. She died 1802, aged 92.

BOCCALINI, Trajan, a wit, born at Rome, and highly honored by the Italian literati for his political discourses and his elegant criticisms. Under the patronage of cardinals Borghese and Cajetan, he published his Ragguagli di Parnasso, his secretaria di Apollo, and his Pietra di Paragone; but as in

this last piece he had attacked the tyranny of the Spanish court, he dreaded its vengeance, and fled to Venice. Here he was attacked in his bed by four ruffians, who killed him, by beating him with bags full of sand. Several reports were spread about his death; but it was generally imagined that it proceeded from the resentment of the Spanish court. The register of St. Mary's in Venice records, that he died of a cholic and fever, 16th November, 1613, aged 57. His works have been translated into several languages.

BOCCONI, Sylvio, was born at Palermo, 24th April, 1633, and became eminent for his knowledge of natural history, in pursuit of which he visited Italy, Malta, Poland, Germany, France, and England. He was of the order of the Cistercians, and died in one of their convents, near Palermo, 22d December, 1704. His valuable publications, in number twelve, are chiefly on subjects of natural history, botany, mineralogy, &c. The best known is musea di plante rare, Venice, 1697—besides icones et descriptiones rariorum plantarum Sicil. Melit. Galliæ, Italiæ, 1674, Lyons and Oxford.

BOCHART, Samuel, a protestant, born at Rouen, 1599. After studying at Paris, Sedan, and Saumur, he visited England and Holland, and enriched his mind with all the treasures of Arabic and of Oriental languages. As minister of Caen, he acquired the public esteem in his theological disputations with father Veron; and his publications added so much to the reputation of his learning, that the queen of Sweden invited him to her court, and received him with all the respect due to merit and virtue. He died suddenly, when delivering an oration in the academy of Caen, May 6, 1667. Besides his geographia sacra, a most learned and valuable book, he wrote a treatise on the terrestrial paradise—sermons, and a history of the animals and of the plants and precious stones mentioned in scripture. His works appeared, three vols. fol. Leyden, 1712.

BODIN, John, a native of Angers, who studied law at Toulouse, where he acquired reputation by his lectures. He came to Paris; but not succeeding at the bar, he devoted himself totally to writing books. His wit, as well as his merit, recommended him to public notice. Henry III. visited and admired him; and in the company of the duke of Alencon he visited England, where he was flattered to see his book on "the republic" approved and read in the university of Cambridge. He died of the plague at Laon 1596. His compositions were numerous and respectable. Besides his republic, he wrote a commentary on Appian—discourses on coins—law table—methods of history, and demonology.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas, celebrated as the founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, was born at Exeter, 2d March, 1544, and at the age of 12 he removed with his father to Geneva, to avoid the persecutions which awaited the protestants during Mary's bloody reign. In the university of Geneva he had the advantage of attending the learned lectures of Chevalerius, Beroaldus, Calvin, and Beza; and on his return to England, on Elizabeth's accession, he entered at Magdalen college, Oxford; and in 1564 he became fellow of Merton college. Here he distinguished himself as lecturer of natural philosophy, and as proctor of the university; and after travelling four years in France, Germany, and Italy, he was introduced at court, and soon was employed by the queen as an able and faithful negotiator in several embassies to the different courts of Europe. The ingratitude of the great, however, and the cabals and intrigues of courtiers, soon disgusted a mind naturally strong and independent; and in 1597, as he says himself, he abandoned all public business, and retired to ease and privacy. Not ignorant how much mankind are benefited by the propagation of learning, he undertook to enrich his favorite Oxford with the most magnificent collection of books; a task, says Cambden, suited to the dignity of a crowned head. He wrote, February 23, 1597, to Dr. Ravis, the dean of Christchurch, and his offers were accepted with rapture by the university; and after the rarest and most valuable books had been procured, with great trouble and much expense, in every part of Europe, a building, fit to receive so magnificent a collection, was begun, the first stone of which was laid down, with great pomp and solemnity, 9th July, 1610. Bodley did not live to see the completion of this great work; but his fortune, by his will, was applied to the use of the foundation; and his example was followed by the great and opulent, who by liberal donations contributed to the support of the noble institution. Bodley died 28th January, 1612.

BŒCLER, John Henry, a native of Franconia, honored for his learning by several princes, and particularly by Louis XIV. and by Christina of Sweden, who appointed him her historiographer, with a liberal stipend. He was professor of history at Strasburg, and died 1686, aged 75. His works were, "commentaries on Pliny and on Grotius," whom he praises with great adulation—"Notitia Sancti Rom. Imp."—"Timur or Tamerlane," and "Historia schola principum."

BOEHM, BOEHMEN, or BEHMEN, Jacob, a German fanatic, was born, in 1575, in a small village, near Georlitz, in Lusatia, and was by trade a shoemaker. Insanely believing, or artfully affecting to believe, that he was favored with revelations and inspirations from the Deity, he published numerous works, and gained many followers. Mosheim justly characterizes his productions as "a strange mixture of chemical terms, mystical jargon, and absurd visions" They also at least verge on spinosism and manicheism. Yet the pious Law became the English editor of them. Boehm died in 1624.

BOERHAAVE, Herman, one of the most eminent of modern physicians, was born, in 1668, at Voorhout, near Leyden. His father, the minister of Voorhout, educated him for his own profession, and he made an honorable progress in his studies. But, on the death of his parent, who left him slenderly provided for, he obtained a subsistence by mathematical lectures, and at length devoted himself to the medical profession. For that profession he had imbibed an early liking, by the circumstance of his having cured himself of an ulcer in the thigh, which had foiled the faculty for six years. He took the degree of M.D. at the university of Harderwick, in 1693. At first his success was limited; but at length he became professor of physical botony at Leyden, and his lectures at once enhanced the fame of the university and established his own. In 1714 he became rector of the university. Patients thronged to him from all quarters, wealth consequently flowed in upon him, and he confessedly stood at the head of modern physicians. From his multifarious knowledge, Boerhaave has been called the Voltaire of science. He died September the 23d, 1738. His works are numerous; among the principal may be mentioned, Institutiones Medicæ; Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis; Index Plantarum; and Elementa Chimiæ.

BOETHIE, Etienne de la, of Sarlat in Perigord, died at Germignan, near Bourdeaux 1563, aged 32. He was eminent as a scholar, and translated several of Plutarch's and Xenophon's works, besides

"Voluntary slavery," published after his death by Montagne his friend, to whom he left his library.

BOETHIUS, Anitius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a celebrated philosopher, made consul at Rome, A. D. 510. He defended his principles against the Arians, and during his confinement by order of Theodoric, king of Italy, he wrote his well known book de consolatione philosophiæ, often published, and translated into English by Alfred. He was put to death, but by what means is unknown, about 524.

BOETHIUS, BOECE, or BOEIS, Hector, was born at Dundee about 1470, and after studying in his native town, and at Aberdeen, he went to Paris, from whence he was recalled to become principal of the college of Aberdeen lately founded by bishop Elphinston. His labors in the cause and promotion of learning were indefatigable, and his college flourished. He wrote the lives of the bishops of Aberdeen in compliment to his patron Elphinston, whose memoirs fill the third part of the work. He afterwards engaged in an history of Scotland, in which he displayed great research and industry, but too much credulity. He has been censured for his fondness for legendary tales, but Erasmus, who knew him, speaks of him as "a man of an extraordinary happy genius, and of great eloquence." The history was afterwards continued from the death of James I. where he concluded, to the reign of James III. by Ferrerius a Piedmontese

BOGAN, Zachary, a learned English divine, born at Little Hempstone, Devonshire, and educated at St. Alban's hall, and Corpus Christi, Oxford. He wrote comparatio Homeri cum scriptoribus sacris quoad Normam loquendi, 8vo.—a view of the threats and punishments mentioned in scripture, 8vo.—additions to Rous's archæologiæ atticæ—meditations on the mirth of a Christian life, 8vo.—an help to prayer, published after his death, 12 mo. He died 1659, and was buried in Corpus Christi Chapel.

BOILEAU, James, born at Paris, in 1635, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, a canon, and dean and grand vicar of Sens. He died in 1716. He is the author of several theological and other works in the Latin language, the most celebrated of which is the Historia Flagellantium. James Boileau, was caustic and witty. Being asked why he always wrote in Latin, he replied, "for fear the bishops should read me, in which case I should be persecuted." The Jesuits he designated as men "who lengthened the creed, and abridged the decalogue."

BOILEAU DESPREAUX, Nicholas, a celebrated poet, born at Paris, 1st November, 1636. His father, who left him an orphan before he was 17, had not formed the most promising expectations of the powers of his mind; but the dullness of youth disappeared as he approached to maturity. He applied himself to the law; he was admitted advocate in 1656, but he did not possess the patience and application requisite for the bar, and exchanging his pursuits for the study of divinity, he at last discovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius, or gain him reputation. In the field of literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his first Satires, 1666, distinguished him above his poetical predecessors, and he became the favorite of France and of Europe. His art of poetry added still to his reputation; it is a monument of his genius and judgment, and far surpasses the ars poetica of Horace, in that happy arrangement of his ideas, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language. His Lutrin was written in 1674 at the request of Lamoignon, and the insignificant quarrels of the treasurer and ecclesiastics of a chapel are magnified by the art and power of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys with the most delicate pleasantry, animated description, refined ideas, and the most interesting scenes. Louis XIV. was not insensible of the merits of a man who reflected so much honor on the French name; Boileau became a favorite at court, a pension was settled on him, and the monarch in the regular approbation from the press to the works of the author, declared he wished his subjects to partake the same intellectual gratification which he himself had so repeatedly enjoyed. As a prose writer Boileau possessed superior merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant translation of Longinus. After enjoying the favors of his sovereign, Boileau retired from public life, and spent his time in literary privacy, in the society of a few select and valuable friends. He died March 2d, 1711, in his 75th year. As a poet Boileau has deservedly obtained the applauses of every man of genius and taste.

BOIS, Jean du, was born at Paris, and from an ecclesiastic distinguished himself so much in the military service of Henry III. that the monarch always called him the emperor of monks. After the death of his patron, he resumed his clerical character, and became eminent as a preacher, but his boldness in accusing the Jesuits of the murder of Henry IV. drew upon him the resentment of the order, and on his visiting Rome, he was thrown into the castle of St. Angelo, where he died 1626, after a confinement of 14 years. He published some ecclesiastic tracts in Latin, besides a character of Henry IV and of cardinal Olivier his benefactor.

BOISMORARD, abbe Chiron de, was born at Quimper, with a strong and fertile imagination, and a fund of genuine wit. He did not however possess much sincerity, as, under a fictitious name, he attacked the Jesuits, of whose order he was a member, and afterwards refuted for a considerable sum the calumnies of their unknown aggressor. Some of his memoirs are highly commended, those of the count Philip Augustus are ascribed to him though they bear the name of Madam de Lassan. He died at Paris 1746, aged 60.

BOISROBERT, Francis le Metel de, a native of Caen, known for his wit, his satirical powers, and his facetiousness. He was peculiarly great in the liveliness of his conversation, which was aided by a strong retentive memory, enriched with all the treasures of Boccace and Beroaldus, and he recommended himself by his jokes to cardinal de Richelieu, of whom he became the favorite and the buffoon. He died 1662, aged 70. He wrote some poems, letters, tragedies, comedies, &c. of no considerable merit.

BOISSARD, John James, known as an antiquary, was born at Besancon, 1528. In pursuit of his favorite study he visited Italy, and the islands of the Adriatic, and examined with a most judicious eye the monuments of ancient Peloponnesus; but these valuable remarks were unfortunately destroyed in the ravages to which Franche Comté was exposed from the people of Lorraine. Boissard saved from the general wreck of his labors only the materials from which he published his account of Rome, in four vols. folio. His treatise de divinatione and magicis præstigiis appeared after his death. He died at Metz 1602.

BOISSIEU, Bartholomew Camile de, an eminent physician, born at Lyons 6th August, 1734. His abilities procured him both fame and respectability. He died at the close of the year 1770. He published two treatises which possessed merit, and

left another in MS. on the method of purifying the air of hospitals and prisons.

BOISSY, Louis de, was born at Vic in Auvergne, and became at Paris a most popular author, by the sallies of his muse and the genuine delicacy of his wit. But while the favorite of the public, applauded in the theatres and in the coffee-houses, he sunk under the most melancholy dejection through want, and took the fatal resolution of starving himself to death rather than subsist by soliciting relief from the hands either of friendship or of charity. His wife acceded to his measures, and their only child was also made to share this dreadful fate. They were, however, fortunately discovered by a friend, by whom, in the last gasp of expiring nature, and by the tenderest attention, they were restored to life. This extraordinary circumstance excited the pity of the Parisians. Madame de Pompadour no sooner heard of it, than she sent them 100 louis d'ors, and Boissy soon after was made comptroller of the Mercure de France, with a pension for his wife and son if they survived him. His plays are nine vols. 8vo. the most celebrated of which is le babillard. He died in April 1758.

BOIVIN, John, was born at Montreuil l'Argile, and became Greek professor at Paris, and librarian to the king. He was amiable in private life, and died October 29th, 1726, aged 64. He wrote an apology for Homer, and the shield of Achilles, and translated the Œdipus of Sophocles, the birds of Aristophanes, the batrachomyomachia of Homer, and edited the mathematici veteres 1693, in folio, and wrote a life of le Peletier in Latin.

BOKHARI, a learned Arabian, who wrote at Mecca, a book called Techich, in which he has collected 7275 authentic traditions, selected from 100,000 other traditions, all on the Mahometan religion. He has had several commentators to explain him. He died the year 256 of the hegria, leaving a son called Iman Zadeal Bokhari, equally learned and respected.

BOLESLAUS I., first king of Poland, succeeded in 969 his father duke Micislaus. Otho III. gave him the title of king, and made Poland an independent kingdom in 1001. Boleslaus conquered the Moravians, and was a wise and politic prince. He died 1025.

BOLEYN, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, is known in English history, as the wife of Henry VIII. and as the occasion of the reformation. She went to France in the seventh year of her age, and was one of the attendants of the English princess, wife to Louis XII. and afterwards to Claudia the queen of Francis I. and then of the dutchess of Alencon. About 1525 she returned to England, and when maid of honor to queen Catherine, she drew upon herself the attention and the affection of Henry VIII. and by her address in the management of the violence of his passion, she prevailed upon him to divorce his wife, to obtain the possession of her person; and as the pope refused to disannul his marriage, England was separated from the spiritual dominion of Rome. Henry was united to his favorite 14th Nov. 1532, by whom he had a daughter, queen Elizabeth, but his passion was of short duration, and Anne Boleyn so long admired, so long courted by the amorous monarch, was now despised for Jane Seymour, and cruelly beheaded May 19th, 1536. She bore her fate with resignation and spirit; but though branded with ignominy by catholic writers, she must appear innocent in the judgment of impartial men, and her disgraceful accusation of a criminal connection with her own brother and four other persons, must be attributed to the suggestions and malice of that tyrant, who, in every instance, made the law and morality subservient to his lust.

BOLINGBROKE, Henry St. John, Lord Viscount, son of Sir Henry St. John, was born at Battesea, in Surry, in 1672, and educated at Oxford. He was eminent as a scholar, and as a politician. In 1700 he obtained a seat in parliament, and in 1704 was appointed secretary of war and the marines, but in 1707 resigned the secretaryship. In 1710, he again formed a part of the ministry, as secretary of state, and had a principal share in the peace of Utrecht. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but, dissatisfied with not having obtained an earldom, and with other circumstances, he became the enemy of his colleague Harley, of whom he had long been the friend. On the accession of George II, an impeachment of Bolingbroke being meditated, he fled to France, and, at length, accepted the office of secretary to the pretender. He was soon, however, dismissed from this new service, and, in the meanwhile, had been impeached and attainted in England. After a residence in France till 1723, he was pardoned, and his estates were restored, but he was not allowed to sit in the house of peers. More indignant at this exclusion than gratified by his pardon, he became one of the chief opponents of Sir R. Walpole, and by the power of his pen contributed greatly to the overthrow of that minister. In 1735, he again withdrew to France, and remained there till the death of his father, after which event he settled at Battersea, where he resided till 1751, when he died of a cancer in the face. Bolingbroke was intimate with and beloved by Pope, Swift, and the most eminent men of his age; his talents were of the first order; he possessed great eloquence; and, in point of style, his writings rank among the best in the English language.

BOLIVAR, Simon, a distinguished chieftain of South America, born in the city of Caraccas in 1783. Having acquired in his native place the elementary part of a liberal education, he went to Europe, and completed his studies at Madrid. Afterwards he visited France, and in 1809 embarked for America On his return he took an active part in the revolutionary movements in Caraccas. At first he received from the new government a colonel's commission only. This was in 1810. Soon, however, he rose to higher offices, and in 1816 he was universally acknowledged as the liberator and father of his country. At this favorable juncture, through his influence, the republics of New Grenada and Venezuela were united in a simple state under the title of the Republic of Colombia. On the adoption of a constitution in 1821, Bolivar was elected the first president. In 1825 he was declared perpetual protector of the republic of Bolivia, a state which had detached itself from the government of Buenos Ayres, and been named in honor of the liberator For this republic he was requested to prepare a constitution; which he accordingly completed, and presented to the congress of Bolivia in May 1826. Some of the provisions of this code were considered anti-republican, and excited the liveliest apprehensions among the friends of liberty. A rebellion now demanded his immediate return to Colombia, where all signs of insurrection vanished at his approach. Bolivar had been re-elected to the office of president, and should have been qualified anew as such in January 1827. But in February he addressed a letter to the president of the Senate, renouncing the presidency of the republic, and declaring his intention to repel the accusations that had been made against him, by a voluntary retirement. Notwithstanding the distrust of Bolivar entertained by the friends of the republic, he was reappointed to the

presidency, and again accepted it, taking the oaths prescribed by the constitution, in the September following, at Bogata. In 1828 he assumed the chief power in Colombia, by a decree, dated Bogata, Aug. 17, which invested him with almost unlimited authority, but provided that he was to be assisted in the exercise of executive powers by the council of ministers. In January, 1830, Bolivar issued a proclamation resigning his military and political offices; and in May the constituent congress elected Joaquin Mosquera president. In the September following, having been reappointed, Bolivar accepted the presidency, and on the 17th of December died at his country seat, about a league from Santa Martha. On his death, every possible demonstration was made by the people of respect and affection.

BOLLAN, William, a native of England went to Boston in New England about 1740. He was bred a lawyer, and had just received the appointment of collector of customs for Salem and Marblehead, when he was sent to England in 1745 as agent to solicit a reimbursement of the expenses in the expedition against Cape Breton. It was a difficult, toilsome agency of three years, but he obtained at last a full repayment of the expenditure being £183,649 sterling. He was sent again to England as agent and kept in that office till 1762, when he was dismissed. In 1768 or 1769 he obtained from Alderman Beckford copies of 33 letters of Gov. Bernard, which he sent to Massachusetts, being employed as agent by the council, though not by the general court. For this act Lord North exclaimed against him in parliament; but it restored his lost popularity. Mr. Hancock declared in the house of representatives, that there was no man, to whom the colonies were more indebted. In 1775 he exerted himself in recommending to the mother country conciliatory measures. He died in England 1776. He published a number of political tracts, but it is extremely doubtful, whether more than their titles can now be found.

BOLLANDUS, John, a Jesuit of Tillemont in Flanders, possessed of judgment, erudition, and sagacity. He was appointed to collect the materials for the lives of the saints of the Romish church, five vols. of which he published in folio, but died before the completion in 1665. This work, called Acta Sanctorum, was continued by Henschenius and Papebrock, but not finished. There are upwards of 47 vols. replete with matter sometimes interesting, and often tedious.

BOLTON, Robert, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He resided for some time at Fulham and Kensington, and became acquainted with Mr. Whiston, Pope, and Mrs. Butler, a lady whose respected memory he embalmed in the public papers of the time by the effusions of a warm heart and the language of friendship. He became chaplain to sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls, and after his death to lord Hardwick, by whose friendship and patronage he became dean of Carlisle in 1735. Three years after he obtained St. Mary's vicarage, Reading, where he distinguished himself as an excellent preacher and a good parish priest. He printed some few of his sermons, and late in life he attacked the vices and foibles of the times in small tracts, which displayed good sense, great piety, and deep erudition. He died in London, 26th November, 1763, aged 65.

BOLTON, or BOULTON, Edmund, an eminent antiquary, author of an historical book called Nero Cæsar, dedicated to the duke of Buckingham, in 1624, and valuable for the medals with which it is adorned, and for the curious observations which it contains. He says that the battle of Boadicea with the Romans was fought on Salisbury Plain, and that Stonehenge was erected as her monument. He published, besides elements of armories 1610, 4to.—hypercritica, or a rule of judgments for writing or reading our histories.

BOLTON, Robert, a puritan of great learning and vast powers of oratory. When James I. visited Oxford, 1605, he was appointed as one of the professors publicly to dispute before him, and the reputation which he had acquired was well supported by his numerous publications, the best known of which is his book on happiness. He died with Christian resignation, December 17th, 1631, aged 60.

BOMBASIUS, Paul, a native of Bologna, gained esteem by the profession of philology about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He taught Latin and Greek at Naples, and was professor of Greek at Bologna. His abilities induced Cardinal Pucci to make him his secretary, with a good salary. He lived very easy at Rome with the cardinal, till that city was plundered under Clement VII. when he was killed, while endeavoring to get into the castle of St. Angelo. He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Erasmus, who has preserved some of his letters, and gives him a good character.

BOMBERG, Daniel, an eminent printer, born at Antwerp. He was the first who printed Hebrew books at Venice. He began with an edition of the Bible in 4to. in 1511; and afterwards printed many others in folio, 4to. and 8vo. He printed a folio edition in 1517, with the commentaries of the rabbins, dedicated to pope Leo X., and another under the inspection of Rabbi Jacob Haiim, in four vols. folio, in 1525. He also printed three editions of the Talmud, each of which cost him 100,000 crowns. One of these was begun in 1520, and consisted of 11 folio volumes. He brought the art of printing Hebrew books to such perfection, says Mr. Bayle, that the Jews allege, that since his death the Hebrew printing has continually grown worse.

BONA, John, an ecclesiastic, was born at Mondovi, in Piedmont, 10th October, 1609, and distinguished himself by his learning and his love of solitude. Pope Alexander VII., who knew his merit and his virtues before he was raised to the chair, promoted him to places of honor and consequence, to induce him to settle at Rome, and so well known and esteemed was his character that it was wished he might be elected to fill the papal chair on the death of Clement IX., who had made him a cardinal. Bona was author of several tracts on devotion. He died universally respected, 1674.

BONAC, John Louis d'Usson marquis de, a French nobleman, whose abilities were employed by Louis XIV. in embassies to the courts of Sweden, Poland, Spain, and Constantinople. He possessed all the dexterity, firmness, and dignity requisite for his situation, and to these he added many private virtues and great erudition. He died at Paris, 1738, aged 66.

BONAMY, Peter Nicholas, a native of Louvres, member of the academy of inscriptions, and historographer of Paris, and known for his learned dissertations, and the most amiable virtues of a private character. He conducted the journal de Verdun, a periodical work of great reputation, and died at Paris, 1770, aged 76.

BONANNI, Philip, a learned Jesuit, known for several works on antiquities and history, the best of which are his recreatio in observat. animal. testaceorum, with near 500 figures, 1694, in 4to.—his collection of the medals of the popes, two vols. fol.

1699—his catalogue of the orders, religious, military and equestrian, with plates, four vols. 4to.—observationes circa viventia in non viventibus, 4to. 1691—musæum colleg. Rom. Kircherianum, 1709, fol. He died at Rome, 1725, aged 87.

BONARDI, Jean Baptiste, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne. He was born at Aix, and died at Paris, 1756. He left some manuscripts, the most valuable and curious of which is a dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous writers.

BONAVENTURE, John Fidauza, a cardinal and saint of the Romish church, born in Etruria, 1221. He was of the order of St. Francis, but so disinterested in his conduct that he refused the archbishopric of York, offered him by Clement IV. When the cardinals disagreed in the election of the pope, he was universally called upon to decide, and he fixed his choice on Theobald, afterwards Gregory X. He died, 1274, highly respected and admired. He was canonized, 1482. His works on subjects of divinity and morals, are in eight vols. fol. 1588. He has been called the seraphic doctor for treating of mystical subjects.

BONCERF, a French writer, who applied himself to the draining of marshes, and wrote a treatise on the hardships of feudal rights. This work proved so offensive to the parliament that they ordered it to be burnt. This increased his popularity, and at the revolution he was promoted, and employed to dismiss that parliament which had voted his disgrace. His services were too great to escape the notice of the revolutionary tribunal, but by the majority of one voice his life was spared. He however soon after died of a broken heart.

BOND, John, an eminent commentator educated at Winchester school and New college. He was elected master of Taunton school, in his native county of Somerset, which, after distinguishing himself as a successful preceptor, he resigned for the practice of physic. He died at Taunton, 3d August, 1612, aged 62. He wrote valuable notes on Horace and Persius.

BOND, Thomas, a distinguished physician and surgeon, was born in Maryland in 1712. After studying with Dr. Hamilton he spent a considerable time in Paris. In 1734 he commenced practice at Philadelphia. The first clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania hospital were delivered by him. He assisted in founding the college and academy. Of a literary society, composed of Franklin, Bartram, Godfrey and others, he was a member in 1743, and an officer of the philosophical society from its establishment. The annual address before the society was delivered by him in 1782, on the rank of man in the scale of being. He died in 1784, aged 72. He published in the London med. inquiries and observations, vol. 1. an account of a worm in the liver, 1754; on the use of Peruvian bark in scrofula, vol. 11.

BONET, Theophilus, a native of Geneva, who, after studying at most of the great universities of Europe, began to practise physic. He was very successful, but after 40 years' experience he was afflicted with deafness and retired to literary ease. He published in his old age several medical treatises, valuable for the facts and observations which they contained. He died of a dropsy 29th March, 1689, aged 69.

BONFADIUS, James, an Italian writer, born near the lake di Garda. He was engaged as the secretary of cardinal Bari, and afterwards of Glinucci, at Rome, but at last he abandoned a court where merit met no reward, and after wandering in different places of Italy, he settled at Genoa, and by reading lectures on the politics and rhetoric of Aristotle he gained popularity, and with the title of historiographer, a handsome pension. In his historical employment he created himself enemies by speaking with unpardonable freedom of several families distinguished in the annals of Genoa, and in revenge for the severity of his remarks some unnatural propensities towards a favorite youth which he had gratified, were revealed to the public eye. The facts were proved, and Bonfadius was sentenced to death, which he suffered in 1560. Before his execution, with the superstitious notions of a visionary, he wrote to his friend Grimaldi, that he would visit him if it were possible in no terrific shape, and report the state of the other world.

BONFINIUS, Anthony, an historian, born at Ascoli in Italy, in the 15th century. He was invited into Hungary by Matthias Corvin, the king of the country, and he was received by the monarch and by his courtiers with kindness, and allowed a liberal pension. He undertook, at the desire of his patron, an history of Hungary, and carried it to the year 1495, in 45 books, which were deposited in the royal library at Buda, and not published before 1568, by Sanbucus. Bonfinius died, as is supposed, in Hungary about 1502.

BONGARS, James, a native of Orleans, who studied at Strasburg, and after profiting by the instructions of the famous Cujacius in civil law, he devoted himself for 30 years to the service of Henry IV., whom he represented with dignity and firmness at several of the German courts. As a statesman and negotiator he was sagacious and well informed, and as a scholar he possessed an extensive fund of erudition. He published, in the midst of his public avocations, besides his elegant letters, a valuable edition of Justin, and the "gesta dei per Francos," in 2 vols. folio, containing the history of the expedition into Palestine. Bayle speaks of him with high commendation, and represents his style as fine, clear, polite, and full of natural charms. He died at Paris, 1612, aged 58.

BONIFACE, the apostle of Germany, was born in England, and commissioned by Gregory II. to convert the barbarians of the north to Christianity. He was very successful in his mission, and loaded with honors by the pope. He was killed by some of the pagans of Frizland, whom he attempted to convert, 754, aged 74. His writings are obscure and inelegant. His letters were printed 1616.

BONIFACIO, Balthazar, a Venetian, professor of law at Padua, and afterwards bishop of Casio d'Istria. He was author of several learned tracts on history, such as Historia Trevigniana, 4to.—Historia Ludicia, 4to. 1656, besides some Latin poems. He was instrumental in the institution of the academies of Padua and Trevisa, and died 1659 aged 75.

BONJOUR, Guillaume, an Augustine monk, born at Toulouse. He assisted Clement XI. in discovering the errors of the Gregorian calendar, and died in China, where he had been sent as a missionary 1714, aged 44. He was well versed in oriental literature, and wrote some dissertations on scripture, and the coptic monuments of the Vatican.

BONNELL, James, an Englishman, eminent for his virtues and piety. He was born 1653 at Genoa, where his father was a resident merchant, and he came to England when two years old, and was educated at Dublin and Cambridge. He was afterwards tutor in a private family, and wished to enter into the church, but as his father had greatly suffered during the civil wars, he was joined with him in a patent to hold the office of accomptant general of Ireland. He discharged the duties of his office with great integrity and honor, and died

at Dublin, 1699, universally respected. His funeral sermon was preached by bishop Wettenhall, and his life was written by archdeacon Hamilton 1703, 12mo., in which some of his meditations are introduced.

BONNER, Edmund, bishop of London, was the son of a man of indigent circumstances, born at Harley in Worcestershire, and charitably educated at the expense of the family of Lechmere. He entered 1512 at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, and by his learning and assiduity he recommended himself to the notice of Wolsey, whose influence procured him several ecclesiastical preferments, and great favor at court. He was made chaplain to the king, and he gained his heart by promoting with all his powers his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He was sent to Rome to plead the king's cause before Clement VII., but he spoke with such vehemence and indignation against the tyranny of the holy see, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of melted lead, and he escaped from the vengeance of the pontiff only by flight. Bonner's abilities as a negotiator were great, and his manners insinuating, therefore he was ambassador severally to the courts of Denmark, France, and Germany. In 1538 he was nominated to the see of Hereford, by the recommendation of his great friend and patron lord Cromwell, who had now succeeded to Wolsey's honors, and before his consecration he was promoted to London. He had formerly opposed the pope's prerogative only to rise in Henry's favor, but after his death he convinced the public that he was firmly devoted to the catholic faith, and therefore he withstood the measures that were adopted by Edward VI. to spread the reformation, and for his obstinacy he was deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the Marshalsea. This persecution endeared him more in the eyes of Mary, and of her popish ministers; she no sooner ascended the throne than Bonner was restored to his honors, and made president of the convocation in the stead of Cranmer now disgraced. He not only dismissed and excommunicated several of the clergy, but he committed some hundreds to the flames for not renouncing the doctrines of the reformation. On the death of Mary he paid his respects to the new queen, but Elizabeth turned away from a man stained with the blood of suffering innocence, and the bigoted ecclesiastic soon after, when summoned before the council, refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and was again deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned. He died about the tenth year of his confinement, 5th September, 1569, and as he was excommunicated, his body was privately buried at midnight in St. George's church-yard, Southwark, that a public ceremony might not draw more strongly the indignation of the populace against his remains.

BONNET, Charles, a native of Geneva, disturbed from his pursuits in the law by reading la Pluche's spectacle de la nature, and Reaumur's memoirs of insects. Devoted to the studies of natural history and of metaphysics, he made some valuable discoveries in entomology at the age of 20, and when 27, he claimed the public attention by his treatise on phychology and his analytical essay on the mental powers, and his system of physics. He died at Geneva 20th May 1793, aged 73, universally respected as a good Christian and as a benevolent man.

BONNEVAL, Claudius Alexander count de, of Limousin, was allied by blood to the royal family of France. He quitted the French service, where he began to distinguish himself, and followed the fortunes of prince Eugene. His interest, however, at the court of Vienna was ruined by the intrigues of his enemy de Prié, and therefore he offered his services to Russia, and afterwards to Turkey, where he was honorably received, made bashaw of three tails, and appointed to a government, and the command of 30,000 men, at the stipend of forty-five thousand livres a year. As the vassal of the Turkish emperor he quelled a dangerous insurrection in Arabia Petræ, and defeated a large Austrian army on the banks of the Danube. His successes however hastened his disgrace. Though the favorite of the sultan he was disgraced and banished to the island of Chio, from which he was afterwards recalled and restored to places of honor and emolument. He wrote the memoirs of his own life, published London 1755, and died in Turkey, 1747, aged 75.

BONNIER D'ALCO, N., a Frenchman, known in the national assembly and in the convention for his strong republican principles. He was engaged as minister in the conferences with the English ambassador at Lisle, and afterwards at Radstadt; on returning from which he was assassinated by some men in the dress of Austrian hussars, 28th April 1799.

BONNIVET, William Gouffier de, admiral of France, distinguished himself at the siege of Genoa, in 1507, and at the battle of Spurs, in 1513. Francis I. also employed him as a negotiator in England and Germany. Bonnivet afterwards commanded in Spain and the Milanese, opposed peace, committed many military faults, and fell, at last, at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, which was fought by his advice. It was mainly by his intrigues that the constable of Bourbon was driven into rebellion.

BONNYCASTLE, John, was a native of Whitchurch, in Bucks, and, after having been tutor to the sons of the earl of Pomfret, was appointed one of the mathematical masters at Woolwich. He resided there for forty years, and became professor of mathematics to the Royal Military Academy. He died in 1821. As a man of science he enjoys a deserved reputation. Among his various works may be mentioned his Treatises on Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Astronomy; and his contributions to Rees's Cyclopædia.

BOONE, Daniel, one of the first adventurers who penetrated into the wilds of Kentucky. From 1769 to 1773, he spent in exploring the wilderness. In Sept. 1773, he commenced his removal to Kentucky, with his own and five other families, and was joined by forty men, who placed themselves under his guidance. Being attacked by the Indians, six of his men were slain, and the cattle belonging to the party dispersed. The survivors returned, in consequence, to the settlements on Clinch river, about forty miles from the scene of action. Boone was employed to buy a tract of country, on the south side of the Kentucky river, from the southern Indians. He performed the service, and soon after made a road from the settlements on the Holston, to the Kentucky river, notwithstanding the incessant attacks of the Indians, in which four of his men were killed, and five wounded. In April, 1775, he built a fort, at a salt spring, on the southern bank of the Kentucky, where Boonesborough is now situated. It consisted of a block house and several cabins enclosed with palisades. In 1777, he sustained two sieges from the Indians. In the following year he was taken prisoner by the savages, while hunting with a number of his men. In May they were conducted to Detroit, where they experienced great kindness from governor Hamilton, the British commander of that post. He even offered the Indians £100 for their prisoner, in order that

he might liberate him on parole, but they would not part with him, having conceived for him sentiments of great affection and respect. On his return, he was adopted by one of the principal chiefs at Chilicothe, and might have been happy in this situation, had not the thoughts of his wife and children continually kept alive the desire of escape. This he effected one morning, having risen at the usual hunting hour, and departed, apparently for the woods, but in reality for Boonesborough. He performed a journey of 160 miles in four days, having eaten, it is said, but one meal during that time. On the 8th of August, a body of savages, to the number of 450, commanded by Canadian Frenchmen, and some of their own chiefs, invested the fort, with British colors flying. Boone was summoned to surrender, but announced his determination, and that of the garrison, which amounted to but fifty men, "to defend the fort as long as a man of them was alive." The enemy then attempted to obtain it by stratagem; they requested that nine of the principal persons of the garrison would come out and treat with them, promising terms so favorable, that the invitation was accepted. After the articles of the treaty had been signed, Boone and his companions were told, that it was customary, upon such occasions, among the Indians, for two of them to shake each white man by the hand, in order to evince the sincerity of their friendship. This was also agreed to; and accordingly, two Indians approached each of the nine, and taking his hand, grappled him, with the intent of making him prisoner. Their object being then immediately perceived, Boone and his party extricated themselves, and retreated into the fort, amid a heavy fire from the savages. An attack was then quickly commenced, and continued till the 20th of August, when the enemy abandoned the siege. This was the last attempt of the Indians to possess themselves of Boonesborough. Till 1798, alternately, in Kentucky and Virginia, Boone had his residence. In that year, he removed to Upper Louisiana, where he received a grant from the Spanish curiosities of 2000 acres of land. His children, friends and followers were also presented with 800 acres each. He settled with them on the Missouri river, at Charette, some distance beyond the inhabited parts of the country, where he followed his usual course of life, hunting and trapping for bears, until Sept. 1822, when he died, aged 85.

BOOT, Arnold, a Dutch physician, author of animadversiones ad textum hebraicum, in which he ably defended the Hebrew text of scripture against Morin and Cappel. He wrote also some medical treatises; and died at Paris, 1653.

BOOTH, Barton, a celebrated actor in the reigns of Anne and George I., was born in 1681, in Lancashire, and was educated at Westminster school, under Dr. Busby. At the age of seventeen, however, he joined a strolling company of players; his talents, at length, gained him a footing on the regular theatre; his popularity continually increased; and his performance of Cato, in 1712, set the seal upon his histrionic reputation. In 1715, he became one of the joint patentees and managers of Drury Lane theatre. He died in 1733. Booth was the author of a mask called Dido and Eneas, and of some songs and minor pieces.

BOOTH, Abraham, a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, was born at Blackwell, in Derbyshire, in 1734, of poor parents. He had consequently but little education, and at an early age was placed with a stocking-weaver. He studied the Scriptures diligently, however, and became so well versed in them as to be called to the ministry among the Baptists, and he at the same time opened a school at Sutton, Ashfield. In 1769, he was ordained pastor of the church in Prescot street, Goodman's fields, where he exercised his charge in a great professional conduct and a spotless character till his death, in 1806. He wrote the Reign of Grace; Glad Tidings to Perishing Sinners; The Death of Legal Hope, the Life of Evangelical Obedience; an Essay on the Kingdom of Christ; Pastoral Cautions; Pædobaptism Examined, and some other works.

BOOTH, Henry, earl of Warrington, distinguished as a statesman, was member of several parliaments for Chester under Charles II. He strenuously opposed the papists, and zealously promoted the exclusion of the duke of York; and to this resistance to the views of the court, he probably owed the confinement which he endured three times under the reign of James II. He was tried for treason, but he was acquitted, in spite of the efforts of Jeffries and the court; and in his retirement he favored the cause of freedom and of William of Orange. At the revolution he was advanced to high offices; but as he wished to check the royal prerogative, William dismissed him from his employments, not without complimenting his great services with a pension of 200*l.* and the earldom of Warrington. He died 2d January, 1694, aged 41.

BORDA, John Charles, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born at Dax, in Gascony, in 1733; served as an engineer in the French army in 1757; then became a naval officer; accompanied Pingré, in 1771, on a voyage to the South Sea, to make experiments on timekeepers; was captain of the Solitaire, in 1781, and displayed great gallantry in an action with the English; was employed with Delambre and Mechain in measuring an arc of the meridian; and died in March, 1799. He invented the reflecting circle, and a mensuration rod, and made many improvements in hydraulics, and experiments to determine the length of the pendulum.

BORDE, or BOORDE, Andrew, a physician, born at Pevensey, about 1500, was educated at Oxford, and travelled all over Christendom, and a part of Africa. He settled at Winchester, and afterwards at London, at which latter city he died in the Fleet, in 1549. He is the author of various works, among which are a Book of the Introduction of Knowledge; the Breviary of Health; and Merrye Tales of the Madmen of Gotham.

BORDE, John Benjamin, a French writer, born at Paris, 5th September, 1734. He was at first the valet of Louis XV., and on the monarch's death was appointed farmer-general. Naturally fond of literature, he cultivated it in the midst of business, and wrote some learned works. His essays on ancient and modern music, 4 vols. 4to. 1780—memoires historiques de Coucy, 2 vols. 8vo.—pieces interessantes for the history of Louis XIII. and XIV. 12mo.—letters on Switzerland, 2 vols. 8vo.—abregé cronique, 8vo.—history of the South sea, 3 vols. 8vo.—Swinburne's travels translated—besides a valuable collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo. are very interesting proofs of his taste and assiduity as a lover of music, and as an author. During the revolution, he retired to Rouen, in hopes of passing the rest of his life in repose, but the satellites of Robespierre discovered him, and he was guillotined 22d July, 1894, aged 60.

BORDEU, Theophilus de, was born February 22, 1722, at Ieste in the valley of Ossan in Bearn, and early distinguished himself at the university of Montpelier, where, at the age of 20, he held a thesis de sensu generice considerato, in so learned a man-

ner as to astonish his auditors. He gained great reputation at Paris, and though he had enemies as a physician, he gained the esteem and the approbation of the learned, the judicious, and the great. His constitution was early impaired by a flying gout, and a deep melancholy, and he expired under an attack of apoplexy 24th November 1776. He published nine different treatises on anatomical and medical subjects, much admired for the information and judicious remarks which they convey.

BORDLEY, John Beale, a writer on agriculture. He was of the profession of the law, and before the revolution was a judge of the superior court, and court of appeals of Maryland. He had also a seat at the executive council of the province. He found our revolution necessary to our freedom, and he rejoiced in its accomplishment. His habitual and most pleasing employment was husbandry; which he practised extensively upon his own estate on Wye island in the bay of Chesapeake. He died in 1804 aged 76. He published Forsyth's treatise on fruit-trees with notes; sketches on rotation of crops, 1792; essays and notes on husbandry and rural affairs with plates, 1799, and 1801; a view of the courses of crops in England and Maryland, 1804.

BORE, Catharine Von, a nun of the convent of Nimptschen, near Wittemburg, who, with eight others, quitted the veil on the first dissemination of Luther's principles. The many qualities of her mind, the beauty of her person, and the heroic features of her conduct, recommended her to the notice of the great reformer, who loved her, and, though far more advanced in life, married her, in her 26th year. Luther reaped in her fidelity both happiness and instruction; and though the tongue of malevolence propagated reports to the discredit of her virtue, it must appear incontrovertible, that the affections of her husband were bestowed on none but a woman of delicacy and virtue. After a hospitable and exemplary life, she died 1552, aged 53, leaving three sons, Paul, Martin, and John.

BORELLI, John Alphonsus, was born at Naples, 28th Jan. 1608, and distinguished himself as philosopher and mathematician at Florence and Pisa, under the patronage of the house of Medicis. As he was concerned in the revolt of Messina, he fled to Rome for safety, where the kindness of Christina, queen of Sweden, alleviated his distress, and supported his fortunes. He there taught mathematics, and died of a pleurisy, 31st Dec. 1679, aged 72. He wrote 13 different treatises in Italian and Latin, highly esteemed for the erudition and scientific knowledge which they contain. That "de motu animalium," in two parts, is particularly quoted by authors as a book of superior merit.

BORGHESE, Marie Pauline, princess, originally *Bonaparte*, sister of Napoleon, was born in 1780, at Ajaccio. Her first husband was general Leclerc, and, after his death in 1802, she married the prince Camillo Borghese. With Napoleon, who loved her tenderly, she had many disputes, and as many reconciliations; for if he was capricious, she was also proud. Before the battle of Waterloo she placed all her diamonds, which were of great value, at his disposal; and they were in his carriage, which was taken in that battle, and exhibited in London. She lived, afterwards, separated from her husband, at Rome; where her house was the centre of refined and fashionable society. She died at Florence, in June, 1825.

BORGIA, Cæsar, a natural son of pope Alexander VI. He no sooner heard of his father's exaltation to the papal chair, than he left Pisa, where he was fixed for his education; but the ambitious prospects which he had formed in his aspiring mind, were a little obscured by the coldness with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother Vanozza, who for a while quieted his impatience, but he was dissatisfied to see the dukedom of Gandia conferred upon his elder brother Francis, whilst the primacy of Valenza was reserved for himself. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whose greatest favorite he was, a preference to three other sons and a daughter called Lucretia, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the friend and confident of his father's counsels. The elevation of Francis, however, to secular power continued to excite his jealousy, so that at once to gratify malice and revenge, he caused his unhappy brother to be murdered by assassins, and thrown into the Tiber, where his mangled carcass was a few days after found. The pope bitterly lamented his fate, but all his inquiries after the murderer were silenced by Vanozza, who, justly suspected as an accomplice, terrified the astonished father, by declaring that if he did not desist, the same dagger was ready to stab him to the heart. Cæsar succeeded to his brother's honors and fortune, and now he resigned the dignity of cardinal, that he might with greater latitude gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Bands of assassins were kept around him, who sacrificed to his pleasure both friends and foes; but his murderous schemes proved nearly fatal. United with his father in the attempt to poison nine newly created cardinals, that they might seize their possessions, the wine was by mistake brought to them, so that Cæsar escaped with difficulty by the power of antidote and strength of constitution, the pope died of it. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though lately raised to the dukedom of Valentinois by Louis XII. he was stripped of all his dignities, and sent a prisoner to Spain, but he escaped to the court of his brother-in-law, John, king of Navarre; and after trying in vain to restore his fallen fortunes, he engaged in the civil war, by which his brother's kingdom was distracted, and was killed by the stroke of a spear under the walls of Viana, 12th March, 1507.

BORIS, Gudenou, an intriguing officer, regent of Muscovy under Foedor. He assassinated Demetrius the brother of Foedor and afterwards Foedor himself, and thus obtained the sovereign power. His success was however of short duration, Griska an impostor arose who pretended to be Demetrius who had escaped from the dagger of his murderers, and as his cause was espoused by many adherents, and the vaivode of Sandomir, he was enabled to attack Boris, who died of a broken heart 1605. The infant son of Boris was proclaimed by the Boyards in opposition to the new usurper, but the fortunes of the false Demetrius prevailed, and the son of Boris and his mother were murdered 10th June, 1605.

BORLACE, Edmund, M. D. son of sir John Borlace, lord justice of Ireland, was educated in Dublin, and afterwards studied at Leyden and Oxford, in which places he took his degrees. He died at Chester, in 1682, where he had practised with great reputation. He wrote several books chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland, 1680, in folio.

BORLASE, William, L. L. D. was born at Pendeen in Cornwall, second of February, 1696, and educated at Penzance and Plymouth, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was made rector of his native parish, St. Just in Pendeen, by lord King in 1732, and from that circumstance, his genius was now directed with all the judgment of a man of science, to investigate the curiosities, the

mineral and metallic fossils which surrounded him. He published the antiquities of Cornwall in fol.—observations on the Sicilly islands, 4to.—and the natural history of Cornwall, folio, works universally and deservedly admired, besides communications to the philosophical transactions. He enriched likewise the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, with several curious remains of antiquity, and he beautified the grotto of Twickenham for his poetical friend Pope. He died 31st August, 1772, aged 77.

BORN, Ignatius, a German baron, born at Carlsburg. He resided at Prague, where he devoted himself to mineralogy and natural history. Besides some valuable treatises on these subjects, he wrote a satire on the monks, in which he classed them, after the system of Linnæus. He died 1791, aged 49.

BORRI, Joseph Francis, a native of Milan, who distinguished himself by his extravagant pretensions as a chemist, a heretic, and a quack. After playing for some time the prophet at Rome, he returned to Milan, where he attached to himself great multitudes, from whose credulity he exacted an oath of secrecy, while the riches of individuals were permitted to flow into his hands, with the expectation that the kingdom of God, like a general fold, was going to be established on earth. His schemes were so well concerted that he nearly seized the sovereign power by means of his adherents, till, being discovered, he secured himself by flight, whilst the inquisition passed sentence of condemnation on his character, and publicly burnt his effigy and his writings in 1660. From Strasburg, where he had retired, he came to Amsterdam, and there for some time figured as a character of superior dignity and uncommon virtues. He was respected, and courted as an universal physician, till a revolution in his fortune drove him away from the country, loaded with the borrowed jewels of the credulous Hollanders. At Hamburgh he obtained the protection of Christina, queen of Sweden, by pretending to find the philosopher's stone; and he gained the same confidence at Copenhagen from the King of Denmark. Though his hypocrisy at last became known to his illustrious patrons, he gained his wishes in the liberality of their rewards, and attempted to retire to Hungary. Being however accidentally seized as a spy, his name was reported to the emperor of Germany in the presence of the popish nuncio, who claimed him as an excommunicated heretic. The emperor consented, provided his life was spared, and Borri was conveyed to Rome, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which was however softened by the interference of the duke of Estrées, whom he cured in a dangerous illness. He died at the castle of St. Angelo, in 1695, aged 70.

BORRICHIUS, Olaus, a native of Denmark, educated at the university of Copenhagen, of which he became a learned professor in poetry, chemistry, and botany. After practising with great reputation as a physician, and refusing the rectorship of the famous school of Heslow, he began to travel, and, like a man of erudition and sound sense, he visited Holland, England, France, Italy, and Germany, and after an absence of six years returned to his native country in 1666. His genius procured him the friendship of the literati of Europe, and the rectitude of his principles the patronage of his sovereign. He died in October, 1690, aged 64. He published several tracts in Latin, on subjects of chemistry, philosophy, and antiquities

BORROMEO, Charles, a saint of the Romish church, was born 2d October, 1538, and early patronized by his maternal uncle, pope Pius IV. who made him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, though only 22 years of age. These high dignities and others which were lavished upon him were due to his merit and his virtues. Barromeo was an example of meekness and piety: he reformed the abuses of his clergy, gave largely relief to the necessitous, and provided institutions for the reclaiming of profligate and debauched women. This zeal in the cause of humanity however enraged the Humiliés, an order which he attempted to reform; and one of the brethren, Farina, fired a gun at the worthy prelate while in prayer with his domestics. The shot was not fatal, and the assassin was deservedly punished. During a dreadful pestilence the attentions of Borromeo to the distressed of every description were unusually exemplary; yet ingratitude and persecution generally await the good and benevolent. This great and good man died 3d Nov. 1594, aged 47, and his name was canonized by Paul V. in 1710. He wrote several works on doctrinal and moral subjects, in 5 vols. folio.

BORROMEO, Frederick, was cousin to the preceding, and like him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, and also the copy of his excellent character. He founded the Ambrosian library, and died 1632. He wrote some theological tracts.

BORROMINI, Francis, an architect of Bissone, who acquired much reputation at Rome, though in his rivalship with le Bernin, he deviated from that simplicity and those received rules which taste and judgment have always pronounced the basis of the beautiful. He died in consequence of a wound which he had given himself in a fit of madness, 1667

BOS, Lambert, an eminent philologer and scholar, was born, in 1670, at Worcum, in Friesland; became a Greek professor at Franeker, in 1704; and died, of consumption, in 1717. His most popular production is an excellent work on Greek ellipses. He published an edition of the Septuagint, with a prolegomena and various readings.

BOSC, Louis Augustus William, a French naturalist and agricultural writer, was born in 1759, at Paris, and died there in 1828. In 1784 he was appointed secretary of the post office, and was subsequently promoted to a still higher station in that office. In 1793 he was driven from his place by the jacobins, and he took up his residence in the forest of Montmorenci, where he lived for three years in solitude, and devoted himself to the study of natural history, to which he had always been partial. His latter years were wholly devoted to science. Among his numerous works are a History of Shells, Worms, &c.; two Dictionaries of Agriculture; and a New Dictionary of Natural History.

BOSC, Pierre du, son of an advocate of Rouen, was born at Bayeux, 21st February, 1623. He was made protestant minister at Caen at the age of 23, and maintained with spirit and success the doctrines he had embraced. When Louis XIV. published some severe proclamations against the protestants, Bosc obtained a royal audience, and disarmed the rigor of the catholics; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Holland, where he became minister of the church of Rotterdam, till his death, second January, 1692. His sermons, in four vols. 8vo. are masterly proofs of his genius and oratorical eloquence. Two other vols. in 8vo. consisting of several detached pieces, were also printed after his death.

BOSCAN, John of Barcelona, by his residence at Venice, introduced the Italian rhyme into the poetry of his country, and distinguished himself by the elegance of his diction and the majesty of his lines. He wrote Medina, 4to. published 1544, and Salamanca, 8vo. 1547, two poems, besides some admired sonnets, and died 1543.

BOSCAWEN, Edward, a celebrated admiral, was born 1711, in Cornwall, and early devoted to the sea service. In 1740 he was appointed to the command of the Shoreham, and distinguished himself at Porto Bello, and also at Carthagena, where at the head of a few seamen he took a battery though annoyed by the most tremendous fire. In 1744 he obtained the Dreadnought of 60 guns, and took the Media commanded by Hocquart, who again fell into his hands at the battle off Cape Finisterre, under Anson three years after. He was sent, in 1747, as commander of an expedition to the East Indies, with the rank of rear admiral of the blue, and though he was unsuccessful in his blockade of Pondicherry, on account of the monsoons, he had the good fortune to take Madras. On his return, during the peace which followed, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and in 1755 he was sent to intercept a French squadron in North America, and had the singular fortune of again taking prisoner for the third time Hocquart in one of the two ships which surrendered to his arms. In 1758, he was joined with lord Amherst, and succeeded in the capture of Cape Breton, and Louisburg. In 1759 he went to the Mediterranean, and upon the sailing of the French fleet through the straits he immediately left Gibraltar to pursue with all speed the admiral de Clue, and took three of his ships and burnt two in Lagos bay. These great services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the parliament and the applauses of the nation: the admiral was in 1760 made general of marine, with a liberal salary of 3000*l.* a year, but he did not long survive these honors. He died 10th Jan. 1761.

BOSCOVICH, Joseph Roger, a geometrician and Jesuit, born at Ragusa, 18th May, 1711, and professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. Upon the suppression of the Jesuits, he came to France, and afterwards retired to Milan, where he died 12th Feb. 1787. As his knowledge of optics, geometry, and metaphysics was very extensive, he was usefully employed by some of the Italian states, in measuring a degree in Lombardy, and he deserved likewise the patronage of the public by his elegant poetry. His works are on mathematical subjects. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and greatly improved the theory of achromatic glasses. His poem de solis & lunæ defectibus is much admired.

BOSSU, Rene le, was born at Paris, 16th March, 1631, and after studying at Nanterre, he became canon of St. Genevieve. He devoted his time to divinity, and particularly to belles lettres, on which he read lectures in several religious houses. He published a comparison between Aristotle's and des Cartes' philosophy, and a treatise on epic poetry, the best composition ever written on the subject in French, according to Boileau his friend and favorite. He left several MSS. preserved in the abbey of St. John des Chartres, and died March, 1680.

BOSSUET, James, was born at Dijon, 27th September, 1627, and studied in the college of Navarre at Paris. He distinguished himself as a preacher at Paris, and his great erudition recommended him so much, that he was made preceptor to the Dauphin in 1669, to whom he dedicated his discourse on universal history, in 1681. His merits raised him to further offices of honor and trust; he became bishop of Condom, and afterwards of Meaux, and in 1695 he was made superior of the college which had contributed to the education of his early years. His writings gained universal admiration. As a catholic he displayed firmness and moderation, and it is said that his strong appeals to the protestants, in his doctrines of the catholic church, drew away many back from the new tenets to the pale of the Romish church. His history of the protestant churches, and his history of France, are well known, but his funeral orations, delivered in honor of the memory of the princes and great men of the time, possess peculiar sublimity. After a life spent honorably in the defence of the religion which he had embraced, he died at Paris, 12th April, 1704. His works appeared at Paris together, 12 vols. 4to. 1743.

BOSTON, Thomas, M. A. a native of Dunse in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and minister of Simprin and afterwards of Etterick, where he died of a scorbutic disorder, 20th May, 1732, aged 36. He wrote a well-known book, "Human Nature in its fourfold state."

BOSTWICK, David, a respectable American divine, was a native of New-Milford, Conn. born in 1721. At the age of 15 he entered Yale College, and graduated after the usual course of study. On leaving college, he was engaged as an instructer in an academy at Newark, New-Jersey, under the inspection of the Rev. Aaron Burr, afterwards president of the college of New-Jersey. He was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor of the presbyterian church of Jamaica, Long-Island, October 9th, 1745. Here he remained for more than ten years. In 1756, he accepted the pastoral charge of the first presbyterian church in the city of New-York, in which he continued eminently beloved and useful, until the year 1763, when he was removed by death. Mr. Bostwick possessed an impressive, commanding eloquence, to which few attain; and the ardor of his piety, together with the purity of his life, and the solidity of his judgment, gave him a strong hold on public esteem.

BOSWELL, James, the Biographer of Dr. Johnson, eldest son of Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck, one of the Scotch judges, was born at Edinburgh, 29th October, 1740. He studied civil law in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and though inclined to a military life, he followed at last the advice of his father, and was called to the Scotch bar. A desire of acquiring knowledge by observation, induced him to visit foreign countries, and after crossing Germany and Switzerland, and paying his respects to the poet of Ferney and to the philosopher of Geneva, he left Italy to examine Corsica; and the kindness of Paoli was therefore repaid by deserved encomiums in the history which he published of that island; a volume which has to add to the commendation of Johnson the labors of Dutch, German, Italian, and French translators. He returned to Scotland in 1766, and three years after he was at the famous Jubilee at Stratford on Avon, where he supported at a masquerade the favorite character of an armed Corsican chief. As his intimacy with Johnson was founded upon the basis of reciprocal esteem, it is a happy circumstance that he began early to collect and digest the materials for the life of this extraordinary man, and therefore the publication of the work in 1790 was received with that avidity from the public which is the best tribute to the memory of an illustrious character, as well as to the judicious execution of the biographer. Besides Dr. Johnson's life, he published an account of his tour to the Hebrides with the great moralist—two well-known letters to the people of Scotland, and essence of the Douglas cause, when it so much engaged the public attention. Boswell had a strong predilection for the literary enjoyments of London, and he not only visited the capital frequently, but at last settled there in 1785, and was called regularly to the English bar. He died 19th June, 1795, aged 55

BOTH, John and Andrew, two Flemish painters. They were so fond of each other, that their pictures were generally executed in common. John, who was the disciple of Abraham Bloemart, imitated Claude Lorraine, and his brother copied the manner of Bamboche. John was drowned 1650, in the canal of Venice, and the other died at Utrecht 1656.

BOTHWELL, James Hepburn, earl, is known in Scotch history for his marriage with queen Mary. It is supposed by some historians that he was deeply concerned in the murder of the unfortunate Darnley, Mary's husband, and that he was even supported by the deluded queen; but though suspected, his innocence was inferred from his acquittal upon the trial. If the death of Darnley did not seem to pave the way to his elevation, he made himself sure, by seizing the queen at Edinburgh, and carrying her a prisoner to Dunbar castle, where he prevailed upon her by violence to yield to his wishes and to marry him, after he had divorced his own wife. Though seemingly thus secure in the possession of power, and though created earl of Orkney by the unfortunate queen, he soon found that his conduct had roused the indignation of the kingdom. Mary found not in him that fond husband she expected, and Bothwell became unkind and brutal. A confederacy was formed against him by the barons, the queen was liberated from his power, and the disgraced husband escaped to the Orkneys, and afterwards to Denmark, where he died, 1577.

BOTT, John de, an architect born in France, of protestant parents. He was in the military service of king William III. and afterwards of the king of Prussia, and of the elector of Saxony, king of Poland. The arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, are monuments of his architectural genius. He died at Dresden, 1745, aged 75.

BOTZARIS, Mark, one of the gallant defenders of liberty in modern Greece, was born in Albania, in 1780, and is said to have been, at an early period of his life, in the French service. When the Greeks rose to throw off the Ottoman yoke, he ardently espoused the cause of his country, and was chosen stratarch of Western Greece. The Turks having invaded Etolia with a large army, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty volunteers, made a nocturnal attack on the enemy's camp, and put great numbers of them to the sword; but, towards the close of the contest, he received a mortal wound. His companions in arms, by a desperate effort, succeeded in bearing him from the field, and he expired at Missolonghi on the following day, August 23, 1823.

BOVADILLA, or BOBADILLA, Don Francisco de, a Spaniard, raised from obscurity to be governor general of the Indies in 1500. His conduct in his office was haughty and tyrannical; but when he had the presumption to load with irons, and to send as prisoners to Europe, Diego Columbus, and his illustrious brother, to whose zeal the discovery of America was due, Ferdinand and Isabella repented of their choice. The noble sufferers were treated with distinction, Ovando was sent to supersede Bovadilla, who, however, never reached his native home, as the fleet of twenty-one ships on board of which he was, were shipwrecked, and, with an immense quantity of gold, sunk to the bottom, 1502.

BOUCHARDON, Edmund, a native of Chaumont in Bassigni, who devoted himself to the study of sculpture, and after he had perfected himself at Rome, adorned Paris with various monuments of his genius. He was highly honored by the king and by the academy, and his amiable manners and his exalted and independent spirit deserved the distinction. Count de Caylus wrote his life. He died 1672, aged 64.

BOUCHAUD, Matthew Anthony, a native of Paris. From advocate of the parliament, he became professor of the law of nature in the university, and distinguished himself by his publications. Besides various articles in the encyclopædia, he wrote a commentary on the laws of the 12 tables with interesting notes—poetical antiquities—translations of Juliet Mandeville, an English novel, and the dramas of Apostolo and Zeno. He died 1804, aged 85.

BOUCHER D'ARGIS, Antoine Gaspard, born 1708, was an advocate of Paris, counsellor of the council of Dombes, and author of some respectable publications on law subjects. He wrote all the articles on jurisprudence in the encyclopædia from the second volume.

BOUCHER, John, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne during the French civil wars. He severely inveighed in his sermons and writings against Henry III. and afterwards against Henry IV., and when Paris submitted to the conqueror he retired into the Netherlands, where he died dean of the chapter of Tournay, 1644, aged 94.

BOUCHER, Pierre, governor of Trois Riviers, in Canada, died at the age of nearly 100 years. He was sent to France to represent the temporal and spiritual wants of the colony; and published in 1664 an account of Canada, entitled, Histoire veritible et naturelle des moeurs et productions.

BOUCHER, Jonathan, a learned archæologist, was a native of England, but came to America at the age of sixteen. He was educated for the episcopal church, and was appointed rector of Hanover, and then of St. Mary, Virginia. Gov. Eden gave him also the rectory of St. Anne, Annapolis, and of Queen Anne, in Prince George's county. At the beginning of the revolution in 1775, he returned to England, declaring in his farewell sermon, that as long as he lived, he would say with Zadock, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, "God save the king." He was appointed vicar of Epsom; and there he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1804 aged 67. He was esteemed one of the best preachers of his time. During the last fourteen years of his life, he was employed in preparing a glossary of provincial and archæological words, intended as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. The manuscripts of Mr. Boucher were purchased of his family, by the proprietors of the English edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary. He published in 1799 a view of the causes and consequences of the American revolution, in fifteen discourses preached in N. America, between 1763 and 1775, dedicated to Washington, containing many anecdotes, illustrative of political events; also two sermons before the grand juries of Surry and Cumberland, 1799.

BOUCHIER, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, is known as the first person who encouraged printing in England. He sent two persons to Haerlem, where the art was then beginning to flourish, and they were artful enough to bribe one of the compositors of the press, to embark with them, and to bring with him a set of letters. This useful foreigner was settled at Oxford, 1464, and thus that university may claim the honor of printing next to Mentz and Haerlem. Bouchier has been accused of avarice; but it should not be forgotten that the persons he sent to Holland were provided with a thousand marks, 300 of which were his own. He died 1486.

BOUCICAUT, marechal de France, and viscount Turenne, surnamed John de Meingue, was emi-

nent as a warrior, and went with Nevers against Bajazet, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. He was for some time governor of Genoa for Charles VI. of France, but while he seized Milan, all the French were massacred at Genoa, and he himself was defeated, and escaped with difficulty across the Alps. He afterwards distinguished himself against the Turks and Venetians. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England 1421. He was fond of music, and some of his ballads are still preserved as possessing merit.

BOUDINOT, Elias, LL. D., was born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1740. He studied the law, and became eminent in that profession. At an early period of the revolutionary war, he was appointed, by congress, commissary-general of prisoners. In the year 1777, he was chosen a member of congress, and in 1782, was made president of that body. After the adoption of the constitution he entered the house of representatives, where he continued six years. He then succeeded Rittenhouse as director of the mint of the U. States, an office which he resigned in the course of a few years, and lived from that time at Burlington, New Jersey. He devoted himself earnestly to Biblical literature, and being possessed of an ample fortune, made munificent donations to various charitable and theological institutions. The American Bible society, of which he became president, was particularly an object of his bounty. He died 1824, aged 82.

BOVEY, Catharine, married, at the age of 15, William Bovey, a gentleman of opulence and respectability in Glocestershire. To the greatest personal charms she united the most benevolent character, and all the mild virtues and benign charities of private life, so that she is deservedly extolled by sir Richard Steele in his dedication of the two vols. of his ladies' library. She was left a widow early, and died at Haxley, in Glocestershire, 1726, aged 57. Her maiden name was Riches.

BOUFFLERS, Stanislaus, Marquis of, a descendant of the duke, was born at Luneville, in 1737, and was celebrated for wit, talents, accomplishments, and elegance of manners. He early embraced a military life, and became a knight of Malta, and governor of Senegal. During the revolution he emigrated to Berlin, and was chosen a member of the Academy of that city. He died at Paris, in 1815. His poems are polished and playful, but some of them are licentious; his prose works also have considerable merit.

BOUGAINVILLE, John Peter de, was born at Paris 1st Dec. 1722. His great learning and uncommon application procured him many friends, and a respectable situation in the literary societies of the capital. His ambition, however, was disappointed in his wish to be admitted into the French academy. He urged the precarious state of his health, and the probability of an early vacancy; but Duclos the secretary with great harshness observed, that it was not the business of the academy to administer extreme unction. As his constitution was greatly weakened by intense study, he died at the early age of 41, June 22d, 1763. He wrote a parallel between Thomas Kouli Khan and Alexander,—a translation of Polignac's Anti-Lucretius, two vols. 8vo. and other works.

BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Anthony de (brother of John Peter,) was born at Paris in 1729. In Canada he acted as aid-de-camp to Montcalm, and displayed such bravery in many actions, that he obtained the rank of colonel, and a gift of two cannon. He next made a voyage round the world, which was completed in 1769. The narrative of it was published in 1772. He rose to high military and naval rank; but retired from the service in 1790. Under the empire he was made a senator, and a member of the Institute. The Royal Society also chose him one of its members. He died in 1811. Besides his Voyage, he gave to the press a Treatise on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to.

BOUGAINVILLE, M. D. F., a Frenchman, whose discoveries in his navigation round the world, procured as much glory to his nation, as Cook had before acquired for the English name. Neither his virtues nor his services shielded him against the ferocity of a Paris mob, and he was one of the thousands inhumanly sacrificed on the 10th of August 1792.

BOUGEANT, Guillaume Hyacinth, a Jesuit, born at Quimper, 4th Nov. 1690. He was professor of humanities at Caen, Nevers, and Paris, but for a little time fell under disgrace by the publication of his amusement philosophique, in which he supposes that brutes are animated by demons. He was a man of engaging manners, great wit, and pleasing conversation; but the disappointments which he endured shortened his life. He died at Paris, 7th Jan. 1743, aged 53. His publications are respectable.

BOUGUER, Peter, was born at Croisie 10th Feb. 1698. He early distinguished himself by his knowledge of mathematics. He was employed with Godin and de la Condamine to go to Peru, the better to ascertain the figure of the earth, and he acquitted himself with credit and ability; but his quarrel with his associates lessened his fame, and drew upon him the character of a rough, ferocious, and unforgiving man. He died 15th August 1758, aged 60. His publications are respectable, especially la construction du navire, 4to.—la figure de la terre, 4to.—traité de'optique, 4to.—la manœuvre des vaisseux, 4to.

BOUHOURS, Dominique, a Jesuit, born at Paris 1628, and celebrated as a critic. He first gave lectures at Clermont. He afterwards attended at Dunkirk the popish refugees from England, and became known by his "entretiens d' Ariste and d'Eugene," an elegant and learned work, which was read with avidity, and criticised by the learned in every part of Europe. This performance so pleased Colbert, that he made him tutor to his son, the marquis of Sequelai. His literary fame was not, however, without attacks, and Menage has levelled against him the well directed shafts of criticism. His remarks and doubts on the French language are particularly worth attention. He wrote, besides dialogues on the art of thinking well—the life of Francis Xavier, the apostle of India—the life of Ignatius, and ingenious thoughts of ancients and moderns. Bouhours closed his youthful life, at Clermont 27th May, 1702.

BOUILLAUD, Ismael, was born at London, 28th Sept. 1605. Though born of protestant parents, he embraced the popish faith, and soon became eminent in theology and every branch of science. His connections with the learned were very extensive; but, in the midst of his great reputation, he showed himself modest and diffident. He died 25th November, 1694. He published a discourse on the reformation of some religious orders—an edition of Ducas, in Greek and Latin, 1649, fol.—opus novum ad arithmeticum infinitorum, 1682, fol.

BOUILLE, M. le marquis de, a french general of great character. During the American war, he served with credit in the West-Indies, and was appointed commander in chief of the French islands, and for his services was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and of knight of the Holy Ghost. He opposed the rise of the revolution, and particularly the plans of Necker, and, as a friend of the

king and monarchy, he repressed, with spirit and effect, the insurrection of the garrison of Metz, of which he was governor, in August 1790; but though applauded by the assembly for his active conduct, he was accused by the jacobins as a shedder of blood; and the odium thus directed against him was farther increased upon the flight of the king to Varennes. Bouillé, who failed in his attempts to liberate his master, boldly defended the measures which he had taken, and was in consequence pronounced an enemy to his country, his property was confiscated, and a price fixed on his head. An exile from France, he entered the Swedish army in 1791, but soon after enlisted under the banners of Condé, and shared the dangers and the fatigues of the heroic, but unfortunate emigrants. His memoirs of the revolution appeared in 1797, and excited great interest by their impartiality. He died in London, 14th November, 1800.

BOULAINVILLIERS, Henry, Count de, a native of Normandy, was born at St. Saire, in that province, in 1658, and died in 1752. As an historian he is depreciated by Henault, but Montesquieu and Voltaire speak of him with considerable respect. He was an idolater of the feudal times, which he considered as the golden age of the monarchy! He is the author of a History of the Ancient Government of France; the State of France; the Life of Mahomet; a History of the Arabs; and various other works.

BOULANCER, Nicholas Anthony, a native of Paris, who, by strong application, overcame the difficulties of a natural stupidity, and became eminent as a mathematician and architect. He was engineer in the army; and being afterwards employed in the care of the highways of Champagne, Burgundy, and Lorrain, he observed, with a curious and inquisitive eye, the various strata of the earth, in cutting through mountains to alter or improve the direction of rivers and canals. His conjectures on the formation of the globe were curious and interesting. He sought for new light in ancient languages; but death cut off his useful career in 1759, in his 37th year. He was of a mild and benevolent temper, and resembled in features the famous Socrates.

BOULANGER or BOULLEGER, Claude Francois Felix, a native of Amiens, who was for some time an advocate at Paris, but he became better known as a man of extensive erudition and great powers of memory. He wrote treatises on electricity, 8vo.—historical and critical researches on ancient plays, 12mo.—besides fables in verse, inferior to la Fontaine. He died 1758, aged 34.

BOULLONGNE, Louis, a French painter of great merit. His picture of Augustus shutting the temple of Janus, his flight into Egypt, and several other pieces, preserved in the churches of Paris, are valuable monuments of his genius. He died at Paris 1674.

BOULLONGNE, Bon, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Rome and Lombardy, and possessed, with his father's talents, a greater versatility of genius, whence he was called the Proteus us of painters. He died 1697, aged 43. His younger brother Louis was equally eminent as a painter. He was patronized by Louis XIV. and gained universal admiration. He died 1733, aged 79, leaving two sons and two daughters.

BOULTER, Hugh, D. D., was born in or near London, and educated at Oxford. His merit and his learning recommended him to the notice of sir Charles Hodges, secretary of state, to Tenison, the primate, and to the earl of Sunderland, by whose patronage he was liberally promoted, and made chaplain to George I. whom he attended to Hanover in 1719, and afterwards English tutor to prince Frederick. He was raised to the deanery of Christ Church and the bishopric of Bristol in 1719 His moderation and firmness were so conspicuous, that when the primacy of Ireland became vacant, the king appointed him to that high station, and with great reluctance he was prevailed upon to accept of the situation. Ireland was then a prey to faction and clamor, in consequence of Wood's ruinous schemes with respect to the coin; but the primate's efforts were strenuously directed to restore tranquillity and comfort to the distracted country. Though at first unpopular, his plans succeeded, the scarcity of silver was remedied, and he became the favorite of the Irish. His munificence to the poor was indeed unbounded, during the scarcity of 1741. Not less than 2500 souls were daily supported at his expense, hospitals were nobly endowed, the children of the in digent clergy were educated by his liberality, public buildings erected, and not less than 30,000*l.* were de voted to improve the small livings of Ireland. This great and good man, so universally and deservedly esteemed, visited, in June 1742, his native country, and died in London the September following.

BOUQUERANT, a negro of St. Domingo, who possessed courage, sagacity, and eloquence, and by his arts raised himself to consequence among his fellow sufferers in the colony. He was killed No vember 1791, bravely fighting in defence of liberty.

BOUQUET, Madam, is celebrated for her hu manity during the revolution, in concealing some of the proscribed deputies, though death was the consequence of this mark of friendship. After sup porting these unfortunate men for some time, and seeing their escape from her abode but to perish on the scaffold, she was herself dragged before the bloody tribunal of Bourdeaux, and suffered death with truly Christian resignation.

BOURBON, Charles duc de, son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, constable of France, was born 1489, and early distinguished himself by his valor in the field, especially in the battle of Marig nano. After serving Francis I. he was disgraced through the intrigues of Louisa the queen-mother whose offers of marriage he had contemptuously rejected, and he immediately espoused the cause of his great rival Charles V. and by his intrepidity highly contributed to the victory of Pavia. He was placed at the head of the imperial armies; but the murmurs of the soldiers for want of pay would have proved destructive to his interests, had he not, with bold enthusiasm, promised them riches and victory, and immediately led them against Rome. The attack was unexpected, but the valor of Bourbon would have overcome all obstacles. He placed the first scaling ladder against the wall, and as he was mounting at the head of his troops he received a shot, which immediately proved fatal, 6th May, 1527. His victorious soldiers buried him with great funeral honors.

BOURBON, Nicholas, a native of Vandreuves, employed in the education of Jeanne d'Albert, mother of Henry IV. of France. He retired from the intrigues of the court to literary ease, and wrote eight books of epigrams, which he called Nugæ, besides his poem on smiths (ferraria), of which profession his father was. He died about the middle of the 16th century. His great nephew, who was born at Bar-sur-aube, and bore the same name, was equally known and admired as a Latin poet. He was Greek professor at Paris, and canon of Orleans and of Angers. His works were published 1651, in 12mo He died 1644, aged 70.

BOURCHIER, John lord Berners, was born

about 1469. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad, and became known by his spirited conduct in repressing the insurgents in Devonshire and Cornwall 1495. He was chancellor of the exchequer for life under Henry VIII. and made governor of Calais, where he died 1532. He was author of treatises on the duties of the inhabitants of Calais—ite in vineam meam, a comedy, acted in Calais great church—besides translations of romances and of Froissart's chronicle into English.

BOURDALOUE, Lewis, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, August 1632, deservedly celebrated as the first and most eloquent preacher of France. His powers were exhibited before the court of Louis XIV. and the monarch so strongly felt and admired the efficacy of his eloquence, that, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he sent him to preach the catholic doctrines to the new converts of Languedoc. The latter part of his life was spent in visiting the sick and the prisons, and in other works of charity. He died 13th May, 1704, aged 72. His sermons have passed through several editions, the best of which is that of Bretonneau, in 16 vols. 8vo.

BOURDEILLES, Peter de, a French abbot and courtier in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III. better known by the name of Brantome. The best edition of his memoirs is that of the Hague, in 15 vols. 1741, and, though irregular, they are interesting, as they contain the private history of the French monarchs of his age. He died 5th July, 1614, aged 87.

BOURDELOT, John, a native of Sens, master of the requests to Mary of Medicis, and better known as an able and learned critic, and the editor of Lucian, Petronius, and Heliodorus, with notes full of taste and erudition. He wrote, besides an universal history, commentaries on Juvenal, and died suddenly at Paris 1638. His sister's son, who changed the name of Peter Michon to that of Bourdelot, became known as a physician at Paris, as the friend of Condé, of Christina of Sweden, and as the author of a sensible treatise on the viper, 12mo. 1651. He wrote also a treatise on mount Ætna, besides a MS. catalogue of medical books, with lives of authors, and critical observations on their works. He died 9th February 1685, aged 76.

BOURDON, Amé, a native of Cambrai, who, at the age of 36, began to study physic, and acquired great reputation in the profession. He published a valuable anatomical description of the human body, 12mo. besides anatomical lectures; and died 1706, aged 68.

BOURDON, Sebastian, a native of Montpellier, eminent as a painter. He studied seven years at Rome, and acquired great reputation and consequence on his return to France. His powers of execution were so strong, that he once laid a wager that he could paint twelve heads after life, and as big as life, in one day; and he won. His best pieces are, the martyrdom of St. Peter, in the church of Notre Dame, and the seven works of mercy. As he was a protestant, he left France for the protection of Christina queen of Sweden; and died 1662, aged 46.

BOURDONNAYE, Bernard Francis Mahe de la, a native of St. Malo's, distinguished as a warrior and negotiator. He was made governor of the isles of France and Bourbon; and, with an enterprising spirit, in the war of 1741, he armed a small squadron, and laid siege to the English settlement of Madras, which he took, and restored to the conquered for a ransom of about 9 millions. His successes created him enemies. On his return to France, he was accused of suffering himself to be corrupted by the enemy, and sent to the Bastille; but his innocence was revealed before his judges, and in the eyes of France. This persecuted man died 1754, in consequence of the severe imprisonment to which he had been exposed.

BOURG, Ann du, a learned counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was cruelly put to death, and burnt, by the influence of Henry II. for embracing the doctrines of Calvin, 1559, though several princes interested themselves in his fate. He was then 38 years old. He was the descendant of a noble family, and a man of great fortitude, and strong presence of mind.

BOURGEOIS, Sir Francis, whose parents were Swiss, was born in London, in 1756, and was designed for the army, but displayed such an attachment to painting that he was placed under Louther bourg. After having travelled for improvement, he became a royal academician. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the king of Poland; and, in 1794, landscape painter to George III. He died in 1811. The splendid collection of pictures which Mr Desenfans had bequeathed to him, Sir Francis left to Dulwich College, with ten thousand pounds to build a gallery for them.

BOURGET, dom John, a Benedictine of the diocese of Seez, eminent for his piety and learning. He enjoyed respectable offices in the church, and was admitted member of the London antiquarian society in 1765. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and left behind him a curious and interesting account of the abbey of Caen, founded by William the Conqueror, and of that of Bec, so well known in English history as being the nursery of several archbishops of Canterbury. He died 1st January, 1776, universally respected.

BOURGET, Clemence de, a lady born of respectable parents at Lyons. She possessed so much merit as a writer, a musician, and a poetess, that she was presented to two monarchs who passed through Lyons as the most honorable object and the greatest ornament of her native city. She died of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of her lover, John de Peyrat, who fell at the siege of Beaurepaire 1561.

BOURGOING, John Francis, Baron de, was born at Nevers, in 1748, served early in the army, and successively acted as secretary of legation, and lastly as ambassador at various courts. He died, envoy at Dresden, in 1811. Of his writings the principal are, the Picture of Modern Spain, 3 vols.; and Historical and Philosophical Memoirs of Pius VI.

BOURIGNON, Antoinetta, a fanatic, born at Lisle, in 1616. So frightful was her appearance at her birth, that her parents hesitated whether they ought not to destroy her as a monster. As she grew up, however, her appearance improved, and she gave signs of considerable talent. Having an aversion to matrimony, she twice eloped from home to avoid it. The reading of mystical works inflamed her imagination, and she believed that she had visions and ecstatic trances, in which she was commanded to restore the true evangelical spirit in the world. She wandered about incessantly, and was expelled from many countries; but she made numerous proselytes, among whom were men of abilities. The virtue of charity she certainly did not possess; for she never gave alms. She died at Franeker, in Holland, in 1680. Her reveries fill twenty-two volumes.

BOURLIE, Antoine de Guiscard, a native of Perigord, who abandoned his country, and after visiting Holland, became a pensioner of queen Anne in England. He was accused of treason against the state in 1711; and when examined be-

fore the privy council, he stabbed lord Oxford, for which murderous action he was sent to Newgate, where he destroyed himself.

BOURN, Samuel, a native of Birmingham, educated at Glasgow. He was, in 1742, minister of a dissenting congregation at Rivington, Lancashire, and then removed to Norwich as assistant to Dr. J. Taylor. He was author of some sermons, and had a dispute with Dr. Chandler about the duration of future punishments. He died at Norwich 1796, aged 83.

BOURNE, Benjamin, LL. D., of Bristol, Rhode-Island, was born about the year 1755, and educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1775. He was conspicuous for talents and learning, and spent a large part of his life in public and honorable employments. He was for some time a member of Congress, and in 1801, was appointed judge of the circuit court of the United States. He died Sept. 17th, 1808.

BOURRIT, Mark Theodore, a native of Geneva, born in 1739, and died in 1819, was a chanter in the cathedral of his native city. He is known to the public by his various journeys to the Alps, and particularly to the glaciers and Mont Blanc; of which he published narratives in 1772 and 1785. The last of these works was reprinted in 1789, with a Description of the Glaciers of the Pennine and Rhetian Alps.

BOURSAULT, Edmund, a French writer, was born at Muci l'Evêque, in Burgundy, in 1638, and though his father, a dissipated officer, to prevent him from knowing more than himself, would give him no education, he acquired a consummate knowledge of the French language. He wrote several comedies, particularly Esop in Town, and Esop at Court, three romances, and other works of considerable merit, among which may be mentioned Letters to Babet. Boursault was a man of a modest mind and a forgiving spirit. He died in 1701.

BOURSIER, Lawrence Francis, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died at Paris in 1749, aged 70. He was author of several controversial books in divinity, and of an able treatise called l'action de dieu sur les creatures, 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo. which was attacked by Malebranche. He wrote also an address to Peter the great when he visited Paris, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.

BOURSIER, Philip, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who died 1768, aged 77. He was the first concerned in the nouvelles ecclesiastiques in 1727, in which he was assisted by Berger, d'Etemare, de Fernanville, and others.

BOURVALAIS, Paul Poisson, a famous French financier, who rose from obscurity to opulence and consequence, by industry, and afterwards assisted by dishonest means. He was accused of having amassed a princely fortune from the distresses of the state during the Spanish succession war, and his vast wealth was forfeited. He was some time after indemnified; but his disgrace had broken a heart naturally fierce and impatient, and he died the year after, 1719.

BOUSMARD, M. de, a military engineer, after having been in the French service, passed, in 1792, into that of Prussia, and rose to the rank of major-general. He was killed, by a bomb, at the siege of Dantzick, May 22, 1807. He is the author of a valuable Essay on Fortification, in four quarto volumes, with a volume of plates; and of a Defence of Vauban, who had been attacked by Laclos.

BOUVART, Michael Philip, professor of medicine at Paris, was born at Chartres, and died at Paris 19th January, 1787, aged 66. He acquired great celebrity in his profession, and wrote some tracts on medicine which possessed merit. He once visited a banker who was seized with melancholy at the prospect of bankruptcy, and finding that the disorder of his patient was such as his purse could remove, he honorably sent him 20,000 livres to enable him to meet his creditors. His eloge was pronounced by Condorcet.

BOWDLER, Thomas, the son of a physician at Bath, was born in 1754, and died in 1825. He wrote Reform and Ruin; Letters written in Holland; and edited the Family Shakspeare; and an expurgated edition of Gibbon's History. His two sisters, Jane and Hannah, and his brother John, all possessed literary talents.

BOWDICH, Thomas Edward, a native of Bristol, where he was born in 1793, received a good education, and engaged in trade at his native place, but relinquished it to become a writer in the service of the African Company. In 1816, he was sent on a mission, from Cape Coast Castle, to the king of Ashantee. Of this embassy he subsequently published a valuable narrative. By his exposures and representations government was induced to dissolve the company. Eager to pursue his discoveries in Africa, he again visited that country; but, unfortunately for geography and science, disease, brought on by anxiety and toil, closed his career, on the 10th of January, 1824, shortly after he reached the river Gambia.

BOWDOIN, James, a governor of Massachusetts under the present constitution. He graduated at Harvard college in 1745. Being the son of an eminent Merchant, it is not known that he devoted himself to any particular profession. In 1753 he was elected a representative to the general court, and in 1756 became a member of the council. From this period he was constantly employed in the public service, on the side of his country, and in 1778 was chosen president of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts. He was chosen governor in 1785 and again in 1786. Governor Bowdoin was a member of the convention of Massachusetts assembled to deliberate on the adoption of the constitution of the U. S. The university of Edinburgh honored him with the degree of doctor of laws. He was first president of the academy of arts and sciences, and several papers, printed in the first volume of their transactions, were contributed by him. His letters to Dr. Franklin have likewise been published. He died at Boston in 1790 aged 63.

BOWDOIN, James, minister of the United States at the court of Spain. He graduated at Harvard college in 1771. He spent several years in travelling in various parts of Europe. He passed one year, during the time, in the study of the law at the University of Oxford. Upon his return to America he took up his residence in Dorchester, devoting his time to literary pursuits. He sustained successively the public offices of representative, senator, and counsellor. In 1805 he received his commission as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. He left the United States in 1805, and returned in 1808. The objects of his mission were not accomplished. He died in 1811, aged 60. He was a munificent benefactor of Bowdoin college.

BOWEN, Jabez, LL. D., Lieut. gov. of Rhode Island, graduated at Yale college in 1757, and died 1815, aged 75. For 30 years he was chancellor of the college at Providence. During the revolutionary war he was devoted to the cause of his country, and was a member of the board of war, judge of the supreme court and lieut. governor. Of the national convention at Annapolis, and of the state convention to consider the constitution, he was a member. During

the administration of Washington he was the commissioner of loans for Rhode Island.

BOWEN, Pardon, M. D., a distinguished physician of Providence in the state of Rhode Island. He graduated at the college in Rhode Island in 1775. He embarked as a surgeon in a privateer in 1779. Though captured, and imprisoned seven months at Halifax, he was not deterred from engaging repeatedly in similar enterprises, resulting in new imprisonments. In 1782 he reached home, and was content to remain on shore. He slowly and gradually obtained practice, and at length his success was ample, his eminence in medicine and surgery were then undisputed. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he shrunk not from the peril; more than once he was attacked by that disease. For much of his success he was indebted to his study of idiosyncrasy, or of the peculiarities, moral, intellectual, and physical of his patients. He died 1826, aged 69. He published an elaborate account of the yellow fever of Providence in 1805 in Hosack's medical register, vol. iv.

BOWEN, William C., M.D., professor of chemistry in Brown university. He graduated at Union college in 1803. He studied medicine with Dr. Pardon Bowen, and visited Edinburgh and Paris, and at London was a private pupil of Sir Astley Cooper. He returned in 1811. Experiments to discover the composition of the bleaching liquor, just brought into use in England, laid the foundation of the disease which terminated his life in 1815, aged 29. Though his labors on chlorine impaired his property, and destroyed his life, they led to the creation of the valuable bleaching establishments of Rhode Island.

BOWER, Archibald, was born near Dundee in Scotland, 17th January, 1685, and educated at Douay, from whence he passed to Rome, 1760, and became a Jesuit. He, however, in 1726, fled to England, and embraced the Protestant faith. His learning recommended him to the great, and he had the good fortune to become acquainted with lord Aylmer, in whose family he passed several years, and when he sufficiently understood English, he began to labor for the booksellers by the publication of the Historia literaria, which he abandoned in 1734, for a large share in the composition of the Universal History. Unsteady and insincere in his principles, he was again reconciled to the Jesuits in 1745, and two years after, again made public his dissent from the religion of those within whose pale he had lately been received as a penitent refugee. His history of the popes was begun and continued to the seventh volume a little before his death, but his quarrels with the Jesuits rendered his principles suspected both as an historian and as a man. His insincerity was discovered, and his imposture revealed, by the keen searching eye of Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and from a favorite writer, he became a suspected character, and he saw all those who had supported and patronized him except Lyttelton, turn away with disdain and indignation from him. Bower married a niece of bishop Nicholson in 1749. He died September second, 1766, aged 80, without any public profession of his faith, though his wife soon after attested that he died in the protestant persuasion.

BOWIE, Robert, general, governor of Maryland in 1803 and in 1811. He died in 1818, aged 64. He was an officer of the revolution, and presents one of the multitude of instances in America, of the success of patriotism, integrity and benevolence, unassisted by the advantages of wealth, or of a learned education.

BOWLE, John, descended from a bishop of Rochester of that name, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and died on his birth day, 26th October 1788, aged 63. He was the first detector of Lauder's forgeries, and author of a letter to Dr. Percy, and editor of Don Quixote in Spanish, &c. besides Marston's satires, and some old English poetry.

BOWYER, William, a learned English printer, born in London, 17th December 1699, educated at Merchant taylors' school, and afterwards admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge. On his leaving the university, he followed the business of his father, who was a printer of great eminence, and the first publication which came from his correcting hands, was Selden's works by Wilkins, three vols. folio. He was made printer of the votes of the house of Commons in 1729, by the friendship of Onslow the speaker, and he held that respectable situation for nearly 50 years. He was admitted into the antiquarian society in 1736, and he proved an ornament to the institution by the number and value of his communications. In 1761, he was appointed printer to the royal society, and two years after he published his excellent edition of the new testament, two vols. It was not merely in printing books in a superior style that Bowyer distinguished himself, but in enriching various works with notes, prefaces, and dissertations. He took, in 1766, Mr. John Nichols for his partner, and trusted into his able hands the business which he had conducted with such respectability of character. He was in 1767, made printer of the house of Lords, and for the rolls of parliament. His literary career was finished in 1777, by the publication of Bentley's dissertations on Phalaris with additional notes; and he died 18th November the same year.

BOYCE, William, an English musician, born in London, 1710. He was at first a singing boy at St. Paul's, but under the care of Dr. Greene, the organist of the cathedral, he made such a proficiency that the highest expectations were formed of him. His master at his death intrusted all his MSS. to his care, and the publication of his anthems; but an incurable deafness came as it were to darken all the prospects of the young proficient. Perseverance, however, overcame every difficulty, and he continued to prove so excellent a master, that he was honorably made, in 1749, Doctor of Music by the university of Cambridge, and in 1757 master of the king's band, and afterwards organist and composer to the royal chapel. This able musician died 1779, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

BOYD, Mark Alexander, a native of Galloway in Scotland, educated under the care of his uncle, who was archbishop of Glasgow. He was however of such a bold untractable spirit, that he early fled from his instructors to Flanders, and engaged in the wars of the united provinces and of France In Paris he lost all his property by gaming, and the distress to which he was reduced, roused him to reflection, so that he applied himself to study civil law under Cujacius. He returned to Scotland, where he died of a slow fever, 1601, aged 39. He left in MSS. some Latin poems, much admired for elegance and taste, of which the Epistolæ Heroidum, and the hymns, appeared in the Deliciæ poetarum Scotorum, Amsterd. two vols. 12mo. 1637.

BOYD, Robert, lord, a Scotchman, son of sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. He became the favorite of the court and of the people, and was raised to the peerage, and on the death of the second James, was made judiciary of the kingdom, and one of the regents during the king's minority. Ambitious however of having no rival, he carried off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and

declared himself sole regent. Not only the favors of the crown were now distributed to his family and adherents, but the king's sister was married to his son, afterwards lord Arran, till the monarch, extricated from the power of his guardian, ventured to call a parliament in 1469, to inquire into his conduct. Afraid of his enemies, Boyd fled to England, and died at Alnwick 1470, and his son, divorced from his wife, was obliged to leave the kingdom for Antwerp, where he died 1474. This family are the progenitors of the lord Kilmarnock who suffered in the rebellion of 1745.

BOYD, John P., brigadier general in the army of the United States in the war of 1812. He commanded the detachment of 1500 men of Williamson's army, which fought the battle of Williamsburg, Upper Canada, Nov. 1813. Gen. Boyd was a good officer, his early military career was in India. In 1808 he was in Paris. After the war he received the appointment of naval officer for the port of Boston. He died 1830, aged 62. He published documents and facts relative to military events during the late war, 1816.

BOYDELL, John, an eminent artist, born at Dorrington, Shropshire, and brought up to the business of land surveyor under the care of his father. The accidental meeting of some landscapes so captivated his attention, that he studied engraving under an able master, and determined to seek reputation and opulence in this new profession. His landscapes, published in 1745, for the use of learners, proved the source of profit, as well as celebrity, and in the metropolis he became the friend and the patron of artists of genius and ability. Eager to exhibit the productions of his countrymen in one pleasing and recommending view, he nobly stood forth as the public encourager of merit, and by opening the Shakspeare gallery in Pall-mall, he exhibited the beautiful and highly finished labors of the English school. His virtues and popularity had so powerfully recommended him to the notice of the citizens of London, that he was elected an alderman, and in 1791, served the distinguished office of lord mayor. Sensible of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, he perpetuated their kindness and his own merits, by presenting to the corporation some valuable pictures, which are preserved as monuments of his friendship in the council chamber of Guildhall. He died Dec. 12, 1804, aged 85 years.

BOYER, Abel, was born at Castre in France, 1664. The edict of the revocation of Nantes banished him to Geneva, from whence he came to Franeker and to England, where he spent the best part of his life, and died at Chelsea, November, 1729. He is chiefly known by his useful French and English dictionary, and his French grammar, which have passed through several editions. His history of William and Mary, three vols. 8vo.—his political state of Great Britain, a periodical work like the annual register—his annals of queen Anne, 11 vols. 8vo. &c. are inferior works.

BOYER, John Baptist Nicholas, a physician, knight of the order of St. Michael, and distinguished for the zeal, skill, and humanity, which he displayed during the dreadful plague at Marseilles in 1720. His success in combating the violence of contagious disorders recommended him to the notice of the French king and to the gratitude of Spain and Germany. He gave an edition of the Pharmacopæia Parisiensis 4to. and died at Paris second April, 1768, aged 75.

BOYLE, Richard, known by the title of great earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury in 1566. He went to Dublin in June 1588, in quest of fortune, with fewer pounds in his pocket than he afterwards acquired thousands a year. His abilities recommended him to the great and powerful, he drew memorials and cases with precision and accuracy, and in the service of the government he acquired a knowledge of public affairs. He was not however without enemies, he was represented to the queen as a traitor, in corresponding with the Spaniards, but he was permitted to answer his accusers, and sir Henry Wallop, the most violent of his persecutors, was disgraced by Elizabeth. His merits were too great to be long neglected, he was appointed to offices of trust in Ireland under his friend sir George Carew, afterwards earl of Totness, and by his patronage he rose to consequence and dignity. He was knighted, made a privy counsellor, and afterwards advanced to the peerage, first by the title of lord Boyle, afterwards of earl of Cork. In his elevated situation he felt the storms which agitate the great, and received many mortifications from the jealousy of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, when viceroy of Ireland. His whole life was devoted to the support of his country, towns were built on most eligible spots, and improvements were introduced on his estates with such judgment and success, that Cromwell declared if Ireland had a Cork in every county, rebellion could never have raised its head there. He died 15th September, 1643, aged 78, and so desirous did he show himself even in his last moments, to publish to the world the vast fortune which he had collected by industrious application from an obscure beginning, that he caused to be placed on his tomb, the motto of his family, "God's providence is my inheritance."

BOYLE, Roger, earl of Orrery, was fifth son of Richard earl of Cork, and born April 1621. He was made lord Broghill when only seven years old, in reward of his father's services. He was educated in the college of Dublin, and after making the tour of France and Italy, with his eldest brother lord Kinelmeaky, he engaged in the Irish wars, and distinguished himself by his courage and bravery. The death of Charles I. proved so very dreadful to his feelings that he left the army, and lived in retirement on his estate at Marston in Somersetshire, but so apprehensive was he of the jealous tyranny of the parliament, that he soon prepared to join in secret the royal party on the continent. His views were discovered, and Cromwell, who knew his merit, charged him with the resolution of abandoning the kingdom, and proved the inutility of denying the charge, by showing him copies of letters that had passed between him and his most confidential friends. Broghill was so thunderstruck at the discovery, that Cromwell prevailed on him to espouse his cause rather than to submit to the horrors of a dungeon, and when he was informed that he was to fight only against the Irish rebels, whose cruelties he detested, he accepted the pledges of faith and protection offered him by the republican general. In this new engagement he displayed so much coolness and activity that Cromwell, now become protector, honored him with his friendship and confidence, and sent him to settle the affairs of Scotland with absolute authority. On the death of Cromwell, Broghill supported his son with the same zeal that he had served the father, but when the pusillanimity of Richard dropped the reins of government, he looked for future protection from the exiled king. His intentions were however conjectured by the few who still propped the republican government, he was seized in Ireland, but his firmness disarmed his persecutors, and he was permitted to retire unmolested to his estate at Munster. But his thoughts were turned to the restoration of the monarchy, and

he prepared measures so effectually with sir Charles Coote who was in the north of Ireland, that the whole kingdom declared for Charles II. The restored monarch paid those marks of respect to Broghill which his services deserved, he was made earl of Orrery, and president of Munster. After a splendid display of the character of statesman, general, and writer, this excellent man died October, 1679, aged 58.

BOYLE, Robert, seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard, earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in Munster, 25th January, 1626-7. In 1638, his father sent him with his brother Francis to Geneva, through Dieppe, Paris, and Lyons, and in this peaceful retreat he devoted himself to a severe course of study, and renewed his acquaintance with the mathematics. After staying about 21 months at Geneva, he visited Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome, Genoa, and Marseilles. He returned to England in 1644, but with difficulty, as, from the troubles of England and Ireland, some of his supplies had been lost, and his tutor Mr. Marcombes was obliged to raise money upon his jewels. His father died before his return, but he found an ample settlement, which, however, the confusion of the time prevented him from immediately possessing In March 1646, he retired to his estate at Stalbridge, and in this peaceful solitude, he spent his time in literary labors, particularly in philosophical and chemical studies. Here he remained till 1654, when he fixed his residence at London. About 1678, he invented the air pump, an engine which has thrown new light on the works of the creation. After the restoration he was treated with the respect due to his merit, both by the king and his ministers, Southampton and Clarendon, but he refused the highest ecclesiastical preferment which was offered to him if he entered into orders, observing with becoming firmness and independence, that whatever he did or wrote in support of religion, would have greater weight in coming from a layman. Charles II. unasked, bestowed upon him, in 1665, as the reward of his splendid talents, the vacant provostship of Eton, which, however, against the advice of all his friends, he modestly declined. Honors were vain in his eyes. For the same reason he refused to become president of the royal society, which his name and services had so much dignified, for independence was the object nearest his heart. The most favored public office he ever held was that of governor of the corporation for the propagation of gospel, and this he at last resigned when he found the the approaching decline of his health. So numerous were his friends, and so anxiously excited was the public curiosity with respect to him, that when his strength failed, he published an advertisement, and placed an inscription over his door to inform the world that he declined receiving visits, and what in another might have appeared vanity or ostentation, must be considered in him as the preparation of a man of sense and virtue to withdraw from the tumult of life, and to make his peace with his Creator. His health now rapidly declined, so that he made his will 18th July, 1691, and expired on the 30th of December following, in his 65th year. His disinterestedness in refusing the honor of a peerage is well known, his zeal in the propagation of Christianity is equally noble, and it is recorded by his biographers that his charities annually amounted to no less than 1000*l.* His works have been published in 5 vols. folio, and in 6 vols. 4to.

BOYLE, Charles, earl of Orrery, was second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, and born August, 1676. On his brother's death he succeeded to the earldom, and afterwards became knight of the thistle, major-general in the army, and a member of the privy council. He was envoy from the queen to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and he displayed firmness, wisdom, and dexterity in the support of this new character, and for his services was raised to the dignity of the British peerage. His disinterestedness was such, in his political career, that he frequently voted against the minister, and the apostacy was soon after punished by a privation of his offices of honor and emolument. In September, 1722, he was sent to the tower, on suspicion of being an associate in Layer's plot, but after six months' imprisonment he was admitted to bail, and his innocence fully asserted upon the minutest inquiry. He died, after a short illness, 21st August, 1731. His writings were Lysander's life, translated from Plutarch—besides his edition of Phalaris' epistles, which produced the celebrated controversy with Bentley, in which he was assisted by his friends Aldrich and Atterbury. The astronomical apparatus, called Orrery, was so named by the inventor Graham, in gratitude for marks of favor and protection which he had received.

BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, a physician, eminent as being the first to practice inoculation for the small-pox in America. In 1721, when the small-pox broke out in Boston, Dr. Cotton Mather called the attention of the physicians, to an article in a volume of the transactions of the royal society, giving an account of the practice of inoculation in the East. The whole faculty treated the communication with great contempt, except Boyleston. It made such an impression on him, that he immediately inoculated his own son, a child of six years of age, and two servants, and carried them safely through the disease. Encouraged by his success, he began to extend his practice. The opposition to him was general. The other physicians were unanimous in their opinion against the practice. The selectmen of Boston passed an ordinance to prohibit it. He however persevered, and in 1721 and 1722, inoculated 247 persons; 39 more were inoculated by others, and of the whole number, (286), only six died. During the same period, of 5759, who had the small-pox the natural way, 844, nearly one seventh, died. The opponents of Dr. Boyleston called religious bigotry to their aid, and made the ignorant believe, that he was not only wilfully spreading contagion, but impiously attempting to avert the just judgment of heaven from the land. Many became so exasperated against him, that attempts were threatened against his life, and it became unsafe for him to leave his house after dark. Time and experience at length came in to the aid of truth, opposition died away, and the Dr. had the satisfaction of seeing inoculation in general use, in New-England, for some time before it became common in Great Britain. In 1725, he visited England, and was elected a fellow of the royal society. He died 1766, aged 82. His only publications, besides his communications to the royal society, are, some account of what is said of inoculating, or transplanting, the small-pox, by the learned doctor Emanuel Timonius, and Jac. Pylarinus, (a pamphlet, Boston, 1721), and an historical account of the small-pox inoculation in New-England and London, 1726.

BOYLSTON, Nicholas, a benefactor of Harvard college, died in Boston, in 1771, aged 55. His portrait, which is an admirable painting, is in the philosophy chamber of the college. He had been an eminent merchant, and was about to retire from business, to enjoy the fruit of his industry, when he was removed from the earth. He bequeathed to the university at Cambridge, 1500

pounds for laying the foundation of a professorship of rhetoric and oratory. June 12, 1806, John Quincy Adams was installed the first professor, with the title of "the Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard college."

BOYLSTON, Ward Nicholas, a patron of medical science, died in 1828, aged 78. In the year 1800, he gave to the medical school of Harvard college, a valuable collection of medical and anatomical books, and engravings, making also an arrangement for its perpetual enlargement.

BOYSS, BOYS, or BOIS, John, one of the translators of the bible under James I., was born at Nettlestead in Suffolk, 1560, and educated at Hadley school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. After studying medicine for a little time, he was ordained and succeeded his father as rector of West Stowe, which, however, he resigned upon his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Holt, rector of Boxworth, whom he succeeded in 1596. His domestic affairs were conducted with so little economy that to relieve his wants he sold his valuable books. He however was reconciled to the extravagance of his wife, and as his knowledge of classical literature had been so eminently displayed at college, he was selected to translate the bible, and was afterwards one of the six who met to revise the whole at stationer's hall. He assisted sir Henry Saville in the publication of St. Chrysostom, but the death of his patron left him in poverty, and instead of succeeding to a promised fellowship of Eton, he received only one copy of the work to which he had so much contributed. Andrews. bishop of Ely, at last made him prebendery of his church in 1615. He died 1643, aged 84, leaving several valuable MSS.

BOYSE, Joseph, a dissenting minister, born at Leeds in Yorkshire, 14th Jan. 1660, and educated near Kendal. He was at Amsterdam, where he sided with the Brownists, and afterwards became popular as a preacher in London and Dublin, and had for his coadjutor Thomas Emlyn, so well known for his writings and his sufferings. A long and intimate friendship was however severed by theological disputes, and instead of becoming the defender of Emlyn, Boyse inflamed his persecutor by publishing a book against him. He died about the beginning of December 1728, and his funeral sermon was preached at Dublin on the 8th of the same month. He was eminent for his learning and piety, as his works in 2 vols. fol. sufficiently prove.

BOZE, Claude Gros de, was born at Lyons, 28th Jan. 1680, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of antiquities and medals, which gained the patronage of chancellor Pontchartrain, and other illustrious characters, and the honor of a seat in the French academy, and in the academy of belles lettres, of which he became perpetual secretary. He was respected for his private character, as well as his great learning. His works were on medallic subjects, besides historical panegyrics on the members of the academy, the first 15 vols. of which he published—and a valuable catalogue of his own library. He died at Paris 10th Sept. 1753, aged 74.

BRACCIOLINI DELL' API, Francis, an Italian poet of Pistoya, who, at the age of 40, became an ecclesiastic, and was patronised by pope Urban VIII. and by cardinal Anthony Berberini, with whom he had been seretary. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and pastorals—besides "la croce riacquistata," a poem which the Italians rank next to Tasso's Jerusalem—and a poem in 23 cantos, on the pope's election, for which, at his patron's desire, he assumed the surname of Della Api, and added to his arms three bees. He died in his native country at the age of 80, 1645.

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton college in 1771. In 1781, he settled at Pittsburg, which he deemed favorably situated for becoming a large town; and in its improvement he engaged with zeal. In 1789, he was appointed judge. He died in 1816, aged 67. He published a poem on the rising glory of America, 1774; eulogium of the brave men who fell in the contest with Great Britain, 1779; modern chivalry, the adventures of capt. Farrago 1792, 2d edit. 2 vols. 1808; oration July 4, 1793; incidents of the insurrection in 1794 in Pennsylvania, 1795; gazette publications, collected, 1806; law of miscellanies, containing instructions for the study of the law, 1814.

BRACKETT, Joshua, a physician, graduated at Harvard college, 1752. He first became a preacher, but gave up that profession for the study of medicine. He established himself in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and continued there during life. He died in 1802, aged 69. He took a deep interest in the promotion of natural history at Cambridge, and requested his wife to appropriate 1500 dollars towards the professorship of that science in Harvard college. She complied with his request, and added to the amount. He was a benefactor of the N. H. medical society, of which he was president from 1793 to 1799, presenting to it, at its establishment, 143 vols. of valuable medical books.

BRACTON, Henry de, a native of Devonshire, who studied at Oxford, and became eminent as a lawyer, and in 1244 was made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. He is chiefly known by his excellent work "de legibus and consuetudinibus Angliæ," a most finished and valuable performance, divided into five books, and containing, in good language, a curious and interesting detail of the legal learning, the laws and customs of our ancestors. Though blamed by Houard for mingling too much of the civil and canon law in his compositions, he has long been held as a writer of the first authority, and deservedly esteemed by lord Coke, and other great lawyers, as the first source of legal knowledge.

BRADBURY, Thomas, a native of London, educated at Clapham in company with Dr. Watts, and distinguished among the nonconformists as a bold and eloquent preacher in defence of Calvinistical doctrines and revolution principles. He wrote some theological treatises—besides three vols. of sermons—and the mystery of godliness. He died 1757, aged 85, and was buried in Bunhill fields.

BRADDOCK, Edward, major general and commander in chief of the British forces in America, in 1755. He undertook to conduct in person an expedition against fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. He reached the Monongahela July 8th. The succeeding day he expected to invest the fort. He accordingly made his dispositions in the morning. He was advised to advance the provincial companies in the front, for the purpose of scouring the woods, and discovering any ambuscade which might be formed for him. He disregarded the caution, and fell into an ambush, by which he lost nearly one half of his troops, and received himself a mortal wound. All his officers on horseback, except colonel, afterwards general Washington, who acted as aid, being killed, the army retreated precipitately, near 40 miles to colonel Dunbar's camp, where the general, who was conveyed there on a tumbril, expired.

BRADFORD, William, second governor of Plymouth colony, and one of the first settlers of New England. He was early a dissenter from the church of England, and in 1607, when he was only eighteen

years of age, he was one of a company, which made an attempt to go over to Holland, where a commercial spirit had established a free toleration of religious opinions; but the master of the vessel betrayed them, and they were thrown into prison at Boston in Lincolnshire. He made another unsuccessful attempt, but at length effected his favorite object, and joined his brethren at Amsterdam. He engaged with zeal in the plan of removal to America of the English church at Leyden, under the care of Mr. Robinson. He sailed in the first ship, and on her arrival, was among the foremost to find a proper place for the seat of the colony. Upon the death of gov. Carver, Mr. Bradford was elected in his place. One of the first acts of his administration, was to take measures to confirm the league with the Indian sachem Massasoit. In the beginning of 1622, the colony began to experience a distressing famine. In the height of their distress a threatening message was received from Canonicus Sachem of Narragansett, expressed by the present of a bundle of arrows, bound with the skin of a serpent. The governor sent back the skin filled with powder and ball. This prompt and ingenious reply terminated the correspondence. The Narragansetts were so terrified, that they even returned the serpent's skin without inspecting its contents. In addition to the supplies for the suffering colony, which gov. Bradford was enabled to obtain in consequence of his intercourse with the Indians, still more important benefits soon resulted from his desire to preserve their friendship. During an illness of Massasoit in the spring of 1623, Mr. Winslow was sent to him with cordials which contributed to his recovery. In return for this benevolent attention, the grateful sachem disclosed a dangerous conspiracy, then in agitation among the Indians, for the purpose of totally extirpating the English. As the most effectual means of suppressing the conspiracy, Massasoit advised, that the chief conspirators, whom he named, should be seized, and put to death. This melancholy work was accordingly performed by captain Standish, and the colony was relieved from apprehension. When the report of this transaction was carried to Holland, Mr. Robinson, in his next letter to the governor, expressed his deep concern at the event. "O that you had converted some, before you had killed any." The scarcity, which had been experienced was owing, in a great measure, to the impolicy of laboring in common, and putting the fruit of their labor into the public store. The plan was abolished, and it was agreed in the spring of 1623, that each family should plant for themselves, on such ground as should be assigned them by lot. After this agreement there was no difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence for the colony. The original government of Plymouth was founded entirely on mutual consent. The first patent was obtained in the name of John Peirce; but another patent of larger extent was obtained of the council for New England, in 1630, in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns. In the year 1640, the general court requested governor Bradford to surrender the patent into their hands. With this request he cheerfully complied, and after the surrender the patent was immediately delivered again into his custody. Mr. Bradford was annually chosen governor as long as he lived, excepting in the years 1633, 1634, 1636, 1638, and 1644. At these times it was by his own request, that the people did not elect him. He died 1657, aged 68.

BRADFORD, William, attorney general of the United States. He received the appointment in Jan. 1794 and died in August 1795, aged 39. He graduated at Princeton college, 1772. He was prosecuting the study of the law, when he felt himself called upon by the peculiar circumstances of the times, to come forth, and join the standard of his country in opposition to the oppressive exactions of Great Britain. He was chosen major of brigade to gen. Roberdean, and on the expiration of his term, accepted a company in colonel Hampton's regiment of regular troops. He was soon promoted to the station of deputy muster master general, with the rank of lieut. colonel, which office ill health compelled him to resign in about two years. He now returned to the study of the law, and in 1779 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In August 1780, he was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania. In 1791, he was commissioned as a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania—which office he held till he received the appointment of attorney general of the U. S. He published in 1793, an inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania, with notes and illustrations. In the earlier periods of his life, some of his poetical productions were published in the Philadelphia magazine.

BRADFORD, Samuel, was born in Blackfriars, 20th December, 1652, and after studying at St. Paul's school, the Charter house, and Benet's college, Cambridge, he went abroad on account of some scruples of conscience, and applied himself to physic. He afterwards was reconciled to the doctrines of the church, and as the friend of archbishop Sancroft and the chaplain of king William, he rose in ecclesiastical preferment to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bow, a prebend of Westminster, and the mastership of his own college. In 1718 he became bishop of Carlisle, and in 1723 of Rochester, which he held to the time of his death, 17th March, 1731, aged 79. He edited Tillotson's sermons.

BRADFORD, John, an English martyr, born of a respectable family at Manchester. He was for some time clerk to sir John Harrington, the treasurer of the English forces at Calais, but afterwards turned his thoughts to the study of divinity, and took his master's degree at Cambridge. He was eloquent as a preacher, and his abilities exposed him to persecution in Mary's reign, so that, after a long imprisonment, he was burnt in Smithfield, 1st July, 1555. Some of his letters are extant. It is said that he was so struck by hearing a sermon from Latimer on restitution, that he made a restitution of some of the king's goods, which he had dishonestly appropriated to his own use while clerk at Calais.

BRADICK, Walter, author of "Choheleth or royal preacher," a poem of considerable merit, was a merchant of Lisbon, where he lost all his property by the earthquake. On his return to England, loss of sight was added to poverty, till his sufferings were relieved by the queen, who placed him as a pensioner in the Charter house, where he died 31st December, 1794.

BRADLEY, James, D. D., was born 1692, at Shireborn in Glocestershire, and educated at Oxford. His talents were directed to mathematical pursuits, in the company and under the direction of his maternal uncle, Dr. Pound, a man of singular genius, and great learning, and from his own accurate observations with the sector, he settled, upon the most correct basis, the laws of the alterations of the fixed stars in consequence of the motion of light, and also the nutation of the earth's axis. His great merit did not pass long unrewarded, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, 1721, on the death of Dr. Keill, to which was afterwards, in 1730, added the lectureship in experimental philosophy, and with these honors, a distinction equally

flattering to the lover of science, the friendship of the great and the learned, of lord Macclesfield, sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, and others. In 1742 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal at Greenwich, and in this important appointment his attention was directed to improve and increase under the royal patronage, and the gift of 1000*l.* and the assistance of those able artists, George Graham and Bird, the valuable instruments which enrich this celebrated observatory. His great disinterestedness appeared on his refusal of the living of Greenwich, but his services were too numerous to be neglected, and the king therefore settled a pension of 250*l.* upon him. He died 13th July, 1762.

BRADLEY, Stephen R., a senator of the United States, graduated at Yale College, 1775. He was the aid of gen. Wooster when that officer fell in a skirmish with the enemy. He was one of the first senators from Vermont in the congress of the U. S. He died 1830, aged 76.

BRADLEY, Richard, a once popular writer on gardening and husbandry, was a member of the Royal Society, and professor of botany at Cambridge. The date of his birth is unknown; he died in 1732. The original idea of the kaleidoscope has been erroneously attributed to him. Among other works, he wrote a History of Succulent Plants; the Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar; a General Dictionary of Husbandry and Gardening; and a Botanical Dictionary.

BRADSHAW, John, celebrated as president of the tribunal by which Charles I. was tried, is said by some to have been born in Derbyshire, and by others in Cheshire, in 1586. He studied the law in Gray's Inn. In the contest between Charles and the people, Bradshaw espoused the cause of the latter. The parliament made him chief justice of Chester, and he was also chosen to preside in the high court of justice which sat upon the king. Cromwell, to whose usurpation he was hostile, deprived him of the chief justiceship. Bradshaw died in 1659; and, at the restoration, his remains were disinterred, and hanged at Tyburn.

BRADSTREET, Simon, governor of Massachusetts. He was in March, 1630, chosen an assistant of the colony about to be established there, and arrived at Salem, in the summer of the same year. He was at the first court which was held at Charlestown, August 23d. He was afterwards secretary and agent of Massachusetts, and commissioner of the united colonies. He was sent with Mr. Norton, in 1662, to congratulate king Charles on his restoration, and as agent of the colony to promote its interests. From 1673 to 1679, he was deputy governor. In this last year, he succeeded Mr. Leverett as governor, and remained in office till May, 1686, when the charter was dissolved, and Joseph Dudley commenced his administration as president of New-England. In May, 1689, after the imprisonment of Andros, he was replaced in the office of governor, which station he held, till the arrival of sir William Phips, in May, 1692, with a charter, which deprived the people of the right of electing their chief magistrate. He died 1697, aged 94.

BRADSTREET, Anne, entitled to remembrance as the author of the first volume of poetry published in America. Her volume was dedicated to her father, in a copy of verses, dated March 20, 1642. The title is,—Several poems, compiled with great variety of wit and learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a complete discourse and description of the four elements, constituting, ages of man, seasons of the year, together with an exact epitome of the three first monarchies, viz.; the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman commonwealth, from the beginning to the end of their last king, with divers other pleasant and serious poems. By a gentlewoman of New-England. A third edition was published in 1758. She died 1672, aged 60.

BRADSTREET, John, a major-general in America, appointed by the king of Great Britain, was in 1746, lieutenant governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was afterwards distinguished for his military services. It was thought of the highest importance, in the year 1756, to keep open the communication with fort Oswego, on lake Ontario. General Shirley accordingly enlisted 40 companies of boatmen, and placed them under the command of Bradstreet. In the spring of this year, a small stockaded post of 25 men had been cut off. It became necessary to pass through the country with large squadrons of boats, as the enemy infested the passage through the Onondago river. On his return from Oswego, July, 1756, colonel Bradstreet, who was apprehensive of being ambushed, ordered the several divisions to proceed as near each other as possible. He was at the head of about 300 boatmen in the first division, when at the distance of nine miles from the fort, the enemy rose from their ambuscade and attacked him. He instantly landed upon a small island, and with but six men maintained his position, till he was reinforced. A general engagement ensued, in which Bradstreet with gallantry rushed upon a more numerous enemy, and entirely routed them, killing and wounding about 200 men. His own loss was about 30. In the year 1758, he was intrusted with the command of 3000 men on an expedition against fort Frontenac, which was planned by himself. On the 27th of August it was surrendered to him. In 1764, he compelled the Delawares, Shawnese, and other Indians to terms of peace. He was appointed major-general in 1772, and died in 1774.

BRADWARDIN, Thomas, a native of Hatfield in Sussex, educated at Oxford, where he was proctor and divinity professor. For his great merit as a mathematician, philosopher, and divine, he was made confessor to Edward III. during his wars in France, where as a preacher his eloquence had great influence in restraining the violence and lawless conduct of the military. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1348, and from his learning was called the profound doctor. Among other things he published a tract called Causa Dei—besides geometria speculativa—arithmetica speculativa—tractatus proportionum, Venice, 1505. He was consecrated at Avignon, and died 1549, at Lambeth.

BRADY, Nicholas, D. D., was born at Bandon in Ireland, October 28th, 1659, and at the age of 12 he came over to England, and was educated at Westminster college and Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards returned to Ireland, where his father, who was in the military line, resided, and he took his degrees at the university of Dublin. He showed himself zealous and active during the revolution, and thrice successively, by his influence and address, he saved his native town from conflagration, agreeable to the orders of king James' generals. He died 20th May, 1726, aged 66. He wrote three vols. of sermons, besides a translation of Virgil's Æneid, and his well known version of the psalms in conjunction with Mr. Tate.

BRADY, Robert, a physician and historian, a native of Norfolk, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; of which college he became master. He was also keeper of the records in the Tower, regius professor of physic at Cambridge, physician to James II., and one of the representatives for

Cambridge. He died in 1700. His principal works are, an Introduction to the Old English History; a Complete History of England; and a Treatise on Burghs. Gilbert Stuart justly observes of Brady, that "he prostituted an excellent understanding, and admirable quickness, to vindicate tyranny, and to destroy the rights of his nation."

BRAHE, Tycho, descended from an illustrious Swedish family, was born at Knudstorp in Denmark, 1546, and distinguished himself as an astronomer. He studied rhetoric and philosophy at Copenhagen, but so great was his admiration of the skill of astronomers in calculating eclipses to the precision of a moment, that he employed all his money in purchasing books for his favorite pursuit, and often spent whole nights with a small celestial globe in his hands in learning the names of the stars, and in the acquisition of a science which he called divine. His friends in vain attempted to represent astronomy as beneath his rank; he continued his study with increasing application, and gained the patronage of the Danish king, at whose request he read some popular lectures on the theory of comets. His knowledge was improved by visiting Switzerland, Italy and Germany, and he would have removed to Basil, if the king of Denmark, with a munificence truly noble, had not retained him in his dominions, by settling upon him for life the island of Kuen in the Sound, and building a commodious observatory and elaboratory, which he called Uraniburgh, and to which he annexed a pension of two thousand crowns, besides preferment of equal or superior value. Thus flattered by his sovereign, and honored with the praises and the visits of the noble and the great, especially of James II. of Scotland, when he came to Denmark, to marry the princess Anne, Brahe might be said to live happy and respected. Malice however attacked him in his retreat, his enemies vilified his services, he was abandoned by the king, and bidding adieu to his favorite Uraniburgh, he found at last an asylum at Prague, under the protection of the emperor, and with a pension of 3000 crowns. He died 24th October, 1601. The Rodolphine tables and the historia cœlestis, are the best of his works, but the wildness of his opinions is sufficiently proved by the absurdity of the system which he endeavored to establish in mere opposition to the Copernican.

BRAINERD, David, the celebrated missionary, was born in April, 1718, at Haddam, Connecticut. In 1739, he became a member of Yale college, where he was distinguished for application, and general correctness of conduct; but was expelled in 1742, in consequence of having said, in the warmth of his religious zeal, that one of the tutors was as devoid of grace as a chair,—an expression which reached the ears of the rector, who commanded Brainerd to make a public confession in the Hall. Thinking the order unjust, he refused to comply, and on this account, and as he had been guilty of going to a separate meeting, after prohibition by the authority of college, he was expelled. In the spring of 1742, he began the study of divinity; and at the end of July, he was licensed to preach, for which a thorough examination had shown him qualified. He had for some time entertained a strong desire of preaching the gospel among the heathens, which was gratified by an appointment as missionary to the Indians, from the society for propagating Christian knowledge. At Kaunameck, an Indian village of Massachusetts, he commenced his labors in the 25th year of his age. He remained there about 12 months, at first residing in a wigwam among the Indians, but afterwards in a cabin, which he constructed for himself, that he might be alone, when not engaged in his duties of preaching and instruction. In 1744, he was ordained by the presbytery of Newark, New-Jersey, and took up his habitation near the forks of the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, where he resided for a year, during the course of which he made two visits to the Indians on the Susquehannah river. His exertions, however, were attended with little success, until he went to the Indians at Crosweeksung, near Freehold, in New-Jersey. Before the end of a year, a complete reformation took place in the lives of the savages, seventy-eight of whom he baptized within that time. Being advised on account of his health to travel, in the spring of 1747, he went as far as Boston, and from thence to Northampton, where in the family of Jonathan Edwards, he was doomed to pass the remainder of his days. He died Oct. 9th, 1747, aged 29. His publications are, a narrative of his labors at Kaunameck, and his journal, or account of the rise and progress of a remarkable work of grace among a number of Indians in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1746.

BRAINT, Hir, the nephew of Cadwallon, king of North Wales. He supported bravely his uncle against Edwin, king of England, in 620, and when defeated he went privately to England, and by his conciliating conduct gained such a number of adherents, that he was enabled to make head against the enemy, and to recall his uncle who had fled to Ireland, and to replace him on his throne, 633, after the battle of Hatfield, in which Edwin fell.

BRAITHWAITE, John, an enterprising mechanic, who employed the diving-bell most successfully in recovering shipwrecked property. In 1783 he descended in the Royal George, sunk off Spit head, and brought up the sheet anchor and many of her guns. From the Hartwell East Indiaman, lost near one of the Cape de Verd islands, he obtained, in 1788, dollars to the value of £38,000; 7000 pigs of lead, and 360 boxes of tin; and from the wreck of the Abergavenny East Indiaman, off the isle of Portland, property estimated at £105,000 He died in the year 1818.

BRAMAH, Joseph, an eminent mechanician and engineer, born in 1749, at Stainsborough, in Yorkshire, was apprenticed to a carpenter; but very early evinced his genius for mechanics. Removing to London, he commenced business, and laid the foundation of his fortune by an improvement on water-closets. He became, however, still better known by his ingenious locks, which cannot be picked, and for which he obtained a patent. Many other inventions followed; among which one of the most useful is the hydraulic press, on the principle of the hydrostatic paradox: the power of this press may be said to be unlimited, and is of extensive application. Bramah died in 1815.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Lazarus, was born at Castel-Duranti in Urbino 1444, and distinguished himself as an architect at Naples and Rome. It was in conformity to his plan that pope Julius II. was persuaded to rebuild the church of St. Peter; but though the work was conducted with great expedition, the artist did not live to see the completion of his noble design. He died 1514, aged 70, eight years after the foundations had been laid, and the merit of finishing the building was reserved for Michael Angelo. Bramante was amiable in his private character, and as a poet and musician he was also eminent. His poetry was published at Milan, 1756.

BRAMHALL, John, an eminent prelate, was born at Pontefract, in 1593, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. After having obtained several

preferments in England, and been one of the king's high commissioners, he went to Ireland, where he rose to be bishop of Londonderry, and took an active part in church affairs. In 1641, however, articles of treason were exhibited against him, but the proceedings were subsequently dropped. During the civil wars he was highly serviceable to the royal cause; and when the parliament triumphed, he withdrew to Brussels. After the restoration he was made archbishop of Armagh. He died in 1663. Like Laud, Bramhall was a high church and prerogative champion, but had more temper and moderation. His works form a folio volume.

BRANCAS-LAURAGAIS, the Duke of, a French nobleman, equally remarkable for his generosity, wit, and love of science, was born in 1735, and died in 1824. He had a share in discovering the basis of the diamond, improved the manufacture of porcelain, and contributed greatly to spread inoculation throughout France. He is the author of several literary, scientific, and political works; among which are the tragedies of Clytemnestra and Jocasta.

BRAND, John, a native of Newcastle on Tyne, born in 1743, was originally a shoemaker, but fortunately obtained the means of being educated at Oxford. He died, in 1806, rector of St. Mary Hill, London, and secretary of the Antiquarian Society. His principal works are, a History of Newcastle, two volumes quarto; and Observations on Popular Antiquities.

BRAND, John, a divine, and political writer, took his master's degree at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1769, and obtained the livings of St. George, Southwark, and Wickham Skeigh, in Suffolk, which he retained till his decease, in 1808. His chief productions are, a Defence of Mr. Reeves; Historical Essay on Political Associations; and a Vindication of Marquis Wellesley, on the Oude charge.

BRANDES, John Christian, an actor and dramatist, was born at Stettin, in 1735, and died at Berlin, in 1799, after a life of singular vicissitude. He was an indifferent actor; but as an author he had merit, and has been called the Goldoni of Germany. His works form eight octavo volumes. He also wrote his own Memoirs.

BRANDOLINI, Aurelio, a native of Florence, eminent as a poet. He was for some time resident in the university of Buda under the patronage of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and after his death he entered among the Augustines at Florence. The best known of his works is de ratione scribendi, in which he gives good directions for the acquiring of a good style. He was also eminent as a preacher. He was surnamed Lippo because he was blind.

BRANDON, Charles, duke of Suffolk, a favorite of Henry VIII. of England. He was valiant in the field, and handsome in his person, and gained the public esteem by his courteous behavior. At the tournament of St. Denys, in honor of Mary the sister of Henry who married Louis XII. of France, he was attacked by a strong and gigantic German, at the instigation of the French, who were envious of his reputation, but he repulsed and defeated his antagonist, and so noble was his conduct, says Henault the historian, that it won the heart of the youthful bride, who in three short months became a widow, and soon offered her hand and her fortune to her favored champion. The marriage accordingly was celebrated with the permission of Henry.

BRANDT, Sebastian, a counsellor of Strasburg, and professor of law, was author of a poem called "Navis stultifera mortalium," 1488, 8vo. of which there appeared a French translation 1497. He died 1520, aged 66.

BRANDT, colonel, a noted half-blooded Indian Chief of the Mohawk tribe, was educated by Dr. Wheelock of Dartmouth college. His attainments in knowledge were such that he made a translation of the Gospel of Mark, and of the liturgy of the Episcopal church, which were published. He attached himself to the British in the war of the revolution, and in 1788 with colonel Butler headed a party which broke up the settlements on the Susquehannah, and with circumstances of horrid treachery and cruelty destroyed the beautiful village of Wyoming, and in the following year attacked Minisink and did much injury. He resided in Canada after the war, and died there in 1807.

BRANDT, Gerard, a minister of Amsterdam, author of the life of de Ruyter the admiral, of a Flemish history of the reformation of the Low Countries in 4 vols. 4to. afterwards abridged in a French translation of 3 vols. 12mo. The work was so popular, that Fagel said once to bishop Burnet, that it was worth learning Flemish to read the original. He died at Rotterdam 1685, aged 59.

BRASAVOLA, Antonius Musa, a physician of eminence, born at Ferrara, where he was professor of medicine, and where he died 1555, aged 55. His abilities recommended him to the popes and the other princes of Italy, to whom he was physician, and also to Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles V. of Germany. He wrote some works on medical subjects, and besides commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen.

BRATHWAYTE, Richard, a native of Westmoreland, known as a poet. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, 1604, and thence removed to Cambridge, and afterwards became captain in the army, and a justice of peace in his native county. His works are the golden fleece and other poems, 1611, 8vo.—the poet's willow, or the passionate shepherd, 8vo. 1614,—the prodigal's tears, or farewell to vanity, 1615, 8vo.—essays on the five senses, 8vo 1620—the English gentleman, 4to. often edited He died at Appleton, Yorkshire, about 1673.

BRATTLE, William, a man of extraordinary talents and character, graduated at Harvard college 1722. He was a representative of Cambridge in the general court, and was long a member of the council. He studied theology and preached with acceptance. His eminence as a lawyer drew around him an abundance of clients. As a physician his practice was extensive and celebrated. He was also a military man, and obtained the appointment of major-general of militia. While he secured the favor of the governor of the state, he also ingratiated himself with the people. At the commencement of the American revolution an unhappy sympathy in the plans of general Gage induced him to retire into Boston, from which place he accompanied the troops to Halifax, where he died in 1775.

BRAY, Sir Reginald, was descended from a family which came to England, with the Conqueror, and settled in the counties of Northampton and Warwick. He was instrumental in raising Henry VII. to the throne, and he negotiated with the duke of Buckingham and others that prince's marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. He was a man of valor, and was made a knight baronet at the battle of Bosworthfield, or as some say, at that of Blackheath, and he received as the reward of his services the forfeited land of lord Audley. St. George's chapel at Windsor, and that of Henry VII. at Westminster abbey, are mentioned as specimens of his skill in architecture, as he contributed to the raising and embellishing of them. He died 5th August 1501.

BRAY, Thomas, D. D., a native of Marston, in Shropshire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He was at first patronized by lord Digby, but his abilities soon recommended him to bishop Compton, by whom he was sent as commissary to settle the church affairs of Maryland and Virginia. In this employment, which engaged the best part of his life, and obliged him to cross the Atlantic several times, he behaved with all that zeal and disinterestedness which characterize the true Christian. He instituted libraries in several parts of America for the information and improvement of the missionaries employed in preaching the gospel, and mainly contributed to the establishment of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It was not only the money subscribed by individuals, or granted by corporations, for those charitable purposes, which was economically spent, but Dr. Bray contributed the whole of his small fortune to the support of his liberal plans, better gratified in the promotion of public happiness, than in the possession of private wealth. This great and good man, whose whole life was thus devoted to benevolent purposes, and whose high services deserved and received the gratitude of king and parliament, died 15th February, 1730, aged 73, leaving only one daughter. He was author of some useful publications.

BREARLEY, David, chief justice of the state of New Jersey, was graduated at Princeton in 1781. In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and affixed his name to that instrument. Two years after he was appointed by President Washington judge of the Federal Court for the district of New-Jersey. He died at Trenton, August 1790.

BREBEUF, Jean de, uncle to the preceding, distinguished himself as a missionary, to convert the wild inhabitants of Canada to Christianity. He was cruelly burnt by these infatuated savages in 1649, in his 56th year.

BREGUET, Abraham Louis, one of the most eminent watch and chronometer makers in Europe, was born in Switzerland, in 1747, and settled at Paris, after having served his apprenticeship at Versailles. At his outset in life he had severe pecuniary difficulties to contend with, but he surmounted them by perseverance and talent, and established the most celebrated manufactory on the continent. His improvements in watches and time pieces were numerous and highly important. He died in 1823. His business and his talents are inherited by his son.

BREGY, Charlotte Saumaise de Chazan, comtesse de, a maid of honor to Ann of Austria. She was niece to Salmasius, and became known for the ease and elegance of her conversation, her wit, and the beauty of her person. She died at Paris 1693, aged 74. Some of her verses and letters were published in 1688, in 12mo. abounding in metaphysical conceits, and occasionally interesting descriptions.

BREITKOPF, John Gottlieb Emmanuel, one of the most eminent of German printers and letter-founders, was born at Leipsic, in 1719, and died there in 1794. The whole of his life was spent in improving typography and the art of casting types. He gave elegance to the German letter, rendered types twice as durable as usual, and invented musical types and moveable characters for printing Chinese. Breitkopf is the author of an essay on the Invention of Printing; and an Essay on the Origin of Playing Cards.

BREMONT, Francois de, a Parisian, made secretary to the Royal London society, in consequence of his translating their philosophical transactions. He died at Paris 1742, in his 29th year, admired for his laborious application and critical discernment.

BRENNER, Henry, a native of Cronoby in West Bothnia, who in 1697 went with Fabricius the Swedish ambassador to the Persian court. On his return, he was arrested at Moscow, in consequence of the war with Sweden; but his hours of confinement were devoted to literary pursuits. He translated into Latin the history of Armenia by Moses Armenius Choronensis, printed at Stockholm 1723; and also wrote observations on the Czar Peter's expedition against the Persians with a map of the Caspian and of the river Dwina. He was made keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, where he died 1732, aged 63.

BRENT, sir Nathaniel, a native of Woolford, Warwickshire, educated at Merton college, of which he became the warden, by the influence of Abbot the primate whose niece he had married. Among other things he published a Latin and English translation of the history of the council of Trent, a copy of which he had procured at Venice. He was knighted by Charles I. at Woodstock; but his loyalty gave way to his eagerness to retain his offices, and as the friend of the puritans, he continued at the head of his college, and was made the chief visitor of the university. He died in London 6th Nov. 1652, aged 79.

BRENTIUS or BRENTZEN, John, was born at Wiel in Swabia, and distinguished himself as the friend and follower of Luther. He was the founder of the ubiquists, a sect who maintained the presence of the body of Jesus every where. He was highly honored by the duke of Wirtemburg, and deserved it, if we reckon the ponderous form of his controversial writings in eight folio volumes. He died at Tubingen 1570, in his 71st year, leaving 12 children by a second wife.

BRENTON, William, governor of Rhode Island, was a representative of Boston for several years from 1635. Of Rhode Island he was president between 1660 and 1661, and governor under the charter from 1666 to 1669. He died 1674.

BREREWOOD, Edward, a learned antiquary, born at Chester, of which his father was three times mayor. After finishing his education at Brazennose, Oxford, he was elected the first astronomical professor of Gresham college. He died in London of a fever, 4th November, 1613, aged 48, much respected, not only for his great learning, but his highly exemplary private character. His works, consisting of nine treatises, were published after his death, among which the most esteemed are "on the weight and value of ancient coins, in Latin, 1614, in 4to."—inquiries touching the diversity of languages and religion through the world, 1614, 4to. and elements of logic.

BRETONNEAU, Francis, a Jesuit of Tours, who died at Paris, 1741, aged 81. He is author of a life of James II. and of seven volumes of sermons, edited by Berryer, and recommended, if not by the eloquence, yet by the more excellent example of the preacher's virtuous life.

BREVAL, John Durant de, was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow 1702. In consequence of a dispute with Bentley, the master of his college, he quitted the university, and rose to the rank of captain under the great Marlborough. Besides poems and plays, Breval was the writer of four entertaining volumes of travels, and by his censure of Pope, he gained immortality among the heroes of the Dunciad. He died Jan. 1739.

BREUGEL, Peter, or Old, a native of Breugel,

near Breda, distinguished as a painter, and celebrated for the originality of character, and truth of delineation which he infused into his pieces, especially such as represented the feasts and rustic enjoyments of his countrymen. He died at Antwerp in the last part of the 16th century. Some of his pieces are in the possession of the grand duke of Tuscany.

BREUGEL, John, second son of old Peter, surnamed Velvet, from his mode of dress, chiefly excelled in painting flowers and fruits, in which his superiority was inimitable, so that Rubens himself solicited the perfecting strokes of his pencil in the finishing of his Vertumnus and Pomona. After visiting Italy, and residing long at Cologne, respected and beloved, he died about 1642, remarkable for never having admitted a pupil near his person.—— Another of that name, called Abraham, born at Antwerp, 1672, excelled as a flower and landscape painter.

BREVINT, Daniel, a native of Jersey, who studied at Saumur, and then became fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, after the foundation of three fellowships at Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke, by Charles I. for the education of the divines of Jersey and Guernsey. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after the restoration he was raised to the enjoyment of a prebendal stall of Durham, and in 1681 to the dignity of dean of Lincoln. He died May 5th, 1695, aged 79. He wrote a treatise on the Lord's supper, and other theological pieces, in Latin, now no longer remembered.

BREWSTER, William, one of the first settlers of Plymouth colony, was born in England 1560, and educated at the university of Cambridge. After completing his education, he entered into the service of William Davison, ambassador of queen Elizabeth in Holland. A mutual attachment subsisted between Davison and Brewster. Davison regarding Brewster as a son, and Brewster showing to him the affection and reverence due to a father, till Davison's unfortunate meddling with the warrant for the execution of Mary, put it out of the power of Brewster to remain with him. His attention was now chiefly occupied by the interests of religion. As he discovered much corruption in the constitution, forms, ceremonies, and discipline of the established church, he thought it his duty to withdraw from its communion, and to establish with others a separate society. This new church, under the pastoral care of the aged Mr. Clifton and Mr. Robinson, met on the Lords' days at Mr. Brewster's house, where they were entertained at his expense, as long as they could assemble without interruption. They were at length compelled to seek refuge in a foreign country. In this attempt they were opposed by the government, and he was seized with Mr. Bradford and others, just as they were going to Holland in 1607, and imprisoned at Boston in Lincolnshire. He was the greatest sufferer of the company, because he had the most property. Having with much difficulty and expense obtained his liberty, he first assisted the poor of the society in their embarkation, and then followed them to Holland. His estate being exhausted, he opened a school at Leyden for teaching the English tongue, and being familiar with the Latin, he found no impediment from the want of a language common to both. By means of a grammar, which he formed himself, he soon assisted them to a correct knowledge of the English. By the help of some friends he also set up a printing press, and published several books against the hierarchy, which could not obtain a licence for publication in England. Such was his reputation in the church at Leyden, that he was chosen a ruling elder, and he accompanied the members of it, who came to New England in 1620. He suffered with them all the hardships attending their settlement in the wilderness. He partook with them of labor, hunger and watching; and his bible and his sword were equally familiar to him. As the church at Plymouth was for several years destitute of a minister, Mr. Brewster, who was venerable for his character, and years, frequently officiated as a preacher, though he could never be persuaded to administer the sacraments. He died 1644, aged 83.

BRIDAINE, N., a famous French preacher of the diocese of Uzes, compared by Maury, in his principles of eloquence, to Demosthenes and Bossuet. His powers of delivery were such, and his address so commanding, that he could be heard distinctly by 10,000 people in the open air. He died 1767, author of cantiques spirituels, printed 12mo. 1748.

BRIDGE, William, a leading preacher among the independents of England. When expelled by bishop Wren, he became a zealous pastor at Rotterdam, and soon after returned to England, and resided at Yarmouth. He was member of the assembly of divines held at Westminster. He wrote 21 treatises, in two vols. 4to. besides sermons, and died March 1670, aged 70.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, duke of, celebrated as the first person who planned and completed the cutting of a navigable canal in England, was born 21st May, 1736. His first canal, from Worsley to Manchester, was opened in 1760 Though the sums spent on this great work were almost beyond calculation, and nearly ruined the noble and enterprising projector, yet he had the happiness to see his plans succeed to the fullest wishes of his heart, and, with the infinite benefits which he conferred on the national commerce and on provincial intercourse, he had the satisfaction to find his income increase in a most rapid progression. This truly great and illustrious character died March, 1803.

BRIDPORT, Alexander Hood, Admiral Lord, the youngest brother of Viscount Hood, like his relative, entered the navy early, and, like him, distinguished himself on many occasions, as an able and gallant seaman. He bore a part in the action of the first of June, 1794, and, in June, 1795, defeated a French squadron, and captured three sail of the line. He was created an Irish peer in 1794, an English peer in 1796, and died in 1814.

BRIENNE, Walter de, a native of Champagne, distinguished for his courage at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia; and was killed in 1205, in defending the invaded rights of his wife Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son, and successor, of the same name, surnamed the great, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death, 1251.

BRIGGS, Henry, a native of Halifax, in Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and made, 1596, first professor of geometry in the college founded by Gresham. He resigned this office in 1619, when made Savilian professor at Oxford, where he devoted his time to study, and rendered himself beloved by his unaffected manners, great goodness of heart, and humility of deportment. His writings consist of eleven different treatises on mathematical subjects, and also arithmetica logarithmetica, containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. The science of logarithms had been lately discovered by Napier, in Scotland, whom he visited, and by whom he was honored with

many friendly communications. He died January 1630, aged 74.

BRIGGS, William, a native of Norwich, a city four times represented by his father in parliament. He was educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1668, and as a student of medicine, ambitious of distinction and eminence, he travelled through France in search of knowledge and information. On his return he published a valuable treatise on the eye, and was made physician to the king, and universally courted for his skill and experience. He was also made physician to St. Thomas' hospital. He died 14th Sept. 1704.

BRIGHTMAN, Thomas, rector of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and wrote Latin commentaries on the canticles and apocalypse. In this last book, which was afterwards translated into English, and became very popular, he calls the English church the church of Laodicea, and the angel loved by God the church of Geneva and the Scotch kirk. It is said that he prayed for a sudden death, and as if his wishes were fulfilled, he died in a coach while travelling, with a book in his hand, 1607.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Anthelme, was born at Belley, on the Savoy frontier of France, in 1755, and at the time of his death, in 1826, filled a place in one of the higher French tribunals. He produced various works; but is best known by his Physiology of Taste, or Meditations of transcendental Gastronomy, which has passed through several editions.

BRINDLEY, James, was born in 1716, at Tunsted, in Wormhill parish, Derbyshire. After being engaged in the humble occupation of mill-wright, in Cheshire and Staffordshire, he was called to direct and complete the vast plans which the duke of Bridgewater had conceived, in the conveying of a canal over the Mersey and the Bollan, and over many wide and deep vallies, by means of elevated aqueducts, and subterraneous perforations. Every obstacle was surmounted by the genius of the architect, and the opulence of his persevering employer, and new triumphs were prepared for boldness of mechanism and undaunted ingenuity in the completion of the grand trunk navigation, which, in uniting the Trent and the Mersey, extended 93 miles, and which had, at Hare-castle-hill, a tunnel 2880 yards long, more than 70 yards below the surface of the earth. As Brindley's education had been neglected, his calculations were seldom communited to paper. When immersed in deep meditation, he would often remain two or three days in bed, and when he had unravelled the difficulties of his plan, he would rise, and hasten to execute, without any model or sketch but the strong suggestion of his own head. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, 27th September, 1772, aged 56. His end was probably hastened by the intenseness of his application, which produced a hectic fever, which for a long time gradually wasted his powers of life. His other more remarkable works were, the canal which joined the navigation of Bristol with that of Liverpool, by the union of the grand trunk near Haywood in Staffordshire to the Severn near Bewdley, and his plan to clear the Liverpool docks from mud, and to check the intrusions of the sea, by walls built without mortar. His attachment to inland navigation was such, that when asked the use of rivers, in the house of commons, he bluntly replied, to feed navigable canals.

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and her crimes. She was, when very young, married, in 1651, to the marquis of Brinvilliers, and for some time maintained a character of prudence and chastity. The introduction of a young officer of Gascony, called de St. Croix, into her house, by her husband, however, proved the beginning of her misfortunes and her crimes. She loved this stranger with such ardor that she sacrificed her honor to her guilty passion; but her father, who was sensible of her debauched conduct, confined her lover in the prison of the Bastille, whilst his daughter, as if penitent for her incontinence, devoted herself to religious duties, and assumed the appearance of sanctity. After a year's confinement, de St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the art of mixing poison from an Italian of the name of Exili, was permitted to visit his guilty favorite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees, cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference and without jealousy on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtile poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead. As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined upon suspicion, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. The guilty marchioness escaped, however, her pursuers, and fled to England, and thence to Holland; but she was seized at Leige, and brought to Paris, where her crimes were laid open, and she was condemned to have her head cut off, and then to be burnt. She underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, 16th July, 1676, with great firmness, and with the appearance of contrition for the murder of her relations, and the licentious conduct of her life.

BRISSOT, John Pierre, a Frenchman, of great natural powers, but of a restless and ambitious soul. Dissatisfied with the political servitude of his country, he for some time engaged in the publication of the courier de l'Europe, which might disseminate his principles under pretence of foreign or domestic intelligence; and when this failed, he turned his thoughts towards criminal jurisprudence. His theory of criminal laws appeared, in two vols. 8vo. 1780, with great popularity, and was soon followed by two discourses which gained the public prize at Chalons sur Marne. In the prosecution of his studies, and after the publication of his philosophical library, he after going to Geneva and Neufchatel, visited England, whose language, laws, and manners, he regarded with affectionate reverence, as diffusive of that liberty which he in vain wished to discover at home. On his return to Paris, 1784, he was committed for a few weeks to the Bastille; and this probably tended to inflame his rancor against the abuses and intrigues of monarchy. He was however liberated by the influence of the duke of Orleans, to whose children his wife, of the name of Dupont, had been governess, under the direction and auspices of madam Genlis. Eager to promote happiness in every part of the earth, he instituted, at Paris, a society for the abolition of negro slavery; and more effectually to carry his plans into execution, he passed over to America, to examine the manners and the constitution of that newly emancipated republic. His abode beyond the Atlantic was of short duration. His schemes to establish a colony of Frenchmen, under republican laws, totally failed; but the revolution at Paris was an epoch too fruitful in portentous events, and too attractive for his ambitious views, to detain him in America, and he soon ap-

peared in the capital, where he displayed all the ability of a statesman, a demagogue, and a factious partisan. For a while he acquired popularity, supported by the gold, the arts, and the intrigues of the infamous Orleans, and as the leader of a party called Brissotins or Girondists, because composed of the members of the Gironde; and though violent, he is to be commended for the mildness which he displayed towards the unfortunate Lewis, whose fate he wished to be suspended till the final consolidation of the republic. The versatility of his talents could not, however, ensure his safety. In the midst of political intrigue, and sanguinary faction, he was denounced as the agent of England by Robespierre and his adherents, and after a mock trial, guillotined, the 30th November, 1793, with his friends and associates. He was in his 39th year. Besides the works enumerated, he wrote, thoughts on the means of attaining truth—letters on the history of England—an examination of the travels of Chattelleux in America, with an account of the country, 3 vols. 8vo.

BRITTON, Thomas, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, engaged in London as a small coalman, an employment to which he afterwards added the pursuits of chemistry, and the practice of music. Though eccentric in his conduct, yet the respectability of his private character recommended him friends, and though in an humble station, his musical meetings were attended frequently by many of the great and the opulent of the town. After he had long amused and entertained the public, a ventriloquist was introduced at one of his concerts, who in an unusual manner proclaimed the sudden and approaching death of the musical coalman. Britton was so astonished and alarmed by this apparently invisible agent, that he fell ill, and expired a few days after, in September 1714.

BROCK, Isaac, major general in the British army, captured gen. Hull and his whole army at Detroit August 16, 1812. He afterwards proceeded to the Niagara frontier, and was killed in the battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13th. He was rallying his troops, which had been put to flight by a desperate charge of col. Chrystie, when he was pierced by three balls. He was a brave and generous officer. During his funeral the guns of the American fort were fired as a token of respect.

BROCKLESBY, Richard, a native of Minehead, Somersetshire, eminent as a physician, and known as the friend of Wilkes, of Johnson, and of Burke. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he took his degrees in 1745; and acquired both opulence and fame in his professional engagements in London; and nobly presented Burke with 1000*l.* that he might thus oblige his friend in his lifetime, rather than leave him that as a legacy at his death. He was admitted at Cambridge ad eundem 1754, and thus obtained a fellowship in the college of physicians, and afterwards served in Germany, 1758, as physician to the army. He died in December, 1797, aged 75, and left, among other things, besides an essay on the mortality of horned cattle, 8vo. 1746, œconomical observations for the improvement of hospitals in 8vo. from 1738 to 1763, and various papers inserted in the philosophical transactions.

BRODEAU, John, was born at Tours, in 1500, and rose to such eminence as a scholar and critic, that Scaliger, Grotius, and others, have bestowed on his merits the most unbounded encomiums. He studied law under Alciat, and afterwards applied himself to philosophy and belles lettres, of which he became the support and the ornament. After travelling in Italy, he returned to France, where he lived in literary retirement, and honorable independence. He died 1563, unmarried. His annotations on several of the classics were published after his death.

BROGLIO, Victor Maurice count de, marshal of France, was born of an illustrious family at Quercy, and distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV. He died 1727, aged 80. His son, Francis Marie, was also marshal of France, and deserved the highest honors by his warlike conduct in Italy, and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died 1745. His son, also a marshal, was the conqueror of Berngen, and greatly distinguished during the seven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and retired to Russia, where he was received with honorable distinction, and raised to the same rank which he held in the emperor's service. His son, Claudius Victor, prince of Broglio, espoused the party of the republicans at the beginning of the revolution, and was flattered by the demagogues with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the army of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to Paris, and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal He was guillotined 27th June, 1794, aged 37.

BROKESBY, Francis, a native of Stokes, in Leicestershire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and promoted to the rectory of Rowley in Yorkshire. He was the friend of Dodwell, and also of Nelson, whom he assisted in the compilation of his feasts and fasts, and in the hospitable residence of Mr. Cherry, at Shotesbrook; he wrote several treatises on moral and religious subjects, such as history of the government of the primitive church, 8vo. 1714—life of Henry Dodwell. He died about 1718.

BROME, Richard, a menial servant in the family of Ben. Jonson, who rose by the native powers of his genius to great literary eminence, as the author of some comedies, 15 of which still exist. His jovial crew was lately revived at Covent-garden, and met with great success. He died 1652.

BROOK, Ralph, York herald, is known for the errors which he discovered in Camden's popular work, Britannia, and which he published, with severe remarks, when treated with harshness and contempt by the antiquary. He died 15th October, 1625, aged 73; and in 1723 his second part of discovery of errors was published, with a head of the author.

BROOKE, Sir Robert, a judge of eminence in the reign of Mary, born at Claverly, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford and the Middle Temple. His integrity at the bar and on the bench have been deservedly celebrated. He died chief justice of the common pleas, 1558, and was buried in Claverly church, where a monument preserves his memory. He is author of an abridgment containing an abstract of the year books till the time of Mary, fol. —certain cases adjudged, from 6 Henry VIII. to 4 of queen Mary—reading on the statutes of limitations, 32 Henry VIII. in 8vo.

BROOKE, Henry, a writer of eminence, born at Rantaven in Ireland, and educated in the school of Dr. Sheridan, and in Dublin college. At the age of 17 he entered at the Temple, and from the vivacity of his genius, the excellence of his heart, and the literary powers of his mind, he soon became the friend and favorite of Pope, of Swift, and other great characters. By the friendship of lords Lyttleton and Chatham he was introduced to the prince of Wales, and promised himself the fairest harvest of literary labors and poetical exertions. His tragedy of Gustavus Vasa was prepared, but unfortu-

nately the politics of the time, and the influence of government, forbade its introduction on the public stage, as it seemed to breathe sentiments too warm and elevated in favor of liberty. This disappointment however was succeeded by a rapid sale of the play, and the public, by a most uncommon liberality of subscriptions, repaid, in a tenfold degree, the most sanguine expectations of the author. Returning to Ireland, he resolved to spend the rest of his days in retirement. The political ingratitude of the times, and the violence of party spirit, as well as the influence of a beloved wife, who was attached to the peaceful scenes of privacy, and not to the tempestuous revolutions of dignified life, were probably the causes of this remarkable seclusion. In his retirement Brooke courted the muses, and though he found Garrick unwilling to support his merit, by a representation on the London stage, yet he met with some success in Dublin. He died at Dublin, 10th October, 1783, aged 77.

BROOKS, John, LL. D., a governor of Massachusetts, under the constitution of 1780. Without a public education, gov Brooks was regularly educated as a physician. He had not been long engaged in practice, when the revolutionary war broke out, and he was appointed to the command of a company of minute men, and he commenced practice in his new profession, with the British on their retreat from Lexington and Concord. He was soon after raised to the rank of Major in the continental service, and was distinguished for his knowledge of tactics, being associated with baron Steuben, in the duty of introducing a uniform system of exercise and manœuvres. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and had no small share in the capture of Burgoyne, on the seventh of October at Saratoga. When the conspiracy of some of the officers against the commander-in-chief, in March 1783, had well nigh ruined the country, Washington rode up to Brooks and requested him to keep his officers within quarters, to prevent their attending the insurgent meeting. Brooks replied, "Sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given." Washington took him by the hand, and said, "Colonel Brooks, this is just what I expected from you." He was one of the committee who brought in the resolutions of the officers, expressing their abhorrence of this plot, and also one of that appointed by the officers to adjust their accounts with congress. After the army was disbanded gov. Brooks resumed the practice of medicine in Medford. He was for many years major-general of the third division of the Massachusetts Militia. In 1812, he was appointed adjutant-general, which office he held during the last war with England. In 1816, he was elected governor almost without opposition, and was annually reelected till 1823, when he declined being a candidate. He died March 1st, 1825, aged 73.

BROOKS, Eleazer, a brigadier-general, was born in Concord-Mass. in 1726. Without the advantages of education he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge. It was his practice in early life to read the most approved books, and then to converse with the most intelligent men respecting them. In 1774 he was chosen a representative to the general court, and continued 37 years in public life, being successively a representative, a member of the senate, and of the council. He took a decided part in the American revolution. At the head of a regiment he was engaged in the battle of White Plains, in 1776, and distinguished himself by his cool, determined bravery. From the year 1801, he secluded himself in the tranquil scenes of domestic life. He died 1806, aged 80.

BROOME, William, the poet, was born of obscure parents in Cheshire. He was engaged by Pope in furnishing the notes from Eustathius for his Iliad, and when the Odyssey was undertaken, Broome was not thought unworthy by his poetical friend of sharing his labors and his success. The 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d, together with all the notes, were written by Broome, who for this laborious contribution received the small sum of 500*l.* and 100 copies. But literary friendship is too often of short duration, and while Broome considered his services as ill repaid, Pope not only disregarded his discontent, but meanly exhibited him to public ridicule in the Dunciad and in the Bathos. In 1728, Broome was created LL. D. but though he was courted by the great, he did not rise to high preferment in the church. He died at Bath, 16th November, 1745. He translated some of Anacreon's odes, besides a small miscellany of poems.

BROSCHI, Carlo, a celebrated singer, born at Andria in the Neapolitan states, and better known by the name of Farinello, which he received from the patronage of three brothers called Farina. A fall from his horse in his youth rendered castration necessary, and to this accident he was indebted for the celebrity of his fame and the opulence of his fortune. After enrapturing the crowded audience of the theatres of Naples, Rome, Venice, and Vienna, Broschi was invited by lord Essex to London, where for three years he displayed the superiority of his powers, and was munificently rewarded. In 1737, he left London, and passing through Paris in his way to Madrid, he drew the admiration and the applauses of the French king and of his court. In Spain he was treated with all the distinction which his talents deserved, so that king Philip not only lavished every honor upon him, but regarded him with the confidence and affection of an intimate friend. He held the same distinguished rank of honorable partiality with Philip's successor Ferdinand, and till his death and that of his queen Barbara in 1759, he continued the favorite of the court, and deservedly respected by the public for the generosity of his heart, the benevolence of his conduct, and the condescension and affability of his manners, not only to his inferiors, but even to his personal enemies. On the succession of Charles to the Spanish throne, Farinello, though honorably received by the monarch, hastened to his native country, where, in the neighborhood of Bologna, he enjoyed the rest of his life in dignified retirement. He died 16th September, 1782, in his 78th year.

BROSSARD, Sebastian de, a canon of Meux, who died 1730, at the age of 70. He excelled as a musician, and wrote several treatises on the science. His dictionary of music in 8vo. is highly valued, and proved of great service to Rousseau.

BROSSE, Guy de la, a physician, author of a treatise on the virtues of plants, &c. He is better known as the promoter of the royal foundation of a garden of medicinal plants in 1626 at Paris, of which he was the first director, and which he enriched by a valuable collection of 2000 plants. He published a description of the medical plants in the garden, besides a book de la nature des plantes, 1628—dessein du jardin royal, 8vo.—and avis defensif, 1634—and other works.

BROSSES, Charles de, president of the parliament of Burgundy, was born at Dijon, and died at Paris 7th May, 1777, aged 68. He wrote letters on the discovery of Herculaneum, besides an history of the voyages towards the south pole, and a translation of Sallust, enriched with valuable notes —parallel between the worship of the negroes and the ancient heathens, and on the mechanical formation of languages.

BROTIER, the abbé, a Jesuit born at Tanay in the Nivernois, celebrated for his great erudition and the vast powers of his mind. Well versed in ancient and modern languages, he made every branch of science and literature the object of his studies, and, except in mathematics, to which he gave little attention, he excelled in all. With indefatigable zeal he made notes of every thing which he read, and in the regular habit of devoting 12 hours of each day to study, he collected treasures of valuable information for criticism and for historical composition. The dissolution of the order of Jesuits made a revolution in his plans and pursuits, but he found an abode of friendship and tranquillity in the house of Mr. de la Tour, a printer of eminence. In this retirement he spent the last 26 years of his life, and gave to the public those editions of Tacitus in four vols. 4to. and in seven, 12 mo. and of Pliny, which derive their merit not only from correctness, but most valuable and learned dissertations and annotations. Besides these, Brotier edited, in an elegant manner, Phædrus, and Rapin on gardens, and it is to be much lamented that he never completed the history of France, for which he had in his younger years provided ample materials. His other works were, an examination of the apology of Prades—a treatise on the money of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, compared with those of France—memoirs of the Levant, and the life of the abbé de Caille. This worthy man, equally amiable as a private or a literary character, died at Paris, 12th February, 1789, aged 67.

BROUGHTON, Hugh, an English divine, born at Oldbury, Shropshire, and by the friendship of Bernard Gilpin, educated at Cambridge. He wrote against the Roman catholics, and severely attacked Theodore Beza, and the whole body of dissenters. His application was intense, so that he always devoted to study 12 hours, often 16 every day. His works, which were numerous and on theological subjects, are not held in high esteem. Among them were consent of scriptures, or a system of scripture chronology and genealogy, which was attacked by Dr. John Reynolds, 1588—a discourse on Christ's descent into hell, answered by the prelates Whitgift and Wilson. Broughton was well skilled in Hebrew, and as being an eloquent preacher he settled as minister of the English congregation at Middleburg, and returned to England in 1611, and died the next year.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, a learned divine, born in London, 5th July, 1704, and educated at Eton, where he was superannuated, and at Gonville college, Cambridge. The patronage of the duke of Bedford, to whom he was chaplain, and that of bishop Sherlock, who gave him Bedminster vicarage, near Bristol, raised him to comfortable independence, and afforded him the means of devoting himself to his favorite studies. His publications were numerous and valuable, the best known of which were, Christianity distinct from the religion of nature—part of Bayle's dictionary corrected—Dryden's poems—answer to Tindall's Christianity as old as the creation—Demosthenes' Olynthiacs and Philippics—Hercules, a musical drama—various articles in the biographia Britannica—an historical dictionary of all religions, 2 vols. fol. He died on his living, 21st December, 1774, leaving six children. Four years afterwards, some of his sermons were published by his son the Rev. Thomas Broughton, vicar of Tiverton, near Bath.

BROUNCKER, William Viscount, a native of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, celebrated for his attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars, as well as for his great proficiency in mathematical knowledge. He was engaged in a learned correspondence with Dr. Wallis of Oxford, and was the first president of the royal society, an office which he adorned by his polite manners and extensive erudition. He was also master of St. Catherine, near the Tower, after a severe contest with judge Atkins. He died 5th April, 1684, aged 64, and was buried at St. Catherine's. Some of his essays are preserved in the philosophical transactions, besides des Cartes' compendium of music, translated and published anonymously—letters to archbishop Usher, published by Dr. Parr, in the life of the primate.

BROUSSON, Claude, a native of Nismes, known as an eloquent advocate, and as a warm supporter of the protestants in France. He encouraged in his own house a private meeting of the leading members of his sect, after their churches had been demolished by the persecution of the times; but though an amnesty was offered to him and his followers by Louis XIV. he fled to Geneva, Lausanne, and other countries, imploring the assistance and compassion of strangers upon his suffering brethren. He was at last seized and cruelly broken on the wheel at Montpellier 1698, in his 51st year, on pretence of corresponding with the king's enemies. The states of Holland nobly allowed his widow a pension of 600 florins, besides the 400 granted to himself. Brousson was author of some tracts in French in favor of the protestants, besides remarks on amulets, and a translation of the new testament.

BROUSSONET, Peter Augustus Maria, a French naturalist, was born at Montpelier, in 1761, became a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Society, consul at Teneriffe, and, lastly, professor of botany at his native place, where he died in 1807. Among his principal works are his Ichthyologia; and a kind of Farmer's Journal, which extended to eight volumes quarto. Broussonet was the first who introduced merino sheep and Angora goats into France. During the last months of his life, in consequence of a fall, he entirely lost the power of remembering proper names and nouns; while, on the contrary, French and Latin adjectives crowded into his memory, and he used them to designate those objects of which he wished to speak.

BROWN, Robert, was the founder of the sect of the Brownists. He was educated at Cambridge, but either from love of novelty, or from fondness for celebrity, he separated himself from the church, and when cited by the bishop of Norwich, to answer for the eccentricity and depraved tendency of his opinions, he offered insolence instead of submission. The favor of Burleigh, to whom he was related, saved him from ecclesiastical censures; but when he despised the reproof and the counsel of archbishop Whitgift, to whom his noble friend had recommended him, he was permitted to withdraw as a refractory recusant to Holland, where for some time he established a church of his own persuasion. He afterwards returned to England, and though he continued to abuse the church, yet we find him promoted to a rectory in Northamptonshire, no doubt by the influence of Burleigh; but though he received the emolument he devoted the care of the parish to a curate. In his 80th year he was sent to Northampton gaol, for ill treatment to a magistrate, and there he soon after died 1630, boasting that he had been confined in no less than 32 prisons.

BROWN, Thomas, a writer of talent and of considerable though coarse wit, was the son of a farmer at Shifnal, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but quitted college on account of

his irregularities. For a while he was a schoolmaster at Kingston, in Surrey. Quitting this situation, however, he settled in London, as an author by profession, and gained notoriety by his lampoons, his humour, and his conversational powers. He died in 1704. His works form 4 vols. 12 mo.

BROWN, Moses, a man who, from a pen-cutter, acquired some eminence as a poet and writer. By the advice of Hervey he took orders, and was promoted to the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, and the chaplainship of Morden college. He published two dramatic pieces, Polidus or distressed love, a tragedy —and all be-devilled, a farce—besides Percy-lodge, a poem—Sunday thoughts, in blank verse—an edition of Walton's Angler, and piscatory eclogues—and some poems in the Gentleman's magazine, when first undertaken by Cave. He died 13th Sept. 1787, aged 84.

BROWN, Ulysses Maximilian de, a general of eminence in the imperial armies, descended from an Irish family, and born at Basle, 24th Oct. 1705. His intrepidity and coolness were displayed in the various encounters at Belgrade, in Corsica, Parma, Ganstalla, Banjaluca, Veletri, Placentia, Genoa, and Lobositz. In the famous battle of Prague, May 6th, 1757, he was mortally wounded, and died on the 26th June following, aged 52.

BROWN, John, D. D., an English divine, born 5th Nov. 1715, and educated at Cambridge. During the rebellion in 1745 he behaved with great spirit as a volunteer at the siege of Carlisle, and distinguished himself as a popular preacher and as an elegant writer, so that he gained the patronage of Osbaldiston, bishop of Carlisle. A spirit of independence strongly marked the character of Dr. Brown, he was conscious of the powers of his mind as a writer, and indignantly rejected every attempt to shackle his opinions, or influence his reason. The consequence and authority which he had acquired in the republic of letters, introduced him to the company of great men, and even procured him an invitation from the empress of Russia to come to Petersburg, to assist and direct the establishments which she wished to form for the education and improvement of her subjects. This proposal, so honorable to the empress, was cheerfully accepted by Dr. Brown ; but while preparing for his journey, a sudden attack of the gout and rheumatism so enfeebled his delicate constitution, and diminished the powers of his mind, that, in a fatal moment of dejection and melancholy, he cut his throat with a razor, Sept. 23d, 1766, in his 51st year. The most popular works of this ingenious but unfortunate man, were "an estimate of the manners and principles of the time," of which seven editions were printed in little more than a year, 1757—a second volume of the estimate—honor, a poem—essay on satire—essays on Shaftesbury—characteristics—Barbarosa, a tragedy, 1755, and next year, Athelstan, a tragedy, both acted with great popularity under Garrick—a dialogue of the dead between Aristides and Pericles—a political performance to defend Mr. Pitt's character—history of the use and progress of poetry and music—a letter to Dr. Lowth, who, in a pamphlet on the divine legation of Moses, had accused him of being a flatterer of Warburton —and sermons—besides thoughts on civil liberty, licentiousness, and faction.

BROWN, John, a painter, was born at Edinburgh, in 1752, resided ten years in Italy, and acquired there a knowledge of all the elegant arts. On his return, he settled at Edinburgh, in which city he died in 1787. He was the intimate friend of Lord Monboddo, to whom he addressed his Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera. They were published by the learned judge in 1789.

BROWN, John, a self educated Scotch divine was born, in 1722, at Kerpoo, in Perthshire, became a minister and schoolmaster, and died in 1787. His principal works are, the Self Interpreting Bible, 2 vols 4to. ; and a Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo.

BROWN, John, celebrated as the parent of the Brunonian system of medicine, was born, in 1735, at Buncle, in Berwickshire, and originally studied with a view to the church, but afterwards commenced the study of physic. For a while he was patronized by Dr. Cullen. He, however, quarelled with that gentleman, and became his active opponent. After many struggles and vicissitudes he settled in London, in 1786, and died there in October, 1788, leaving a numerous family in want. His misfortunes principally arose from his habits of intemperance. His medical system is developed in his Elementa Medicinæ, and has, at least, the merit of simplicity, as it classes all diseases under two heads—those of deficient and those of redundant excitement.

BROWN, John, an eminent landscape engraver, was a fellow pupil of Woollet, and for some time worked in conjunction with him. Their teacher's name was Tinney. Brown acquired considerable reputation for the taste and spirit of his burin, and became an associate of the Royal Academy. He died, at the age of sixty, in October, 1801.

BROWN, William, a celebrated gem engraver, was born, in 1748. At the commencement of his career he was patronized by Catherine of Russia, and subsequently by Louis XVI. The French revolution drove him from Paris, and he settled in London, where he produced many excellent works. He died in 1825.

BROWN, Charles Brockden, greatly distinguished as a novelist, and the editor of various periodical works, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1771. He was regularly educated to the profession of the law, but when the time approached for his admission into the courts, he renounced altogether his legal career, from constitutional timidity, and an invincible dislike to the scenes which courts present. His friends remonstrated and reasoned in vain. The youth desired only retirement and the employments of a student, and an author. The delicacy of his frame, moreover, incapacitated him for the bustle of business, and all athletic amusements. He died in Feb. 1810. The memorial he has left behind him, are his literary works. The first novel which he wrote, was entitled Sky Walk; it was never published, owing to the death of the printer who had undertaken to issue it, at his own risk. Parts of it were afterwards incorporated in the productions, by which, he became so advantageously known to this country and Great Britain. The first of these was the novel called Wieland, which appeared in 1798 ; the next was Ormond, or the secret witness: Arthur Mervyn, and Edgar Huntley followed ; in 1801 he published Clara Howard ; the last of his novels was Jane Talbot in 1804. In April 1799, Brown published the first number of the monthly magazine, and American Review ; this work he continued till the end of the year 1800. In 1805 he commenced another journal, with the title of the literary Magazine and American Register, and in this undertaking he persevered for five years. During this period he also published, An address to the government of the U. States, on the Cession of Louisiana to the French, and the late Breach of Treaty by the Spaniards ; the British Treaty ; An address to the Congress of the U. States on the

utility and justice of restrictions on foreign commerce, with reflections on foreign trade in general, and the future prospects of America.

BROWN, Jacob, general, and at the time of his death at the head of the American army. In early life he belonged to the sect of the quakers, and was employed as a teacher of youth. In 1799 he went on to the frontiers, and purchased a lot of land, took his axe, and began to fell the forest with his own hand, in order to commence a settlement. This was soon done; he purchased more land, and was made agent for M. Le Roy de Chaumont, a distinguished Frenchman, who owned a large tract of that country, and was industrious in obtaining settlers, and when he had enough for a company of militia, they were formed, and he so far shook off the quaker as to take the command of them, at their urgent request. From the command of a company he soon found himself at the head of a regiment. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he was raised to the office of Major-general of Militia. The general government soon after proffered him a high command in the army of the United States. It was accepted, and he moved on from one degree of fame to another in this short war, until he found himself at the head of the army, and at the return of peace he made his head quarters at Washington. He died in 1828.

BROWN, Moses, an eminent merchant of Newburyport in the State of Massachusetts. He was taught the trade andmystery of a wheelwright, and followed the business for many years with great industry. So remarkable was he for early and constant labor, that one of his indolent neighbors, when tauntingly reminded of his idleness, facetiously replied, that he and Moses Brown did as much work as any two men in the town of Newburyport. He commenced trade in 1763. In a few years he owned vessels, was very successful, and before the revolution was a man of considerable property. After the peace of 1783 he commenced on a large scale, and accumulated property with great rapidity. For sixty years, he was seen almost every day during that long period, taking his customary walk between his house and wharf. He died at Newburyport in the fall of 1825. He not only gave to charitable and religious institutions in his life time, but remembered them in his will. He was a great benefactor to the theological institution at Andover.

BROWN, Samuel R., author of several books in the war of 1812. He edited a newspaper at Cayuga, N. Y. He died 1817, aged 42. He published View of the campaigns of the north western army, 1814; History of the war of 1812 in 2 vols.; Western gazetteer, or Emigrant's directory, 1817.

BROWN, Francis, D.D., president of Dartmouth college, at which he graduated in 1805. He had been settled as the minister of North Yarmouth, Maine; and was an overseer and trustee of Bowdoin college. He was appointed president in 1815, and died 1820, aged 36. His publications were occasional sermons, and some controversial writings with the Rev. Martin Ruter, D.D., on the subject of Calvinism.

BROWN, Dr. Thomas, a man eminent as a metaphysician, moral philosopher, and poet, was born at Kirkmabreck, in Scotland, in 1777, and displayed an early acuteness and thirst for knowledge. His first education was received in the vicinity of London, and was completed at the university of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty, he wrote a masterly answer to Darwin's Zoonomia. In 1810, he succeeded Mr. Stewart, at Edinburgh, as professor of moral philosophy, and soon gained universal admiration as a lecturer, by his eloquence and talents, and affection by his kindness to the students. His brilliant career was unfortunately cut short, by consumption, on the 2d of April, 1820. As a philosopher, his reputation is established by his inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect; Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind; and Physiology of the Mind: as a poet, by his poems, in two volumes; Agnes; the Wanderer of Norway; and the Paradise of Coquettes.

BROWNE, William, an English poet, born at Tavistock, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He resided for a little time at the Inner Temple, London, and was afterwards tutor in the families of Carnarvon and Pembroke. He published Britannia's pastorals, in two parts—and the shepherd's pipe, in seven eclogues—works of great merit, and deservedly recommended by Selden, Drayton, and other judges of poetical fame. He died in his native county, 1645, where he had purchased an estate. His works appeared together, 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

BROWNE, sir Thomas, born in Cheapside, 19th October, 1605, was educated at Oxford. He early turned his thoughts to physic, and after taking his two first degrees at Oxford, he travelled through France and Italy, and after some stay at Padua and Montpellier, he was created M. D. at Leyden. Soon after his return to London, 1634, he published his religio medici, a book replete with sound sense and great information, and which, with deserved popularity, exposed him to the virulence of critics and the envy of rivals. In 1636 he settled at Norwich, where he acquired an extensive practice. He was, in 1671, knighted at Norwich by Charles II. and continued to maintain his high reputation as an excellent scholar and an experienced physician till the time of his death, which happened on his birthday, 1682. He published, besides his "religio," a treatise on vulgar errors, a work of great and acknowledged merit, besides a discourse on sepulchral urns. His character was held in such high esteem, and his knowledge so very extensive in every walk of science and philosophy, that his life has been published by Dr. Johnson.

BROWNE, Edward, son of the above, was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. D. 1667. He visited several parts of Germany, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy, and at his return published an interesting account of his travels, and became physician to Charles II. and to Bartholomew hospital. He bore also the most distinguished offices of the college of physicians, and fully proved his claims to the high character of a superior scholar in the learned languages, and a fluent writer in most of the modern tongues. The king said of him, that he was as learned as any of the college, and as well bred as any at court. He died August, 1708, aged 66, at Northfleet. Besides his travels, he wrote several lives in the translation of Plutarch, published in his time.

BROWNE, Simon, a dissenting minister, born at Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, and early appointed pastor of a congregation at Portsmouth, and afterwards at the Old Jewry, where for many years he was admired for his eloquence, and respected for the correctness of his conduct. The death however of his wife and his only son in 1723, had such an effect upon his feelings that it deprived him of his reason, and at times exhibited him a melancholy monument of great powers of mind departed. Unable longer to officiate, he retired to his native town, where, remote from society, and unwilling to associate with his dearest friends, he considered himself as struck by the Almighty, deprived of his rational

soul, and sunk to the level of the brute creation. He died about the end of 1732, aged 52; and what is remarkable, he composed, about two years before his death, in his more luminous intervals, two works in defence of Christianity, against the attacks of Woolston and Tindal, in which he displayed all the powers of a sound and vigorous understanding.

BROWNE, Peter, a native of Ireland, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork, where he died, 1735. He wrote in defence of Christianity against Toland, a work which, as Toland observed, raised him to the rank of bishop, the progress, extent, and limits of the human understanding—two volumes of sermons—besides a tract against the fashionable custom of drinking to the memory of the dead.

BROWNE, Isaac Hawkins, an English poet, born 21st January, 1706, at Burton upon Trent, where his father was minister. He was educated at Lichfield, Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence, after taking his degree of M.A. he removed to Lincoln's Inn. Here he devoted himself to the muses, and wrote some poetical pieces, especially on "design and beauty," and his "pipe of tobacco." He served in the parliament of 1744, and 1748, for Wenlock, and died 14th February, 1760, in his 55th year. His most popular work was "de animi immortalitate," in two volumes, a composition which displayed his great classical taste, as a happy imitator of Virgil and Lucretius, and which so much commanded the approbation of the public, that several translations quickly appeared, the best of which were those of Soame Jenings and Mr. Lettice.

BROWNE, Sir Willian, a physician of eminence, who, after practising with great success at Lynn, in Norfolk, came to settle in London, where he died 10th March, 1774, aged 82. He left two prize medals to Cambridge, to be contended for by the rising poets of the university. He is known not only for his abilities in the medical line, but for many ingenious and entertaining pieces both in prose and verse, in Latin and in English, which he wrote, besides a translation of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics. He was a man of genuine wit, and had a great command of temper; and when Foote introduced him, in consequence of his dispute with the licenciates of the college of physicians, in his Devil upon two Sticks, and exactly caricatured him as a tall figure, with his wig and identical coat, the physician, who disdained to resent the affront, sent the actor his card, to compliment him in his happy representation, accompanying it at the same time with his muff, which he said had been omitted in the play.

BROWNE, William George, an English traveller, a man of fortune, who penetrated into the interior of Africa, and was the first who gave an account of the African kingdoms of Darfur and Bornou. His Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria, from 1792 to 1798, were published in 1799. About the year 1814 he was murdered, in Persia, while on his way to explore the regions south of the Caspian.

BROWNWRIG, Ralph, son of a merchant at Ipswich, was educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and after various promotions, became master of Catharine-hall, and vice-chancellor of that university, and last of all, in 1641, was nominated bishop of Exeter. During the civil wars he was deprived of his ecclesiastical office, and passed his life in retirement. It is said that he once boldly advised Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his throne. Two years before his death, which happened in 1659, in his 67th year, he was made preacher at the Temple. His sermons were published in three vols. and Dr. Gauden who knew him, and respected his abilities and character, speaks in the highest terms of him.

BRUCE, James, a famous traveller, was born at Kinnaird, and educated at Harrow, and afterwards at Edinburgh. He became, by his early residence in England, acquainted with many eminent characters in literature and in politics. The indisposition of his wife, who was the daughter of a wine merchant, with whom he was in partnership in London, induced him to travel to the south of France, and in consequence of her death he prolonged his absence from home by visiting Portugal and Spain. On his return he was invited to accept the consulship of Algiers in 1763, and after improving himself in learning the languages of Africa, he began to form the project of exploring the most unknown parts of that continent. In 1768 he visited Aleppo, and immediately after entered Egypt, and penetrated into Abyssinia, where for nearly six years he remained employed in examining the antiquities, the manners, and institutions of a people known to Europeans only by name. The history of this excursion was published in five vols. 4to. 1790, but so extraordinary and marvellous did the circumstances related by the traveller appear, that few were inclined to credit his assertions, or to trust to his narrative. Some events however have tended to throw authenticity on his history, and he has established a greater claim to veracity by the respectable testimony of Buffon, Daines Barrington, and sir William Jones. He was unfortunately killed by a fall down his staircase at Kinnaird, in April 1794, in his 65th year.

BRUCIOLI, Anthony, a native of Florence, banished from his country for opposing the house of Medicis. When restored by a revolution to his native city, he drew upon himself the public odium as being suspected of favoring the opinions of Luther, and he retired to Venice, where his brothers were printers, and where he published, in 1532, his translation of the bible in Italian, with a prolix commentary, in 7 vols. fol. a work called by the monks heretical. He wrote translations of Pliny's history, and some pieces of Aristotle and Cicero, besides dialogues, editions of Petrarch and Bocace. He died after the year 1554, but what year is uncertain.

BRUCKER, John James, a native of Augsburg, who studied and took his degrees at Jena. He became member of the Berlin academy of sciences, minister of Kauf beueren, and afterwards of Augsburg, where he died 1770, aged 74. His chief work is historia critica philosophiæ Leipsic, 6 vols. 4to. abridged by Dr. Enfield, in 2 vols. 4to. He wrote other learned works.

BRUEYS, David Augustine, a native of Aix, who, by writing against Bossuet's exposition of the faith, was converted by the prelate from protestantism to the Catholic religion. He soon after quitted divinity and wrote plays, and again turned his thoughts to theological controversy. He died at Montpellier, 1733, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were published in three vols. 12mo. 1735. He translated also, or rather paraphrased, Horace's art of poetry.

BRUGNATELLI, Lewis, a physician and chemist, was born at Pavia, in 1761. He took his doctor's degree at the university of his native place, in 1784, and soon after was elected demonstrator of Chemistry. In 1787, he succeeded to the chemical professorship, as he afterwards did to that of medicine. He was an indefatigable experimentalist, and made several important discoveries, particularly in the properties of the gastric juice, and the varieties of combustion. He died Oct. 24th, 1818. His

works are—1. Elements of Chemistry. 2. A general Pharmacopœia. 3. Materia Medica. 4. Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europe, 20 vols. 5. Avarezamenti delle Medicinæ e Fisica, 20 vols. 6. Annali di Chimica. 7. Commentarie, Medici. 8. Giornale di Fisica Chimica e Storia Naturale, 8 vols. 4to.

BRUGUIERES, John William, a native of Montpellier, who devoted himself to the study of medicine and natural history. Though his father wished him to settle at home, and induced him to comply with his wishes by giving him a wife, he quitted all his connections three months after his marriage, and embarked in a voyage to the south seas in the character of a botanist. He was thus enabled to make a valuable collection of curiosities in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the name of Langaha, which he gave to some reptiles which he discovered, has been preserved in la Cepede's history of serpents. After his return he settled at Montpellier, but after seven years residence there, the accidental discovery of a coal mine, and of some fossils and petrefactions, awakened in him a strong desire of explaining the nature of minerals. He therefore repaired to Paris, and after laboring for some time as the friend and associate of Daubenton, in preparing an interesting account of vermes for the encyclopedie methodique, he prepared to embark for the Levant, in company with Oliver. A weak constitution, however, prevented his departure, and he died at Ancona, September 1799, of a fever. He wrote a valuable account of the vermes, molluscæ, zoophylæ fossils and shells of the torrid zone, and in honor of his services to natural history, a curious shrub, which he discovered among the rocks of Madagascar, has received his name in Heretier's writings. His account of his voyage to the south seas has not yet been published.

BRUIN, John de, an ingenious professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht. He was a great lover of experiments, and was a skilful operator in the dissection of animals. He died in 1675, aged 55, and his funeral oration was pronounced by the famous Grævius. He wrote several valuable treatises, de vi altrice—decorporum gravitate and levitate—de lucis causâ and origine—de cognitione dei naturali,—besides an apology in favor of the Cartesian philosophy, which he warmly espoused.

BRUMOY, Peter, a French Jesuit, born at Rouen. He is chiefly known for his valuable work called the theatre of the Greeks, in which he displays great correctness and elegant taste as a scholar and as a critic. He wrote besides miscellaneous pieces in verse and prose, four vols. 12mo. and died in 1742, aged 52, universally esteemed for the excellence of his private character.

BRUN, Charles le, a famous painter, of Scotch extraction, son of a statuary, born in France in 1619. Destined by nature to excel as a painter, he at the age of three drew figures with charcoal, and when 12 made a picture of his uncle so exact, that it is still admired as a highly finished piece. He studied under Vouet and Poussin, and was fortunately patronised by Seguier, Mazarin, and Colbert, by whose munificence he improved himself and rose to distinction. The honors which he received from the king, and the appointments which he held, were fully deserved by the elegant and amiable painter, who was popular as much for excellence of private character, as for professional superiority. His most famous pieces were St. Stephen, the family of Darius, five pieces in the history of Alexander, besides the beautiful paintings which adorned the palace of Fontainbleau and Versailles, especially the staircase of the latter, in which he was engaged fourteen years. Brun died 1690, at his house in the Gabelins, where he was director of the manufactory. He wrote a curious treatise on physiognomy, and another on the character of the passions.

BRUNCK, Richard Philip Frederic, a celebrated scholar and writer of Strasburg, member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute at Paris, died 1803, aged 84. He is particularly known in the republic of letters for his great erudition and his extensive reading. He published, besides other works, learned editions of Æschylus, Anacreon, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Apollonius Rhodius, and Virgil, carefully compared with MS. copies, and rendered valuable by annotations—and also analecta veterum poetarum Græc. 4 vols. 8vo. repeatedly edited—and gnomici poetæ Graæci, 8vo.

BRUNE, George, M. A., a French marshal, was born at Brive la Gaillarde, in 1763; espoused warmly the cause of the revolution; and, after having been a printer and an editor of a paper, he entered the army in 1793. In 1796 and 1797, he served under Bonaparte, and his distinguished merit gained him rapid promotion. In 1799, he was commander in chief of the united French and Dutch forces, and displayed high military talents in the defence of North Holland against the duke of York, whom he reduced to a mortifying capitulation. Under the consular government, he had a prominent share in the pacification of the royal provinces. From 1803 to 1805, he was ambassador to Constantinople; and, during his absence, was made marshal. Having in 1807, been appointed governor of the Hanseatic cities, he gave dissatisfaction to Napoleon, who, during the remainder of his first reign, did not employ him. Brune submitted to the Bourbons; but, being slighted by them, he joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, who gave him a command in the south of France. After the second abdication of the emperor, Brune was assassinated at Avignon, August 2, 1815, by a band of murderers, who were allowed to remain unpunished.

BRUNELLSCHI, Philip, a native of Florence, originally a goldsmith and clockmaker, and afterwards distinguished for his great knowledge of architecture. The dome of St. Mary's church at Florence is among the monuments of his genius. He was patronised by the Medicis; and died in his native city in 1444, aged 67, universally regretted. He was also an engineer; and some of his verses appeared with those of Burchiello.

BRUNNER, John Conrad, a learned physician of Switzerland, who studied at Strasburg and Paris, and visited Holland, England, and Germany. He died at Manheim in 1727, aged 74. He was author of several treatises on medicine in Latin; and he defended the opinion, that the pancreas is unnecessary to the support of animal life, in a 4to. vol. 1683. His other works are, de glandulis in duodeno intestino delectis, 4to. 1687—de glandula pituitaria dissertatio, 4to. 1688.

BRUNO, Jordano, a native of Nola, who visited Geneva, Lyons, Toulouse, Paris, and London, where he became the friend of Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville. His opinions were considered as heretical and impious, and consequently exposed him to the jealousy and persecution of the times. In various cities of Germany he drew ecclesiastical censures upon him, and at last he was apprehended at Venice, where he was sentenced by the inquisition to be burnt at a stake, on the 17th February, 1600. Though an atheist at heart, he yet believed the effects of magic and sorcery. He wrote, among other things, a curious book called Spaccio della bestia triumphante, dedicated to sir Philip

Sidney, and an Italian comedy, called Il Candelajo, besides some Latin poems.

BRUNSWICK, Ferdinand, Duke of, was born in 1721, and, after his return from his travels, entered into the Prussian service, and distinguished himself in the Silesian war. In the seven years' war, he was placed at the head of the combined British and Hanoverian forces, manifested talents of the first order, and defeated the French on many occasions, especially at Creveldt and Minden. The peace of 1763 terminated his military career; and he died at Brunswick, July 3, 1792.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of, nephew of Ferdinand, was born in 1735, studied the art of war under his uncle and Frederic of Prussia, and gained great reputation in the seven years' war, and in the war of 1778 with Austria. In 1780, he succeeded to the duchy, and proved himself the friend of internal improvement and of literature. He resumed his military career in 1787, when, at the head of the Prussian army, he restored the authority of the stadt-holder in Holland. In his next enterprise he was unsuccessful. Having invaded France, at the head of a powerful Austrian and Prussian force, and published a violent and impolitic manifesto, he was compelled to retreat, by an inferior army under Dumourier. In 1794 he resigned the command. Till 1806, he was occupied with the peaceful labors of government; but in that year he was appointed leader of the Prussian army, and was mortally wounded at the fatal battle of Auerstadt. He expired at Altona, on the 10th of December.

BRUSCHIUS, Gaspar, a Latin historian and poet of Egra in Bohemia, born in 1518. He travelled much, and published various works on ecclesiastical affairs, which produced him the patronage of several learned men, and of some princes, who munificently rewarded his labors. He was at last murdered in a forest near Rotterdam, 1559. His writings are very numerous; but his ecclesiastical history of Germany is particularly esteemed, though he is accused of favoring too strongly the doctrines of Luther.

BRUTUS, Lucius Junius, a Roman, celebrated as the author of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, after the suicide of Lucretia. He was made first consul, and fell in the war against the Tarquins, B. C. 509.

BRUTUS, Marcus Junius, a son of Jun. Brutus, by the sister of Cato. He joined other conspirators to cut off Julius Cæsar, though he was his friend, and according to others his father. He afterwards fell at the battle of Philippi, fighting against the triumvirate.

BRUTUS, John Michael, a learned Venetian, who travelled over Spain, France, England, Germany, Poland, and Transylvania, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the history, politics, and manners of Europe. He was invited by Stephen king of Poland to reside at Cracow, to compose a history of that kingdom; and after the death of his patron, he fixed his abode at Prague, where he was distinguished by the title of imperial historiographer. His notes on Cæsar, Horace, and Cicero, display his great abilities as a scholar; and the general joy which was expressed when Mr. Cromer undertook to publish a new edition of his writings, evinces the eminence of his powers as a philosopher and historian. In his letters to great men and princes, Brutus laid aside the pompous and slavish deference which modern times have introduced in correspondence, and he addressed them with all the simplicity of an ancient Roman. His history of Florence was said to depreciate the merits of the Medicis, and therefore it proved offensive to the duke. The time of his death is unknown He was born in 1518.

BRUYERE, John de la, a native of Dourdan, member of the French academy, and appointed by Bossuet preceptor of history to the duke of Burgundy. He died 1695, aged 52. He is the author of "characters," after the manner of Theophrastus, a work highly esteemed in France, as descriptive, not of imaginary, but real persons, in a style rapid, concise, and nervous. This book, as might be expected, procured the author many admirers, and more enemies; but its merits are so great, that it will always be considered as a composition of established excellence. The best editions are, of Amsterdam, 1741, and Paris, 1765.

BRUYN, Cornelius, a painter, born at the Hague. He travelled through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies for several years, of which he published an entertaining and interesting account. The best edition is that of Rouen, in 1725, in 5 vols. 4to. as it has been improved and corrected by the labors of the abbé Bannier.

BRUYS, Peter de, founder of the sect called from him Petro-Brussians, was a native of Languedoc. He maintained that churches were of no use, he opposed infant baptism, recommended the destruction of crucifixes and other church ornaments, he forbad the offering of prayers for the dead, and declared that the body of Christ was not in the sacrament. After committing great excesses with the view of establishing his tenets, he was seized and burnt alive at St. Gilles, 1130.

BRUZEN DE LA MARTINICLE, Anthony Augustine, was born at Dieppe, and educated at Paris under the famous Richard Simon, his uncle. He was patronized by the dukes of Mecklenburg and Parma, and afterwards by the king of Naples, who granted him an honorable pension. He died at the Hague 1749, aged 83. His great work is the grand Dictionaire Historique, 1730, in 10 vols. folio, reprinted at Paris, 6 vols. 1768, with corrections; a performance very useful, though not elegantly executed.

BRYAN, George, judge of the supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was a native of Dublin, Ireland. He came to America in early life, and resided at Philadelphia. After employing several years in commerce, he was introduced into public life, and in 1765, appointed a member of the congress which met to remonstrate against the oppressive acts of the British government. During the war of the revolution, he took an active part in the cause of freedom. After the colonies had declared themselves independent, he was appointed vice-president of the supreme executive counsel of Pennsylvania, and in 1788 was advanced to the head of the government. In 1789 he was a member of the legislature, and rendered himself most honorably conspicuous, by projecting and procuring the passage of an act for the gradual abolition of slavery. He soon after received his appointment as judge of the supreme Court, and continued to hold that office till his death, in January 1791. He possessed a vigorous understanding, a sound judgment, and a tenacious memory; his knowledge was extensive, his integrity unsullied, and his attachment to the country and its republican institutions ardent. He was a man of piety and amiable manners, and gave dignity to the public stations which he was called to fill.

BRYAN, Michael, an eminent connoisseur in the fine arts, who was at one period a picture dealer, was born in 1757, and died 1821. He is the author of a valuable Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 2 vols. 4to.

BRYANT, Jacob, a philologist and antiquary, was born at Plymouth, in 1715, and received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. The duke of Marlborough, to whom he had been tutor, gave him a place in the ordnance department. He settled at Cypenham, in Berkshire, and died November 14, 1804, of a mortification in the leg, occasioned by bruising the skin against a chair. Bryant was an indefatigable and a learned writer, but fond of paradox. He wrote one work to maintain the authenticity of the pseudo Rowley's poems, and another to prove that Troy never existed. His principal production is a New System or Analysis of Ancient Mythology, in three volumes quarto, which was published in 1774 and 1776. It is ingenious and erudite; but often fanciful and erroneous. Among his other compositions are, Observations relative to Ancient History; a treatise on the authenticity of the Scriptures; Observations on the Plagues of Egypt; and Dissertations on the Prophecy of Balaam.

BRYDONE, Patrick, a native of Scotland, was born in 1741, and travelled in Italy, as companion to Mr. Beckford and other gentlemen. He was appointed comptroller of the stamp office, which situation he held till his decease, in 1819. The publication of his Travels in Sicily and Malta, gained him admission to the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which body he contributed several papers. The narrative of his travels is well written; but much dissatisfaction was excited by some of his statements, which militate against the Mosaic account of the creation.

BUC, George, a learned antiquary, born in Lincolnshire, and knighted by James I. to whom he was master of the revels. He wrote the life of Richard III. in five books, and supported the opinion that he was deformed neither in body nor mind, an idea afterwards maintained by Horace Walpole—a treatise on the ancient colleges, and schools of learning in and near London—and a treatise on the art of revels.

BUCER, Martin, a Dominican, born in Alsace, who early embraced the tenets of Luther. He afterwards inclined more to the opinions of Zuinglius, and, in his zeal for the reformation, attempted in vain to reconcile these two powerful leaders. For 20 years his eloquence was exerted at Strasburg to establish the protestant cause, but the turbulence of the times, and his opposition to the views of the Catholics at Augsburg, rendered him unpopular, so that he received with pleasure the invitations of Cranmer to settle in England. He was received with gratitude by the nation. Edward VI. treated him with great kindness, and he was appointed theological professor at Cambridge, in 1549, where he died two years after. Five years after, the persecutions of Mary were extended to his remains, which were ignominiously burned, but the insult was repaired by the good sense of Elizabeth. In learning, judgment, and moderation, Bucer was inferior to none of the great reformers, and with Melanchthon he may be considered as the best calculated to restore and maintain unanimity among contending churches, and opposite sects. His writings in Latin and German were very numerous, and all on theological subjects.

BUCHANAN, George, a learned Scotchman, born near Kellerne, in Lenox, 1506. Though his relations were poor, yet he was well educated by the advice of his uncle Heriot, who foresaw his future eminence; and at Paris and in Scotland, he acquired that learning which contributed so much to his honor and the honor of his country. He early embraced, from conviction, the tenets of Luther, and at Paris became acquainted with the earl of Cassilis, with whom for five years he was engaged as an instructor and a friend. After the death of Cassilis he was appointed by the king, preceptor to his natural son, the famous Moray, but the jealousy of the papists and the severity of his satire against the monks, especially in his piece called Francis canus, rendered his situation so dangerous that he fled to England, and from thence to France. For three years, under the friendly patronage of Andrew Govianus, he lived in obscurity at Bourdeaux, and taught in the public schools there, and wrote four Latin tragedies, to draw the attention of his pupils from the allegories of the moderns to the imitation of the purer models of Greece and Rome. The jealousy of cardinal Beaton, however, who had persecuted him in Scotland, pursued him in his retirement, and he left Bourdeaux for Coimbra, where, till the death of his patron Govianus, he was respected and admired for his lectures in philosophy and classical learning. Soon his opposition to the Catholic tenets, and his being a foreigner, rendered him suspected, and he was confined by his enemies in a monastery, where he translated the psalms of David into Latin. When set at liberty he embarked for England, and then returned to France, where, in 1554, the elegant dedication of his tragedy of Jephtha procured him the friendship of marshal de Cossi, who made him for five years preceptor to his son. In 1566, he was made principal of St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and invited by Mary of Scots to be the future preceptor to her son; but he forgot his gratitude in the misfortunes of that unhappy princess, and in his "Detection" severely arraigned her character in favor of his old pupil Moray. The appointment which Mary destined for him was confirmed by the states, and from him James VI. derived much of the knowledge of literature and the critical taste which he afterwards displayed on the throne. In the thirteen last years of his life, Buchanan was engaged in writing the history of his country, but though nervous, elegant, and perspicuous, it is occasionally deficient in fidelity and accuracy. He died at Edinburgh 28th February, 1582. His works were published together, Edinburgh, 2 vols. fol. 1714.

BUCHANAN, Claudius, a divine, was born at Cambustang, near Glasgow, in 1766. He received his education at the school at Inverary, and when only fourteen became a tutor in a private family. In 1782 he entered the college of Glasgow, where he remained about a year and a half, and then went to live as tutor in another family; but in 1787 he quitted Scotland, and visited London, where he officiated as clerk to an attorney. On becoming acquainted with the Rev. John Newton, that gentleman recommended him to Mr. Thornton, of Clapham, who sent him to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of arts. In 1798 he was appointed one of the chaplains to the East India Company at Bengal; and when the marquis Wellesley founded a college at Fort William, he was nominated vice-provost, and classical professor of that institution. In 1805 he was honored with the degree of doctor in divinity by the university of Glasgow; and the year following he returned to England, when the university of Cambridge, in return for his donation of some valuable manuscripts, presented him with the same degree. Having lost his first wife in the East, he married, in 1809, Miss Thompson, a lady of fortune in Yorkshire, who four years afterwards departed this life, to the grief of her husband. Dr. Buchanan was employed in superintending an im-

pression of the Syriac Testament, for the Eastern Christians, when he died at Broxbourne, Feb. 9, 1815. While at the head of the college at Fort-William, he gave premiums to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Glasgow, for sermons and prize-essays on the propagation of learning and religion in the East. His works are—1. The first four years of the college of Fort-William, 4to. —2. Memoir on the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment in India, 4to.—3. The Star in the East, a sermon, 8vo.—4. Three sermons, on the Jubilee, 8vo.—5. The Light of the World, a sermon, 8vo. —6. Christian Researches in Asia, 8vo.—7. The three Eras of Light, two discourses at Cambridge, 8vo.—8. The Healing Waters of Bethesda, a sermon at Burton, 8vo.—9. Sermons on interesting subjects, 8vo.—10. A brief view of the state of the colonies of Great Britain and her Asiatic empire, in respect to religious instruction, 4to.—11. A letter to the East India company, in reply to the statements of Mr. Butler, concerning the idol Juggernaut, 8vo. —12. An apology for promoting Christianity in India, 8vo.—13. Address delivered at a special meeting of the Church Missionary Society to four ministers destined for Ceylon and Tranquebar, 8vo.

BUCKERIDGE, John, was born at Draycot near Marlborough. His worth, learning and eloquence, recommended him to king James, before whom he preached at Hampton court, to bring the Melvins and other Scotch presbyterians to a true knowledge of the doctrines of the English church. He was made bishop of Rochester in 1611, and of Ely in 1628, and died three years after. He wrote some sermons, but his chief work is de potestate papæ, adversus Bellarminum.

BUCKHOLD, John, a butcher of Leyden, who headed the fanatical mob of anabaptists at Munster, over whom he had the art to make himself king. After an obstinate siege Munster was taken, and the seditious leader ignominiously but to death, 1536.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of, the unworthy favorite of James I. and Charles I., was born, in 1592, at Brookesby, in Leicestershire, and was the son of Sir George Villiers. Having attracted the notice of James I. in 1615, that monarch appointed him his cupbearer, became his tutor, and rapidly and successively raised him to be gentleman of the bedchamber, lord admiral of England, warden of the cinque ports, master of the horse, baron, earl, marquis, and duke. More a sovereign than the sovereign himself, the dispensation of all graces and favors was in his hand, and his insolence and tyranny excited general disgust in the nation. His strange expedition to Madrid, and his conduct there, is said to have weakened the infatuation of James I. for him, and had that monarch lived, Villiers might, perhaps, have lost his power. But the accession of Charles I., in 1625, rendered the favorite still more potent. In vain the parliament attacked him; it was dissolved, and he enjoyed a complete triumph. He next plunged the nation into a war with France; and being entrusted with the command of an army, he lost the flower of it in an ill conducted attack on the isle of Rhé. He returned to England to refit his shattered armament, and was again about to sail when he was assassinated at Portsmouth, on the 23d of August, 1628, by a lieutenant by the name of Felton.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, Duke of, son of the preceding duke, was born in 1627, studied at Cambridge, served the king zealously in the civil wars, and was present at the battle of Worcester. By marrying a daughter of Lord Fairfax, he recovered a considerable part of his forfeited estates; and, at the Restoration, he was made a lord of the bedchamber, master of the horse, and lord lieutenant of Yorkshire. These honors, however, he lost in 1666, for being engaged in a conspiracy against the king; but he recovered the royal favor, was once more "the life of pleasure and the soul of whim" at court, and was employed as ambassador to France. Villiers was one of the most versatile, projecting, and profligate of mankind. Dryden has drawn his character admirably, under the name of Zimri. This witty and unprincipled nobleman died, at Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, April 16, 1688, of a fever caught in fox-hunting. Of his works, the most celebrated is the comedy of the Rehearsal, which, undoubtedly, affords a decisive proof that his talents were of a superior order.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, D. D., minister of Portsmouth, N. H. He graduated at Yale college in 1770, and from 1774 to 1778 was a tutor in that seminary. At this period he became temporarily attached to a lady, then of reputation and celebrity, whose character is the basis of a production entitled the coquette. He was ordained in 1779. After a ministry of thirty-three years his health became greatly impaired; a depression of spirits to which he had been subject came upon him with new violence; spasmodic affections caused at times a suspension of reason; under these distressing complaints, a long journey was thought necessary to his relief. He left home June 2, 1812, accompanied by his wife and two friends, but on the Green Mountains of Vermont, he was arrested by the messenger of death. He died June 10th, 1812, aged 60. It is remarkable, that on the preceding day his eldest son, a minister in Boston, died after a week's illness. Although Dr B. had not heard of his sickness, yet he said to his wife repeatedly a few hours before his own death, *Joseph is dead.* He published a number of sermons and a short sketch of Dr. Mackintosh.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, minister of the Brattle Street church in Boston. He graduated at Harvard college in 1800. The next four years were spent partly in the family of his relative Theodore Lyman of Waltham, partly as an assistant in the academy at Exeter, and in the prosecution of theological studies. He was ordained in 1805. A severe illness immediately followed, which interrupted his labors. In the course of this year the return of the epilepsy, which he had previously experienced, excited his apprehensions, that his mental faculties would be destroyed. He wrote in Oct.—"the repetition of these fits must at length reduce me to idiocy. Can I resign myself to the loss of memory, and of that knowledge, I may have vainly prided myself upon? O God, enable me to bear this thought." A voyage to Europe being recommended, he sailed in May 1806, and visited England, Holland, Switzerland, and France, In Paris he spent five months; and there and in London, he collected a valuable library of nearly 3000 vols. After his return in Sept. 1807, he was occupied in the ministry about five years, with occasional attacks of the epilepsy, till his death, caused by that disorder, June 9th, 1812, aged 28. Mr. Buckminster was a very interesting and eloquent preacher, and perhaps as popular as any one who ever occupied a pulpit in Boston, his hearers appearing, wherever he preached, to hang on his lips with delight. In 1808 he published a collection of hymns for the use of his society, a number of reviews in the monthly anthology and other periodicals; the right hand of fellowship at the ordination of the Rev. C. Lowell, 1806; a sermon on the death of gov. Sullivan, 1809; on the death of W. Emerson, 1811; an address before the Phi Beta. Kappa soci-

ety, 1809. After his death a volume of twenty-four sermons was published, with a memoir of his life and character by S. C. Thacher.

BUCQUET, John Michael Baptist, a physician, born at Paris, where he died 1780, aged 34, a victim to excessive application. He was early noticed for his abilities in every branch of medical knowledge, and made professor of chemistry, and member of the academy of sciences. His lectures were very popular, and particularly interesting. Several of his treatises are published in the memoirs of the academy.

BUDÆUS, William, was born in Paris, in 1467. As he was of a noble family, and heir to a splendid fortune, he was early introduced in the schools of Paris and the university of Orleans, but the expectations of his friends were disappointed. He was regardless of study, and totally attached to every species of extravagance and dissipation, till at last the follies of youth subsided, and from the most debauched he became the most studious, regular, and virtuous man of his age. He not only cultivated literature, but patronized it with all the warmth of friendship and interest in others, and to his advice and influence with Francis I. France is indebted for the foundation of her royal college. He was employed by the king as ambassador to Leo X. and died at Paris 1540, leaving four sons and two daughters. His works, which are valuable, were printed at Basil, 1557, in four vols. fol.

BUDGELL, Eustace, descended from a respectable family in Devonshire, was born at St. Thomas near Exeter, 1685, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. About 1710 he began his literary career, and with Steele and Addison divided the public favor, as a writer in the Sepectator, where his numbers were marked with the letter X. He also afterwards contributed largely to the Guardian, where his papers are designated with an asterisk. The elevation of Addison to higher offices in the state was shared by his friend, who now became an active and eloquent member of the Irish parliament, and was appointed accomptant general of the kingdom. The tide of fortune, however, at length turned against him. He was dismissed from his office of accomptant and comptroller general in Ireland, for satirizing the lord lieutenant, who had treated him ill; he lost twenty thousand pounds in the South Sea bubble; he spent five thousand pounds more in vain attempts to obtain a seat in the house of commons; and at last he became involved in lawsuits and embarrassments. The finishing stroke was put to his fate, by the setting aside the will of Dr. Matthew Tindall, in which appeared a bequest of two thousand pounds to Budgell. His difficulties, and the disgrace of having a forgery attributed to him, stung him to the heart, and he ended his existence by throwing himself into the Thames, May 4, 1737. Besides the works already mentioned, he established a periodical called the Bee; assisted in the Craftsman; and wrote the History of Cleomenes; and Memoirs of the family of the Boyles.

BUFFIER, Claude, a Jesuit, was born in Poland, of French parents, in 1661, and studied at the college of Rouen, where he afterwards held the situation of theological professor. He died in 1737. Buffier was employed in the Mémoires de Trevoux, and likewise produced a great number of theological, metaphysical, biographical, and geographical works. Several of them were collected in a folio volume, with the title of a Course of Sciences on new and simple Principles. Though sometimes superficial, he is, on the whole, an elegant and instructive writer.

BUELL, Samuel, D. D., an eminent presbyterian minister on Long Island, was born at Coventry in Connecticut, 1716. In the seventeenth year of his age his attention was especially turned to the subject of religion. In 1741 he was graduated at Yale college. In November 1743 he was ordained as an itinerant preacher; and in Sept. 1746 he became the pastor of the church at East Hampton on Long Island, where he remained till his death in 1798, at the age of 81 years. His publications were fourteen occasional sermons and a narrative of the revival of religion among his people in 1764. He was the patron of literature and science, and was much beloved for his social virtues.

BUFFON, George Louis le Clerc count de, a learned French philosopher, born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 7th September, 1707. His father destined him for his own profession, the law, but nature had marked him for the sublimer studies of philosophy. After travelling in Italy, where the works of art were disregarded by his inquisitive mind for the more attractive charms of nature, and after visiting for three short months the English dominions, he fixed his residence at home, and began his career of fame by devoting every day fourteen hours to his favorite studies. At the death of his mother he inherited a princely fortune of about 12,000*l.* per annum, but neither pleasure nor opulence diverted the train of his learned occupations. In composition he exhibited the severest correctness; his works when finished were set aside, and some time after, the author returned to the task with all the impartiality of a stranger, but the scrutinizing eye of criticism. Though so strongly devoted to the sciences, yet he was fond of company; his table displayed hospitality, and his conversation was easy, pleasant, and void of all affectation of pedantry and superior knowledge. His favorite authors were Montesquieu, Fenelon, and Richardson. He lived to a good old age, and died 16th April, 1788. Buffon translated Newton's fluxions, and Hale's statics, but his great and immortal work is his "Histoir naturelle," 35 vols. 4to. or 62 12mo. 1749—1765. Though his writings are so deservedly entitled to celebrity, yet, like other great men, he is not without his faults. In his private character Buffon was a libertine, occasionally vain and puerile. The works of men of genius, he would exclaim, are few, only those of Newton, Montesquieu, Leibnitz, and my own. His son suffered during the reign of terror, and was guillotined in 1793, exclaiming triumphantly on the scaffold, "citizens, my name is Buffon."

BUIST, George, D. D., minister in Charleston, S. C., was born in 1770 in Fifeshire, Scotland. In the college of Edinburgh, which he entered in 1787, he became very distinguished. In classical learning he excelled, having a predilection for Grecian literature. With the Hebrew he was also familiar. In French and Italian he was skilled. He was invited to the pastoral care of a presbyterian church in Charleston, 1793; and in 1805 he was appointed principal of the college in that city. He died in 1808, aged 38 years. He wrote various articles for the British Encyclopedia. He published an abridgement of Hume for Schools; a version of the psalms; and a funeral sermon. After his death two volumes of his sermons were also published.

BULL, John, a native of Somersetshire, admitted 1586 bachelor of music at Oxford, and doctor at Cambridge. He was so skilful in music that he was appointed organist to the Queen's chapel, and on the establishment of Gresham college, he was elected professor of music, and permitted to deliver his lectures in English. He travelled afterwards in

Germany and France, and at last went to reside in the Netherlands, where the archduke patronised him. He died at Lubec, or according to Wood, at Hamburgh, about the year 1615, aged little more than 50. His compositions in the collection entitled "Parthenie," show him to have had great power of execution on the harpsichord.

BULL, George, D. D., bishop of St. David's, was born at Wells 25th March, 1634. Under the care of William Thomas, a puritan of extensive learning and amiable manners, he made progress in divinity, and, at the age of 21, he was ordained by Skinner, the ejected bishop of Oxford, and soon after was appointed minister of St. George's, near Bristol. In this capacity he gained the esteem and reverence of his parishioners. He married in 1658, and was made rector of Suddington in Glocestershire; and during the 27 years of his residence in this parish he composed the greatest part of his valuable works. His excellent defence of the Nicene creed procured him, in 1685, the honorable degree of Doctor of Divinity from the gratitude of the university of Oxford; and after passing through several preferments he was at last elevated to the see of St. David's in 1705, where he resided in pastoral dignity, and died February 17, 1709. His chief works, besides the Defensio fidei Nicenæ, are his harmonia apostolica—apologia—examen censuræ—judicium ecclesiæ catholicæ,—primitiva apostolica traditio de J. C. divinatione, besides various discourses, published by Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo. His character was great, and amiable in private as well as in public life. His learning, as his judicious editor, Nelson, observes, was tempered with that modest and humble opinion of it that made it shine with greater lustre. He not only inculcated, but in his conduct displayed all the meek and endearing virtues of benignity, humility, prudence, piety, and purity of the primitive ages of Christianity; and in his last moments exhibited that mild resignation which was the best proof of his hopes and reliance on the great truths of the gospel. His Latin works were edited by Dr. Grabe, one vol. folio.

BULL, William, M. D., a physician eminent for literature and medical science, was the son of William Bull, lieut. gov. of S. Carolina, who died March 1755, aged 72. He was the first native of South Carolina, and probably the first American, who obtained a degree in medicine. He was a pupil of Boerhaave. After his return to this country his services in civil life were required by his fellow citizens. In 1751 he was a member of the council; in 1763, he was speaker of the house of representatives, and in 1764, he was lieutenant governor of South Carolina. He was many years in this office and commander in chief. When the British troops left South Carolina in 1782 he accompanied them to England, where he resided the remainder of his life. He died 1791, aged 81.

BULLER, Francis, an English judge, descended from a respectable family, long settled in Cornwall and Devonshire. From Westminster school he entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar in 1763. As a special pleader, and at the bar he soon acquired reputation; and by his marriage alliance with lord Bathurst, he obtained the dignity of Welsh judge, and soon after that of justice in the king's bench. His abilities, his knowledge, and his integrity, ensured him here the friendship of lord Mansfield, who wished him to be his successor; but the interest of lord Kenyon prevailed over his recommendation; in consequence of which sir Francis, who was made a baronet, removed to the common pleas. He died suddenly, June 4, 1800, universally respected as a good lawyer and an impartial judge. He published, in 1772, an introduction to the law of nisi prius, a work of acknowledged merit among lawyers.

BULLET, John Baptist, died 6th September, 1775, aged 76, at Besancon, where he was dean of the university. He published a history of the establishment of Christianity, taken from Jewish and pagan authors, in 4to.—the existence of God demonstrated from nature—dissertation on the history of France, 8vo.—answers to unbelievers—memoirs on the Celtic tongue, 3 vols. fol. He possessed a most retentive memory; but though his works are learned and useful, they do not display either grace of diction, or elegance of style.

BULLIALDUS, Ismael, an astronomer, born at Laon, in the isle of France. He travelled in his youth in pursuit of knowledge, and in a more advanced period he visited the famous Hevelius at Dantzic, whose works, like his own, had commanded the applause of mankind. He died at Paris 1694, aged 89. His works were, de naturâ lucis—Philolaus, in four books, with tables of the system, revived by Copernicus—opus novum ad arithmeticam infinitorum—treatise on spiral lines—and astronomiæ et philol. fundementa, against Ward, the learned bishop of Sarum.

BULLIARD, Peter, a native of the Barrois, in France, where he was born about 1742, combined the talent of an artist with that of an eminent botanist. He himself designed and engraved the plates which embellish his works. He died in 1703. He is the author of a Parisian Flora; a History of the Poisonous Plants of France; a history of French Champignons; and other productions.

BULLINGER, Henry, one of the early reformers, was born in the canton of Zurich, at Baumgarten, in 1504. The works of Melanethon converted him to protestantism, and he became closely connected with Zuingle, to whom he succeeded as pastor of Zurich. He was one of the authors of the Helvetic Confession, and assisted Calvin in drawing up the Formulary of 1549. Bullinger was a moderate and conscientious man; and it is much to his honor that, on the ground of it being inconsistent with christianity for any one to hire himself out to slaughter those who had never injured him, he successfully opposed a treaty for supplying France with a body of Swiss mercenaries. He died in 1575. His printed works form ten folio volumes.

BULOW, Henry William, a native of Prussia, born at Falkenberg, adopted the military profession, and bore a part in the ephemeral insurrection of the Netherlands against the Emperor Joseph; after which he visited America on an abortive commercial speculation; and next became a Swedenborgian preacher in that country. On his return to Europe, he resorted to his pen for subsistence, and wrote various military works. Of these, the most celebrated is, Principles of Modern War, in which he proposes a new stratageticai system, that has excited much controversy. His History of the Campaign of 1805 having given offence to Russia, he was incarcerated, and he died in prison, at Riga, in July, 1807.

BUNYAN, John, was born at Elstow, near Bedford. The trifling instruction which he received was quickly forgotten, by the indulgence of every vicious propensity; but his career of vice was stopped by the sudden darting of a voice from heaven into his soul, say his biographers, which bade him either to leave his sins, or follow them and perish in hell. From this circumstance his mode of life was altered, and, after being for a little time a soldier in the parliament army, where he behaved bravely at the siege of Leicester, he established

himself as a baptist preacher at Bedford; but, as the holder of a conventicle, he was adjudged to be imprisoned for life. During his confinement, he wrote several of his works, and maintained himself by making long tagged thread laces, till, after more than twelve long years' imprisonment, he was liberated by the compassionate interference of Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. When restored to liberty, he travelled through England to visit and comfort the brethren of his persuasion; and on the publication of the act of toleration by James II., he built a meeting house at Bedford, where his doctrines became popular. He died of a fever, in London, in 1688, aged 60, leaving four children, one of whom, Mary, was born blind. His works were collected and published in two vols. folio, 1736—7. The most celebrated of his compositions is his Pilgrim's progress, a work which, under an allegorical form, conveys and recommends the sublimest truths and purest virtues of morality and religion. It was written during his imprisonment, and has passed through more than 50 editions, and been translated into various languages.

BUONACORSI, Philip, a native of Tuscany, who, after the fashion of the times, called himself by the new name of Callimaco Esperiente. He removed from Rome upon being suspected of forming a conspiracy against Paul II. and settled in Poland as tutor to Albert the son of king Casimir. His abilities were also employed in several honorable embassies and as prime minister. He died at Cracow 1496, aged 59. He wrote a life of Attila —of Ladislaus king of Poland before Casimir, besides other works, highly esteemed.

BUONAMICI, Castrucio, a native of Lucca, who studied at Rome, and devoted himself to the clerical profession. Not meeting, however, with the encouragement which he expected, he turned his attention to the military life, and bore arms with courage and distinction in the service of the king of Naples. He devoted much of this time to study, and published the history of the war of Velletri, in 4to. 1746, and, four years after, the history of the last war of Italy, in 3 vols. 4to. which procured him from the duke of Parma, the hereditary title of count, and from the king the rank of commissary-general, and a pension. These works are highly esteemed, for the purity of the Latinity, and the accuracy of the narration. The author died in his native city in 1761, in his 50th year.

BUONTALENTI, Bernardo, surnamed Girondile, was distinguished for his knowledge of architecture, of sculpture, of hydraulics, and also for his miniatures and historical pieces. His madonnas was greatly admired. When an infant, the house of his father, on the Arno, fell down, and destroyed all the inhabitants besides himself. His distress was made known to the duke of Florence, who nobly supported and patronised him, and thus enabled him to become the honor of his country. He died 1608, aged 61.

BURCHELLO, Dominico, a barber at Florence, whose wit and genius rendered him the favorite of his countrymen. He wrote sonnets and lighter pieces, which have gained the admiration of critics, and rank him high among Italian poets. Occasionally obscure, and sometimes enigmatical, he is censurable for the little respect which he paid to good manners. He died at Rome 1448, aged 68. The best edition of his poems is that of Florence, 8vo. 1568.

BURCKHARDT, John Lewis, was born at Lausanne in 1784, and educated at Leipsic, from whence he removed to Gottingen. In 1806, the troubles of Germany, and the ravages of the French, induced him to visit England, where he offered his services to the African Association, which offer was readily accepted. He accordingly went to Cambridge to study the Arabic language, after which he applied to physic and surgery, and such science as might qualify him to travel in Africa. In March, 1809, he sailed for Malta, from whence he proceeded to Aleppo in the character of an Indian Mohommedan, and under the name of Ibrahim. He remained two years and a half in Syria to acquire a readiness in the vulgar Arabic. At the beginning of 1813, he made his first journey through Nubia, and afterwards travelled along the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. He next crossed the Desert, visited Mecca and Medina, from which last place he descended to the sea-coast, and after undergoing great hardships, arrived at Cairo in June, 1815. The next spring he set out for Mount Sinai, after which he was preparing for further researches, when he was carried off by a dysentery.

BURD, Benjamin, general, a soldier of the revolution, at the age of 21, he joined col. Thompson's regiment of Pennsylvania riflemen and marched as a volunteer to Boston, where he arrived August 1775. He was afterwards in the battle of Long Island. In 1777, as captain in the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, he was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and afterwards at the battle of Brandywine. In the capacity of major he was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. In 1779, he accompanied Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. He died 1822, aged 69.

BURETTE, Peter John, a physician of Paris, who died there 1747, aged 82. He was the son of a musician, and played with his father before Louis XIV. but at the age of 18, he quitted the profession for literature. He became an elegant and polished scholar; and besides his many valuable contributions to the memoirs of the academy, on the games of the ancients, and other curious subjects, he was engaged in the journal des savans. His treatise on the symphony of the ancients is much admired. He was also an able orientalist, and as a professor of medicine in the royal college, and a reader on the materia medica, he acquired great applause. The catalogue of his library is contained in 3 vols. 12mo.

BURGER, Godfred Augustus, a native of Wolmerswende in Germany, who studied divinity at Halle, and afterwards applied to the profession of law at Gottingen. Poetry, however, was his favorite pursuit, and the productions of Shakspeare gave him more real pleasure than any other employment. He was for some time engaged in the periodical publication of the almanac of the muses from 1770 to 1775, and of the German museum, and translated with great spirit the tragedy of Macbeth, which was acted at Hamburgh. Burger, who was fickle in his pursuits, was for some years engaged as a steward to baron Uslar, and as a farmer; and in the latter part of life he was professor at Gottingen. He died 1794, aged 46.

BURGES, Cornelius, D. D., a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford. He was chaplain to Charles I. but, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he sided with the parliament, and enriched himself by the plunder of that church, which it was his duty to support. At the restoration, his ill-begotten wealth was torn with difficulty from his grasp. He died 1665. Some of his sermons and other tracts have been printed.

BURGH, James, LL. D., a popular writer, born at Madderty in Perthshire. After studying alittle time at St. Andrew's for the clerical profession, which his health did not permit him to pursue, he

engaged in the linen trade, and was unsuccessful. Disappointed at home, he went to England, where for one year he was engaged in correcting the press, in the house of an eminent printer, and from thence he went as assistant in the grammar school at Marlow, where he published, 1746, Britain's remembrancer, a book universally read and admired, and considered as the finished production of some of the bishops. On leaving Marlow he was engaged in the same laborious employment at Enfield, and afterwards, in 1747, he opened a school on his own account at Stoke Newington, and three years after he removed to Newington Green, where for 19 years, with great reputation and success, he trained many respectable pupils to the knowledge of literature, and the practice of virtue and morality. His writings were, thoughts on education—political disquisitions, 3 vols.—Crito or essays, 12 vols.—the dignity of human nature, one vol. 4to. or two vols. 8vo.—the art of speaking, 8vo.—besides other treatises.

BURGOYNE, John, an English general officer and dramatist. He was a natural son of lord Bingly, and entered early into the army. In 1762, he commanded a force sent into Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He also distinguished himself in the American war, by the taking of Ticonderoga, but was at last obliged to surrender with his army, to general Gates, at Saratoga. He was elected into parliament for Preston, in Lancashire, but refusing to return to America, pursuant to his convention, was dismissed the service. He published some pamphlets in defence of his conduct, and is the author of three dramas—the Maid of the Oaks, Bon Ton, and the Heiress. He died 1792.

BURIGNY, Levesque de, a native of Rheims, who died at Paris, 8th Oct. 1785, aged 94. He wrote a treatise on the authority of the pope, four vols. 12mo. 1720—a learned history of pagan philosophy, 1724—general history of Sicily, two vols. 4to. 1745—revolution of Constantinople, three vols. 12mo. 1750—Porphyry on abstinence—life of Grotius, of Erasmus, of Bossuet, of Perron.

BURKE, Edmund, a celebrated statesman, was born at Carlow in Ireland, 1st Jan. 1730, and educated at Dublin, where, after three years residence, he took his bachelor's degree, 1749. He afterwards applied for the logic professorship at Glasgow, and when his solicitations were unsuccessful, he came to London, and in 1753 entered at the Middle Temple. But though possessed of great powers of elocution, he paid no serious attention to the law, but considered literature and politics as the field most favorable for the exertion of his genius. His first acknowledged work, which was of course published anonymously, was his Vindication of Natural Society; an admirable imitation of Lord Bolingbroke's style and manner of reasoning, which deceived even some of the best judges. This was followed in 1757, by his Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful. In 1758 Dodsley began at his suggestion the annual register, which owed much of its celebrity to his pen. In 1761 he visited Ireland, as a companion of his friend Singlespeech Hamilton, by whose interest he procured a pension of 300*l.* on the Irish establishment, and on his return he was introduced by Mr. Fitzherbert to the notice of lord Rockingham, first lord of the treasury, who made him his secretary, and had him returned to parliament for Wendover. In 1774, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected for Bristol; but this seat he lost at the next election, in consequence of his having displayed too much liberality of principle, with respect to the catholics and to Ireland. He subsequently sat for Malton. In the mean while he gave to the public his Observations on Grenville's State of the Nation; a Short Account of a late short Administration; Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents; and his speeches on American Affairs. To the impolitic contest with America he made a strenuous and eloquent resistance as a senator. On the downfall of Lord North's ministry, Burke obtained the office of pay-master-general, and a seat in the council; and he availed himself of this opportunity to carry his celebrated reform bill, which he had previously brought forward in vain. The expulsion of the coalition ministry of course deprived him of his office. The prosecution of Mr. Hastings, and the opposition to Mr. Pitt's regency bill, were among his next and greatest parliamentary efforts. Though the former of these has drawn down upon him much censure, and even calumny, there can be no doubt that he undertook it as a sacred and imperative duty. This is irrefragably proved by his recently published letters to Dr. Lawrence. When the French revolution took place, he early foresaw the result, and, in 1790, he produced his celebrated Reflections on that event. A breach between him and Mr. Fox was also occasioned by their difference of opinion on this important subject. In 1794, he retired from parliament, and a pension of one thousand two hundred pounds a year was bestowed on him by the government. From the time when his Reflections were published, till his decease, his literary hostility to the doctrines of revolutionary France was continued with unabated vigor. The last work which he gave to the press was Two Letters on a Regicide Peace: the concluding two were posthumous. He died on the 8th of July, 1797. His compositions have been collected in sixteen volumes octavo. In private life Burke was amiable and benevolent; in public, indefatigable, ardent, and abhorrent of meanness and injustice. It was this latter quality which rendered him a persevering advocate of the Irish catholics As an orator he ranks among the first of modern times; and as a writer, whether we consider the splendor of his diction, the richness and variety of his imagery, or the boundless stores of knowledge which he displays, it must be acknowledged that there are few who equal, and none who transcend him.

BURKE, Aedanus, a judge of the court of chancery in South Carolina, was a native of Gal way in Ireland. At the beginning of the revolution, he came as a volunteer, to fight for American liberty. In 1778, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. In 1789, he was a deligate in congress He died 1802, aged 59.

BURKE, John Doly, author of a history of Virginia, was a native of Ireland, and educated at Trinity college. Coming to America in 1797, he conducted for a short time a paper at Boston and afterwards at New-York, where he was arrested under the sedition law. He was killed in a duel in 1808. He published a history of Virginia from its first settlement to 1804, in 3 vols. He published also Bunker hill, a tragedy; Bethlem Gaber, an historical drama, 1803; an oration delivered March 4, 1808.

BURKITT, William, was born at Hitcham, Northamptonshire, 25th July, 1650, and educated at Stowmarket school and Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was made vicar of Dedham in Essex, where, as before at Milden in Suffolk, where he was curate, he adorned his office by a pious and practical elocution, and by a friendly and charitable demeanor. He died Oct. 1703. He wrote some books, the best known of which is his commentary on the

New Testament, which continues to be a popular work.

BURLAMAQUI, John James, a native of Geneva, professor of civil law there, and afterwards tutor to the prince of Hesse Cassel. He was made counsellor of state on his return to Geneva, and died there 1748, aged 54. His principles of natural law, and of political law, three vols. 12mo. are two popular works, which show him to have been well acquainted with his subject, and all the arguments of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Barbeyrac.

BURMAN, Francis, of Leyden, was professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died, 1679, aged 51. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, and the historical books of the Old Testament in Dutch—an abridgment of theology—exercitationes theologicæ, two vols. 4to.—and other works.

BURMAN, Peter, an eminent critic, was born at Utrecht, in 1668, and was professor of history, eloquence, and Greek, first at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden. He subsequently became professor of history and chief librarian to the United Provinces. He died in 1741. Besides publishing valuable editions of many of the Latin classics, and an edition of Buchanan's works, he wrote Latin poems, and various critical and philological dissertations, discourses, and epistles.

BURMAN, John, a physician and botanist, the pupil of Boerhaave, and nephew of the celebrated critic, was born in 1707, and died in 1780. He was professor of botany at Amsterdam. Burman, among other things, published a Catalogue of Ceylonian Plants, in which Linnæus assisted him; and Descriptions of rare African and American Plants; and translated into Latin Rumphius's Herbal of Amboyna.

BURMAN, Peter, brother of the botanist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1714, and was brought up by his uncle, whom he assisted in his critical labours, and of whom he was no unworthy rival in erudition. He was professor of eloquence at Franeker, and afterwards professor of poetry, librarian, and keeper of the gymnasium, at Amsterdam, where he died of an apoplexy in 1778. He wrote a volume of Latin poems, and edited Aristophanes, Claudius, Propertius, and other classical writers. Like his uncle, he was irascible, and was frequently engaged in violent literary quarrels.

BURN, Richard, was born at Kirby Stephen, near Winton, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1762. He died at Orton, where he had been vicar 49 years, 20th November, 1789. He was chancellor of Carlisle, and justice of the peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland, and distinguished himself as the author of the office of justice of peace, and on the ecclesiastical laws, two works of great repute and respectability, besides the history and antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

BURNAP, Jacob, D. D., an amiable clergyman, born at Reading, Mass. Nov. 2, 1748, and graduated at Harvard college in 1770. In 1772 the congregational church of Merrimac, N. H. was constituted, and Dr. Burnap in the same year became the first pastor. Here he continued his ministry nearly fifty years, and died Dec. 26, 1821, aged 73. He published five funeral sermons; an oration for independence; a fast sermon; an election sermon; and two thanksgiving sermons.

BURNET, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, was born at Edinburgh, 18th September, 1643, and was educated in the college of Aberdeen. At the age of 18 he was admitted expectant preacher, but he refused the offer of a benefice, and in 1663, two years after his father's death, he visited Oxford and Cambridge for six months, and soon after passed over into Holland, where he applied to the study of Hebrew, and by an indiscriminate and friendly intercourse with men of every religious persuasion, he fixed his principles of universal benevolence and toleration, without regard to tribe or sect. On his return to Scotland 1665, he was ordained, and afterwards appointed divinity professor at Glasgow. He afterwards engaged himself to write the history of the dukes of Hamilton, and recommended himself so much to the earl of Lauderdale and to the king's ministers in London, by his moderation and superior abilities, that he was several times offered a Scotch bishopric which he as often declined. His interest with the court however was of short duration; he became suspected, and was treated with harshness by the king, who ordered his name to be erased from the list of chaplains. To avoid the enmity of Lauderdale, he determined to settle in London, where he was appointed preacher of the Rolls' chapel, and lecturer of St. Clements. His two first volumes of the History of the Reformation about this time commanded the public admiration, and received as an honorable testimony of its merits the thanks of both houses of parliament. About this time likewise he became acquainted with the profligate Rochester, and by his conversation he reclaimed him, and had the happiness to see him atone for his debaucheries by a most penitential death. Upon the change of administration in 1682, Burnet's conduct gave offence, and his attendance on lord Russel at his trial created so much indignation at court, that he was by the king's command discharged from his office at the Rolls' chapel and at St. Clements. His character was so well established, that, in his travels in France and Italy, he was received with every mark of attention and respect by the French king, and by pope Innocent II. The accession of James II. to the throne formed a new era in the life of Burnet. Unwilling to return to his native country, he resolved to settle in Holland, and the attention which was paid to him by the prince and princess of Orange, proved so offensive to the English monarch, that he caused his ambassador to demand his banishment from the states, a tyrannical inteference which was rejected, as he was under the protection of the laws as a naturalized subject and the husband of a Dutch lady. Some time after he accompanied as chaplain the prince on his invasion of England, and so zealously active did he show himself in his cause, both by his pamphlets and his pulpit eloquence, that William, a few days after he was seated on the throne, advanced him to the see of Salisbury. He resided in his diocese the best part of his time, and though he was engaged as preceptor to the duke of Glocester, yet he devoted himself as much to improve the comforts of his clergy, by augmenting poor livings, as to advance the interests of religion by his writings. He died 17th March, 1715, in his 72d year. Besides his works already mentioned, and a third volume of the reformation, &c. he wrote the History of his own times—an excellent treatise on the pastoral care—an exposition of the 39 articles—and sermons.

BURNET, William, gov. of several of the American colonies, was the eldest son of the celebrated bishop Burnet, and was born at the Hague, 1688. In the year 1720, he was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey, and held the office till 1728. He was then appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He reached Boston in July 1728 and was received with unusual pomp. In his speech to the assembly, he made known his instructions, to insist upon a fixed salary, and ex-

pressed his intention firmly to adhere to them. Thus the controversy which had been agitated during the administration of his predecessor, was revived. The governor pursued the controversy with zeal, but without success; and opposition had an evident effect upon his spirits. A violent cold, occasioned by the oversetting of his carriage, was followed by a fever, which terminated his life in Sept. 1729. He published some astronomical observations in the transactions of the royal society, and an essay on scripture prophecy, wherein he endeavored to explain the three periods contained in the twelfth chapter of Daniel, with arguments to prove, that the first period expired in 1715. This was published 1724, 4to. pp. 167.

BURNET, Elizabeth, third wife of bishop Burnet, was the daughter of sir Richard Blake, knight, and was born in London 1661. At the age of 18 she married Robert Berkeley, esquire, with whom she went to reside in Holland till the revolution, and after being a widow seven years, she, in 1700, married the bishop of Salisbury. The fortune which she possessed was employed to the most benevolent purposes, and the goodness of her heart was displayed in her maternal attention to the children of her last husband. She published a method of devotion, a book of merit, which showed her great knowledge of religion, and which was again reprinted four years after her death. She died 1709.

BURNET, Thomas, a philosopher and divine, born at Croft, in Yorkshire, about 1635, was educated at Cambridge, was travelling tutor to the sons of several noblemen; was appointed master of the Charterhouse, in 1685, became chaplain and clerk of the closet to King William; and died in 1715. As master of the Charterhouse, he distinguished himself by boldly resisting the attempts of James II. to make a Roman catholic a pensioner of the establishment. As a literary character, he acquired reputation by various works of merit, but particularly by his Telluris sacra Theoria, which he subsequently translated into English, with the title of the Sacred Theory of the Earth, and which, though its philosophy is radically defective, will always be admired, for the sublimity of its imagery and the eloquence of its style.

BURNET, William, the son of Bishop Burnet, was born at the Hague in 1688. After having held the office of comptroller of the customs in England, he was in 1720 appointed governor of New York and New Jersey. In 1728 he was appointed to the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire; where his administration was rendered unpleasant by a controversy with the assembly. He died at Boston in 1729. He was a man of learning, and published several works on theological and philosophical subjects.

BURNEY, Charles, a doctor of music, and literary character, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1726, and studied music under Dr. Arne. In 1749, he produced, at Drury Lane, the musical pieces of Alfred, Robin Hood, and Queen Mab. He then settled at Lynn, where he resided nine years, during which period he was employed on his General History of Music, the first volume of which, however, he did not give to the press till 1776. In 1760 he returned to the capital, and in 1766 brought out, at Drury Lane, an English version of the Devin du Village. In 1770 and 1772, he travelled through France and Italy, and Germany and the Netherlands; of which tours he published interesting narratives. He became a member of the Royal Society after his second return, and contributed to their Transactions an account of young Crotch. He died in 1814, at Chelsea Hospital, of which he was organist. Besides the productions already mentioned, and many musical compositions, he produced several works, one of the chief of which is, a Life of Metastasio, in three volumes.

BURNEY, Charles, second son of the musical composer, was born at Lynn, in 1757, and educated at the Charter House, Caius College, Cambridge, and Aberdeen, of the king's chaplains. He died December 28, 1817. Dr. Burney was one of the most consummate Greek scholars in Europe. His classical acquirements were first displayed in his criticisms in the Monthly Review. He published an Appendix to Scapula; an edition of the Choral Odes of Æschylus; and other erudite works. His valuable library was purchased for the British Museum.

BURNEY, Rear Admiral James, a son of the historian of music, was born in 1739; accompanied Captain Cook in two of his voyages; was much beloved by Johnson; and displayed a respectable portion of the literary talent of his family, in a History of Voyages of Discovery, 5 vols. 4to; an Account of the Russian Eastern Voyages; and some philosophical tracts. He died of apoplexy in 1820.

BURR, Aaron, president of New Jersey college, graduated at Yale College in 1735. In 1742 he was invited to take charge of the presbyterian church at Newark in New-Jersey. Here he became so eminent as an able and learned divine, and an accomplished scholar, that in 1748 he was unanimously elected president of the college, which he was instrumental in founding, as successor to Mr. Dickinson. The college was removed about this time from Elizabethtown to Newark, and in 1757, a short time before the death of Mr. Burr, to Princeton. In 1754 he accompanied Mr. Whitefield to Boston, having a high esteem for the character of that eloquent itinerant preacher and greatly rejoicing in the success of his labors. He died 1757, aged 43. Mr. Burr published a treatise entitled the supreme deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, maintained in a letter to the dedicator of Mr. Emlyn's inquiry; reprinted at Boston in 1791. He published also a fast sermon on account of the encroachments of the French, Jan. 1, 1758; the watchman's answer to the question, what of the night? a sermon 1756; a funeral sermon on governor Belcher, 1757.

BURR, Joseph, a philanthropist, died at Manchester, Vermont, without a family, 1828, aged 56. He gave in his will over ninety thousand dollars to public institutions, viz. to the foreign mission society 17000, to the bible society 15000, to Middlebury college 12000, to the American home missionary society 10,000, to the tract, colonization, Vermont missionary societies, and to the parish in Manchester 5000 each, to an education society 3000, to Dartmouth and Williams colleges each 1000, for a public seminary of learning in Manchester 10,000. He left besides a large amount of property to his relatives. He was the banker of his region.

BURNS, Robert, a Scotch poet of great merit, born 29th January, 1759, at Ayr. Though originally a ploughman, and humbly educated, he rose to high poetical fame by the untutored powers of his genius. His writings are all in the Scotch dialect, which undoubtedly lessens their merit, though they possess uncommon beauty and an elegant simplicity, which cannot be sufficiently admired. Burns no sooner appeared in print than he was noticed, and drawn from the plough to associate with men of letters and opulence. By the exertions of his friends, and Dr. Blacklock of Edinburgh in particular, a handsome subscription of nearly 1100*l.* was raised for him, and a place in the excise was ob

tained, and a farm rented, where he might exercise his genius in noble independence, while he maintained his family. These generous efforts however were unavailing; Burns, transplanted from the plough, was a withered plant; he contracted bad habits, which, added to a natural propensity for licentious pleasures, shattered his existence, and he sunk into an untimely grave in 1796. He left behind him a widow and four children, towards whom the hand of benevolence, guided by the kind interference of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, who edited his poems and letters in four vols. 8vo. 1800, has been humanely extended to raise them above the miseries of low and often vicious indigence, and the handsome sum of 1000*l.* has been obtained as the profit of the publication.

BURRILL, James, LL. D., a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Rhode Island, was born in Providence of that state, 1772, and graduated at Brown University, 1788. He studied the profession of law, and soon acquired high reputation in its practice. In 1797, he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and continued to discharge the duties of this office for more than sixteen years. In 1813 the decline of his health induced him to retire from the bar. He was immediately elected to a seat in the state legislature, and in the following year was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In 1816 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and in the next year was elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Of this body he continued a member till his death in 1820. Judge Burrill was eminent as a scholar in general literature; and his moral character was free from reproach or suspicion. His moral and social virtues, united with intellectual attainments of so high an order, gave him an influence in the circle of his acquaintance seldom surpassed.

BURROUGHS, George; the name of this man ought to be preserved from oblivion, as a memento of the excesses to which mankind may be driven, when under the influence of any powerful delusion. He was executed for witchcraft, a crime impossible for any human being to be guilty, since the age of miracles. Mr. Burroughs graduated at Harvard college in 1670, and was a settled minister in Falmouth, Maine, now Portland, and afterwards in Salem or Danvers. The evidence, on which he was convicted, could not have been admitted in any court, whose members were not deeply infected with the prevailing mania. The witnesses were allowed to tell, that two of his wives had appeared to them, and accused him of being the cause of their death; and threatening if he denied it, they would appear to them in court. This, they pretended, actually happened, and were thrown into a paroxism of fear from the horrid apparition. This is a specimen of the testimony by which he was convicted and executed at Salem, Aug. 1692.

BURROWS, William, an officer in the American navy. In 1799 he received a midshipman's warrant, and served on board different ships. In 1803 he was under Preble in the Tripolitan war. In the war of 1812 he was appointed to the command of the sloop of war Enterprize, he sailed from Portsmouth, and on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1813, fell in with his Britannic majesty's brig the Boxer, off Portland, between Seguir and cape Elizabeth. After an action of 45 minutes, the Boxer was captured, the commander, Blyth, being killed by a cannon ball. At the first fire lieut. Burrows was wounded, but refused to be carried below. When the sword of his enemy was presented to him, he exclaimed, clasping his hands, "I am satisfied, I die contented." He died at 12 o'clock at night. For his gallantry congress voted a gold medal to his nearest male relative. The two commanders were honorably buried in Portland.

BURTON, Henry, an ecclesiastic, born at Birsall in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. He was made B. D. at Oxford, and afterwards introduced into the family of lord Carey. He was next clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and after his death to Charles, who on his accession to the throne discarded him from his favor. This affront, whether merited or not, was highly resented by Burton, who was now inflamed with the spirit of the times, and railed with vehemence against the episcopal bench, especially Neil and Laud. In his office of rector of St. Matthew's in Friday-street he preached and published two sermons, which were considered as libellous and seditious, and for them he was summoned before the star-chamber and condemned to pay a fine of 5000*l.* to be exposed on the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to be degraded from his ecclesiastical honors, and be imprisoned for life, without the permission of seeing his wife or relations. After enduring this severe punishment for 12 weeks in Lancaster gaol, he was removed to Cornet castle in Guernsey, in October 1637, from which, three years after, he was liberated by the interference of parliament. His sufferings were rewarded by the compassion of parliament, who voted to him 6000*l.*, which in consequence of the turbulence of the times he never received, and he was restored to his living and his degrees, and by embracing the prevalent opinions of the puritans and independents he continued to retain his popularity till his death in 1648, aged 69.

BURTON, William, an antiquarian, born at Lindley in Leicestershire, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, and was barrister and reporter in the court of common pleas. The law however did not long engage his attention; his favorite studies were genealogy, heraldry, and antiquities, and under the patronage of Villars marquis of Buckingham, and with the assistance of his friends John Beaumont and Augustus Vincent, he published his great work on the history of his native county, in fol. 1622. This composition is valuable on account of its antiquity, though it is not free from errors, and though it is often too overloaded with long genealogies and useless digressions. Burton was a man of property as well as of education, but he was a sufferer by the civil wars. He died at Falde, sixth April, 1645, aged 70.

BURTON, Robert, brother to the preceding, was born 8th February 1576. He was a man of extensive learning but of a melancholy turn of mind, and extravagantly addicted to astrology. His anatomy of melancholy, by Democritus junior, as he calls himself, fully established his character for erudition and eccentricity. The work continued, in a 4to. and octavo form, long a favorite of the public, and his bookseller it is said gained an handsome estate by the sale of it. As Burton died about the time which he had predicted by calculating his nativity, some foolishly suspected that to give celebrity to the accuracy of his art he destroyed himself.

BURTON, John, D. D., a learned divine, educated at Oxford, where he soon became Greek lecturer, and for near 15 years a respectable and indefatigable tutor. His abilities were exerted not only to render his pupils learned, and the university regular and correct in discipline, but he endeavored to smooth the difficulties which attend the publication of learned and important works, and drew contributions and exemptions for such books as issued from the Clarendon press. In 1733, he succeeded Dr.

Littleton, as vicar of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. At an advanced period of life, when his eyesight began to fail, he published his scattered pieces called opuscula miscellanea; but soon after a severe attack of an erysipelas fever destroyed his faculties and rendered him a melancholy monument of fallen greatness. This worthy and truly amiable man, died 11th February, 1771, aged 76.

BURY, Arthur, D. D., a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from which he was ejected in 1648, after a residence of 10 years, by the parliamentary visitors. At the restoration he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665, was made rector of Exeter college, and chaplain to the king. His "naked gospel," in which he defended and avowed the principles of the Socinians, caused his ejection from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the university of Oxford. He vindicated his conduct in some pamphlets, and died about the end of the 17th century, near Exeter.

BURY, Elizabeth, daughter of captain Lawrence, was born at Linton, Cambridgeshire, and married Mr. Lloyd of Huntingdonshire, and, after his death, Samuel Bury, a dissenting minister of Bristol. She was a respectable woman in private life, and particularly excelled in her knowledge of divinity, of mathematics, and of the learned languages, especially Hebrew. Her life and diary were published by her last husband, and Dr. Watts honored her virtues with an elegant elegy. She died at Bristol, 1720, aged 76.

BUSBEQUIUS, Auger Gislen, a natural son of the lord of Busbec, was born at Commines in Flanders. He was educated with the greatest care by his father, who perceived in him the prominent features of a man of genius and talents. He visited London in the suit of the imperial ambassador, and in 1554 went himself at the head of an embassy to the capital of Turkey, where, besides examining with the eyes of a statesman, the character and genius of the inhabitants, he made a curious and valuable collection of coins, manuscripts, and inscriptions. He published an interesting account of his travels, printed by Elzevir, Leyden, 1633, which is highly commended by Thuanus; and so respectable and useful were his abilities considered, that he was drawn from the privacy of retirement to attend Elizabeth when she espoused Charles IX. of France, and to remain at the French court, as imperial ambassador. He died October 1592, aged 70.

BUSBY, Richard, a celebrated schoolmaster, born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, 22d Sept. 1606, and educated at Westminster school, of which, after taking his degrees at Christ church, Oxford, he was appointed master, 1640. For 55 years he presided over that respectable institution, and had the happiness to see many of his pupils fill the highest offices of the church and state, with credit and ability. After the restoration he was made prebendary of Westminster by Charles II., and in the same year he took his degree of D. D. He died sixth April, 1695, in his 89th year. The great opulence which, in a laborious office, he acquired, was liberally dispersed for the promotion of piety and learning, or for the relief of virtuous and suffering indigence. He wrote some books for the use of his school, where they are still retained as a monument of his erudition, and critical discernment.

BUSCH, John George, a native of Luneburg, who was born in 1728, and died in 1800, was director of the Commercial Academy at Hamburgh, and is the author of several standard works on commerce and political economy. Among them may be mentioned, the Theory of Commerce; Essays on Commerce; on Banks; and on the Circulation of Money. Busch understood all the European languages; was versed in the mathematics; and was a truly patriotic citizen. His Encyclopædia of Mathematics proves his scientific knowledge.

BUSCHING, Dr. Anthony Frederic, a native of Stadhagen in Prussia, educated at Halle, and made pastor of the Lutheran church at Presburg. He was author of a new treatise on geography in German, two vols. 1754. This work was liberally rewarded on the continent, and its merits were made known to the English in a translation in six vols. 4to. 1768-1779. Dr. Busching died 1793, aged 69, at Berlin, where Frederic II. had placed him as director of the college.

BUSHELL, Thomas, a native of Worcestershire, educated at Baliol college. He was afterwards in the service of Bacon the chancellor, and upon his disgrace he retired to Oxfordshire, to reside on his estate. He was in his principles a strong royalist, and had the honor to receive Charles I. and his queen at his seat, and for his attachment to his cause he was made master of the royal mines in Wales. In this new appointment he established a mint, and coined money, which he sent to the monarch at Oxford. At the restoration he was permitted by an act of parliament to work and improve the lead mines of Mendip in Somersetshire. He died 1674, aged 80.

BUSSY, Roger Rabutin, count of, a French writer, born, 3d April, 1618, in Normandy. He devoted himself to a military life for some time, and rose to high rank, but his publication of les amours des Gaules proved so offensive on account of the liberty which he took with the character of the French ladies, that he was deprived of all his honors, and thrust into the Bastille, 1665. The following year he was liberated, but on condition of living in exile on his estate in Burgundy. As a writer he is eminent for his wit, the fire and elegance of his diction, and the interesting manner of his narratives. He died 1693.

BUTE, John Stuart, Earl of, of an ancient Scotch family, was born early in the eighteenth century, and, in 1738, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to Frederic, prince of Wales, the father of George III. He possessed the entire confidence of the princess of Wales, and is said to have exercised a prejudicial influence in the political education of the future sovereign, of whom, however, he became a favorite. On his accession, George III. made him groom of the stole, and one of the privy council, and, in 1761, appointed him one of the secretaries of state, in the room of Lord Holderness. In the following year, Bute became first lord of the treasury. Under his auspices, a treaty, which disappointed the hopes of the nation, was concluded with France and Spain. He, soon after, apparently retired from public business; but he is believed to have long influenced the measures of the monarch. He died in 1792. In his private life, Bute was an amiable and worthy man, and a lover of science. To botany he was particularly partial, and had an extensive knowledge of it.

BUTLER, Samuel, the poet, was born at Strensham in Worcestershire. After being educated at Worcester grammar-school, his father, who was a farmer, sent him to Cambridge, where, however, he never was matriculated, and after staying six or seven years there, he became the clerk of Mr. Jefferys a justice of the peace. In this employment he devoted himself to poetry and other literary pursuits, as well as to music and painting. Afterwards he was in the family of the countess of Kent, where he not only had access to a valuable library, but familiarly conversed with the great Selden, whose

amanuensis he occasionally was. For some time after he was in Bedfordshire in the house of sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's officers. In this situation no doubt he planned, if he did not write, his Hudibras, as the knight was intended for the hero of the poem. Upon the restoration he became secretary to lord Carbery, by whom he was appointed steward of Ludlow castle. In 1663 Butler appeared in a new character, by the publication of the first part of his Hudibras in three cantos, and the merit of the poem was no sooner known at court by the influence of the earl of Dorset, than the king, and the whole of the royalist party received it with enthusiastic applause. The next year the second part was published, and a third in 1678; but the golden dreams of the poet were disappointed; and though the nation expected it, and the merit of the poem had the strongest claim to royal patronage and public remuneration, yet Butler sunk in want and obscurity. Butler who did more by the sarcastic powers of his muse, to expose to ridicule the fanatical supporters of republicanism, than all the courtiers who shared the smiles of Charles, refused to write more for the amusement of an ungrateful nation, the author was unrewarded, and the poem remained unfinished. Butler soon after died 25th Sept. 1680.

BUTLER, Joseph, an eminent prelate and theological writer, was born, in 1692, at Wantage, in Berkshire, and was originally a dissenter, but conformed to the church, and studied at Oriel College, Oxford. He was successively preacher at the Rolls College, rector of Houghton and of Stanhope, a prebend of Rochester, and clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. In 1736, he published his celebrated Analogy of Religion; in 1738, he was made bishop of Bristol; and in 1750 bishop of Durham. He died in 1752. Besides the Analogy, he printed a volume of Sermons, and a Charge to his Clergy, on the subject of external religion.

BUTLER, James, duke of Ormond, an able statesman, born 19th October, 1610, at Clerkenwell, London. He succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1632, and early distinguished himself against the rebels of Ireland, for which services he was created a marquis. During the civil wars he was lieutenant of Ireland; but upon the invasion of the island by Cromwell, he retired to France, where he was honorably received by the French nobility, and afterwards employed by Charles II. in various negotiations with the royalists in England. On the restoration, to which he had so much contributed by his counsels and his abilities, he was, with other honorable appointments, created a duke, and nominated viceroy of Ireland. In this office he, by his vigilance, prevented Blood from seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; and some years after he again with difficulty escaped, by the interference of his servants, from the violence of the same assassin, who dragged him from his coach in St. James's street, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn. The duke died 21st July, 1688, in his 78th year.

BUTLER, Thomas, earl of Ossory, son of the preceding, was born at Kilkenny 9th July, 1634. He was confined in the tower for eight months by Cromwell; and upon his liberation he went over to Flanders. He accompanied Charles on his restoration, and was made a lieutenant-general in Ireland, and in 1666 raised to the honor of an English peerage, as lord Butler of Moor-park. He served as a volunteer against the Dutch, and shared the glories of lord Albemarle's victory, and further contributed to the honor of his country in the engagement off Southwold bay. In consequence of these services he was promoted in the navy, and in 1673 was made admiral of the whole fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English in the service of the prince of Orange, and at the battle of Mons he gathered fresh laurels against the French. In the senate he vindicated his father so ably against lord Shaftsbury, that the veteran orator was confounded and abashed at the exertion of his powers. He died 30th July, 1680, aged 46.

BUTLER, Alban, a Roman catholic, born at London, and educated at Doway. He was director of the English college at St. Omer's, and wrote the lives of the fathers, saints, and martyrs, in English, with valuable notes. He died 1782.

BUTLER, Pierce, a senator, was of the family of the dukes of Ormund in Ireland. Before the revolution he was a major in a British regiment in Boston. He afterwards attached himself to the republican institutions of America. In 1787 he was a delegate from South Carolina to congress; in 1788 a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States. Under the constitution he was one of the first senators from S. C. He died 1822, aged 77.

BUTT, George, D. D., an English divine, born at Lichfield, 26th December, 1741. In 1765 he took orders, and in 1787 he obtained the valuable vicarage of Kidderminster. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in June 1795, and yielded with serenity and composure to a gradual decay, which proved fatal the 30th Sept. following. Dr. Butt was distinguished as a preacher, ardent yet meek, pathetic yet unaffected, directing all the powers of his eloquence with the pure spirit of devotion, and the mild graces of benevolence and christian charity. As a poet, he possessed originality, force, and sublimity, and what the muse inspired was expressed with all the fire and energy of true genius. He published a volume of sermons, and in 1784 he dedicated to the king his versification of Isaiah, and in 1793 he collected and published his poems, in 2 vols. 8vo.

BUXTON, Jedediah, an extraordinary calculator, born at Elmeton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. Though the son of a schoolmaster, and the grandson of a clergyman, he was shamefully neglected, and knew neither to write nor read. His powers of meditation, and his command of thought, were so astonishing, that, in the midst of the greatest multitudes and the most confused noises, he would reply with quickness and accuracy to the most difficult questions. He was accidentally asked by a stranger how many cubical eighths of an inch there were in a body, whose three sides were 23, 145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards; and though surrounded by a hundred laborers, he proceeded to the intricate calculation, and, in five hours, gave a correct answer to the astonished inquirer. Other instances are mentioned of his powerfully retentive memory; and it is said, that, by walking, he could measure any piece of land with as much exactness as if he had marked it with a chain. He died at the age of 70, about the year 1774.

BUXTORFF, John, a learned Hebrean, born at Camen in Westphalia, professor at Basil, where he died of the plague 1629, aged 65. He displayed his extensive knowledge of rabbinical learning as the author of some valuable books, especially an Hebrew grammar—a lexicon Chaldaicum talmudicum and rabbinicum, 1639, folio—a Hebrew bible—synagoga Judaica, or the religious ceremonies of the Jews—a small Hebrew and Chaldaic lexicon, 12mo. —institutio epistolaris Judaica—a rabbinical commentary—thesaurus linguæ, Hebraicæ, 2 vols. 8vo.

BUXTORFF, John, son and successor to the preceding, was born at Basil, where he died in 1664,

aged 65. He translated the moreh nevochim of Mainmonides—the book called Cosri—a valuable Hebrew concordance—a defence of the points and vowels of the Hebrew text against Louis Capellus—anticritica, likewise against Capellus—besides some dissertations on Jewish history and literature. Like his father, he gained the esteem and veneration of the learned for his extensive erudition. Both indeed received, as they merited, the most flattering marks of respect from Gerard Vossius, Joseph Scaliger, and Isaac Casaubon.

BUZOT, Francis Nicholas Leonard, one of the heroes of the French revolution, was born at Evreux, March 1760. He was member of the national assembly and of the convention, where he was surnamed the evil prophet, because he constantly inveighed against pretended plots, and suspected machinations. Regardless of the cries of faction, he had the courage to attack the Orleans party, and particularly Danton and Robespierre, in consequence of which his destruction was decreed. He was proscribed 31st May, 1793, but escaped, and wandered poor, wretched, and destitute in the department of Calvados, where he was at last found dead by the side of his friend Pethion. Some have attributed his death to assassination, and others to suicide. His enemies, the Jacobins, to render him more odious, called him king Buzot.

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, judge of the vice admiralty, and member of the council of Massachusetts. He arrived at Boston in the year 1674. He was one of the four proprietors, and the principal settler of the town of Bristol in Rhode Island. He lived in this place till the year 1724, when on account of his advanced age he returned to Boston, where he died 1733, aged 79. He held a variety of offices both civil and military.

BYLES, Mather, D. D., minister of Boston. He graduated at Harvard college in 1725, and was ordained the first pastor of the church in Hollis street, 1733. It was not long before he attained considerable eminence in his profession, and he became known by his publication of several pieces in prose and verse. He continued to live happily with his parish until the revolution began. Falling under the imputation of being a tory, he was in 1776 separated from his people, by the jealousy and violence of the times, and he was never afterwards reunited to them. In May, 1777, he was denounced in town meeting as a person inimical to America, and he was obliged to enter into bonds for his appearance at court the June following. He was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to confinement on board a guard ship, and in forty days to be sent with his family to England. The sentence was afterwards altered to confinement in his own house with a guard placed over him. This was accordingly done for a few weeks, and then the guard was removed. A short time afterwards, a guard was again placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion he observed, in his own manner, that he was guarded, reguarded, and disreguarded. He died 1788, aged 82. He published a number of essays in the New England weekly journal, which are marked by one of the letters composing the word Celoiza; a poem on the death of George I., and the accession of George II., 1727; a poetical epistle to governor Belcher, on the death of his lady, 1736. A number of his miscellaneous poems were collected and printed in a volume in 1744. He also published numerous sermons.

BYNG, George, lord Torrington, was born 1663, and at the early age of 13 engaged in the naval service of his country. He gradually rose by merit, and in 1704, with the rank of rear admiral of the red, he greatly contributed to the capture of Gibraltar, under sir Cloudesley Shovel. For his services at the battle of Malaga he was knighted, and after bravely protecting the borders of Scotland against the pretender, and maintaining the honor of his country in the Baltic, he was in 1718 appointed commander in chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he bravely protected the coasts of Italy against the invasion of the Spanish arms, and defeated some of their formidable armaments. His merits were gratefully acknowledged by the queen of Denmark, and by the emperor Charles VI. who complimented him on his valor, and presented him with his picture set in diamonds. He died in 1733.

BYNG, John, son of the above, served in the glorious expedition of his father, and by his merits, as well as the influence of his name, was raised to the rank of admiral. His attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip in Minorca, when blockaded by a French fleet under la Galissoniere, proved abortive, and his hesitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might have perhaps gained him the victory, drew the clamors of the nation against him. The ministry, who wished to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, beheld with seeming satisfaction the unpopularity of the admiral, and when he was condemned by a court-martial, they suffered him, though recommended to mercy, to be sacrificed to the general indignation, and he was shot at Portsmouth 14th March, 1757, meeting his death with calm resignation.

BYRD, William, colonel, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, was a member of the council about 1682. When, in 1699, about 300 of the persecuted French protestants arrived in the colony, he received them with the affection of a father, and gave them the most liberal assistance. His generous charity to the poor foreigners is particularly described by Beverly. He had received a liberal education in England, and was distinguished for his literary taste, and his patronage of science. He had one of the largest libraries on the continent. In 1723 he was one of the commissioners for establishing the line between North Carolina and Virginia. He died about 1743, at an advanced age.

BYROM, John, a poet, was born at Kersal near Manchester, and after being educated at the Charterhouse, he entered at Trinity-college, Cambridge. His talents for poetry were displayed while in the university, by the publication of his beautiful pastoral of Colin to Phœbe, which appeared in the first volume of the Spectator, as well as two ingenious essays on dreams. He afterwards went to Montpellier for the recovery of his health, but an intimate acquaintance with the writings of Malebranche, Bourignon, and Behmen shook his religious principles and made him imbibe the tenets of wild and visionary enthusiasm. On his return to London he applied himself to physic, but with small success. On this account his little property was soon consumed, and to maintain himself he began to teach at Manchester a new method of short-hand writing, which he had invented at Cambridge, and he afterwards removed to London. His industry was rewarded, and he obtained a handsome competence. He died at Manchester 28th Sept. 1763, aged 72, leaving behind him the character of an inoffensive man, who, to considerable learning and poetical genius, united mild and amiable manners.

BYRON, George Gordon, Lord Byron, the son of Captain Byron, was born at Dover, January the 23d, 1788. The youthful Byron was of delicate health, in consequence of which his studies were often interrupted, and he was treated with an indulgence that, perhaps, went beyond the bounds of

prudence. By the death of his great uncle, in 1798, he succeeded to the family title and estates, and became a ward of his relative, the earl of Carlisle, by whom he was placed at Harrow School. At the age of sixteen he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In his nineteenth year he quitted the university, and took up his residence at the family seat of Newstead. It was during his residence at Newstead that he published his first work, with the title of Hours of Idleness. This volume gave undoubted indications of talent; but the Edinburgh Reviewers pounced upon it with a rabid violence that was thorougly disgusting. They soon found, however, to their cost, that they had made a wrong selection of their victim. His lordship retorted upon them in English Bards and Scottish Reviewers, one of the most pungent satires of modern times, and thus rendered them objects of public laughter. On his coming of age, Byron took his seat in the house of peers; but in that house he never delivered more than three speeches. He was now engaged in a career of dissipation which was injurious alike to his fortune and to his health. Breaking, however, through the Circean snares that beset him, he proceeded on his travels, with his friend Mr. Hobhouse, and visited Spain, Portugal, and Greece; in which latter country, the land of his idolatry, he continued for a considerable time. In 1811 he returned to England, and, a few months afterwards, he gave to the world the first two cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, which at once placed him in the foremost rank of British poets. This work was rapidly succeeded by the Giaour; the Bride of Abydos; the Corsair; Lara; and an ode to Napoleon Bonaparte; all of which, with the exception of the latter, acquired unbounded popularity. Byron was, in fact, the poetical idol of the day. On the 2d of January, 1815, he married Miss Milbanke. This ill starred union terminated in a final separation, after the birth of a daughter. After having given to the public his Hebrew Melodies; the Siege of Corinth; and Parasina; he quitted England, to which country he was destined never to return. For a while he lived on the borders of the Lake of Geneva, whence he removed to Italy, where he fixed himself, first at Venice, and subsequently at Pisa. During this period his mind was incessantly active; and, in rapid succession, he produced the last two cantos of Childe Harold; the dramas of Manfred, Marino Falieri, Sardanapalus, the Two Foscari, and Cain; the poems of the Prisoner of Chillon, Monody on Sheridan, the Lament of Tasso, the Prophecy of Dante, Mazeppa, Beppo, and Don Juan; and a large portion of a publication which bore the title of the liberal. Greece was now struggling for her freedom, and her struggles could not be viewed by Byron with indifference. Relinquishing the tranquillity of private life, he resolved to devote to her cause his fortune, his pen, and his sword. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1823, he joined the Greeks, and had already made himself venerated by his personal exertions and his generous pecuniary aid, when he was attacked by a fever, which terminated fatally on the 20th of April, 1824. He expired at Missolonghi, at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving behind him a name that will be as imperishable as language itself. His loss was mourned by the Greeks as that of a public benefactor, and almost regal honors were ordered by the provisional government, to be paid to his memory and his remains.

BYTHNER, Victorinus, a native of Poland, eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew. He came very young to Oxford, and read lectures in Hebrew, and afterwards removed to Cambridge and then into Cornwall, where he began to practise physic. His best known work is Lyra prophetica Davidis regis, five analysis criticopractica psalmorum, 4to. He died 1664.

BZOVIUS, Abraham, a learned Polander, educated first at Prosovitz, and afterwards at Cracow. He visited Italy, and gave lectures of Philosophy at Milan, and of divinity at Bologna, and as his writings tended to support the authorities of the ecclusiastical states, he was received with great distinction when he was introduced to the pope, and lodged in the vatican. He afterwards left this residence, being terrified by the murder of one of his servants, and retired to the convent of Minerva, where he died 1617, aged 70. His works are represented as so numerous that it would require some pages to enumerate them, but the chief are the Continuation of Baronius' annals of the church, in 9 vols. folio from the year 1118—and lives of the popes, 3 vols. —He was of the Dominican order, and was for some time principal of a college of Dominicans at Cracow. His attack on the emperor Lewis of Bavaria was severely resented by the duke of that house, and he was obliged not only to retract, but to submit to the imputation of a malevolent, feeble injudicious, and illiberal historian.

C.

CAB, Ben Zohair, an Arabian poet, who died in the first year of the hegira. He is chiefly known as the opponent, and afterwards as the friend of Mahomet, whom he assisted in the propagation of his religion, and in the composition of the Koran.

CABANIS, Peter John George, a French physician and literary character, the son of an agriculturist of talent, was born at Conac, in 1757, and in early life visited Poland, where the political servility and corruption, which he witnessed on a great occasion, inspired him, as he tells us, with a precocious contempt of mankind, and a disposition to melancholy. This, however, did not prevent him from manifesting infinite kindness and benevolence in his subsequent career. On his return to his native country, he chose the medical profession, and attained high reputation. In politics he also bore a part. He was the bosom friend of Mirabeau, and sat in the council of five hundred, and in the senate of Napoleon. He died in 1807. His collected medical and other works have been published in seven octavo volumes.

CABASSOLE, Philip de, chancellor and chief minister of the queen of Sicily, was made a cardinal by Urban V. He died 1372, metropolitan of Constantinople, and author of a treatise on the life and miracles of Mary Magdalen, and de nugis curialium. He corresponded with the poet Petrarch.

CABASSUT, John, professor of the canon law at Avignon, was born at Aix, and died 1685, aged 81. He is author of juris canonici theoria & praxis, fol. 1638—notitia exclesiast. consiliorum, canonum veterumque eccles. rituum, 1670, in fol.

CABESTAN or CABESTAING, William de, a provencal poet in the service of Tricline Carbonal, wife of Raymond de Scillans. He gained so

much the affection of his mistress that the husband, jealous of the favour, murdered him, and dressed his heart, which he placed on the table before his guilty wife.—She ate of the horrid food, and when informed of it died of grief 1213.

CABOT, Sebastian, son of John Cabot, a Venetian, was born at Bristol 1467. Under the eye of his father he learnt mathematics and cosmography, and by accompanying him in several voyages he became, even before he was 20 years old, very eminent in the art of navigation. In 1497 he was engaged with his father by Henry VII. for the discovery of a north-west passage to India, and after touching at Prima Vista and St. John's island they sailed as far as Cape Florida before their return home. Succeeding voyages completed the discoveries thus begun; a settlement was made on the coast of Newfoundland, and Sebastian, by being the first among Europeans who touched the new continent, established a greater claim to give his name to those unknown regions than either Americus Vespucius or even Columbus himself.—The next exertions of Sebastian were under Henry VIII. to penetrate to the East Indies by the south, but the want of support on the part of sir Thomas Pert, vice-admiral of England, disappointed his hopes, and he returned home after penetrating only as far as the Brazils and visiting Hispaniola and Porto Rico. In 1524 Cabot was employed by the king of Spain, and in the character of chief pilot of Spain to sail to the Moluccas by the straits of Magellan, but the mutinous spirit of his crew checked his progress, and he stopped at Paraguay, from whence, after five years' residence, he returned to Europe, and though he exhibited the most flattering proofs of the fertility and opulence of the countries he had visited, he was treated with coldness by the court and by the mercantile companies, whose avaricious hope he had in vain endeavored to realize. Disgusted with the ingratitude of the Spaniards, Cabot returned and settled at Bristol, where his great merits soon recommended him to Edward VI. and Somerset the protector, and from his experience and great knowledge he was now consulted as an oracle on commercial affairs, and with a liberal pension he was appointed governor of the company of the merchant adventurers. In 1552 he planned a voyage for the discovery of the northern parts of the world, and to him therefore England owes her first mercantile connection with Russia, by the establishment of the Russia company, of which Cabot was honorably appointed governor for life by the charter of Philip and Mary. After a very active and most useful life, this worthy and patriotic man died aged about 70. It is remarked of him, that he first observed the variation of the needle. He published a map of the world, besides an account of his voyages in the southern parts of the world, printed Venice 1583, folio.

CABOT, George, a distinguished statesman, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, and employed the early part of his life in foreign commerce. Possessing a vigorous, inquisitive, and contemplative mind; he made his voyages to other countries the means of gaining varied and extensive knowledge, particularly of obtaining correct and enlarged views of human nature and society. Before he was 26 years old, he was elected a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, which met to establish a maximum in the prices of provisions, and displayed his good sense by opposing that measure, and advocating those correct principles of political economy, for the profound knowledge and able support of which he afterwards became distinguished. He was a member of the convention of Massachusetts, which formed the constitution of that state, and also of that which ratified the constitution of the United States, to promote which, he made the most strenuous exertions. In 1790, he was elected to a seat in the senate of the United States, and was one of the most distinguished members of that body, and one of the confidential friends of Washington and Hamilton, to the latter of whom he rendered the most important assistance in forming his financial system. In 1808, he became a member of the council of Massachusetts, and in 1814, was appointed a delegate to the convention which met at Hartford, and was chosen president of that body. He after that period retired from public life, and died at Boston, April 18th, 1823, aged 72. He possessed a mind of great force and penetration, was a sagacious statesman, and excelled particularly in the science of political economy, was a vigorous and persuasive speaker, and was greatly distinguished for the simplicity of his manners, the disinterestedness of his patriotism, and his uprightness, amiability and benevolence.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, a Portuguese, sent in 1500 by king Emanuel with a fleet to the East Indies. A storm drove him on the coast of Brazil, where he called the place where he landed Santa Cruz, and he afterwards reached his destination, and compelled the chief of Calicut to submit to his arms. He returned to Europe in 1501, loaded with the treasures and curiosities of the east. An account of his voyage was published in a collection by Ramusio, Venice.

CACAULT, Francis, a French diplomatist and literary character, was born at Nantz, in 1742, and became mathematical professor of the military school; after which he travelled in Italy for six years, whence he returned in 1775. In 1785, he was appointed secretary of embassy at Naples, and he subsequently was ambassador at Rome and Genoa. He signed the treaty of Tolentino, and opened the negotiation for the Concordat. In France, he was thrice one of the representatives of the people. He died a senator in 1805. Cacault translated the Lyric Poems of Ramler, and the Dramaturgia of Lessing.

CADALSO, Jose, one of the late writers of Spain, was born of a noble family, at Cadiz, in 1741. He was educated in Paris, where he obtained an acquaintance with the principal languages of modern Europe, and afterwards travelled through England, France, Portugal, Germany and Italy. At the age of 20 he returned home and joined the army, where he remained till his death, attentive to his military duties, though devoted to literature. He was killed at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782. He is the author of Cartas Marruecas, a series of letters possessing much merit; a satire called Eruditos á la Violeta; a tragedy; and several poetical pieces under the title of Ocios de mi Juventud.

CADAMOSTO, Lewis, a famous Venetian navigator, born 1422. He was engaged in the service of Henry of Portugal, and in 1455 he proceeded to Madeira, and visited the Canaries and the coast of Africa as far as the mouth of the Gambia. The following year he prosecuted his discoveries as far as the river St. Dominic, and on his return to Portugal he was received with great honor, and during his residence at Lagos treated with every mark of respect and gratitude by the inhabitants. He returned to Venice, where he died 1464, and an account of his voyages was afterwards published and translated into French by Redoner in the 16th century.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, Charles Louis, (brother of Cadet de Vaux), was born at Paris, in

1769, and, after the death of his father in 1799, quitted the bar to devote himself to chemistry and philosophy. He died in 1821. His works, in various departments, are numerous and meritorious. Among others may be mentioned his Dictionary of Chemistry, in 4 vols; Travels in Austria, Moravia, and Bavaria; Letters on London and the English Nation; Travels in Normandy, and the Supper of Moliere. He likewise was a liberal contributor to all the scientific journals.

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes, came to Europe about 1493 B. C. and introduced the knowledge and the use of the alphabet.

CADOGAN, William Bromley, second son of lord Cadogan by Frances daughter of lord Montfort. From Westminster, where his abilities were rewarded with several prizes, he went to Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards was presented to the livings of St. Giles' Reading, and St. Luke's Chelsea. In the discharge of his religious and ecclesiastical duties, he was indefatigably zealous and ardent, and inclined strongly to the tenets of the methodists, though he retained the forms of the church of England. Some of his sermons have been published. He died 18th January 1797, aged 46, and his parishioners at Reading, in respect to his memory, all put on mourning.

CADWALADYR, king of Britain in 660, had the misfortune to see his kingdom overrun by the Saxons, and its independence destroyed. He died at Rome 703, and was the last king of the Britons. He is called one of the three blessed kings, for his benevolence in the relief of the christians.

CADWALLADER, Thomas, M.D., a physician of Philadelphia. He completed his medical education in Europe. From 1752 to his death he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His dissections for Dr. Shippen were among the earliest made in this country. He died 1779, aged 72. He published an essay on the Iliac passion, entitled, an essay on the West India Dry Gripes 1745, in which he recommended the use of opiates and mild cathartics, instead of quicksilver, then employed. This was one of the earliest American medical treatises.

CADWALLADER, John, was appointed by the American Congress a brigadier general in the army, in February, 1777. He was a man of inflexible patriotism and undoubted bravery. He fought a duel with general Conway, in consequence of the intrigue in which Conway was engaged for placing Gates at the head of the army. After the war, he was a member of the Assembly of Maryland, and died February 10th, 1786.

CADWALLON, son of Cadwan, was prince of North Wales, and fled to Ireland, on being defeated by Edwin of England 620. On his return he took the name of king, and was engaged in perpetual war with the Saxons. His memory has been highly honored by the bards, whom he patronised.

CÆSAR, C. Jul. a Roman general, famous for his learning, his intrigues, his ambition, his valor, his military successes, and his tragical death. He conquered Gaul, and was the first Roman who invaded Britain, which he twice reduced to apparent submission. His arms were equally successful in Africa, in Egypt, and in Asia, and divided the world with two other triumvirs, after whose death he grasped at the sovereign power of Rome under the title of emperor. His ambitious views were defeated by the jealousy of his enemies as well as of his friends, and he was stabbed in the senate-house B. C. 43, in the 56th year of his age.

CÆSAR, Julius, a learned civilian, born at Totenham 1557, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He took the degree of doctor of the civil law at Paris 1581, and four years after became doctor of the canon law at Oxford. He was master of the court of requests under Elizabeth, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's near the Tower, and under James I. he was knighted, and appointed chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he resigned on succeeding to the master ship of the rolls 1614. He was a man of great learning and integrity, charitable and benevolent. He died 28th April, 1636, and was buried in Great St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, London. His manuscripts, which were very valuable, were sold by Patterson, the auctioneer in 1757, for more than 300*l*, and they now adorn the marquis of Landsdown's library.

CÆSARALPINUS, Andreas, a philosopher of Arezzo, physician to pope Clement VIII. He was a man of great erudition, and from some passages in his writings it has been conjectured that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He was also well skilled in botany, but the regular distribution which he makes of plants was not adopted till 100 years after, by Robert Morison, professor of botany at Oxford. He published a treatise de plantis, and quæstiones peripateticæ, and died at Rome 23d February 1603, aged 54.

CAGLIARI, or CALIARI, Paul, a celebrated painter, generally known by the name of Paul Veronese, was born at Verona, in 1532, and was instructed in painting by his uncle Badile. Having accompanied an embassy to Rome, he profited from studying the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael. His pictures are numerous, and in high estimation. The Marriage of Cana is the finest of them. Cagliari excels in coloring and composition; but is defective in drawing and costume. He died at Venice, in 1588. His sons, Carletto and Gabriel, and his brother Benedict, were all painters.

CAGLIOSTRO, Count Alexander, an adventurer, whose real name is said to have been Joseph Balsamo, was born at Palermo, in 1743. Under various names, and ostensibly in the character of a chemist and physician, but, as some affirm, really in that of a swindler, he wandered through Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and other countries. In 1780, he visited France, where he lived in a style of great splendor, and was much admired for his medical skill, and his liberality. He was, however, involved with the cardinal de Rohan, in the mysterious affair of the diamond necklace, and confined in the Bastile; but was finally pronounced innocent. He was tried at Rome, in 1789, as being guilty of freemasonry, and he died, in 1795, a prisoner in the castle of Saint Angelo.

CAIET, Peter Victor Palma, a native of Montrichard in Touraine, who from a calvinist became a catholic, and died 1610, aged 85, doctor of the Sorbonne, and Hebrew professor in the royal college. He was so respected for his learning, that he was highly favored by Catharine of Bourbon, and Henry IV. admitted him to court, notwithstanding the slovenly appearance of his dress. He was for some time foolishly employed, as many of the learned men of the times, in searching for the philosopher's stone, and he was severely attacked by the calvinists, whose tenets he had abjured. Most of his works are controversial, but his chronologie septennaire in 8vo. from the peace of Vervins 1598 to 1604, and his chronologie novennaire, from 1589 to 1598, in three vols, are valuable and interesting compositions.

CAIETAN, a cardinal, born at Caieta in the kingdom of Naples, 1469. His proper name was Thomas de Vio. He was of the order of the Do-

minicans, and displayed his great talents as professor of philosophy and divinity at Paris and Rome, till his book in support of the power of the pope, raised him to the rank of cardinal and to the archiepiscopal see of Palermo. He was employed by the pope in several important negotiations, but especially in opposing the doctrines of Luther, which he found it impossible either to silence or check. He died 1534, aged 65. He was a man of great learning as a logician, and philosopher and divine. Besides some commentaries on Aristotle's philosophy, and Thomas Aquinas' theology, he published a literal translation of the greatest part of the books of the old and new testaments, which his death prevented him from completing. He has been attacked by cardinal Pallavicini for his translation, but he has been ably defended by father Simon.

CAILLER, Nicholas Lewis de la, a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Rumigny, 1714, and educated at the college of Lisieux at Paris. He became the friend and disciple of Cassini, and with de Thury projected the meridian line, which extended from the observatory to the extremities of France. In 1739 he was named professor of mathematics of the college of Mazarine, and for his great knowledge was elected honorary member of most of the learned academies of Europe. In 1750 he went under the royal patronage to the Cape of Good Hope, to see the stars of the southern hemisphere, of 10,000 of which in the course of two years he determined the exact position. The whole of his time was usefully employed in the service of astronomy, mathematics, andnavigation, but unfortunately a malignant fever terminated his labors in 1762, in his 48th year. He possesses the great character of clearness, accuracy, and precision. His works contain several volumes in 4to. and 8vo. besides detached papers in the collection of the academy.

CAIUS or KAYES, Dr. John, a physician, born at Norwich, 6th October, 1510, educated at Norwich-school and Gonvil-hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, 1533. To improve himself he visited France, Flanders, and Germany, and after studying at Padua under Montanus, he took his degree of M. D. 1541, and three years after returned to England. His great knowledge of medicine rendered him popular, he became physician to Edward VI. and to his two sisters, till a suspicion of favoring the catholics discarded him from royal patronage, 1568. He died at Cambridge, 1573, and by the munificent donation of some estates, he erected his hall into a college, now called Gonvil and Caius college. His monument is in the chapel with these two words, "Fui Caius." He wrote the history of Cambridge, and some other learned works.

CALAMY, Edmund, a celebrated non-conformist divine, was born at London, in 1600, and studied at Cambridge. Having embraced presbyterianism, he took an active part in the religious disputes of the age, and was one of the authors of the treatise which bore the title of Smectymnus, and was directed against episcopacy. He was a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster; but he strenuously opposed the trial of the king, and the usurpation of Cromwell, and had a share in effecting the restoration of Charles the Second. The restored monarch offered him the bishopric of Lichfield, but he refused it, and he was subsequently expelled from his living by the act of uniformity. Such was his grief in consequence of the fire of London, that he is said to have died of it, in 1666. He produced many sermons and controversial writings.

CALAMY, Benjamin, D. D., son of the preceding, from St. Paul's school entered at Catharine hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He was made minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury in 1677. In 1683 he published a sermon which he had preached in his parish church, for which he was severely attacked by Delaune, a warm non-conformist, whom, for his virulence, government seized and sent to Newgate. Dr. Calamy interfered with Jeffries the chancellor for the unhappy libeller; but all applications were unavailing, and Delaune, fined a sum which he could not discharge, died a victim to the oppressive measures of the times, and his wife and children shared the same fate in the same confinement. After the resignation of St. Mary Aldermanbury, Dr. Calamy succeeded to other more valuable livings, and the prebend of Harleston, in the cathedral of St. Paul; but his happiness was interrupted by the severe sufferings of his friend alderman Cornish, who was tried and executed for high treason. The repeated applications of friendship for mercy, could not influence the inexorable Jeffries; and the execution of Cornish, it is said, broke the heart of his surviving friend, who died in January 1686. He published seven sermons in his lifetime, and thirteen more were given to the world after his death.

CALAMY, Edmund, an eminent divine among the non-conformists. He was grandson to Edmund Calamy, by his son Edmund, and was born 5th April, 1671. He abridged Baxter's history of his life and times, and afterwards, in future editions, continued the work by a copious account of such ministers as were ejected for their religious opinions after the restoration to the time of queen Anne. The book was attacked by Hoadly, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and a controversy between the two opponents, which continued for some time, and produced on both sides replies full of much learning, not however without the bitterness of party zeal. In 1709, Calamy was honored, on his visit to Scotland, with the degree of D. D. by the three universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. He published, in 1718, a vindication of his grandfather and others against the reflections of Echard in his history of England. Calamy died 3d June, 1732. His writings were mostly controversial, besides 2 vols. of sermons, and 4 of Baxter's history. He was twice married, and was the father of thirteen children.

CALAS, John, an unfortunate merchant of Toulouse, of the protestant religion. When his son, Mark Anthony, who had embraced the tenets of the catholics, had, in a moment of gloomy melancholy, committed suicide, the father was seized by the suspicious government as guilty of the murder. No proof could be brought against him, but the jealousy entertained against his religion; and though the improbability of a father, an old man of the age of 65, murdering his own son, a robust young man aged 29, and in a house where his family were then resident, was self-evident, yet he was condemned, and broke on the wheel, 9th March, 1762. This treatment was reported to the French king by the agonizing widow and her family; but the wishes of the monarch were frustrated by the jealousy of ministers, who thought that they granted too much to the protestants if they allowed the revisal of the bloody sentence of the tribunal of Toulouse.

CALASIO, Marius, a Franciscan friar, was born at Calasio, near Aquila, in the Neapolitan territory, about 1550. He died in 1620, just as he was on the point of publishing his Concordance of the Bible, in four folio volumes; an excellent work, which forms a complete Hebrew Lexicon, and on which he had spent forty years of incessant labor. He-

brew was as familiar to Calasio as his native language. His Concordance appeared in 1621, and was republished by Romaine, in 1747.

CALCAR, John de, was born in the duchy of Cleves, and died young, at Naples, 1546. He was very eminent as a painter, and took for his models the finished pieces of his master Titian, and of Raphael. His nativity was so admired by Rubens, that he never would part with it. To Calcar we owe the anatomical figures of the book of Vesal, and the portraits of painters.

CALDERINI, Domizzio, a native of Toris, in the Veronese territory. He was professor of belles lettres at Rome, where he died 1478, aged 32, and so sincerely regretted that his scholars attended his funeral in deep mourning. He published a translation of Pausanias' two first books into Latin, besides some commentaries on the Latin poets, and some original poetry.

CALDERONI DE LA BARCA, don Pedro, a Spanish poet, who from a soldier became an ecclesiastic, and canon of Toledo. His dramatical pieces were published, 9 vols. 4to. 1689, Madrid. They possess all the extravagances of Shakspeare's muse, with occasional sublime and pathetic passages, but all throughout devoid of correctness and regularity. He flourished 1640.

CALDERWOOD, David, a Scotch divine. He applied himself with uncommon diligence to the study of divinity and of the writings of the fathers, and became an active, zealous, and determined opposer of episcopacy in Scotland. He strenuously opposed the plan of James VI. to establish conformity between the English and Scotch churches; for which he was banished. Retiring to Holland, he published, in 1625, his work entitled Altare Damascenum; a severe attack on episcopacy. He returned to Scotland; contributed greatly to the establishment of presbyterianism; and died in 1651. Calderwood left a voluminous History of Scotland, of which only a portion has been printed.

CALDWALL, Richard, a physician, born in Staffordshire about 1543, and educated at Brazennose, of which he became fellow. He was so eminent in the knowledge and practice of medicine, that he was elected censor, and afterwards president of the college of physicians, where he founded a chirurgical lecture with a handsome salary. He wrote, according to Wood, several treatises on physic, besides a translation of the table of surgery by Horatio More of Florence. He died 1585.

CALED, or KHALED, one of Mahomet's friends, called from his courage the sword of God. In the spreading the doctrines of the koran, and the dominion of the prophet, he committed atrocious cruelties, and even put to death the garrison of Damascus after he had granted them their liberty. He was cut off by the plague 639.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, a noble native of Bergamo, who entered among the Augustines. His vocabulary of the Latin tongue first appeared 1503, and with such celebrity, that it has been often reprinted and improved, and enlarged to 2 vols. fol. 1681. He died blind, 1511.

CALIGULA, Caius Cæsar, a Roman emperor, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He succeeded Tiberius A.D. 37, and after the promising virtues of a happy reign displayed the most ferocious and dissipated character, till the conspiracy of Chœrea cut him off, A.D. 41, in his 29th year.

CALIXTUS, George, a Lutheran theologian, was born in 1586, at Medelbui, in Holstein; became professor of divinity at Helmstadt; and bore a prominent part in the conference at Thorn, which was convoked in 1645. Calixtus strove, with all his eloquence and zeal, to bring about a union between the Lutherans and the other protestant sects; but his well intended efforts were repaid only by reproach and calumny from all parties. The few who espoused his opinions were called Syncretists and Calixtins; and, as well as their leader, were considered as little if at all better than heretics. Bossuet, however, denominates him "the most able Lutheran of our times, and the one who has written the most learnedly against us." Calixtus died in 1656. His theological works are numerous.

CALLARD, John Baptiste, professor of medicine in the university of Caen, where he died 1718. He established a botanical garden there. His great work is, lexicon medicum etymologicum, 1693, 12mo. of which he was preparing an improved folio edition when he died.

CALLCOTT, John Wall, Doctor of Music, was born at Kensington in 1766. He was intended for the medical profession; but, having been disgusted by witnessing an operation, he turned his attention to music. At the same time he acquired a considerable knowledge of classical and oriental literature. He assisted Dr. Arnold in forming the Glee Club; in which club, and in the Nobleman's Catch Club, of which he was an honorary member, he obtained numerous prizes. He died in 1826, after having long been in a melancholy state of intellect. He is the author of a Musical Grammar. The most celebrated of his admirable catches, glees, and canons have been published, in two volumes, by his son in law Mr. Horsley.

CALLENDER, John, a baptist minister of Newport, R. I. He was the nephew of Elisha Callender, minister of the first baptist church in Boston. Both graduated at Harvard University; the one in 1710, and the other in 1723. John Callender died Jan. 26, 1748, aged 41 years. He was at that time distinguished as a preacher and a writer. His publications were an ordination sermon, a funeral sermon, and a sermon on the history of Rhode Island. The latter is spoken of as particularly creditable to the author.

CALLIERES, Francis de, an eminent statesman, born at Torigni, near Bayeux. He was engaged in several embassies under Louis XIV. and was honorably rewarded for his services. He published some poetical tracts, and died 1717, aged 72.

CALLIERES, Chevalier de, governor of Canada, was appointed governor of Montreal in 1684. He enclosed the town with palisades. In 1689 he went to France to suggest the project of the conquest of New York. In the enterprise he was to have been commander in chief; but it failed. After the death of count de Frontenac in 1698, he acted as governor till his appointment in 1699. He died 1703.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, inventor of the Corinthian capital, from seeing an acanthus spreading its branches most gracefully over the monument of a Corinthian lady, B. C. 540.

CALLISTHENES, a philosopher, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and was cruelly mangled by him on suspicion of a conspiracy. He took poison given him by Lysimachus, and thus put an end to his misery, B. C. 328.

CALLOT, James, a famous engraver, born at Nancy, 1593, of a noble family. His desire to see the capital of Italy, and her valuable monuments, tempted him twice to elope from his family, at the age of 12, and two years after, when at last permitted by his father to reside at Rome, he applied himself with such assiduity to the arts of designing and engraving, that he soon became celebrated for the boldness, beauty, and execution of his pieces. He

was for some time at Florence under the patronage of the great duke, after whose death he resided at the court of Lorrain, and in 1628 visited France, where the munificence of Louis XIII., invited him to design and engrave the siege of Rochelle and the isle of Rhe. When Nancy was reduced by the arms of France, Callot refused to employ his pencil to perpetuate the misfortune of his country, and Louis, who admired his superior abilities, respected a patriotic reluctance, which neither bribes nor promises could conquer. He died 28th March, 1636, aged 34.

CALMET, Augustin, a learned Frenchman of the order of the Benedictines, made abbot of St. Lepold de Nanci, and afterwards of Senones, where he died 1757, aged 85. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and he published several learned works, which at the desire of his friends appeared in French rather than Latin. He wrote a commentary on the books of the old and new testament, 22 vols. 4to.—dissertations on the commentaries, 3 vols. 4to.—history of the old and new testament, 4 vols. 4to.—historical and critical dictionary of the bible,—universal history, sacred and profane, 15 vols. 4to. of which only eight were printed,—ecclesiastical and civil history of Lorrain, 3 vols. fol.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, an illustrious French statesman, born at Douay 1734, of noble parents. He was educated at Paris and intended for the bar, but afterwards he was made solicitor general to the parliament of his native town, master of requests, intendant of Metz, and in 1783 he succeeded Necker as comptroller general of the finances. This last office required great abilities and undaunted firmness, and the new minister possessed them; and though when he came into power he found an empty treasury, and the nation discontented with the extravagance of the court, he adopted such vigorous measures as restored credit to the state, and rendered the expenditure subservient to the resources of the country. To carry his schemes of reform and to exonerate the people of some burdens, by suppressing some of the abusive privileges of the higher orders, he advised the king to convene the notables of the kingdom, whose authority and consent might give weight and importance to his measures. The plan was grand, and might have been happily productive of good in another age, but unfortunately the nobles and the clergy were alarmed at the thought of losing their privileges, and the minister, opposed by the great, and not ably supported by the timid monarch, yielded to the storm, and took refuge in England, where he composed his requete au roi, and his reponse a l'ecrit de M. Necker, which proved him to be a good scholar, an acute politician, and a loyal subject. At the end of the revolution he revisited his country, and died at Paris, 1802.

CALOVIUS, Abraham, a native of Morungen in Brunswick, divinity professor at Radstock, which he quitted for Dantzic, and afterwards for Wittemberg. He was a strong Lutheran, and opposed with great warmth the union of the protestant church, in consequence of which his followers were called Calovians. He wrote several controversial tracts, and died 1686, aged 74.

CALVERT, George, baron of Baltimore, founder of the province of Maryland, graduated at Oxford 1597. In 1619 he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1624 he became a Roman catholic, and resigned his office. He was continued, however, a member of the privy council, and was created baron of Baltimore in the kingdom of Ireland in 1625. While he was secretary of state he was constituted by patent proprietor of the south eastern peninsula of Newfoundland, which he named the province of Avalon. He spent 25,000 pounds in advancing his plantation and visited it twice; but it was so annoyed by the French, that though he once repulsed, and pursued their ships and took sixty prisoners, he was obliged to abandon it. Being still inclined to form a settlement in America, whither he might retire with his family and friends of the same religious principles, he made a visit to Virginia, the fertility and advantages of which province had been highly celebrated, and in which he had been interested as one of the adventurers. But meeting with an unwelcome reception on account of his religion, and observing that the Virginians had not extended their plantations beyond the Potomac, he fixed his attention upon the territory northward of this river, and as soon as he returned to England, obtained a grant of it from Charles I. But owing to the tedious forms of public business, before a patent was completed he died, 1632, aged 50. After his death the patent was again drawn in the name of his eldest son, Cecil, who succeeded to his honors, and it passed the seals June 20, 1632. The country was called Maryland in honor of Henrietta Maria, the queen consort of Charles I.

CALVERT, Leonard, first governor of Maryland, was the brother of Cecilius Calvert, the proprietor, who sent him to America as the head of the colony in 1633. He arrived with his colony at point Comfort, in Virginia, 1634. On the third of March he proceeded in the bay of Chesapeak to the northward, and entered the Potomac, up which he sailed twelve leagues, and came to an anchor under an island, which he named St. Clement's. Here he fired his cannon, erected a cross, and took possession, "in the name of the Saviour of the world, and of the King of England." Having obtained an interview with the Werowance or prince, Calvert asked him whether he was willing, that a settlement should be made in his own country. He replied, "I will not bid you go, neither will I bid you stay; but you may use your own discretion." Having convinced the natives that his designs were honorable and pacific, the governor now sought a more suitable station for commencing his colony. He visited a creek on the northern side of the Potomac about four leagues from its mouth, where was an Indian village. Here he acquainted the prince of the place with his intentions, and by presents to him, and his principal men, conciliated his friendship so much, as to obtain permission to reside in one part of the town until the next harvest, when it was stipulated the natives should entirely quit the place. Thus the governor took peaceable possession of the country of Maryland, and gave to the town the name of St. Mary's, and to the creek on which it was situated the name of St. George. The province was established on the broad foundation of security of property and of freedom of religion. This liberal policy rendered a Roman catholic colony an asylum for those, who were driven from New England by the persecutions which were there experienced from protestants. The governor superintended the affairs of the country, till the civil war in England, when the name of a papist became so obnoxious, that the parliament assumed the government of the province, and appointed a new governor. On the restoration Cecilius Calvert recovered his right. Leonard Calvert died in 1676, far in years, and high in reputation.

CALVIN, John, a celebrated reformer, born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10th July, 1509. His family name was Cauvin, which he latinized into Calvinus.

He was first intended for the church, and, subsequently, for the profession of civil law. Having embraced the principles of protestantism, he was under the necessity of quitting France; and he settled at Basil, where he published his celebrated Institutions of the Christian Religion. After having visited Italy, he was returning by the way of Geneva, in 1536, when Farel and other reformers induced him to take up his abode in that city. He was chosen one of the ministers of the gospel, and professor of divinity. A dispute with the city authorities soon compelled him to leave Geneva, and he withdrew to Strasburg; whence he was recalled in 1541. From the time of his recall, he possessed almost absolute power at Geneva; and he exerted himself vigorously in establishing the presbyterian form of church government. The reformer, who so loudly exclaimed against the tyranny of Rome, directed the whole torrent of his persecution against Servetus, a physician, who had in an ambiguous style written upon the trinity; and his vengeance was not appeased till the unfortunate heretic had expired in the flames. He died May 26, 1564, and though he had long enjoyed a high reputation and exercised an unbounded authority, he left only 300 crowns to his heirs, including his library, the books of which sold afterwards at a great price. The works of Calvin were printed in 12 vols. fol. Geneva, and in nine Amsterdam, in 1667. He died in 1564.

CALVISIUS, Sethus, a learned German, born at Grosleb, in Thuringia in 1559. He distinguished himself as a learned and accurate chronologer. His elenchus calendarii a papâ Gregorio XIII. comprobati, was published in 1611; and in 1620, three years after his death, appeared his improved chronology; a work in which he has employed 20 long years of laborious study.

CAMBACERES, N., a native of Montpellier, whose eloquence as a preacher was much admired at court, and was at last rewarded by the archbishopric of Rouen. He died Nov. 6th, 1808, aged 80. His nephew was the second consul with Bonaparte, after the abolition of the directory.

CAMBACERES, John James Regis, one of those individuals whom the French revolution raised to high station, was born at Montpellier, in 1753, and brought up to the law; and, in 1791, was appointed president of the criminal tribunal of the department of the Herault. As a member of the convention, he gave a modified vote for the death of the king; bore a prominent part in all judicial questions in the committees; and, after the downfall of Robespierre, had for awhile the management of foreign affairs. He was also a member of the council of five hundred. Subsequently he was minister of justice; and was next chosen by Bonaparte to be second consul. When Napoleon became emperor, he created him arch-chancellor, grand officer of the legion of honor, a prince, and duke of Parma, and confided to him the organization of the judicial system. He joined Napoleon after his return from Elba; was banished by Louis, but soon recalled; and died in 1824.

CAMBRIDGE, Richard Owen, a learned Englishman, born in London, 14th Feb. 1714, and educated at Eton school and Oxford. After three years' residence in the university, he in 1737 entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1741 married Miss Trenchard, with whom he settled at Whitminster, Glocestershire. He published the Scribleriad, a poem, 1744—and in 1761 an history of the war on the coast of Coromandel, and contributed some valuable papers to the World. His works were collected and printed together by his son G. O. Cambridge, M. A. with his life, two vols. 4to. 1803. He died much respected in private life, as a cheerful companion, exemplary in his conduct, and virtuous and benevolent in practice, 17th Sept. 1802.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, after his father Cyrus, B. C. 529, made war against Egypt and Æthiopia, and died in consequence of a wound which he had accidentally given himself in the eighth year of his reign. He was cruel and vindictive in the extreme.

CAMDEN, William, a celebrated antiquary, was born at London, 2d May, 1551. By the friendship of Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster, he was appointed in 1575 second master of Westminster school, and it was during his relaxation from the labors of this important office, that he applied himself to the compilation of his valuable work the Britannia, or history of the ancient Britons, their origin, manners, and laws, which appeared in Latin, 1586, and passed rapidly through several editions. His abilities were now so universally acknowledged, that Piers bishop of Salisbury, in 1588 conferred on him the prebend of Iffarcomb, though he never was in holy orders, and the same year he was admitted to the degree of M. A. In 1593, he succeeded Dr. Grant in the headship of Westminster-school, and four years after he published a Greek grammar, which though judiciously digested, and long popular, must be considered rather as an epitome of the grammar of his predecessors, than as an original work. In 1597 Camden was removed from his laborious office, upon being appointed Clerencieux king of arms, an employment more congenial to his taste and his pursuits. In 1600 he published an account of the monuments of the kings, queens, and nobles in Westminster abbey, and subsequently, at different intervals, various other works. Camden died at Chisselhurst in Kent, ninth November, 1623, and though he had directed to be buried where he died, his remains were deposited in great pomp in Westminster abbey. Camden was respected as a man not only of great and extensive learning, and just taste, but of amiable manners, easy and candid in his conversation, and the friend of learned men, and eminent scholars.

CAMERARIUS, Joachimus, a German, born at Bamberg in 1500, and educated at Leipsic. His great application in the acquisition of Grecian and Roman literature soon made him known to the literati of the age, and in those days of theological dissention, he became the friend of Erasmus, and also of Melancthon, whose life he wrote in a very copious manner. During the various religious disputes which took place in consequence of the reformation, Camerarius was consulted, and his opinion respected, especially in the diets of Nuremburg and Ratisbon. He died at Leipsic 17th April, 1575, full of years and honor. Besides Melancthon, he was intimate with Carlowitch, Turnebus, Victorius, Wolfius, Baumgartner, and indeed every man of learning and consequence in his age. His literary labors were very great, as he translated Herodotus, Demosthenes, Euclid, Xenophon, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, Theodoret, Nicephorus, and others, and he deservedly was called by Vossius the phœnix of Germany.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Fucius, an illustrious Roman, banished by his countrymen on suspicion of peculation. His services and character were remembered when Rome was taken by the Gauls, and he issued from his banishment to defeat the enemies of his country. He died B. C. 365.

CAMOENS, Lewis, a Portuguese poet, deservedly called the Virgil of his country. He was born at Lisbon, 1527, and studied at Coimbra, from

whence he went in the service of his country to Ceuta, where he lost one of his eyes in a campaign against the Moors. He afterwards passed to the East Indies, in hopes of bettering his fortunes, where he began the composition of his celebrated Lusiad, but on his return he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life, swimming with his right hand, and supporting his poem with his left. When restored to Portugal in 1569, he finished his poem, and dedicated it to king Sebastian, but his hopes of patronage and of honorable remuneration were cruelly disappointed. The merits of the poet were neglected by the monarch and his courtiers, and Camoens, feeling all the miseries of indigent and despised virtue, expired in the midst of his ungrateful countrymen, a prey to poverty and the deepest wretchedness, 1579. Admired for the boldness of his descriptions, the unaffected display of his learning, and the happiest flights of a sublime imagination, Camoens is yet censured for the obscurity of some of his verses, and for an injudicious mixture of heathen mythology and christian truths. The Lusiad however will always rank high in the list of heroic poems. It has been translated into French once, twice into Italian, four times into Spanish, and into English by Fanshaw, besides the elegant version in which Mr. Mickle has immortalized his name with the fame of his favorite author.

CAMPANELLA, Thomas, an Italian philosopher belonging to the Dominican order, born at Stilo in Calabria, September 5th, 1568. His great and extensive knowledge of the ancient classics soon enabled him to examine with accuracy the tenets of the peripatetic philosophy, and to prove them built upon false and untenable foundations. The superior information and brilliant eloquence which he displayed in his disputations on theology with professors of long established reputation, increased with his fame the number of his rivals and enemies, and he was accused before the inquisition, of having obtained by magic that vast extent of learning which he possessed. He fled upon this from Naples to Rome, and afterwards to Florence, and on his way to Bologna his papers were seized, but his person remained unmolested. Some expressions however which he dropped some years after, against the Spaniards, procured his arrest. He appeared in 1599 at Naples as a criminal against the state, and was seven times put to the rack and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The weight of his sufferings was at last lessened by the interference of the pope with Philip IV. of Spain in 1626, but when restored to liberty, to avoid the further persecutions of the Spaniards, he retired secretly to France, where the friendship of Richelieu and the favor of Louis XIII. procured him a pension of 2000 livres. He died in the monastery of the Dominicans 21st March 1639. His writings were numerous, the best known of which are de rectâ ratione studendi,—aphorismata politica,—de monarchiâ Hispanicâ.

CAMPANO, John Antonio, a native of Campania, of obscure origin. While tending sheep he was noticed by a priest who admired his promising appearance, and who kindly instructed him in the learned languages, and enabled him to become professor of rhetoric at Perugia. He was raised to a bishopric by Pope Pius II. and engaged at the congress of Ratisbon, and made governor of Citta de Castello by Sixtus IV. His opposition to some of the measures of the court of Rome rendered him unpopular with the pope, and he removed to his see of Terrano where he died 1477, aged 48. He wrote the life of the famous commander Andrew Braccio, besides orations, letters, and Latin poems.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, son of the earl of Argyle, was born in 1598, and became known for his strong partiality to the covenanters, though he retained all his attachment to Charles I. by whom he was created a marquis. He opposed Cromwell's invasion of Scotland, and placed the crown on the head of Charles II. when his coronation took place at Scone in 1651. But notwithstanding his attachment to the king, and the display of an undaunted character in political life, he was seized in London when he came to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and upon being condemned as guilty of high treason was beheaded as a traitor at Edinburgh cross, 27th May, 1661. He wrote instructions to a son, and defences against the grand indictment of high treason.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, earl of Argyle, son of the preceding, distinguished himself so much by his bravery at the battle of Dunbar, and on other occasions, that Cromwell exempted him from the general pardon granted in 1654. In consequence of the interception of one of his letters, in which he spoke of the ingratitude of courts, he was tried before the parliament of Scotland, for leasing, making, or sowing dissentions between the king and the subject by false information. He was condemned to lose his head, and the sentence would have been executed had not the great Clarendon interfered with the king. Argyle was afterwards restored to royal favor, and made privy counsellor, and one of the lords of the treasury, but he was afterwards again exposed to persecution and most iniquitously condemned to suffer death. He escaped from confinement and after concealing himself in London, he went to Holland, and soon returned to Scotland, to support the rebellion of Monmouth. The plans which he pursued were not however well concerted, he was abandoned by those who ought to have shared his dangers, and he was taken and carried to Edinburgh, where he suffered in pursuance of his former sentence. He was beheaded 30th June, 1685.

CAMPBELL, George, D. D., was educated at St. Andrew's and was promoted to a small living in the Highlands. He was made professor of church history at St. Andrew's 1728, and published a discourse on miracles, besides a vindication of the christian religion, 8vo. and a treatise on moral virtue. He died 1757, aged 61.

CAMPBELL, George, a Scotch divine, born at Aberdeen. He was educated at the Marischal college, of which he became a principal in 1759, and professor of divinity in 1771. He died 1796, aged 77, a little time after resigning his office. Among his works his translation of the four gospels are particularly entitled to commendation. His answer to Hume on the miracles was much admired; but in his ecclesiastical history, a posthumous work, he is censured as partial and bigotted in favor of the presbyterians.

CAMPBELL, John, LL. D., an eminent writer on biography, history, and politics, born at Edinburgh, 8th March, 1708. At the age of five he left Scotland, which he never saw again, for the neighborhood of Windsor; and he was placed as clerk to an attorney at the usual age, but the occupation was irksome to his feelings, and he relinquished it for the more laborious life of an author. In his 30th year he first appeared before the public in the military life of prince Eugene and of Marlborough, in 2 vols. fol. He was afterwards engaged in the ancient universal history, and in 1739, published the travels of Edward Brown, esquire, and the memoirs of Ripperda, and two years after the concise history of Spanish America. In 1742 the two first volumes of his history of English admirals appeared, to which two years after two volumes more were

added, a work of great merit and established reputation. He published in 1743 Hermippus revived, which six years after was more fully improved, and in 1744 appeared his "voyages and travels," on the plan of Dr. Harris. Besides other popular publications he was engaged in the Biographia Britannica, which first appeared in weekly numbers in 1745, and to which he contributed some of the most interesting and best written articles. In 1750 he published his present state of Europe, and afterwards was employed in the modern universal history which appeared in detached parts in 16 vols. fol. His last work was "a political survey of Britain" in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, in which he displayed extraordinary labor, great judgment, and extensive knowledge. He lived in the indulgence of his literary pursuits so retired that few had the happiness of his acquaintance, but those that visited him found him amiable in his manners, instructive in his conversation, and in his general conduct mild, humane, and religious. He was appointed in 1765 king's agent for the province of Georgia, an office which he held till his death, a melancholy event, which was hastened by his sedentary mode of life, and his intense application. He died of a decline at his house, Queen-square, Ormond-street, 28th December 1775, aged nearly 68.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, a Scotch prelate of the noble family of the Campbells, made in 1721 bishop of Aberdeen, which he resigned in 1724. He was a man of great learning, and intimate with the most famous men of his time, with bishop Bull, Hickes, Grabe, Nelson, and others. He died 16th June, 1744, author of the doctrine of a middle state between death and the resurrection, fol. 1721, a work curious and interesting, full of great learning, and profound observations.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, a Roman cardinal, born at Milan, 1474. He was professor of civil law at Bologna for several years, and married, but on the death of his wife, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1512, was made a bishop, and afterwards created a cardinal by Leo X. He came to England 1519, as nuncio, to settle the tenths for the crusade against Turkey, and was made bishop of Salisbury, and in 1524 passed into Germany to attempt to resist the torrent of the reformation. He afterwards returned to England to settle the affairs about the divorce of Henry VIII., and Catherine of Arragon, and when recalled in 1529 by the pope, he went to the diet of Augsburg again to oppose the progress of Lutheranism. He died at Rome, 1539. He was a man of learning and deep political knowledge, and acquainted with Erasmus and most other learned men in Europe. Some of his letters are published in the collection of Basil, 1550. He had a brother Thomas, who was also a bishop, and author of several learned works on the canon law. He died 1564.

CAMPER, Peter, a celebrated physician, and naturalist. He was born at Leyden, and carefully educated by his father who was a protestant divine, and under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other famous professors, he laid the foundation of that knowledge in which he became so eminent. He travelled at the age of 26 over England, France and Germany, where he was received by the learned with the respect due to rising merit, and in Berlin he was particularly noticed by Frederic the great. His works were on philosophy and natural history, in 6 vols. 8vo. with 100 folio plates beautifully engraved. He wrote, besides a treatise on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of great erudition but occasionally fanciful. He had also a taste for the fine arts, and excelled in the use of the pencil. He died 1789, highly respected.

CAMPIAN, Edmund, a learned writer, born in London, 1540, and educated at Christ's hospital. He was afterwards elected to St. John's college, Oxford. In 1568 he went to Ireland, and wrote an history of the country in two books, but the suspicion of favoring the catholic tenets rendered him unpopular, and he fled to the low countries. Here he renounced prostestantism and entered into the body of the Jesuits at Douay, and from thence passed to Rome, where he was received as a true and useful convert. He wrote a tragedy called Nectar and Ambrosia, which was acted before the emperor at Vienna, and for six years he taught rhetoric and philosophy at Prague, till he was commissioned by pope Gregory XIII., to pass over to England in 1580. In this delicate employment he used all the arts of cunning and insinuation, but though he seems to have challenged the English clergy to a trial of skill, yet he discovered too much vehemence and impetuosity, and when discovered by the emissaries of Walsingham, he was dragged to the tower, and being found guilty of high treason for adhering to the pope, the queen's enemy, he was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, first December, 1581.

CAMPISTRON, Jean Galbert, a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1615. He became the secretary and the friend of the duke of Vendome, and merited to be ranked little inferior to Racine in the merit of his dramatic compositions. He died of an apoplexy, 11th May, 1723, at the age of 67. His plays, three vols. 12 mo. first published in 1750, have passed through many editions.

CAMUS, John Peter, a French prelate, born at Paris. He was made bishop of Bellay by Henry IV., and consecrated by St. Francis de Sales 1609. As a preacher he was particularly eloquent, but at the same time indulged an ironical turn, especially against the monks, which caused them to complain of his conduct to Richelieu. He resigned his see after an enjoyment of 20 years, and though offered two others afterwards he preferred the retirement of a monastery, and died in the hospital of incurables at Paris, 1652, aged 70. Among his numerous works are mentioned, pious romances to suppress the licentious productions of his age.

CAMUS, Stephen la, a native of Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne 1650, and bishop of Grenoble 1571. He was an exemplary prelate, attentive to his episcopal duties, and in his private conduct very austere, always sleeping on straw, and wearing a hair shirt. He was made a cardinal by pope Innocent II. 1686, and died 1707, aged 75, leaving his property to the poor, and to some schools which he had founded. He was author of some pastoral letters,—a treatise on the perpetual virginity of the Virgin Mary.

CAMUS, Armand Gaston, born at Paris, in 1740, was brought up to the law. He was one of the deputies from Paris to the States General in 1789; bore a prominent part in the labors of the constituent assembly; and was elected a member of the convention, in which capacity he voted for the death of the king. Camus was one of the conventional commissioners, whom Dumourier put into the hands of the Austrians, when they came to arrest him. After his liberation, he became a member of the council of five hundred, and he opposed the establishment of the consular government. He was, nevertheless, confirmed by Bonaparte, in his office of archivist, which he had held for some years. He died in 1804. Camus produced many works. Among them are, the Matrimonial Code, Travels in the recently united Departments; and translations of Aristotle's Animals and the Manual of Epictetus.

CANALETTO, CANALETTI, or CANALI, Anthony, a Venetian painter, was born at Venice, in 1697. His father was a scene painter, and brought him up to that branch of the arts. After having studied at Rome, however, Canaletto dedicated himself to landscape, in which he attained a high degree of excellence. His views in Venice are admirable works. In 1746, he visited England, and, during a residence of two years, produced many fine pictures. Canaletto was the first who made the camera obscura useful in painting. He died in 1768.

CANANI, John Baptist, a native of Ferrara, professor of medicine and anatomy there, and physician to the duke. He wrote humani corporis picturata dissectio, now very rare, and is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. He died 1590, aged 75.

CANDIAC, John Lewis Eliz. de Montcalm, a child of astonishing powers, brother to the marquis of Montcalm. At the age of four he learned Latin, and when six he could read Greek and Hebrew to the astonishment of the learned. This prodigy of premature superiority in the knowledge of literature and of science, was cut off by a complication of diseases at Paris, 8th Oct. 1726, aged seven years.

CANER, Henry, D.D., Rector of king's chapel, now the stone chapel in Boston. He graduated at Yale college in 1724, and in 1727 went to England for Episcopal ordination. On his return he officiated, as a missionary in Fairfield and Norwalk, Con. In 1747, he began his stated labors in Boston, where he remained till the commencement of the American revolution, in 1775. From this time he resided in England till the close of his life, in 1792, aged 92 years. Dr. Caner published five funeral sermons; a thanksgiving sermon; and a sermon entitled the true nature and method of christian preaching.

CANGE, Charles du Fresne du, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens, and made treasurer of France. He early applied himself to the study of ancient and modern history, and published some valuable works. He died 1688, aged 78. Lewis XIV. presented a pension to his children, in memory of their father's learning and his services to literature. The most valuable of his works are history of the eastern empire under the French emperors of Constantinople, fol.—Latin Glossary, 3 vols. fol. —a Greek glossary of the middle ages, 2 vols. fol. —annals of Zonaras, and historia Byzantina illustrata in fol.

CANITZ, Baron of, a German poet and statesman, born at Berlin, 1654, five months after his father's death. He travelled through Europe, and was engaged in important negotiations by the king of Prussia. He took Horace for his model in his German compositions, and was so popular a poet that his works were published for the 10th time in 1750 in 8vo. He died at Berlin, 1699, aged 45.

CANNING, the Right Hon. George, born in London, April 11, 1770, was the son of an Irish barrister, who was a man of talent and a poet, but who died in such embarrassed circumstances that he left his family wholly unprovided for. The future prime minister was placed at Eton by his father's relations, at which seminary he distinguished himself as a classical scholar, and one of the principal authors of the Microcosm. From Eton he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained several prizes, after which, he entered himself a member of Lincoln's Inn, intending to make the law his profession. The exhortations of his friend Sheridan, however, induced him to relinquish that intention, and to enter on the career of politics. In 1793, therefore, he obtained a seat in the house of commons as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and in 1796 he was appointed under secretary of state, and returned for the treasury borough of Wendover. In 1798 he contributed some brilliant satirical pieces, among which are New Morality, and parodies on Darwin and Southey, to the Anti-Jacobin weekly paper. He resigned with Mr. Pitt; proved a severe scourge to the Addington administration; returned again to office with Mr. Pitt, as treasurer of the navy; and held that situation till the death of the premier. After having been once more in opposition for a short time, he again formed a part of the ministry, as secretary of state for foreign affairs. But, in 1809, the Walcheren expedition produced a quarrel between him and Lord Castlereagh. The result was a duel, in which he was severely wounded in the thigh, and his resignation of the secretaryship. In 1812, he was elected one of the members for Liverpool, and was subsequently thrice returned, though never without a strenuous contest. In 1816, he was sent ambassador to Lisbon, and on his return, in 1818, he became president of the board of control; but he relinquished that place, and went abroad, in order to avoid taking part in the proceedings against the queen. He was appointed governor general of India, in 1822, and was on the point of embarking, when the death of Lord Londonderry opened to him the post of secretary for foreign affairs. This he held till the sudden illness of the earl of Liverpool broke up the cabinet, when he was raised to the dignity of prime minister. He did not, however, long retain this splendid prize of his talents and exertions; for, worn out by mental and bodily toil, he died on the 8th of August, 1827, to the deep regret of the majority of his countrymen.

CANO, Alonzo, a native of Grenada, eminent as a painter, sculptor, and architect. He was patronised by the duke of Olivares, and made director general of the king's works at Madrid, and preceptor to the prince Balthazar Carlos. The palaces and churches of Madrid were adorned with the elegant labors of his chisel, as well as of his pencil. He had the singular misfortune of finding on his return home one evening his house plundered, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled; and while he had reason to suspect the treachery of his domestic, in consequence of his jealous and resentful temper, he was himself seized as a perpetrator of the horrid deed and tortured, but no punishment could force him to confess a crime of which he was not guilty. He afterwards entered into the church to escape further persecution, and died, 676, aged 76.

CANO or CANUS, Melchior, a native of Tarancon, in the diocese of Toledo. He was of the Dominican order, and professor of theology at Salamanca, and in 1552, he became bishop of the Canaries, which he resigned to enjoy the favors of the court of Philip II. He died at Toledo 1560, author of some works, especially locorum theologicorum, &c.

CANOVA, Antonio, a celebrated sculptor, was born in 1757, at Passango, in the Venetian States. He early exhibited an extraordinary talent for sculpture, and was patronised by Sir William Hamilton, and several other English gentlemen, by whose aid he was enabled to pursue his studies with success. His works are astonishingly numerous, and superior to any other productions of modern, and scarcely excelled by any of ancient art. His chief statues of modern personages were one of Washington, several of Bonaparte, one of the mother of Bonaparte, of the Empress Marie Louisa, of the princes Esterhazy, and of Ferdinand IV. of Naples. The

most valuable of his works have been purchased by English Noblemen. His character through life was marked by great liberality and benevolence, and his unrivalled talents procured him the most distinguished honors from the patrons of art in Italy, and throughout Europe. He died at Venice, October 12th, 1822, in the 64th year of his age.

CANTACUZENUS, Johannes, a Byzantine historian, born at Constantinople, and nearly related to the imperial family. His knowledge in literature and in arms was so great, that he became the favorite of the court and people, and was made first lord of the bedchamber to the emperor Andronicus. He retained his offices under his grandson of the same name, who made him generalissimo of his forces, and would have admitted him to the throne, if he had been willing to consent. At his death the emperor left the guardianship of his son John Palæologus to the integrity of Cantacuzenus; but the jealousy of the empress and of her favorites, thwarted his benevolent schemes, till at last he assumed himself the imperial purple, at the request of the nobles at Adrianople, 1342. The new monarch was victorious over his enemies, and with unparalleled moderation, he adopted the conquered Palæologus for his associate on the throne, and gave him his daughter Helen in marriage to cement their reconciliation. Jealousy, however, still prevailed, and Cantacuzenus, wearied with the troubles of sovereignty, retired to a monastery accompanied by his wife. In that tranquil retreat he devoted himself to study, and wrote an history in Greek of his own times, in four books, from 1320 to 1355. This work is very valuable. He wrote besides some theological works. The history was translated into Latin at Ingolstadt, in 1603 by Pontanus, and in 1645 the original Greek was splendidly edited at Paris in 3 vols. fol. The time of his death is unknown, though it is supposed that he lived till about the year 1411, and reached his 100th year. He wrote also a defence of christianity against the Mahometans.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, a Tartar of illustrious birth. He visited Constantinople early in life, and promised himself to succeed his father as governor of Moldavia; but he was supplanted by a rival; and when at last sent to defend the province against the Russians, he betrayed it to the Czar Peter, whose fortunes he followed, and by whom he was amply rewarded. From Moldavia, over which he presided, he retired to Ukraine, where he died, much lamented, 1723, aged 50. He wrote a Latin history of the rise and fall of the Ottoman empire in Russia, dedicated to the Czar—the system of Mahomet's religion—the state of Moldavia, in Latin, with a map of the country.

CANTEMIR, Antiochus, son of the preceding, displayed the advantages of a well finished education in several embassies at London and Paris. On his return to Petersburgh, he devoted himself to literature, and was the first who introduced the graces of poetry among the Russians. He was author of some odes, satires, and fables, besides a translation of Anacreon and of the epistles of Horace. His life was written by Guasco. He died 1744, aged 34.

CANTERUS, William, an eminent scholar, born at Utrecht 1542, and educated chiefly at Louvain, under Cornel, Valerius, and afterwards at Paris, under Auratus. The civil wars of France afforded him an opportunity to visit Germany, Italy, and Venice, where he purchased some valuable manuscripts; and on his return to Louvain he devoted himself with indefatigable diligence to his favorite studies. An application so intense, which regularly began at 7 in the morning, and continued till midnight, with the intervention of scarce four hours for exercise and refreshment, was not calculated to insure longevity, and consequently Canterus fell a sacrifice to his studious retirement, and died in his 33d year, 1575. His mind was stored with vast erudition, and from his familiar acquaintance with six languages, besides that of his country, viz. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and German, the greatest expectations, as Thuanas observes, might have been formed from him.

CANTON, John, a native of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, born in 1718, was the son of a cloth weaver; devoted his leisure moments to mathematics; and first manifested his talent, and obtained patronage, by cutting out a sundial upon stone with a common knife. He was sent to London, and articled to the master of an academy in Spital Square, of whom he became the partner, and ultimately the successor. His experiments on the Leyden phial made him a member of the Royal Society, and obtained for him their gold medal. His communications to the Transactions were many and important. Among them is a valuable paper on the making of artificial magnets. He died in 1772

CANUTE, or KNUD, surnamed the Great, succeeded his father Sweyn as king of Denmark, and afterwards undertook an expedition against England. He attacked Edmund Ironside with such boldness and success, that the two rivals agreed to divide the country between them, and while Edmund was satisfied with the land at the south of the Thames, his opponent claimed the north as his own. When Edmund was murdered by Edric, 1017, Canute seized the whole kingdom, and endeavored to establish himself by the punishment of Edric and of the nobles, and by the laying of a heavy tax on the people. His reign, though severe, was impartial, and he regarded both nations equally as his subjects, and distributed justice without favor. He showed himself also superior to the flattery of his courtiers on the sea-shore at Southampton, and whilst they wished to extol him as more than a mortal, he showed them, that as the sea refused to obey his summons, and retreat back at his word, so is every thing on earth subservient to the will of him whom the winds and the sea obey. He repressed the invasion of the Swedes, and killed their king in battle; and afterwards, in his old age, he made a pilgrimage to Rome. He died at Shaftsbury 1035.

CANUTE IV., king of Denmark after Harold, 1080, was surnamed the Pious. His great partiality and liberal donations to the church raised an insurrection against him, in which he was slain by one of his subjects, 1087. He was canonized by pope Alexander III. in 1164.

CAPASSO, Nicholas, a native of Fratta, in the kingdom of Naples, professor of civil law at Naples. He was eminent as a poet, and he spent, it is said, more than twenty years in translating Homer into the Neapolitan patois; a work much esteemed by judges of this vulgar idiom. His poetical pieces were printed at Naples 1780, 1 vol. 4to. and possess merit. His prose compositions are not much esteemed. He died at Naples, 1743, aged 75.

CAPEL, Arthur lord, a virtuous nobleman, whose attachment to the cause of Charles I. proved fatal to him. At first he favored the parliament, and voted for the death of Strafford, of which he sincerely repented; and when he saw the violent measures of the republican chiefs, he sided with the king, and was created lord Capel of Hadham. He, with lord Norwich and sir Charles Lucas, boldly defended Colchester; but upon the surrender, he, in violation

of a solemn promise of quarter, was beheaded on the scaffold, March 9, 1649. While in prison, he wrote some beautiful and elegant verses, which have frequently appeared before the public.

CAPEL, Arthur, son of the preceding, was made earl of Essex by Charles II., and employed as ambassador to Denmark, and as viceroy of Ireland. He was first lord of the treasury 1679, and supported the exclusion singly of the duke of York, for which, though his former services were acknowledged, and the merits of his family known, he was dishonorably struck off the list of privy counsellors, and in 1683 accused by lord Howard as an accomplice in the Ryehouse plot. He was soon after found with his throat cut with a razor, but though it was evident that he was murdered, the coroner's jury pronounced a verdict of felo de se.

CAPELL, Edward, was born at Troston, near Bury, Suffolk, 11th June 1713, and educated at Bury school. Upon his appointment to the office of inspector of plays, by the patronage of the duke of Grafton, he turned his thoughts to an immaculate edition of Shakspeare's plays. Three and twenty years were employed in searching old manuscripts, and in examining various readings, before the publication appeared; but after all, the public were disappointed in their expectation of illustrative notes and commentaries to adorn an edition of 10 vols. 8vo. The labors of Malone, Steevens, Farmer, Percy, and others, checked the ardor of Capell to finish what he had so long promised, and, after forty years, the annotations appeared as posthumous, under the care of Mr. Collins, the editor, in 3 vols. 4to. This publication is in itself valuable, and throws great light on the characters of Shakspeare, and the various sources from whence the fables were derived. Capell died 24th January, 1781.

CAPELLO, Bianca, a Venetian lady, who, after marrying a person of inferior rank, retired to Florence, where she had the imprudence to become the mistress of Francis the grand duke Cosmo's son. After the death of her husband, she had the art to prevail upon her lover to marry her, and she was formally recognised, in consequence of an embassy to the Venetian states, as a true daughter of Venice. Though possessed of great powers of mind and strong resolutions, she showed herself odious and tyrannical at Florence, so that her memory is still held there in abhorrence. The sudden death of her husband and of herself, within a few days of each other, in October, 1587, was justly attributed to poison administered, it is said, by cardinal Ferdinand, their brother.

CAPELLUS, Lewis, a French protestant divine, born at Sedan, and professor of divinity and oriental languages at Saumur. He was engaged in a long and learned controversy with the younger Buxtorff concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points; and whilst his adversary maintained, that they were coeval with the language, he supported, that they were unknown before the dispersion of the Jews, and that they were invented by the Masoreth rabbis of Tiberias, about 600 years after Christ. The learned were on this occasion divided. The Germans supported the opinion of their favorites the Buxtorffs, while Capellus was seconded by all the powers and abilities of the protestants, by Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and afterwards, by Scaliger, the Casaubons, the Heinsii, Grotius, Erpenius, Salmasius, and others. Besides his controversial books, he wrote critica sacra, in which he was engaged for thirty-six years; a work of merit, but such as displeased some of the protestants for the liberty of his criticisms on the Bible. Capellus died at Saumur, 1658, aged nearly 80. He wrote some account of himself in his "de gente Capellorum."

CAPMANY, Don Antonio, a celebrated Spanish writer, was born in Catalonia, in 1754, and died in Andalusia, in 1810. He is the author of several esteemed works, among which are, the Philosophy of Eloquence, 8vo.; History of the Marine, Commerce, and Arts of Barcelona, 4 vols. 4to.; and Historical and Critical Theatre of Spanish Eloquence, 5 vols. 4to.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, John, Count of, president of Greece, the son of a physician of Corfu, was born in 1780, and studied medicine at Venice. He entered into the service of the Russian government, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna. In 1812 he conducted the diplomatic affairs of the army of the Danube, and subsequently of the whole Russian army, under the immediate direction of the emperor, who admitted him to his entire confidence. Soon afterwards, he was engaged in public negociations of the highest importance, was appointed secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, and received several orders of nobility. In 1813, he was Russian ambassador to Switzerland, and in the ensuing year he was present as Russian plenipotentiary at the congress of Vienna. The downfall of Napoleon recalled him to the head-quarters of the allies at Paris, where he subscribed the treaty of November 20, 1815, and returned with his monarch to St. Petersburg. Here he for some years took an active part in the affairs of the council of state; and in 1819 visited his native island and formed a connection with the Hetaria. In 1822, when the Russian minister returned from Constantinople, Count D'Istria left the Russian service and retired as a private man to Germany and Switzerland, where he resided till 1827, when he was appointed to the presidency of the Greek republic. In this station, he remained till his assassination in October, 1831.

CAPPERONIER, Claude, a learned Frenchman of Montdidier in Picardy. Though brought up to the business of a tanner, he devoted himself earnestly to the study of the learned languages, and made such a proficiency that he was offered the chair of professor of the Greek language in the university of Basil. He died at Paris in 1744, aged 73, in the house of M. Crozat, whose three sons he had educated. He published an edition of Quintilian; and after his death his edition of ancient Latin rhetoricians was made public at Strasburg, 4to.

CAPRANICA, Nicholas, a learned Italian, made secretary to pope Martin V., and raised to a bishopric, and to the rank of cardinal. This last honor, however, was not confirmed, in consequence of the death of the pope; and Capranica, refused a seat in the conclave and plundered of his property by Eugenius IV., applied to the council of Basil, which confirmed all his claims. He was afterwards employed by Eugenius in various embassies, and commanded the Roman army against Francis Sforza, by whom he was defeated and wounded. He directed, by his will, that his palace at Rome should be turned into a college. He died 1458, aged 58.

CARACCI, Lewis Augustine, and Hannibal, celebrated painters of the Lombard school, all natives of Bologna. The fame of the Caracci soon spread through Italy, and Hannibal, whose powers of memory were so retentive that he never failed to recollect what he once saw, was liberally invited by cardinal Farnese to paint and adorn the gallery of his palace. He was soon followed by Augustine, but on an unexpected quarrel between the brothers, Augustine retired to the court of Parma, where, after some years spent in dissipation and in consequent

remorse, he died 1602, aged 45. The labors of Hannibal however, which render the Farnese gallery such an object of delight and admiration to the curious, were unhandsomely rewarded by his employer, and for the immortal executions of his pencil during eight long years he received a sum scarce equivalent to 200*l.* This ill treatment quite overpowered his faculties, and in his agony of rage and despair, he vowed never to touch again his pencil, a resolution which his wants made him violate. Though occasionally deprived of his senses, yet he proved licentious in his morals and hastened his own death by his debaucheries, at Naples, 1609, in his 49th year. While Hannibal was engaged at Rome, Lewis remained at Bologna, admired by the neighboring clergy, whose churches he adorned by his pieces and designs. He died at Bologna in 1619, aged 63. The most admired piece of Augustine, is the communion of St. Jerome, in Bologna. The works of Hannibal are chiefly admired as possessing all the sweetness and purity, the judicious distribution of coloring, and the delicate correctness of the most approved masters. He had so much veneration for the labors of Raphael, that he ordered himself to be buried in the same tomb, and his remains were accordingly deposited in the rotunda at Rome.

CARACCIO, Anthony, a Roman nobleman of the 17th century. He wrote tragedies, besides an admired epic poem, 40 cantos, called Imperio Vendicato, in 1690, in 4to.—This work, though praised by many, is yet far inferior to the finished poems of Ariosto and Tasso. His tragedy Il Corradino is admired.

CARACCIOLI, Lewis Anthony, a native of Paris, of a noble family. He was for some time in the army in the service of the king of Poland, and on his return to France devoted himself to literature, and died 1803, aged 80. He published letters, 4 vols. 12 mo., which were imposed upon the world as the correspondence of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. A nearer examination, however, proved the deceit, when Ganganelli was represented as speaking of Herculaneum, before it was discovered, and of the writings of Gesner before they were published. These letters possess, notwithstanding, merit, and are written in an elegant style, and abound with morality, and pleasing historical relations.

CARAVAGIO, Michael Angelo Amerigi da, son of a mason at Caravagio in the Milanese, was born 1569. Without the assistance of a master, he acquired deserved celebrity as a painter, but his temper was so quarrelsome that he found few friends, many rivals, and more enemies. After a life of misfortunes increased by licentiousness of conduct, in the midst of poverty and persecution, he at last expired on the common road 1609, in his 40th year. From his servile and correct adherence to nature, he was surnamed the naturalist; but though Rubens himself acknowledged him as his superior in the clear-obscure, yet he failed in large compositions, and represented his figures all on the same plan without gradation, and perspective. When once shown a fine collection of antique figures, he pointed to the living forms about him as superior models, and immediately painted a gipsy in the street with such exactness of delineation that criticism was silent.

CARAUSIUS, a native of Flanders, employed by the emperor Probus and his successor, to protect the coasts of Gaul against the invasion of the Saxons. He acquired in this office such skill and popularity, and so much property, that when threatened by the emperor Maximian, he fled into Britain where he proclaimed himself independent emperor 287. All attempts to reduce him to obedience proved unavailing, and after an arbitrary reign he was at last assassinated by one of his soldiers named Allectus 293. Some of his coins are still preserved.

CARDAN, Jerome, an Italian of extraordinary character, born at Pavia 24th September, 1501. He was the illegitimate son of a physician and civilian of Milan, and his mother endeavored to destroy him before his entrance into the world. He studied at Pavia, and after taking his degree of M. D. at Padua, he was engaged as a professor of medicine and of mathematics in several universities of Italy. In 1552 he visited Scotland at the request of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, whom he cured of a violent asthma that had baffled the skill of the most expert physicians. He afterwards travelled through London, where he calculated the nativity of Edward VI. and passing through the Low Countries, France and Germany, he returned after an absence of 10 months to Milan. Here and at Pavia he continued his lectures, but some offence procured his imprisonment at Bologna, 1571, from which he extricated himself with difficulty and passed to Rome, where he lived in private retirement, and where he died 21st September, 1575. Though poor he never disgraced himself by any mean or immoral action, but he was too often pleased to speak on subjects which might give uneasiness to his hearers, and he was immoderately attached to gaming. When he had cast his nativity and fixed on the day of his death, it is said that he abstained from food, and thus he destroyed nature that he might exactly fulfil his prophecy. He wrote various things which displayed the eccentricity of his character and the wildness of his opinions. His works were printed at Lyons 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

CARDON, Anthony, an engraver, was born at Brussels, in 1772; came over to England in 1792; and died, in London, in 1813. Cardon was an artist of much taste and talent. His Woman taken in Adultery, after Rubens, and his Marriage of Catherine of France with Henry V. are among his most prominent works.

CARDONNE, Dennis Dominic, an eminent orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1720, and at nine years of age went to Constantinople, where he remained twenty years, and acquired a thorough knowledge of oriental languages, customs, and manners. After his return home, he became interpreting secretary to the king, royal censor and librarian, and professor of the Persian and Turkish languages at the Royal College. He died in 1783. Cardonne published a History of Africa and Spain under the Arabian dominion; and Miscellanies of Oriental Literature; and continued the translation, which Galland began, of Ancient Tales and Fables, from Bidpay.

CAREW, Thomas, a native of Glocestershire, educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. His wit recommended him to the notice not only of Ben Jonson and Davenant, but of Charles I. who made him a gentleman of his privy chamber and sewer in ordinary. He died about 1639, leaving several poems, and a masque called Cœlum Britannicum, performed at Whitehall by the king and some of his favorites, in 1633.

CAREW, Richard, author of the survey of Cornwall, was born at Anthony in Cornwall, and educated at Christ church, Oxford.—From thence he removed to the Middle Temple, and after travelling abroad he settled in his native county, where he became a justice of the peace, and high sheriff in 1686. In his retirement he devoted himself to antiquarian pursuits, and was intimate with some of the learned men of his time, especially sir Henry

Spelman. He died November sixth, 1620, aged 65, and an extravagant inscription on his tomb described him as another Livy, another Maro, another Papirian. His survey, though praised by Camden, is not regarded by Gough as a valuable performance. It was reprinted in 1723, and next in 1769.

CAREW, George, brother to the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and after being called to the bar became secretary to chancellor Hatton. Elizabeth, who knew his merits, knighted him, and appointed him as her ambassador to Poland. In the following reign he was one of the commissioners for the union of the two kingdoms, and afterwards he resided as ambassador in the French court for four years, where he gained the friendship of Thuanus, and furnished him with some useful information for the completion of the 121st book of his history. On his return from France, he was made master of the court of wards, an honorable situation which he did not long enjoy, as he died 1613. He wrote a relation of the state of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and of the principal persons of the court, a work of great merit, which long remained in MS. till Dr. Birch gave it to the world in 1749.

CAREW, sir Alexander, a Cornish gentleman, member for his county in 1640. He voted for the death of Strafford, and for his attachment to the cause of the republicans he was made governor of St. Nicholas' island and fort, at Plymouth. In this office, either through disaffection or the fear of seeing his estates plundered by the royalists, he made overtures to deliver up the garrison, but his intentions were discovered, and he was dragged to London, and by the sentence of a court martial beheaded on Tower hill 1644.

CAREY, Henry, a man who, to poetical and musical talents, joined the more dangerous power of wit and malevolent satire. He wrote some dramas for Goodmanfields theatre, and ridiculed the bombast of modern tragedies in his chrononhotonthologos in 1734. He was a great enemy to the Italian operas and Italian singers, and distinguished his zeal and loyalty by the composition of the popular song of "God save great George our king." His satirical vein procured him enemies, and like most men of genius he was persecuted by indigence, which unfortunately aided by melancholy dejection, incited him to commit suicide. He destroyed himself in 1744. His songs were published by him in 1740, and his dramatic pieces in 1743.

CAREY, George Saville, was bred a printer, but quitted that business for the stage, where he had little or no success. He then became an itinerant lecturer upon heads, and the writer and singer of popular songs; besides which, he was the author of some farces, and the following publications. 1. Anecdotes in prose and verse, 2 vols.—2. A lecture on mimicry—3. A rural ramble—4. Balnea, or sketches of the watering places in England. He died in 1807.

CAREY, Felix, son of Dr. William Carey, the missionary, was born in 1786; assisted his father in his pious labors in Bengal; and died at Serampore, in 1822. Among his works are, a Grammar and Dictionary of the Burman Language; and other Philological Productions.

CARLETON, sir Dudley, was born at Baldon Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ church. When he had finished his travels, he attended Sir Rolph Winwood as his secretary into the Low Countries, and soon after he was himself employed as ambassador, and for twenty years served his sovereign at Venice, Savoy, France, and the United Provinces Charles rewarded the fidelity of his services by creating him baron Imbercourt, viscount Dorchester. He died secretary of state 1631, aged 58, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote various pamphlets, besides letters from Holland during his embassy, from 1616 to 1620, which were printed at lord Harwicke's expense in 1757, and again in 1775, in 4to.

CARLETON, George, a native of Norham, Northumberland, maintained at Edmund-hall, Oxford, by the northern apostle, Bernard Gilpin. In 1580 he was elected fellow of Merton, and in 1617 was appointed bishop of Llandaff. He was sent by James, with three other divines, to the synod of Dort, where he ably maintained the cause of episcopacy. On his return, he was translated to Chichester, and died nine years after, 1628, aged 69. He wrote several theological tracts, besides the life of his patron Gilpin; and in his character he displayed a great aversion to popery, whilst he strictly supported the rigid tenets of the calvinists.

CARLETON, Sir Guy, lord Dorchester, a distinguished officer in America. He signalized himself at the siege of Quebec in 1758. In 1762, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was at the siege of the Havannah. In 1772, he was appointed governor of Quebec, and created major general. By his great exertions he saved the whole of Canada, the capital of which was besieged by the American generals Montgomery and Arnold. The inhabitants joined the British troops, and after an obstinate resistance, the Americans were repulsed, and Montgomery was killed at the head of his army. In consequence of this exploit, he was knighted, and the next year became a lieutenant general. In 1781 he was appointed to succeed sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, which office he held till the conclusion of the war. In 1786 he was appointed governor of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick; and as a reward for his long services, was raised to the peerage. He died 1808, aged 85.

CARLETON, Osgood, a teacher of mathematics and navigation, residing chiefly in Mass. but died in Litchfield, N. H. in June, 1816. He published valuable maps of Mass. and of the district of Maine; the American navigator; the South American pilot, 1804 · a map of the U. S. 1806; practice of arithmetic, 1810.

CARLYLE, Joseph Dacres, a learned orientalist, born at Carlisle, where his father practised as a physician of eminence. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge. At the university he devoted himself to the study of Arabic and the oriential languages, in which he made great progress, with the assistance of David Zabio, a native of Bagdad, who was resident at Cambridge. In 1794 he succeeded Dr. Craven as Arabic professor, and in 1795 was made chancellor of Carlisle. In 1799 he went to Constantinople in lord Elgin's embassy, and not only obtained admission into the libraries of that celebrated city, but he made excursions into Asia Minor, examined the site of Troy, visited Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, and after examining every thing with the eye of a divine, a philosopher, and an antiquarian, returned by Constantinople, through Italy and Germany, and reached England in September 1801. The services which he had rendered to literature and oriental science were not, happily, forgotten; but while he promised himself long life, his constitution, undermined by the severities of travel in foreign climates, hastened to a rapid decay, and he expired, deservedly and universally lamented, 12th April 1804. At the time of his death he was employed in the publication of a bible in Arabic.

CARMICHAEL, Gershom, a native of Glasgow, educated at the university there, in which he became professor of moral philosophy. He died 1738, aged 56. He wrote notes on Puffendorf, besides a system of moral philosophy, which he did not live to complete.

CARMICHAEL, William, charge d' affaires at the court of Spain, was a native of Maryland. In 1776 he aided Mr. Deane the American minister at Paris in his correspondence, and the transaction of business. He went to Berlin to communicate to the king of Prussia intelligence concerning American commerce. He assisted the American commissioners in Paris. He was a delegate in congress from Maryland in 1778. He was secretary of legation during Mr. Jay's mission to Spain. When Mr. Jay left Spain in June 1782, he remained as charge d' affaires, and after the peace was commissioned in that character by congress, and continued as such about fifteen years. In March 1792, William Short was joined with him in a commission to negotiate a treaty with Spain. The attempt was unsuccessful. Mr. Carmichael returned to the United States, and died in 1795.

CARNOT, Lazarus Nicholas, one of the most prominent actors in the French revolution, was born in Burgundy, in 1753; entered the engineer corps at the age of eighteen; and became so distinguished for talent that Prince Henry invited him, but in vain, into the Prussian service. In 1791, the department of the Pas de Calais chose him one of its representatives to the legislative assembly; by which assembly he was nominated a member of the military committee. In both capacities he was active, and his principles were decidedly republican. He was re-elected to the convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Of the too celebrated committee of public safety he was a member. The military operations of the French armies were under his superintendence, and, though Napoleon depreciates his abilities, there can be little doubt that the plans of Carnot contributed largely to the triumph of France. When the directorial government was established, he was chosen one of the five directors; but, in September, 1797, he was proscribed with his colleague Barthelemy, and nearly seventy members of the councils, as a royalist, and he took refuge in Germany, to avoid transportation. When Bonaparte became first consul, he recalled him, and made him war minister; an office, however, which Carnot retained only for a few months. Thoroughly republican in his feelings, he saw with infinite displeasure the strides which Bonaparte was making towards the throne; and, as a member of the tribunate, he entered his protest against the establishment of the imperial government. He lived in retirement, and in somewhat narrow circumstances, for several years after the accession of Napoleon, but at length a pension was given to him. In 1813, when the star of the French emperor was on the wane, Carnot came forward to offer his services; he was entrusted with the defence of Antwerp; and he amply justified the confidence which was reposed in him. Disgusted with the impolitic conduct of the Bourbons, he drew up, early in 1815, a Memorial to the King, which became public, and produced an extraordinary effect. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he appointed him minister of the home department, and gave him the title of count; and, after the downfall of the emperor, Carnot was chosen one of the temporary government, in which character he labored strenuously to prevent a sovereign from being forced upon his country by the allies. He was exiled in 1816, and died at Magdeburgh in August, 1823. Notwithstanding he had held so many high offices, he lived and died poor; for he was rigidly disinterested and incorrupt. He is the author of various mathematical and military works, among which are the Geometry of Position; and a volume on the Defence of Fortresses.

CARO, Hannibal, an Italian poet and orator of Civita Nuova, who served the duke of Parma and Cardinal Farnese as secretary, and afterwards was made knight of Malta. He translated the Æneid, in blank verse, 2 vols. 4to. 1765, published at Paris, with so much spirit, that some judges have declared the composition scarce inferior to the original. His poems and sonnets were much admired, and appeared at Venice 1564, 4to. He published also letters, printed, Padua, 1749, 3 vols. 8vo.—a translation of Aristotle's rhetoric—and orations of Gregory Nazianzen. He died at Rome, 1566, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence of Damascus.

CAROLINE, Amelia Elizabeth, queen of England, and consort of George IV. was the daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and was born May 17th, 1768. Her marriage with the prince of Wales took place on the 8th of April, 1795, and the birth of her daughter, the princess Charlotte of Saxe Cobourg, on the 7th of January, 1796. Dissensions arose between herself and the prince, which led to their separation in May following, after which she resided at Blackheath. In 1806, being accused of some irregularity, an examination of witnesses took place, which resulted in her vindication. In August, 1814, she embarked for the continent, and resided chiefly in Italy until June, 1821, when she returned to England. A bill was soon after introduced into the House of Lords to deprive her of her title and prerogatives as queen, on the charge of infidelity to her husband, which, after a laborious trial, was lost. In June, 1822, she addressed a memorial to the king, requesting to participate in the honors of the coronation, but was denied. Her death took place suddenly on the 7th of August, 1822. She was conveyed to Brunswick, and buried with her ancestors.

CARPZOVIUS, Benedict, a native of Brandenburg, known as an able professor of law at Wittemberg. He died 1624, aged 59, and left four sons: Conrad, his successor in the university of Wittemberg; Benedict, an able professor of law, and afterwards of divinity, who died at Leipsic in 1666, aged 71; David Benedict, a Lutheran, author of a dissertation on the dress of the Hebrews; John Benedict, a Lutheran also, professor of divinity at Leipsic, where he died 1657, author of the penitence of the Ninevites, and of some controversial tracts. John Benedict had a son of the same name, who died at Leipsic 1699, aged 60, author of some dissertations on the scripture, besides translations from rabbinical books. His brother, Frederic Benedict, was a learned counsellor of Leipsic, where he died 1699, aged 50. The famous journal Acta Eruditorum, begun 1682, was greatly enriched by contributions from his pen.

CARR, Sir Robert, was appointed by Charles II. in 1664 a commissioner, with col. Nicolls, Cartwright and Maverick with extensive powers in New England. It was designed to repress the spirit of liberty. Clarendon said, "they are all ready hardened into republics." In 1664 Nicolls and Carr with four frigates and 300 men captured from the Dutch New Amsterdam, and called it New York, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany the brother of the King. Carr forced the Dutch and Swedes on Delaware bay to capitulate; thus New Netherlands, including New Jersey, was

subjected. The commissioners, excepting Nicolls, repaired to Boston in Feb. 1665. When they arrived in Maine in June 1665, they assumed all the powers of government there, so that the authority of Massachusetts was suspended. By special commission from them a court was held at Casco by Jocelyn and others in July 1666. The government, thus created by the commissioners, expired in 1668, the people looking to Massachusetts for a firmer administration of affairs. Carr returned to England, and died 1667.

CARR, Sir John, a native of Devonshire, was brought up to the law; but seems to have abandoned his profession, to become a tourist. His first work was the Stranger in France, published in 1803. It was succeeded by a Tour round the Baltic; and that was followed by others in Holland, Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. His Stranger in Ireland procured for him the honor of knighthood, and drew down upon him the ridicule of an unmerciful satirist, for whose attack the knight absurdly and vainly sought redress in a court of justice. He died about 1822. Sir John Carr is a lively but superficial writer. Besides his tours, he produced some very indifferent poems.

CARRA, John Lewis, a French demagogue, born at Pont de Vesles in 1743, and brought up to the law. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and was also secretary to the hospodar of Moldavia. On the breaking out of the revolution, he came to Paris, where he published les annales politiques and literaires, a popular journal; and in consequence of his services in the cause of the republic he was made keeper of the national library, and member of the convention. Restless and ambitious in this assembly of blood, he favored the cause of the Girondists, and for some time was employed as commissioner with the army; but the clamors of his enemies at last prevailed against him. He was accused of being in the pay of England, and of plotting the exclusion of the Bourbons, with the intention of raising the duke of York to the throne. When his party was proscribed by Robespierre, he was with them hurried to the guillotine, 31st October 1793. He was author of new principles of philosophy, 2 vols, 4to.—an history of Moldavia and Wallachia, 12mo.—an essay on aerial navigation—examinations of animal magnetism—and historical memoirs of the Bastille.

CARRA, John, LL.D., an eminent schoolmaster, was born at Muggleswick, in the county of Durham, in 1732. He was educated at St. Paul's school in London, for the mastership of which he became candidate, but without success. He was at first usher, and next master, of that at Hertford; and by the interest of Dr. Beattie, obtained his degree of doctor of laws from the Marischal college of Aberdeen. He died in 1807. Dr. Carr is known as the translator of Lucian, in five vols. 8vo. He also wrote some poetical and other pieces, but of no peculiar merit.

CARRIER, Thomas, remarkable for longevity, died at Colchester, Con. May 16, 1735, aged 109 years. He was born in the west of England, and removed thence to Andover Mass. His wife fell a victim to the witchcraft infatuation at Salem, 1692, one of her own daughters, aged seven, being allowed to testify against her. He lived at Colchester about twenty years, his head in his last years was not bald, nor his hair grey. Not many days before his death he travelled on foot six miles, and the very day before he died he was visiting his neighbors.

CARRINGTON, Edward, a valuable officer in the American revolution, was some time quartermaster-general of the army under general Greene, in the south, and by his judicious counsels and unremitted exertions in supplying the army, greatly contributed to the advantages gained over the enemy. He afterwards was attached to the army in the north, but, previously to the evacuation of Charleston, resumed his former station. After the peace he was a representative in congress from Virginia. When Aaron Burr was tried for high treason, he was foreman of the jury. He was born February 11th, 1749, and died October 28th, 1810.

CARROLL, John, D.D. LL.D., first catholic bishop in the U. S. was born at Upper Marlborough in Maryland in 1734, and sent for education at the age of thirteen to Flanders. From St. Omer's, where he remained six years, he was transferred to the colleges of Liege and Brayes. He was ordained a priest and became a Jesuit. In 1775 he returned to America and engaged in the duties of a parish priest. In 1786 he was appointed vicar general, and settled at Baltimore. In 1790 he was consecrated in England catholic bishop of the U. S. and he returned with the title of the bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was created archbishop. He died 1815, aged 80.

CARROLL, Charles, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence. He was born at Annapolis, on the 20th of Sept. 1737; and died at Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1832, in his 96th year. He was descended of a respectable Irish family; inherited a large estate; and was of the Catholic religion. He was educated and studied civil law in France. Subsequently he went to England and pursued the study of common law at the Temple. At the age of 27 years he returned to America, and was soon known as an advocate for liberty, and one of the ablest political writers of Maryland. In 1776, he was elected a delegate to congress, and subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, he left congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state; in 1789, he was elected a senator in Congress; and in 1810, he quitted public life at the age of 64, and passed the remainder of his days in tranquillity, beloved and revered by his friends and neighbors, and honored by his country. His mind was highly cultivated, and he was much distinguished for urbanity of manners and social virtue.

CARSTARES, William, a learned Scotchman, born at Cathcart, near Glasgow. He was educated at Utrecht, and became the confidential friend of the prince of Orange before his invasion of Britain. At the revolution, William appointed him his chaplain for Scotland, and consulted him without reserve on every occasion with respect to the political affairs of that kingdom. Queen Anne on her accession continued him chaplain for Scotland; but he soon retired from court, and was elected principal of the college of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the city. He died universally respected, in 1715. His state papers, letters, &c. were published in 1774, in a 4to. vol. by Dr. M'Cormick. He was in his character benevolent and patriotic, liberal and humane. He supported the union, but he also opposed the bill for the tolerating of the episcopal clergy in Scotland.

CARTE, Thomas, a learned English historian, born at Clifton, Warwickshire, April 1686. He was educated at University college, Oxford. He then took orders, and officiated as reader of the abbey-church Bath, where in a sermon he ably vindicated the memory of Charles I. and there published his first composition, the Irish massacre set in a clear light. On George's accession, as he refused to take the oaths, and as he assumed the lay habit, he has been accused of being concerned in the re-

bellion of 1715. He however continued his attachment to the Stuarts, and became secretary to bishop Atterbury, a circumstance which rendered him suspected to government, so that, on the imprisonment of the prelate, 1000*l.* were offered for the apprehension of Carte, who escaped by flying into France. Here he remained in exile, under the assumed name of Phillips, for six or seven years, sedulously employed in literary pursuits, till queen Caroline, who knew and respected his merit, procured his recall. Soon after his return he published his history of James duke of Ormond, in 3 vols. folio, 1735 and 36. In 1738 he issued proposals for a new history of England, and whilst he was employed in collecting materials in public and private libraries, so great was the popularity of his name that subscriptions upon subscriptions appeared for his encouragement to the amount of 600*l.* a year. The 1st vol. was published in 1747, the second in 1750, the third in 1752, and the fourth, which extends the history to the year 1654, and which was posthumous, in 1755. The work is a composition of great merit, which displays the author's abilities in a very respectable view. That there are prejudices and partialities in the narrative cannot be denied: but the history is valuable for information on many curious, important and interesting facts. He died April 2, 1754.

CARTER, Francis, an English writer, who died first August 1783. He published a journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, 1776, reprinted 1778, valuable for the engraved coins it contains, collected from the cabinet of the Spanish medallist Flores. He began an interesting account of the earliest printed Spanish books, and as he unfortunately died as soon as the first sheet was printed, the work must ever remain incomplete.

CARTER, Elizabeth, an English lady of learned celebrity, born at Deal, where her father, the Rev. Dr. Carter, was minister. The superior talents which she early displayed were ardently cultivated by her father, who instructed her in the learned languages, and stored her mind with the choicest treasures of ancient literature. As a specimen of her extensive erudition, she published all the works of Epictetus with an elegant translation, and with notes and a learned introduction; a performance which was received in the most flattering manner by the learned world, and has since been reprinted. Her poems on several occasions were published in 1762, and appeared under the recommendation of lord Bath, and lord Littleton. She also contributed two papers to the Rambler, Nos. 44 on religion and superstition, and 100, on modish pleasure, in which she shows herself a worthy coadjutor of the great moralist. She wrote, besides some scattered pieces, an ode to wisdom inserted in Richardson's Clarissa, and as a poetess she displayed great simplicity of sentiment, mingled with melodious sweetness of expression, sublime ideas, and the purest morality. Mrs. Carter was never married. She died in very good circumstances, and respected by a very numerous circle of friends, in Clarges street Piccadilly, 19th February 1806, aged 89.

CARTER, Nathaniel Hazeltine, a scholar and traveller, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1811, and afterwards studied law. He was two or three years professor of languages in Dartmouth university. In 1820 he became the proprietor and editor of a newspaper in the state of New York. From 1825 to 1827 he was abroad travelling upon the continent of Europe, as the companion and guide of a young gentleman of New York, whose father defrayed the expenses of the tour. During his absence he enriched his paper with letters from Europe, which on his return he collected and published in two large 8vo. volumes, entitled Letters from Europe, comprising the journal of a tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, 1827. In 1829, he relinquished his paper, and for the benefit of his health proceeded again to France. He died at Marseilles, Jan. 2, 1830, aged 42. He was a poet as well as a writer of prose; his largest poetical piece is entitled, the pains of imagination, delivered at Dartmouth college. His hymn for Christmas is preserved in Specimens of American poetry.

CARTERET, Sir George, one of the proprietors of New Jersey. The name of New Jersey was given, because Carteret's family were from the isle of Jersey. Elizabethtown is said to have been named from his wife.

CARTERET, John, earl of Granville, succeeded his father, George Lord Carteret, at the age of 5, and, after a respectable education at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he took his seat in the house of lords 1711. The zeal and activity which he displayed in supporting the Hanoverian succession recommended him to George I. by whom he was employed in various offices, and in 1719 sent to Sweden, where he brought about a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. In 1721 he was made secretary of state, and went in 1724 to Ireland, as viceroy, and again filled the same high appointment with equal credit and honor at the accession of George II. till 1730. He warmly opposed Walpole, and on his removal from office he obtained the place of secretary of state, 1742; and though before he had blamed continental alliances, he pursued them with the same alacrity as his predecessor. In 1744, he succeeded, on his mother's death, to the title of viscount, and earl Granville, and died in 1763, much respected as a man of learning, and the friend and patron of learned men.

CARTES, Renédes, or Des Cartes, a celebrated French philosopher, born at la Haye in Touraine, 31st March 1596, and educated by the Jesuits of la Fleche. His father, who was of a noble family, urged him early to pursue a military life, and he at last complied by entering into the service of the prince of Orange 1616. Literature and philosophy, however, still continued his favorite pursuits amidst the dissipation and bustle of the camp. In 1619 he entered into the service of the duke of Bavaria, and two years after, upon the death of his general, count Bucquoy in the Hungarian campaign, he quitted the army, and travelled through the various countries on the borders of the Baltic. Upon his return to Paris, and after visiting Switzerland and Italy, he applied himself to the study of philosophy with uncommon ardor, but he seemed to be in an unsettled wavering state by frequently changing his habitation, and fixing his residence sometimes at Amsterdam, sometimes near Franeker, and sometimes at Deventer. In 1637 appeared his four treatises concerning method, dioptrics, meteors, and geometry, and about this time he received a friendly and pressing invitation from sir Charles Cavendish to come and settle in England, which a few years before he had visited, but the troubles of the times, and the approaching civil wars prevented his wishes. The invitations of Louis XIII. were not more successful, and Descartes refused to quit his retirement, though the French monarch liberally settled upon him a pension of 3000 livres. His reputation was now so well established that princes were anxious to court his good opinion, and to refer their literary disputes to his arbitration. He corresponded in a friendly manner with Elizabeth the daughter of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia; and Christina

the celebrated queen of Sweden not only paid the most flattering testimony to his abilities, but pressed him in the most earnest terms to settle in her dominions. Descartes did not refuse the liberal invitation, he came to Stockholm in October 1648, and was admitted to the confidence of the queen, whom he attended every morning at five o'clock, to instruct her in philosophical knowledge. Sensible of the merit of the learned stranger, Christina formed the most generous plans for the instruction and improvement of her subjects, and in rewarding the philosopher with an handsome estate, and an annual pension of 3000 crowns, she meditated the establishment of a learned academy under his guidance as director, but death prevented these munificent intentions. Descartes died 11th February 1650, aged 54. His body was interred at Stockholm, but 17 years after it was removed to Paris and deposited in the church of Genevieve du Mont. Descartes is deservedly esteemed as a man of genius, well acquainted with mathematics and philosophy, possessed of a strong mind capable of profound meditation, of patient inquiry, but not devoid of great warmth of imagination.

CARTIER, Jacques, a French navigator, who made important discoveries in Canada, was a native of St. Malo. After the voyage of the Cabots the French learned the value of their discoveries, and in a few years began the cod fishery upon the banks of Newfoundland. After some unsuccessful attempts, the importance of having a colony in the neighborhood of the fishing banks, induced Francis I. to send out Cartier in 1534. The king said, "the kings of Spain and Portugal are taking possession of the new world without giving me a part; I should be glad to see the article in Adam's last will, which gives them America." Cartier sailed from St. Malo April 20 with two ships of sixty tons, and 122 men. On the tenth of May he came in sight of Bonavista on the Island of Newfoundland, but the ice obliged him to go to the south, and he entered a harbor at the distance of five leagues, to which he gave the name of St. Catharine. As soon as the season would permit, he sailed northward, and entered the straits of Bellisle. In this voyage he visited the greater part of the coast, which surrounds the gulf of St. Lawrence, and took possession of the country in the name of the king. He discovered a bay, which he called baye des Chaleurs, on account of the sultry weather which he experienced in it. He sailed so far into the great river, afterwards called the St. Lawrence, as to discover land on the opposite side. He returned home in September. It was determined to make a settlement in that part of America, which he had visited. In the following year he was equipped with three vessels, and a more ample commission. He sailed May 19, 1535. In sailing up the St. Lawrence he discovered an island, which he named Bacchus, but which is now called Orleans, in the neighborhood of Quebec. -He proceeded up the river as far as Hochclaga, a settlement upon an island, which he called Montroyal, but which is now called Montreal. In two or three days he set out on his return and arrived at St. Croix, now called Jacques Cartier's river. Here he passed the winter. Cartier's company suffered much from the scurvy, and a number died. In May, he set sail on his return to France, and arrived in July. Four years after a third expedition was projected. Francois de la Roque, lord of Roberval, was commissioned by the king as his lieutenant governor in Canada; and Cartier was appointed his pilot with the command of five ships. He sailed May 1540. He arrived at the haven of St. Croix, in the river St. Lawrence; about four leagues above that place, on a cliff at the east side of the mouth of a small river, he built a fort, which he called Charlesbourg. This was near Quebec. In the spring of 1542, he determined to return to France, and arrived at St. John's in Newfoundland on his way home. Here he met Roberval, who did not accompany him in his voyage, and who had been detained till this time. He was ordered to return to Canada, but he chose to pursue his voyage to France, and sailed out of the harbor privately in the night. Cartier published memoirs of Canada after his second voyage.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, a puritan of eminence, born in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He devoted himself so rigorously to study that he did not allow himself more than five hour's sleep in the night, a custom from which he never departed through life. When queen Elizabeth visited the university, Cartwright was among the few men of learning and eloquence who were selected to dispute before their sovereign, but his popularity as a preacher and a scholar was soon assailed when he ventured to inveigh against the ecclesiastical government of the church. The chancellor of the university, sir William Cecil, was directed by archbishop Grindal to proceed against him, and he was not only forbidden to propagate his doctrines, but deprived of the divinity Margaret professorship which he held, and of his fellowship at Trinity. Thus disgraced and exiled he travelled into Germany, and after establishing a correspondence with some of the learned men of the times, he was chosen minister of the English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburg. About two years after he returned to England by the solicitations of his friends, and he boldly undertook the defence of the puritans, by publishing admonitions to the parliament. This pamphlet became popular, and received a spirited reply from Dr. Whitgift; but after a paper war continued with more acrimony than moderation, Cartwright found it safer to leave the kingdom, whilst his victorious opponent was raised to the see of Worcester. During the five years of his absence, he officiated as minister to the English factories, and he received a strong invitation from James VI. of Scotland to fill a professorship at St. Andrew's, which he declined. When he ventured to return to his country he was sent to prison but liberated by the interference of lord Burleigh and of the earl of Leicester, the last of whom made him master of his newly founded hospital at Warwick. Cartwright died 27th Dec. 1603, in his 68th year. His publications were mostly theological, and displayed his character as a man of great perseverance, extensive learning, and great eloquence.

CARTWRIGHT, William, a native of Northway near Tewksbury, educated at Cirencester and Westminster schools, and Christ church, Oxford. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and was patronised by bishop Duppa. He was esteemed by Ben Jonson and the wits of the times. He wrote 4 plays—besides poems and sermons. He died 1644, aged 33.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, D. D. a prelate, born at Northampton, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. At the restoration he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and on Pierson's death raised to the see of Chester. He greatly favored the proceedings of James II. whom he accompanied on his flight to France, and afterwards to Ireland. He died at Dublin, 1689, aged 55, and was buried in great pomp in Christ church there. His sermons, &c. have been published.

CARTWRIGHT, George, colonel, was one of king Charles' commissioners to New England, with Nicolls, Carr, and Maverick in 1664. When the commissioners on their arrival at Boston informed the general court, that they should next day sit and hear a cause against the governor and company, the court published "by sound of trumpet," its disapprobation of this proceeding, and prohibited all persons from abetting it. Thus early and boldly was the note of liberty sounded. The commissioners finding that they had to do with stiff-necked men, soon went away in displeasure. In Cartwright's voyage to England in 1665, he was taken by the Dutch, lost his papers, and hardly escaped with his life. The loss of his papers was deemed a benefit to the colonies, as his prejudices were strong against them, and as the papers would have been employed for purposes of mischief.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA, Anthony, a native of Lisbon, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, hydrography, and astronomy; but more as the author of a topographical description of Portugal, in 3 vols. folio. To give accuracy to his work, he climbed mountains, traced the sources of rivers, and exhibited every thing with discriminating judgment. He wrote besides a complete compendium of geography, and a method of studying astromomy. He died 1715, aged 65, so poor, that his funeral expenses were publicly defrayed.

CARVER, John, first governor of Plymouth colony, was a native of England, and was among the emigrants to Leyden who composed Mr. Robinson's church in that place. When a removal to America was contemplated, he was appointed one of the agents to negotiate with the Virginia company in England for a suitable territory. He obtained a patent in 1619, and in the following year came to New England with the first company. As they arrived without the territory of the south Virginia company, from whom they had received the charter, which was rendered useless, it was thought best that a political association should be formed. A written instrument was drawn up and subscribed before they landed, and Mr. Carver was unanimously elected governor for one year. He conducted the affairs of the colony with great prudence, and discovered great address in his management of the natives. In the ensuing March he was confirmed as governor for another year. He died suddenly in April following.

CARVER, Jonathan, an enterprising traveller, was a native of Connecticut. He was intended for the profession of medicine, but he quitted it for a military life. He was an officer in the French war, and served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he spent two years and five months, in exploring the most interior parts of North America, and penetrated to the Pacific ocean, over that broad part of the continent, which lies between the forty third, and the forty sixth degrees of north latitude. He hoped to facilitate the discovery of a north west passage, or of a communication between Hudson's bay and the Pacific ocean. He arrived at Boston in Oct. 1768, after having travelled nearly seven thousand miles. He went to England for the purpose of publishing his journals and charts. Though he presented a petition to the king, even his expenses were never refunded to him. When his papers were almost ready for the press, under a permission he had obtained for their publication, an order in council required him to deliver them into the plantation office, to do which, he was compelled to repurchase them, from the bookseller, to whom he had sold them. About ten years afterwards he published an account of his travels. He died in abject want in London, 1780, aged 48.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor after the death of Probus, 283. He defeated the Persians and Sarmasians, and was killed in his tent by lightning, or, as some assert, his tent was set on fire by his servants.

CARY, Robert, LL.D. was born at Cookington, Devon, and educated at Oxford. He was presented to the living of Portlemouth, in Devonshire, and for some time inclined to the tenets of the presbyterians, of whose provincial meetings he was chosen moderator. Upon the restoration he congratulated Charles II. and was made archdeacon of Exeter; but he was ejected in 1664, by the influence or intrigues of some of his enemies, and continued afterwards in retirement at his rectory where he died in 1688, aged 73. He published a chronological account of ancient times, in fol. 1677.

CARY, Lucius, eldest son of Henry first viscount Falkland, was born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1610, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and St. John's, Cambridge. So laborious were his studies that before he reached his 23d year, he had read all the Greek and Latin fathers. He did not, however, neglect public affairs, he served in the army of Essex as a volunteer against the Scots, and in 1640 was chosen member of parliament for Newport, Hants, a place which he again represented in the next parliament. In this new scene the candor of the commons seemed so fair and plausible, that the unsuspecting Falkland inveighed against the arbitrary measures of the court, and declared himself a warm advocate for the prosecution of Strafford, and of Finch, and for the exclusion of the bishops from the house of peers. But reflection wrought a change in his political sentiments, and the next time that the disqualification of the bishops was mentioned in the house, he opposed it with firmness and dignity. On this occasion indeed his sincerity was suspected, but the goodness of his heart forbad the aspersion of his character, and when he received with indifference the compliments of the court to his loyalty, and manfully rejected the honors and offices which the sovereign proposed to confer upon him, it then became evident that his conduct was the effect of principle and not of party. To repeated solicitations he at last however yielded, and became secretary to the king; but in this high office, he refused to follow the practice of his predecessors, in encouraging and maintaining spies, and in opening suspected letters. Eager to support the cause of loyalty, he not only signed with other lords a declaration, that the king's intentions were friendly to the parliament, but he levied some soldiers for his service. The kindling of the civil wars and the violence of party seemed to operate powerfully upon his mind; instead of a serene, placid, and lively countenance, he now betrayed gloominess, inward sorrow, and dejection. Reserve succeeded to an affable behavior; the negligence of his dress and person fully evinced the great perturbation of his soul, and often in the midst of the deepest silence he would in agonizing accents exclaim peace, peace! Though obliged by his office to be near the king's person, yet he frequently exposed himself in the thickest of the battle, and observed to his friends, who wished to check his ardor, that his impatience for peace proceeded not from pusillanimity. This illustrious character was slain in battle, in his 34th year. His mind was amply stored with all the riches of ancient and modern literature, and the goodness of his heart was equal to the vast resources of his mind. He is the author of some poems—speeches in parliament—a discourse on episcopacy—on the infallibility of the church of Rome—and other pieces.

CARY, Henry, earl of Monmouth, grandson to lord Hunsdon, was cousin-german to Elizabeth, and was educated with Charles I. He suffered greatly by the civil wars. He translated from various authors seven folios, two octavos, and a 12mo. and died 13th June, 1661, aged 65.

CARY, Thomas, deputy governor of North Carolina for the proprietors, and collector of their quit rents, succeeded Daniel in the administration of the province, but was removed from his offices in 1709, for neglecting to account to his employers. He continued to sit in the council, and the next year attempted to resume the reins of government by force, in order that he might retain the treasures which were in his hands. He armed a band of insurgents, but was at length repulsed and his followers dispersed. He was carried to England for punishment, but was never tried.

CARYL, Joseph, a learned nonconformist, who wrote a tedious commentary on Job, in three vols. 4to. He was for some time member of Exeter college, and was a popular preacher at Lincoln's-inn, and some years after at St. Magnus, London-bridge. He was in favor with Cromwell, whom he attended as chaplain in Scotland, with Dr. Owen. He published several sermons, and died 1673.

CARYLL, John, a Roman catholic, probably born in Sussex. He was secretary to Mary, queen of James II. and he followed the fortunes of his fugitive master, by whom he was knighted, and created earl Caryll, baron Dartford. He was in England in the reign of queen Anne, and was intimate with Pope, to whom he recommended the subject of the Rape of the Lock, a poem which the poet inscribed to his catholic friend. He wrote two plays, besides a translation of the psalms of David. He was living in 1717.

CARYSFORT, John Joshua Proby, Earl of, the son of the first baron Carysfort, was born in August, 1751; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; obtained an Irish earldom in 1789, and an English peerage in 1801; held various state employments, among which were those of envoy to Berlin, and ambassador to St. Petersburgh; and died on the 7th of April, 1828. His lordship was a man of taste, talent, and learning; great amenity of manners; and a truly benevolent heart. His Poems and Dramas, 2 vols. 8vo., contain many fine passages. He was also the author of two political pamphlets.

CASA, John de, an Italian writer of the 16th century, born at Florence. He was engaged in various negotiations under the popes, at Venice and other places, and was made archbishop of Benevento 1544. His works, in Latin and Italian, were much esteemed, and particularly among these his —Galateus, seu de morum elegantiâ, a poem printed at Hanover with notes in 8vo. 1603. He wrote besides some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and various other works, collected together at Venice in 5 vols. 4to. 1728. He died at Rome, 1556, aged 53.

CASANOVA, Mark Anthony, a Latin poet of Rome, who in his imitations of Martial displayed great keenness of satire, and severity of wit. He also imitated Catullus in the illustrious characters of ancient Rome. His poems are in the Deliciæ poetarum Italorum. He died 1527.

CASAS, Bartholomew de las, a Spanish prelate, of a noble family, was born at Seville, in 1474, and, at the age of nineteen, visited the new world with his father. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, that he might act as a missionary in the western hemisphere. Having settled in St. Domingo, "he spent his days there in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors." In truth, his whole existence, for half a century, was devoted to struggling with the Spanish tyrants, and consoling the persecuted natives. Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians. Las Casas was bishop of Chiapa, but he resigned his see in 1551, and returned to his native country, where he died, at Madrid, in 1566. It has been asserted that he gave rise to the horrible traffic in African slaves, in order to save the American Indians from slavery; but this calumny is refuted by Gregoire, and by passages in his own writings. Of his works, which form five quarto parts, the most celebrated is his Short Narrative of the Destruction of the Indies.

CASATI, Paul, a native of Placentia, who died at Parma, 1707, aged 90. He was one of the Jesuits, and his great learning recommended him to queen Christina of Sweden, whom he persuaded to abjure her religion and turn catholic. His writings are mostly on mathematical subjects, besides a valuable treatise on optics, which he wrote, when 88 years old, and blind.

CASAUBON, Isaac, a celebrated critic and calvinist theologian, was born at Geneva, in 1559, and made an early and extraordinary progress in his classical studies. After having held the chair of Greek professor at Geneva for fourteen years, he removed to Montpellier, and thence to Paris, where Henry IV. appointed him royal librarian. On the death of Henry, Casaubon settled in England, where James I. made him a prebend of Westminster and Canterbury, and gave him a pension. He died in 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His liberality of feeling induced many to accuse him wrongfully of leaning towards popery He published editions of Strabo, Polyænus, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Polybius, and several other ancient authors; and produced some original works, among which are nearly one thousand two hundred letters.

CASAUBON, Meric, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva 14th August 1599. He was educated first at Sedan, and afterwards, when his father came to England, at Christ church, where he became student, and took his degrees. His defence of his father against the catholics in 1621, made him known to king James, and sometime after he was presented to the living of Bledon in Somersetshire by bishop Andrews, and 1628 to a prebend of Canterbury, and afterwards to other benefices by the patronage of his friend Laud. The violence of the civil wars, however, robbed him of all his preferment, and he was not only persecuted as a suspicious person, but imprisoned. He was however solicited by Christina of Sweden to come and preside over her universities, with a handsome salary, but he declined the honorable offer, and chose rather to live in England, though without the prospect of future independence. At the restoration, Casaubon was reinstituted in all his ecclesiastical preferments, which he enjoyed till his death, July 4th, 1671, in his 72d year.

CASIMIR MATTHIAS SARBIEUSKI, a Jesuit of Poland, professor of philosophy and theology at Wilna, whose Latin odes, epodes, and epigrams, are little inferior to the delicate and elegant productions of the best poets of Greece and Rome. Grotius and others have indeed set his fame above that of Horace, but many critics, though fully sensible of his great merit, do not elevate his compositions to so high a rank. He was preacher to king Ladislaus V. and died at Warsaw, second April, 1640, aged 45, and unfortunately before he had com-

pleted his Lesciade, a heroic poem in 12 books, in imitation of Virgil. His poems have been frequently edited. The best edition is Barbou's, 1759, 12mo.

CASLON, William, an eminent letter founder, born in 1692, at Hales Owen in Shropshire. He was originally apprentice to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, a business which he carried on, and to which he added the making of tools for book-binders, and for chasing of silver plate. The neat lettering of a book exposed to sale in a bookseller's shop, accidentally recommended him to the friendship of Mr. Bowyer, who encouraged him in undertaking a letter foundry. His ingenuity soon procured a large and increasing concern: he was engaged to cut the fount for the printing of the new testament in Arabic, for the use of the poorer Christians in the east, and he executed his fount of English letters with such neatness and elegance that types were no longer imported from Holland, but by exceeding the productions of the best artificers, large demands for exportation to the continent, evinced the great superiority of English workmanship. He died 23d June, 1766, aged 74.

CASSAS, Louis Francis, a French painter and architect, born in 1756, at Azay le Feron, a pupil of Vien and the younger Lagrenee, was inspector general and professor of drawing at the Gobelin manufactory. He explored Istria, Dalmatia, Syria, and Palestine; and published the result of his observations in two splendid works, folio, with numerous plates, under the titles of Picturesque Travels in Istria and Dalmatia, and Picturesque Travels in Phenicia and Palestine. He died in 1827.

CASSERIO, Julio, a native of Placentia. Though of poor parentage his employment as domestic in the family of Fabricius ab aqua-pendente proved the beginning of his fame. He was instructed by his master, and proved so able an assistant that he afterwards succeeded him as professor of anatomy and medicine at Padua. He wrote de vocis auditusque organis historia, fol. 1600—anatomical tables,—and other works, and died 1616.

CASSINI, John Dominic, a native of Nice, was born in 1625. His attention was first turned to the study of the heavenly bodies by the chance perusal of a work on astrology, and he soon became so consummate an astronomer that, at the age of twenty-five, he was chosen to fill the astronomical chair in the university of Bologna. He held this office for many years, and while at Bologna, traced a new meridian line, in the church of St. Petronius. The pope also employed him as inspector of the fortifications of fort Urbino, and the senate of Bologna placed under his superintendence the navigation of the Po. In 1669 Colbert invited him to France, where he intended to remain only six years, but he was ultimately prevailed upon to take up his permanent residence there. He died in 1712, having been blind for some years. Cassini stands high as an astronomer. Among other things, he solved a problem by which Kepler had been foiled; ascertained the true nature of comets; continued the French meridian line; made valuable observations on the sun, Mars, Venus, and Jupiter; and discovered the zodiacal light and four of the satellites of Saturn.

CASSINI, James, born at Paris, in 1667, succeeded his father as royal astronomer, and proved himself the worthy heir of his parent's situation and abilities. He made various important discoveries, and proceeded with the meridian line which his father had continued. He died in 1756. In his work On the Magnitude and Figure of the Earth, he erroneously maintained, in opposition to Newton, that the form of the globe is an oblate spheroid. This gave rise to the scientific expeditions for measuring a degree in the polar circle and at the equator. Among his other productions is, Elements of Astronomy.

CASSINI DE THURY, Cæsar Francis, a son of James, was born, in 1714, at Paris, and died, of small pox, in 1784. He was director of the French Observatory, and a member of various scientific societies. In talent he proved himself no degenerate scion of his race. Even when he was only ten years old, he possessed extensive astronomical knowledge. His great labor is his Map of France, in 182 sheets, which has served as a model for all subsequent works of the same kind. He is also the author of various productions on astronomical subjects, or connected with them.

CASTAGNO, Andrew del, a painter of Tuscany. He obtained the secret of painting in oil from Dominico de Venise, and afterwards conceived such hatred against him, that one evening he assassinated him. Dominico, who knew not his murderer, hastened to the house of his perfidious friend, and expired in his arms. The bloody deed remained undiscovered, till Castagno revealed it on his death bed, and drew upon his memory the execration of his country. He finished, in 1478, at the request of the Florentine republic, the execution of the conspirators against the Medicis.

CASTALDI, Cornelius, a native of Feltri, eminent as a poet. He executed with success an embassy to the republic of Venice, and founded a college at Padua, where he died 1587, aged 57. His poems, consisting of Latin and Italian pieces, are much esteemed, and were edited by abbé Conti in 1757, in 4to.

CASTALIO, Sebastian, born at Chatillon on the Rhone, was the friend of Calvin, by whose influence he became regent in the college of Geneva. He translated the bible into elegant Latin, and displayed his various and extensive knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew by several other publications. His opinions with respect to Solomon's song and Christ's descent into hell, and about predestination and grace, procured him many enemies; and he at last incurred the displeasure of Calvin and of Theodore Beza, who reviled him as a papist. His col loquia sacra, in elegant Latin, appeared in four vols. 12 mo.

CASTEL, Lewis Bertrand, a Jesuit and geometrican of Montpelier, who, through his abilities, became the friend of Fontenelle, and other learned men. He published some very ingenious works, but his vrai system de physique generale de Newton, in 4to. 1743, gained him universal and deserved reputation as a philosopher and a man of science. His optic of colors, 12mo.—his treatise on gravity, 2 vols. 12mo.—and his system of mathematics, 4to. were also much esteemed. He died 757, aged 69.

CASTELL, Edmund, D.D. a learned divine, born in 1606, at Hatley, Cambridgeshire, and educated at Emanuel college. He was afterwards removed to St. John's for the convenience of the library in the compilation of his lexicon heptaglotton, a valuable work, in the completion of which he was assiduously engaged for 17 years, and upon which he expended upwards of 12,000*l*. Such sacrifices in the cause of learning deserved high and liberal patronage, but his preferment was at first only the small vicarage of Hatfield Paverell in Essex, afterwards the rectory of Wodeham Walter, and then that of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire. Some time after he became king's chaplain, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury. The lexicon was published 1669; but the work,

though much commended, remained almost entirely unsold upon his hands. Though thus discouraged, he yet devoted himself to the cultivation of oriental literature, and assisted in a very extensive degree the labors of Dr. Walton, in the publication of his polyglott bible. Dr. Castell died 1685, aged 79.

CASTALVETRO, Lewis, a learned Italian of Modena. It is said that he was engaged the half of his life in his commentary on Aristotle's poetics. As he had travelled in Germany he was suspected of having embraced the tenets of Luther, and being brought before the inquisition at Rome, he made his escape from the punishment which awaited him, and fled to Basil, where he devoted himself to literature, and died 20th Feb. 1571, aged 66.

CASTI, John Baptist, an Italian poet, born in 1721, at Montefiascone, in the Papal territory. After having been professor of Greek and Latin at his native place, he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Montefiascone. Being fond of travelling, he visited several foreign countries. At the death of Metastasio, Casti was appointed imperial poet laureat; but he resigned this office on the decease of Joseph II. In 1798 he settled at Paris, and he died there in February, 1803. To the latest period of life he retained all the vivacity of youth. He is the author of numerous Tales and minor poems; a Satire upon the Russian Court; and three burlesque operas; but his great work is, The Speaking Animals, a satirical poem in 26 cantos; a part of which has been imitated by Mr. Stewart Rose. Though not always decorous, his poetry is full of wit, gaiety, and elegance.

CASTIGLIONE, Balthazar, an Italian nobleman, born Dec. 6th, 1478, at Casatico in the duchy of Mantua. After receiving a very liberal education, he served in the army, under Sforza, duke of Milan, and afterwards was engaged by duke Urbino, as his ambassador to pope Julius II. and afterwards to Lewis XII. of France, and Henry VII. of England. He published at Rome 1516 his celebrated "Courtier," a work highly admired for its moral and political instructions, and for the elegance of the Italian. The abilities of Castiglione proved very serviceable to the holy see, and were employed in several negotiations with Charles V. and Francis I. He died at Toledo, 2d Feb. 1529, and by order of Charles V. who admired and respected him, his funeral was solemnized with the greatest pomp. Sixteen months after, the body was removed by his mother from Toledo, to a church at Mantua which he himself had built, and an epitaph was inscribed on a sumptuous monument by cardinal Bembo.—Besides the Courtier, Castiglione wrote some very elegant Latin and Tuscan poems, inserted in the deliciæ poet. Ital. His letters appeared at Padua, in 2 vols. 1769.

CASTRIES, N. Marshal de, an able French general, who served with distinction in the seven years war. He was called to the assembly of the notables in 1787, but disapproved of the violent conduct of his colleagues, and left France. He died at Wolfenbutel in Brunswick, Jan. 1800.

CASTRO, John de, a native of Lisbon, who, after serving against the Moors, went with Gama to the east, and published a description of the Red sea. When he returned to Europe he was appointed over a fleet, and went with Charles V. against Tunis, and afterwards was sent as governor of the East Indies by the Portuguese government. He died at Diu, which he had rendered almost impregnable 1548, aged 48.

CASTRO, Paul de, a native of Castro, professor of law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua. His works possessed great merit, and were edited in 8 vols. fol. He died 1437. It became proverbial to say of him, after the words of Cujas, qui non habet Paulum de Castro, tunicam vendat et emat.

CASTRUCIO, Castracani, a celebrated general, who was a foundling, discovered by the monk Antonia, and his sister Dianora, in a heap of leaves in a vineyard, at Lucca in Tuscany, in 1284. He was tenderly brought up by the humanity of his preservers, and intended for the church; but his fondness for bold exertions and military exercises made him prefer the profession of arms. He entered in his 18th year as a lieutenant in the army of the Ghibelins, whom the party of the Guelfs had just driven from Pavia. The valor and coolness which he displayed recommended him to the good opinion of Guinigi the general, and he soon rose, though opposed and even imprisoned by his enemies, to the highest honor, and was at last declared by the people of Lucca their sovereign prince. Beloved at home and respected abroad, he now meditated the extension of his power over the neighboring states, and though flattered by the pope, he did not dissolve into effeminate luxury, or betray tyrannical oppression. The Florentines, however, viewed his elevation with jealous enmity, and 30,000 foot, and 10,000 horse appeared in the field, 22,000 of which the active general destroyed, with the loss of only 1600 of his own men. But here fortune checked the career of his greatness; fatigued after the bloody contest, and regardless of a chill north wind which blew upon him, he was seized with an ague, which carried him off in a few days, when he expected to rise to the sovereignty of Italy. He died in his 44th year, 1328, admired in his life-time, and regretted after his death.

CASWELL, Richard, governor of North Carolina. He was a member of the first congress 1774. In 1776 he was at the head of a regiment, and was engaged by a body of loyalists under gen. Mc Donald, at a place called Moore's creek bridge. Mc Donald was defeated, and taken prisoner by Caswell, with the loss of 70 men in killed and wounded, and 1500 excellent rifles. This victory was of eminent service to the American cause in North Carolina. He was president of the convention, which formed the constitution of North Carolina in Dec. 1776, under which constitution he was governor from 1777 to 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. He died 1789.

CAT, Claude Nicholas le, a native of Bleraucourt in Picardy, intended for the church, but finally educated as a surgeon. In 1725 he published a letter on the aurora borealis of that year, and in 1731 he became the surgeon of the hotel Dieu at Rouen, where, five years after, he formed a public school of anatomy, and a literary society of which he became the secretary. He was pensioned with 2000 livres by the French king in 1759, and seven years after raised to the rank of nobility. He wrote on the theory of hearing 1758, 8vo.—on the nervous fluid, 1765, 8vo.—on astrology, 1767, 8vo. and on the senses, 2 vols. 12mo., and died 1768, aged 68.

CATESBY, Mark, an English naturalist. He resided for seven years in Virginia, and made such a collection of natural curiosities, that, at the request of sir Hans Sloane, and other friends, he visited the Carolinas, and the Bahama islands, for the improvement of knowledge. On his return to England, 1726, he gave to the public his natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas, 2 vols. fol. with colored plates, of his own execution. He was honorably made fellow of the royal society, whose transactions he enriched with a paper on the migration of birds. He died in London, 1749, aged 69. His great work was again edited in 1754 and in 1771.

CATHARINE of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand V. of Castille, married Arthur, son of Henry VII. in 1501, and on his death, five months after, Henry afterwards the VIIIth. Her conduct as a wife was most exemplary, and her many virtues place her character in the most amiable point of view. Her divorce from Henry, who had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn, produced the reformation of England. She wrote some religious pieces, and died at Kimbolton, universally respected.

CATHARINE de Medicis, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de Medicis, duke of Urbino, married, in 1534, Henry duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. Though at first she had no children, afterwards she had ten, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter, queen of Navarre. Her husband died 1559; and during the short reign of her son Francis, she obtained no influence in the cabinet, from the superior power of the Guises; but on the elevation of Charles IX. then only 11 years of age, the queen-mother became the regent, and showed the infamous features of her mind by the dreadful murders of St. Bartholomew. Despised for her cruelties and perfidy, and the slave of lust, this worthless and too powerful woman died 1589, aged 70.

CATHARINE Alexievna, empress of Russia, a native of Ringen, in Livonia, born of obscure parents. She was early instructed in the house of a Lutheran clergyman; but his death, and that of her mother, left her destitute, and she retired to Marienburg. There, in 1701, she espoused a dragoon of the Swedish fortress in that city; but, on the day of her nuptials, and before their consummation, the unhappy bridegroom fell in the field of battle, and the captive Catharine became the property of general Bauer, who saw and admired her beauty. She was afterwards in the service of prince Mentshicof, and, in her 17th year, she became the mistress of Peter the great, and so much captivated him that, on the 29th of May, 1711, he privately married her, and on the 12th of the following February announced her as his empress in his capital. On his death, in 1725, she was proclaimed as sovereign of all the Russias: and she deserved the high dignity. The grand designs of the czar were completed by her extraordinary genius, and a mild system of government insured her the affection and respect of her subjects. She died 17th May, 1727, aged 38. Notwithstanding the noble qualities of her character, and the great services which she rendered to her husband, especially at the affair of Pruth, she was suspected of being faithless to his bed, and a French favorite, de la Croix, the chamberlain of the court, was beheaded by the irritated husband, and his body exposed to public view with great ignominy.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was daughter of Christian Augustus of Anhalt-Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, and, at the age of 14, she married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. After some years she became the mother of a son and daughter; but the mental imbecility of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless, and, on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch soon found an ambitious rival, instead of a submissive consort. By a well managed plot she seized her husband, July 14, 1762, and after three days' confinement he expired in the castle of Robscha, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself as sole sovereign empress, and insured the stability of her government by the wisest and most popular measures. To remove every obstacle, prince Iwan, grandson of Peter, an inoffensive youth, was secretly cut off; and the empress, sure of the tranquillity of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favorite, prince Poniatowski, as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, in 1764. Great as a sovereign, but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged herself in the most sensual gratifications, in the company of favorites, whom, however, she rewarded with profuse liberality. The patronage which she extended to genius and literature, and the benevolent motives which influenced her government in all internal affairs, will always appear as illustrious features in the character of Catharine. The bloody capture of Ismael, however, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her conduct, as proceeding from the same corrupted heart which waded to the throne over the carcass of a murdered husband. She died suddenly of an apoplectic fit 10th November, 1797, and was succeeded by her son Paul, who in 1800 was succeeded by Alexander.

CATHRALL, Isaac, M.D. a physician in Philadelphia, studied in that city, and in London, Edinburg and Paris, and returned home in 1793. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in that year, and in 1797, 1798, and 1799, he remained at his post, and even dissected those who died of the disease. He died 1819, aged 56. He published remarks on the yellow fever, 1794; Buchan's domestic medicine, with notes, 1797; memoir on the analysis of the black vomit, showing that it might be safely tasted, 1800, in 5th vol. of the transactions of the Amer. philosoph. society; and a pamphlet on the yellow fever, in conjunction with Dr. Carris in 1802.

CATILINA, Lucius Sergius, a noble Roman, famous for his debaucheries, his intrigues, and the dangerous conspiracy which he formed against the happiness and the existence of his country. Cicero, who was then consul, happily discovered the whole plot; and Cataline, mad with revenge, left Rome, and repaired to the army, which was assembling under his auspices. This was soon attacked, and defeated, by the consular forces; and Cataline fell in the number of the slain, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, Nicholas, one of the most celebrated of the French generals, was born at Paris, in 1637. He was brought up to the bar, but relinquished the gown, in consequence of his losing a just cause. Entering the army, he distinguished himself on innumerable occasions, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant general in 1688. The victories of Staffarda and Marsaglia over the duke of Savoy gained for him the dignity of marshal; and that well earned dignity excited the envy and hatred of many of his unworthy rivals. In 1701, from causes over which he had no control, he was unsuccessful against Prince Eugene in Italy. He died in 1712. Catinat was as remarkable for his virtues as for his military talents. He was disinterested, modest, sincere, and pious.

CATO, Marcus Porcius Censorius, an illustrious Roman, known for his temperance, virtue, and valor. He served his country in various provinces and in various offices, and displayed his hatred against Carthage, by the fatal exclamation of "delenda est Carthago." He was distinguished not only as a soldier, but as an historian, and died about 150 years B.C.

CATO, Marcus Portius Uticensis, was great grandson of the censor, and possessed the same integrity, the same heroic firmness, and the same attachment to his country. He boldly opposed the conspiracy of Cataline, and the ambition of Cæsar, and moved the thanks of the senate with the appel

lation of father of his country, to Cicero for his public services. Defeated with the republicans at Pharsalia, he fled to Africa, and rather than fall into the hands of his enemy Cæsar, whose power he could no longer oppose, he destroyed himself at Utica, after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, B.C. 45.

CATZ, James, a native of Zealand, known as a politician, but more as a poet. During Cromwell's usurpation his abilities were employed by his countrymen as ambassador to London. On his return he retired to his favorite studies in one of his country houses where he died 1660, aged 83. His poems, which are in Dutch, are highly esteemed by his countrymen. The last edition was in 1756, 2 vols. folio.

CAVALIER, John, son of a peasant at Cevennes, is famous for his bravery in the wars of the Camisards, or protestant insurgents against Lewis XIV. At the head of an enthusiastic multitude he defeated the bravest of the king's troops, though commanded by the greatest generals. Villars, at last concluded a truce with him, and he was received into the pay and protection of the king, but fearing treachery, he quitted France, and went to England. He greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Spain, especially at the battle of Almanza, and was made governor of Jersey, where it is supposed that he died about 1705.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, an eminent philosopher, was the son of a physician at Naples, and born there in 1749. Being intended for trade he was sent to England in 1771, but the study of philosophy superseded that of commerce, and he devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. In 1779 he was admitted a member of the Neapolitan Academy, and he was also a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he communicated a number of valuable papers. His separate works are—1. A complete treatise of Electricity, 1777, 8vo.; enlarged to 3 vols. in 1795.—2. An essay on the Theory and Practice of Medical Electricity, 8vo.—3. A treatise on the nature and properties of Air, with an introduction to Chemistry, 4to.—4. The history and practice of Aerostation, 8vo.—5. Mineralogical Fables, fol.—6. A treatise on Magnetism, 8vo.—7. Description of the Micrometer invented by him, 8vo. —8. An essay on the medicinal properties of Factitious Airs, 8vo. He died in London in 1809.

CAVANILLES, Antonio Joseph, a Spanish botanist, was born at Valencia in 1745. He was educated among the Jesuits, became an ecclesiastic, and was appointed tutor to the sons of the duke de l'Infantado, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he resided twelve years, and became associated with Jussien. In 1801 he was intrusted with the care of the royal garden at Madrid, where he died in 1804. He published—1. Observations sur barticle *Espagne*, de le nouvelle Encyclopedie.—2. Dissertation upon Monadelphous Plants, 4to. in Latin.—3. Icones et descriptiones Plantarum quæ aut sponte in Hispania crescunt, aut in hortis hospitanlur, 6 vols. fol.—4. History of the kingdom of Valencia, 2 vols. fol. He has also many valuable papers in the work entitled "Annales de Ciencias Naturales," published at Madrid.

CAVE, Dr. William, was born in 1637, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He was successively minister of Hasely Oxfordshire, Great Alhallows, and Islington near London, and afterwards chaplain to Charles II. and in 1684 canon of Windsor. Among his works were an history of the lives, acts, deaths, &c. of the Christian fathers during the three first centuries of the church, and his historia literaria, published in 1688, containing an account of all writers either against or in favor of christianity to the 14th century, two works which engaged him in a controversial and important dispute with Le Clerc. He died 1713, and was buried at Islington.

CAVE, Edward, a native of Warwickshire, was born at Newton, in 1691, and educated at Rugby School. After having been a clerk to a collector of the excise, he learned the trade of a printer, and occasionally wrote for the newspapers. He obtained the situation of clerk of the franks to the post-office, but was dismissed in consequence of his having too rigidly performed his duty. In 1731, he established the Gentleman's Magazine, the parent of modern periodicals, and had the happiness to succeed to the fullest extent of his wishes. He died in 1754.

CAVENDISH, Thomas, was born at Frimly, in Suffolk, and allied to a noble family. He determined to repair, at the expense of the Spaniards, his fortune, which youthful extravagance had ruined, and with two ships which he built, one of 120 and the other of 60 tons, with a bark of 40 tons, he sailed from Plymouth 21st July 1586. After crossing the straits of Magellan, he began to enrich himself by the many prizes which he made in the Pacific Ocean, and especially by an Acapulco ship, which he burned, after taking 60,000*l.* of gold from her cargo. Having thus surrounded the globe, he returned to Plymouth on the 9th September 1588; but the many riches which he brought home were soon quickly wasted away, and three years after he again embarked in pursuit of new adventures and fresh prizes. He reached the straits of Magellan April 8, 1592, but the tempestuous weather obliged him to return, and the ill success of his expedition so preyed upon his heart that he died of grief on the coast of Brazil.

CAVENDISH, sir William, a gentleman of Suffolk, known as gentleman usher in the splendid establishment of cardinal Wolsey's household. His attachment to his patron was so sincere, that he refused to abandon him even in his disgrace; and this proof of fidelity was observed by Henry VIII. who took him under his protection, knighted him, and conferred upon him several important and lucrative offices. He continued in favor at the court of Edward VI. and with his successor Mary, and died 1557, aged about 52. Sir William was the progenitor of the dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. He published a life of his patron Wolsey, in which he extols him as a great and perfect character.

CAVENDISH, William, Duke of Newcastle, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1592. His person and elegant manners recommended him to the favor of James I. by whom he was made knight of the bath, and baron Ogle, and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. likewise patronized him, and created him earl of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. Buckingham envied, but could not prevent, the king's partiality; for Cavendish displayed not only the courtier but the loyal subject; and he not only entertained Charles at Welbeck, on his march against the Scots, but he presented him with 10,000*l.* and a body of 200 knights, serving at their own charges, and commanded by himself. The disastrous event of the royal cause at last alarmed Cavendish, and after the battle of Marston-moor he fled to Scarborough, from whence he passed to Hamburgh, and afterwards to Amsterdam and Paris. Though an exile, he early foresaw the fall of the commonwealth; and he returned with the king, by whom he was created duke of Newcastle. He died on Christmas-day, 1676, aged 84.

CAVENDISH, William, first duke of Devonshire, was born 25th January 1640. He sat, when of age, in the long parliament, for Derbyshire, and in 1665 he accompanied the Duke of York as a volunteer in the fleet. Four years after, he was in the suite of Montague, the ambassador to France; and when at the opera at Paris, he was rudely insulted, and severely wounded by three of the king's officers; a heinous offence, which was pardoned only by his earnest intercession for the culprits. In his conduct in parliament, Cavendish was bold, manly, and patriotic; he promoted the inquiry into the murder of sir Edmonbury Godfrey; he supported the impeachment of Danby and of Scraggs; and not only appeared at the trial of lord Russel personally, to vindicate his character, but, after his condemnation, he offered to exchange clothes with him; a proposal which was generously refused. In the arbitrary reign of James, he preserved the same unyielding spirit; and when personally insulted by colonel Culpepper, the favorite of the king, he, though in the presence chamber, took him by the nose, and dragged him out of the room. This insult offered to the royal residence was denounced in the king's bench, and the offender was fined 30,000*l.* and, though a peer, imprisoned till the mulct was discharged. He, however, escaped to Chatsworth; and when seized by the sheriff of the county, he gave him for the faithful payment a bond, which William III. afterwards cancelled. The tyranny of James now induced Cavendish, with other peers, to invite the prince of Orange to invade the kingdom; and on his landing, he joined him with a respectable number of followers, and ever after deserved and enjoyed his fullest confidence. At the coronation of William and Mary he acted as lord high steward; and, 1691, he attended the monarch to the Hague, where, with all the magnificence of an English nobleman, he entertained several sovereign princes at his table. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and, during the king's absence, he was always nominated one of the lords justices. Under Anne, he was engaged in the settlement of the act of union with Scotland. He died 18th August 1707, and was succeeded by his son, the marquis of Hartington. Cavendish was an elegant scholar, as well as an able statesman; and Chatsworth remains a noble specimen of his taste and genius. He wrote poetry with great ease, and his ode on the death of queen Mary, and his allusion to the archbishop of Cambray's supplement to Homer, are still deservedly commended.

CAVENDISH, Hon. Henry, son of lord Charles, (who was brother to the third duke of Devonshire) and the lady Anne Grey, third daughter of Henry duke of Kent, was born at Nice in 1731. He received his education first under Dr. Newcome, at Hackney, and next at Cambridge, where he applied solely to scientific pursuits, particularly chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1760 he ascertained the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas, which discovery has given rise to many experiments, particularly in aërial navigation. He also made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs, which laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry. He was also an excellent mathematician and astronomer, as his valuable papers in the philosophical transactions abundantly prove. He was a man of extreme modesty, and reserved even to his own relations; so that by living a recluse life, and never marrying, his property accumulated to the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds. He died at his house on Clapham Common, February 24, 1810.

CAUSSIN, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, born at Troyes, counsellor to Lewis XIII. He opposed Richelieu, by whom he was dismissed from attendance on the king's person, and banished to a town of Lower Britany. He was permitted to return to Paris after the cardinal's death; and he died in the Jesuits' convent July 1651, aged 71. He published several works in French and Latin. His book de sacrâ et profanâ eloquentiâ, is well known in England, and his "court sainte" has been translated into almost every language of Europe.

CAWTON, Thomas, born at Colchester, was educated at Rotterdam and Utrecht, and afterwards at Merton college, Oxford, and declaring himself a nonconformist, he began to preach to a dissenting congregation at Westminster. He died of a consumption in 1677, aged about 40. He was a good Hebrew scholar, on which language he wrote a dissertation, besides a treatise on divine providence—a discourse on the Syriac version—and the life of his father, who was minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, who had been accused of being concerned in Love's plot against Cromwell, and who had therefore fled to Holland, where he died, at Rotterdam, 1659. The father, who bore the same name, was a good Hebraist, and gave assistance to the compilation of the polyglott bible, and to Castel's polyglott lexicon.

CAXTON, William, a man worthy to be held in immortal memory, as the first who gave to England the means for the diffusion of knowledge, was born in the weald of Kent, about 1410. Having been brought up a mercer, he was employed by the Mercers' Company as their agent in the Netherlands; a situation which he filled during twenty-three years. He also negotiated a commercial treaty between Edward IV. and the duke of Burgundy, and was subsequently in the service of Lady Margaret, the duke's wife. He had learned the art of printing, and, at the request of the duchess, he translated The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, from the French, and printed it, in 1471, at Cologne. This is the earliest typographical production in English, and is now so scarce that, at the Roxburgh sale, a copy of it sold for £1060. He returned to England, but in what year is uncertain. It must, however, have been previous to 1474, as he then had a press in Westminster Abbey. The first book executed in this country, was the Game and Playe of the Chesse. Caxton continued his labors for nearly twenty years, and is supposed to have died about 1492.

CAYLUS, Anne Claude count de, a French writer, born at Paris 1692. Distinguished as a soldier in Catalonia and at Friburg, he left the army at the peace of Rastadt, and travelled to Italy and the Levant. His "relics" of Egyptian and other antiquities, in 7 vols. 4to. 1752-67, is a most valuable work. He wrote also, besides a description of the gems in the royal cabinet, the lives of celebrated painters and engravers of the French academy; and, from a passage in Pliny, discovered the ancient mode of encaustic painting, and of tinging marble. He died 1765.

CAZALES, James Anthony Maria de, one of the most eloquent of modern French orators, was born, in 1752, at Grenade sur la Garonne; and served for some time as a captain of cavalry. In the States General, and in the National Assembly, he was one of the most active and most highly gifted of the defenders of the monarchy. The talent of extempore speaking he possessed in an extraordinary degree; and in eloquence he was the rival of Mirabeau. After having twice emigrated, and fought in the campaign of 1792, he returned to

France in 1801, and died in 1805. In private life he was one of the most honorable and amiable of men. By Burke he was held in high estimation.

CAZOTTE, James, a native of Dijon, mayor of Pierry, near Epernay. He was, for his loyalty to the king, drawn to the abbaye prison, in 1792; and when the fatal month of September came, his daughter, aged 17, who had shared his confinement and misfortunes, accompanied him to the bloody tribunal, where assassins mocked the forms of justice. The blows aimed at the father were repelled by the heroic daughter, and with such effect, that the murderers, astonished at her conduct, permitted her and her trembling parent to escape. A few days after, however, Cazotte was again arrested, on suspicion, and condemned to die. He was guillotined 25th September 1792, aged 72. He wrote some things in prose and verse, which have appeared in 6 vols. 12mo. and 2 vols. 8vo.

CECIL, William, lord Burleigh, was born at Bourn, Lincolnshire, 1521, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. From Cambridge he removed to Gray's inn, and applied himself with such great assiduity, that he soon became distinguished at the bar. In Mary's reign, his abilities were respected, and though he had favored the cause of Jane Gray, yet the queen often consulted him, though not in office, and he retained the good opinion of her ministers. Under Elizabeth, he became again secretary, and besides master of the courts of wards, and chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1571 was created lord Burleigh. He died August 1598, aged 78. Though twenty-seven years high treasurer of England, he yet died not opulent; and while he managed with honest frugality the revenues of the kingdom, he, with inflexible integrity, disdained to enrich himself by base and dishonorable means. His state papers were published by Haynes 1740, and a continuation by Murdin 1760.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, a learned man, born at Malcalde in Franconia. He applied himself to classical learning and the oriental languages at the university of Jena, where he took his degree of D.D. 1666. The following year, he became professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, and in 1673 he was appointed rector of Weimar college, and three years after removed to Zeits; and in 1678 he accepted the rectory of Mersbourg college, where his fame soon drew around him a respectable number of students. Though extremely partial to Mersbourg, yet he was prevailed upon by the king of Prussia to become professor of eloquence and history in the newly founded college of Halle, in 1693, and here he composed the best part of his works, till unceasing application hastened the imbecilities of old age, and carried him off in 1703, aged 69. His works were very numerous and valuable, and chiefly on geography, history, grammar, and the oriental languages, besides learned editions of more than twenty Latin and Greek authors. The best known of his works are, atlas cœlestis, fol.—notitia orbis antiqua, 2 vols. 4to. —historia antiqua, 12mo. and de Latinitate.

CELLINI, Benvenuto, a celebrated sculptor, engraver, and goldsmith, was born at Florence in 1500, and was apprenticed to a goldsmith. He was employed by Pope Clement VII., the grand duke of Florence, and Francis I. the French monarch; and executed many admirable works. He died in 1570, in his native city. Cellini was a man of high talent and acquirements; but vain, singular in manner, irascible, and quarrelsome. He wrote two Treatises on the arts in which he excelled. His most valuable literary production, however, is a Biography of himself. If Cellini may be credited, he fired the shot by which the constable de Bourbon was slain.

CELSIUS, Olaus, a Swedish orientalist and naturalist, was born in 1670, and died in 1756. He was the founder of natural history in Sweden, and has the merit of having extended the most liberal patronage to Linnæus, when that distinguished character was young and poor. Celsius twice refused the archbishopric of Upsal. Besides various theological and antiquarian dissertations, he published, with the title of Hierobotanicon, a learned work on the plants mentioned in the Bible.

CELTES, Conrad, a Latin poet of Sweinfurt, near Wertzburg, died at Vienna 1508, aged 49, after having obtained the honor of the poetic laurel. He was patronized by the emperor Maximilian. His works are elegiac verses, odes, epigrams, besides an account of the city of Nuremburg, published 1513, and a poem on the manners of the Germans. His style is not inelegant, nor devoid of wit; though from the age in which he lived, he is not to be expected to be a correct writer.

CENTLIVRE, Susanna, a dramatic writer, was born about 1667, in Ireland, where her father, Mr. Freeman, a Lincolnshire gentleman, and a partisan of the Commonwealth, had deemed it prudent to settle, on the restoration of Charles II. At the age of twelve years, she was left an orphan, by the death of her mother. Unkind treatment from those who had the care of her induced her to adopt the wild resolution of proceeding to London. While travelling hither on foot, she is said to have met with Anthony Hammond, father to the author of the Love Elegies, who gained her affection, and induced her to accompany him to Cambridge, and live with him for some months, disguised as a boy. When only sixteen, she married a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox. He died in little more than twelve months, and she became the wife of an officer named Carrol, who, at the end of eighteen months, was killed in a duel. Distress drove her to write for the stage, and, in 1700, she produced a tragedy, called the Perjured Husband. This play she followed up by several comedies, many of which were successful. Her dramatic pieces are nineteen in number. Some of them, among which are, The Busy Body, The Wonder, and A Bold Stroke for a Wife, still keep possession of the stage. For a while she was an actress, and, in this capacity, she captivated her last husband, Mr. Centlivre, yeoman of the month to Queen Anne. She died in 1723. As a dramatist, she excels in plot, incident, and character: her dialogue, though by no means contemptible, is of an inferior order, and it partakes of the licentiousness which stained the theatrical productions of that period.

CERATINUS, James or Teyng, of Horn, in Holland, a name which he rendered into Greek, for his own appellation. He obtained the Greek professorship by means of his friend Erasmus, and died at Louvain 1530. He published a translation of Chrysostom on the priesthood, into Latin, and a Græco-Latin lexicon, besides a treatise de sono literarum Græcarum.

CERCEAU, John Anthony du, a Jesuit, born at Paris, who became known as a Latin poet. His Latin poems were published in 1705, and gained him reputation; but his French verses, in imitation of Marot, were little above mediocrity. He died at Veret, near Tours, 1730, aged 60. He wrote also some comedies for the pupils of the college of Lewis le grand.

CERISANTES, Mark Duncan de, son of a Scotch physician, settled at Saumur, was preceptor to the son of the marquis of Vigean, and, by his

dress and learning, gained the notice of Richelieu, who sent him ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden, from which, through his ill conduct and quarrelsome temper in challenging a French nobleman, he was recalled. From Paris he went to Naples, and assisted the duke of Guise in the support of the Neapolitan insurgents. He died during the siege of Naples 1648. He wrote a Latin account of his journey to Constantinople, and two Latin odes by him are also preserved in the Menagiana.

CERUITI, Joseph Antony Joachim, a native of Turin, educated by the Jesuits, of whose society he became a member, and also a professor at Lyons. His abilities as a scholar were very respectable, and when young, he obtained two prizes from the academies of Dijon and Toulouse. When his order was abolished he wrote an apology for the Jesuits, but on such terms as offended the parliament of Paris, and he was obliged to make a public recantation. He afterwards lived for 15 years under the protection of the duchess des Brancas, and at the revolution, through the interest of Mirabeau, obtained a seat in the national assembly. He was the editor of the feuille villageoise, a revolutionary paper, and the year after his death, which happened in 1792, his pieces and miscellaneous works were published in one vol.

CERVETTO, father to the violincello performer of that name, came late in life to England, and was engaged to play the bass at Drury-lane. He died 14th June 1783, aged 103. When once Garrick was performing sir John Brute, and the audience in the most profound silence fixing their eyes on the incomparable actor, poor Cervetto from the orchestra uttered a loud yawn, which by its suddenness and oddity excited a violent laughter through the house. Garrick, offended, sent for the musician, who assuaged the rage of the hero, by saying with a shrug, "I beg ten thousand pardons; but I always do so ven I am ver much please."

CESAROTTI, Melchior, a voluminous and eminent Italian author, was born at Padua in 1730; was professor of rhetoric there, at the age of nineteen, and subsequently of Greek and Hebrew; was admired and pensioned by Napoleon, and died, at his native place, in 1808. His works, including translations, amount to forty-two volumes; he produced versions of Homer, Demosthenes, Juvenal, and Ossian; a Course of Greek Literature; and various original compositions, both in verse and prose.

CESSART, Louis Alexander de, a civil engineer, was born at Paris, in 1719; and was originally an officer in the army. Ill health, however, obliged him to quit the military service, and he then studied civil engineering, and at length became inspector-general of roads and bridges. Among his works are the bridge at Saumur, and the quay at Rouen. But the invention of the cones to form the harbor of Cherbourg is considered as his greatest effort of talent. He died in 1806.

CEZELI, Constance de, wife of Barri de St. Aunez, governor of Leucate under Henry IV. is distinguished for her bravery. Her husband being taken prisoner by the Spaniards 1570, she put herself at the head of her brave neighbors, and though the besieging enemy threatened to put to death her husband, she heroically refused to give up the garrison. The cowardly Spaniards, irritated with her opposition, put her husband to death and raised the siege; but when the indignant garrison wished to make reprisals on some Spanish captives, the courageous widow stepped as an advocate for their lives, and they were spared. She was honored for her conduct by Henry IV. as well as by the whole nation.

CHAIS, Charles, was born at Geneva 1701, and educated for the church. He possessed such eloquence that he was chosen pastor at the Hague 1728, where he exerted himself by unceasing diligence and great purity of life in the defence and support of religion. He died there 1786, aged 85, leaving behind the character of a benevolent man, a zealous preacher, and an elegant scholar. Besides publishing the bible with a valuable commentary in 6 vols. 4to., he wrote some divinity tracts, an apology for inoculation, and assisted in the publication of Hainault's history of France, and the bibli otheque historique.

CHAISE, Father de la, a French Jesuit, born at Forez near Lyons. He was early patronized by cardinal Mazarine, and recommended to Lewis XIV., whose confessor and favorite he soon became After the cardinal's death, he increased and supported with great dexterity his influence with the king, and not only prevailed upon him to marry Madame de Maintenon, but advised him in the management of his affairs in church and state. In spite of the intrigues of the court, he maintained his situation of favorite to the last, and was even consulted on his death-bed by the king about the choice of his successor. He died January 1709, aged 83.

CHALES, Claudius Francis de, a native of Chamberi, brought up among the Jesuits, and made royal professor of hydrography at Marseilles, and of mathematics at Lyons. He was afterwards professor of theology, for which he was little calcu lated, and then removed by Emanuel of Savoy to the mathematical chair. He was author of a com plete course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on navigation and researches on the centre of gravity—an history of mathematics from Thales to 1680—and died at Turin 1678, aged 57.

CHALIER, Marie Joseph, a French revolutionist, born in 1747, at Beautard in Dauphiné. From an ecclesiastic he became a traveller, and at last settled at Lyons as a merchant. At the beginning of the revolution he admired the sanguinary conduct of Marat, and determined to imitate it at Lyons, by sacrificing to suspicion every man of probity, virtue, and opulence. At the head of the jacobins he proposed to erect a guillotine for the destruction of 900 persons, whom he had marked for slaughter, and he himself was accused and guillotined 17th July 1793. When Lyons was taken by the jacobins from the royalists, the body of the bloody incendiary was dug up, and his ashes placed in a silver urn, and carried in triumph to the convention.

CHALMERS, Lionel, M.D. a physician of South Carolina, eminent for medical science. He first practised in Christ Church, but soon removed to Charleston, where he continued till his death. He died in 1777, aged 62. He wrote in 1754 useful remarks on opisthotonos and tetanus, which were published in the first volume of the observations and inquiries of the medical society of London. His most respectable work is an essay on fevers, published at Charleston, 1767, in which he gave the outlines of the spasmodic theory; which had been taught by Hoffman, and which was afterwards more fully illustrated by Cullen. Besides several smaller productions, he also published a valuable work on the weather and diseases of South Carolina, 2 vols. London, 1776.

CHALMERS, George, died in London in June 1825, aged 82. In early life he practised law in Maryland. He published Political annals of the United Colonies, 4to. 1780; estimate of strength of

Britain, 1782; opinions on subjects of law and policy, arising from Amer. independence 1784; opinions of lawyers on English jurisprudence, 2 vols. 1814; life of Mary, queen of Scots, 1822.

CHALMERS, William, a physician of New-York, died in that city July 23, 1827. A short time before his death he acquired considerable celebrity by the invention of a medicine for the cure of intemperance. The effects was produced by the strong association of what is nauseous and insufferable with the taste of ardent spirits.

CHALONER, sir Thomas, a statesman, soldier, and writer, was born in London, about 1515; was in the expedition of Charles V. to Algiers, and narrowly escaped drowning; fought at the battle of Musselburgh, and was knighted; was subsequently ambassador to Germany and Spain; and died in 1565. His principal work is, On the right ordering of the English Commonwealth.

CHALONER, sir Thomas, son of the above, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. On his return from his travels, he married the daughter of sir W. Fleetwood, recorder of London, and in 1591, was knighted, and afterwards appointed tutor to Henry prince of Wales, till the death of that promising person. On his estate at Gisborough, Yorkshire, he discovered alum mines, the first known in England, which were seized by the crown, but during the civil wars restored to his family. He died 1615, and his son was created a baronet 1621, but the title became extinct in 1680.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Edward, LL.D., born at Odington, Glocestershire, was educated at Glocester school, and Edmund-hall, Oxford. During the civil wars he made the tour of Europe, and after the restoration he accompanied lord Carlisle as secretary to Stockholm, and afterwards became the tutor of Henry duke of Grafton, Charles' natural son, and some time after of George prince of Denmark. He died at Chelsea 1703, aged 87, and at his death ordered some of his books to be covered with wax and deposited in his grave, that they might be useful to future ages. Of the six books which his monumental inscription by Dr. Harris has mentioned, the best known is Angliæ Notitia, or the present state of England, which has passed through 34 editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE, John, son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and continued his father's present state of England. He wrote besides various other books; but though reported to be well skilled in 16 languages, and a man of great excellence of character, he never rose higher than to the office of gentleman usher to prince George of Denmark. He died 1724, highly respected as a good Christian in profession and in practice.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, the compiler of a well-known dictionary of arts and sciences, was born at Milton, in Westmoreland; educated at Kendal School; and afterwards apprenticed to Senex, the mathematical instrument and globe maker. While he was in the service of Senex, Chambers projected his Dictionary, and some of the articles were written behind the counter. It came forth in 1728, in two folio volumes, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Royal Society. Five editions of his work appeared in the course of eighteen years. He translated the Jesuit's Perspective from the French; and joined with Martyn in translating and abridging the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at Paris. He died in 1740. It is not, as some have supposed, to Chambers that we are indebted for the first Cyclopædia; but to Dr. John Harris, who published his Lexicon Technicum in 1708.

CHAMBERS, sir William, an eminent architect, who became surveyor general of the board of works, treasurer of the royal academy, and knight of the polar star in Sweden. He was of Scotch extraction, and was born at Stockholm where his father was resident for some years. He went, at the age of 18, to the East Indies, in the service of Sweden, and brought back to Europe that taste for Chinese and Asiatic architecture, which under the king's patronage became so popular in England. He settled in England, and as an architect planned the magnificent buildings of Somerset-house, which display his genius and taste to great advantage. His stair-cases, and his designs for the interior ornaments of buildings, are said to be particularly admired. He wrote a treatise on civil architecture, much applauded, and died in London, 5th March 1796.

CHAMBERS, sir Robert, a learned judge, born at New-castle-upon-Tyne 1737. In 1766 he succeeded sir William Blackstone as Vinerian professor, and as head of New-inn hall, and in 1773 he was appointed second judge in the Bengal supreme court of judicature. He was knighted by the king in 1778, and in 1791 he became chief justice on the resignation of sir Elijah Impey, and in 1797 was elected president of the Asiatic society. He returned two years after to England, but the climate proved too rigorous for his delicate constitution, and in the latter end of 1802, he passed on the continent for the benefit of his health, and died at Paris, 9th May 1803. His remains were conveyed to England, and deposited in the Temple church. The Latin epitaph which adorns the monument of sir William Jones at All-souls, Oxford, reflects high honor on his feelings, as the long-tried friend of the deceased, and on his taste as a classical scholar. The collection of oriental books and MSS. which he made was very valuable.

CHAMBLY, de, Captain, gave his name to the fort in Canada, which he built of wood in 1665, but which was afterwards constructed of stone. About the year 1673 he was appointed successor of Grandfontaine to the command of the fort at Penobscot; August 10, 1674 he was taken prisoner by an Englishman; and at the same period the fort at St John's was also surprised. In 1680 he was nominated governor of Acadia; but in a short time was promoted to the government of Grenada.

CHAMIER, Daniel, a protestant of eminence, born at Montelimar, in Dauphiné. He was professor of divinity at Montauban, where he was killed at the siege of the place by a cannon-ball 1621. He was a warm advocate for the protestants, and according to Varillas, it was he that drew up the famous edict of Nantes. As a writer his defence of the reformed church against the attacks of Bellarmine, in four vols. folio, is much esteemed, besides his epistolæ Jesuiticæ, and his treatise de œcumenico pontific.

CHAMPAGNE, Philip de, a celebrated painter, born at Brussels 1602. He was the friend of Poussin and du Chesne, and succeeded the latter as a painter to Mary of Medicis, queen of France, with a handsome salary, and apartments in the palace of Luxemburg. His works were numerous, and decorated the churches and palaces of Paris; but perhaps his best piece is the cieeling of the king's apartment at Vincennes. He died 1674.

CHAMPE, John, sergeant major of Lee's legion of cavalry in the revolutionary war. Immediately after the treason of Arnold he was sent by Lee, at the request of Washington, as a spy to New-York, for two purposes; to ascertain, whether another American general was also a traitor, as had been suggested in some papers in the hands of Washing

ton; and, if possible, to bring off Arnold to the American head-quarters, that he might be tried and punished, and thus Andre be saved. It was with a daring spirit of patriotism, that Champe undertook this enterprize. He feared not the danger; but the ignominy of desertion and of enlisting in the army of the enemy, he apprehended, would destroy his hope of promotion, should he live to return. He was assured, that his character should be protected at a proper time. At 11 o'clock the same night Champe took his cloak, valise, and orderly book, drew his horse from the picket, and fled as a deserter from the American camp at Tappan. In half an hour the desertion was reported to Lee, who made all the delay in his power, and then ordered a pursuit about 12. At about day-break a few miles north of the village of Bergen the pursuing party beheld from the summit of a hill, the deserter half a mile in front. Champe now put spurs to his horse and the pursuit was hot; he passed through Bergen, to reach the British galleys a few miles west at Elizabethtown point. Getting abreast of the galleys, having lashed his valise on his shoulders, he dismounted, and running through the marsh plunged into the river, and called to the galleys for help. This was promptly given, and a boat sent to take him up. The horse was carried back to camp. To Washington the success of Champe was very acceptable intelligence. Champe was taken to New York and examined by sir Henry Clinton, and by him sent to Arnold, who offered him the place of sergeant major in a legion he was raising. On the last day of Sept. he was appointed one of Arnold's recruiting sergeants. He enlisted for the purpose of being near the person of Arnold. The dearest wish of Washington's heart, in this business, could not be accomplished, as Champe could not secure Arnold in season to save Andre, whose execution could be delayed only to the 3d of Oct. In a few days Champe sent ample evidence of the innocence of the accused general, so that gen. Washington dismissed all his suspicions. Washington expressed his approbation of Champe's plan for taking Arnold, of whom he wished to "make a public example." The plan was, to seize Arnold when in his garden, whither he went at a late hour every night, to gag him, and to drag him between two men, as a drunken soldier, to a boat on the Hudson, and to deliver him to a party of horse on the Jersey shore. It failed: it appeared that on the eventful day, Arnold removed his quarters, and the American legion, to which Champe belonged, was transferred to the fleet of transports, and landed in Virginia. Champe rejoined the American army in North Carolina. When his story was known it secured him the love and respect of the whole army. Washington granted him a discharge, lest falling into the hands of the enemy, he should die on a gibbet. In 1798 inquiry was made for Champe at the request of Washington, it was found that he removed to Kentucky and soon after died there.

CHAMPEAUX, William de, or Campellensis, a native of Champeaux in the province of Brie, professor of philosophy at Paris, where he had Abelard among his pupils, and afterwards as his rival. He was in 1113 made bishop of Chalons, and died eight years after. He wrote a treatise on the origin of the soul.

CHAMPFORT, N., a native of Paris, at first clerk to an attorney, and afterwards tutor in the family of Vaneck, a rich citizen of Liege. He devoted himself to literature, and published the journal encyclopedique, and the elogies of Moliere and la Fontaine, which were rewarded with the prize at the French academy, and at Marseilles. Thus raised to notice under the patronage of the duke de Choiseul, and Mad. Helvetius, he applied himself to the completion of the French vocabulary, and the dictionary of the theatres, and this last work induced him to turn his thoughts to dramatic composition, in which he happily succeeded. His Mustapha and Zeangir, a tragedy, and his young Indian, and his merchant of Smyrna, two comedies, obtained deserved applause, and his fables, epistles, stories, and lighter pieces of poetry were all equally admired. His labors were praised by Voltaire, and procured him the friendship of Mirabeau, whom he assisted in his treatise on the order of Cincinnatus. He was like other literary men, the friend of the revolution; but when he saw himself imprisoned by Robespierre, and with difficulty liberated, and again threatened, he in a fit of melancholy destroyed himself, April 1794. His works were published together, in 4 vols. 8vo. Paris 1795.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, the founder and governor of Quebec. He had acquired a high reputation as an able and experienced commander, when he was engaged by de Chatte to undertake a voyage to Canada. Champlain sailed March 16, 1603. He arrived at Tadoussac May 25th. He left his vessel, and in a light bt teau ascended the St. Lawrence to the falls of St. Louis, which bounded the discoveries of Cartier in 1535. After making many inquiries of the natives, and exploring much of the country along the St. Lawrence, he sailed for France in August. On his arrival in Sept. he found that de Chatte was dead, and his commission as lieut. general of Canada given to the sieur de Mants. This gentleman engaged him as his pilot, in another voyage to the new world. He sailed March 7th, and arrived at Acadia May 6th. He pitched on a small island as a proper situation for a settlement, to which de Mants gave the name of St. Croix. It lies in the river of the same name, which divides the United States from the British province of New Brunswick. He explored the country as far as Cape Cod on this voyage. In 1607 he was sent out on another voyage to Tadoussac, accompanied by Pontgrave. In July, 1608, he laid the foundation of Quebec. It was on this voyage that he discovered the lake, which still bears his name. In 1610 he sailed again from France to the new world. The death of Henry IV. having deprived de Mants of his office, Champlain was appointed lieutenant to Charles de Bourbon commissioned as governor of New France. In 1612 he returned to Canada, and made new discoveries. In July, 1629, he was obliged to capitulate to an English armament under sir David Kerth or Kirk. He was carried to France in an English ship. Canada was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain's in 1632, with Acadia and Cape Breton. In 1633 the company of New France resumed all their rights, and appointed Champlain the governor. He died 1635. He published an account of his first voyage in 1613 in 4to., and a continuation in 1620 in 8vo. He published an edition of these in 1632 in one volume, entitled, les voyages de la Nouvelle France occidentale, dicto Canada, 4to. This work comprises a history of New France from the first discoveries of Verazzani to the year 1631. There is added to it, a treatise on navigation, and the duty of a good mariner, and an abridgment of the Christian doctrine in Huron and French.

CHAMPOLLION, John Francis, a French scholar, celebrated for his works on the antiquities of Egypt. He was born in 1790, and died at Paris March 4, 1832, in his 42d year. Having devoted much attention to the study of Egyptian antiquities, he was, in 1826, appointed to superintend a department in the royal museum at Paris, which contains

the antiquities of Egypt; and in 1828, went with an expedition of learned men to that country. The results of this journey are regarded as of great importance in relation to the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Egyptian Manuscripts belonging to Champollion have been purchased by the French government for 50,000 francs.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, an English navigator. He was engaged in sir Hugh Willoughby's voyage to discover a north-west passage to China in 1553, under the direction of Sebastian Cabot; but whilst his companions, with sir Hugh, unfortunately perished on the coast of Lapland, where they had stopped to winter, he had the good fortune to reach the Russian shores, where, by means of the letters of introduction in various languages which he had with him, the grand duke John Basilovitz received him with kindness, and permitted him a free trade with the inhabitants of the country. On his return to England, Chancellor found his patron Edward dead; but Mary the next successor was sensible of the advantages of commerce, and a company was established with the most liberal patronage, and the lucky adventurer again permitted to revisit Russia. He was again successful, but on his return, accompanied by a Russian ambassador, he unfortunately was wrecked on the coast of Norway, and while he endeavored to provide for the safety of the illustrious foreigners with him, he had the misfortune to fall a victim to the severity of the climate. The Russians safely reached London, 1557, and brought the sad tidings of their companion's fate.

CHANDLER, Mary, an English poetess, born at Malmsbury 1687. She was brought up to the business of a milliner, which she carried on at Bath, but her mind was naturally stored with the treasures of poetry, and she derived pleasure and assistance from the perusal of the best poets of the nation. She preferred Horace to Virgil or Homer, as being more natural and less overloaded with fables. Her poem on the Bath, was particularly applauded by Pope. She was deformed, but her countenance was pleasing. She never was married, though she had suitors. She died 11th Sept. 1745, aged 57.

CHANDLER, Samuel, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Hungerford, Berks, 1693. As he discovered great partiality for learning, he was educated at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Glocester and Tewksbury, with an intention of entering upon the ministry. In this last residence under the great care of Mr. Jones, he made himself perfectly acquainted with the classics, and with oriental literature, and had the singular felicity of having as his fellow pupils, Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, and Secker the primate. In 1716 he was chosen minister of a dissenting congregation at Peckham, and soon acquired popularity by his pulpit eloquence. In 1725 he published his vindication of the Christian religion, which, in a series of discourses, he had delivered in the pulpit at the Old Jewry. This work was applauded by Secker, and not a little increased the reputation of the author. He died May 8th, 1766, aged 73. Chandler was a man of great learning, eloquent as a preacher, and universally respected, not only by people of his own persuasion, but by many of the established church. He was very instrumental in establishing a fund for the widows of dissenting ministers. He wrote besides commentaries on Joel,—history of the persecution and vindication of the old testament. His sermons were printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHANDLER, Edward, a native of Dublin, was educated at Cambridge; became bishop of Lichfield in 1717, and of Durham in 1730; and died in 1750. He is the author of A Defence of Christianity, in answer to Collins; A Vindication of the Defence; Eight Sermons; and some productions of minor consequence.

CHANDLER, Richard, D.D., a divine and antiquary, was born in 1738, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1773, after which he was presented to the living of Worlollyham, in Hampshire, and next to that of Tilehurst, in Berkshire. His first publication was the Marmora Oxoniensia, printed at the Clarendon press, in folio, 1763. The year following he went out, at the expense of the Dilletanti Society, to make observations in Greece and Asia, the result of which appeared in 1769, in an imperial folio, entitled "Ionian Antiquities." In 1774, Dr. Chandler published at Oxford "Inscriptiones antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ, in Asia, Minora et Græcia, præsertim Athenis collectæ," folio. The next year came out his "Travels in Asia Minor," 4to.; which volume was followed by his Travels in Greece, 1770, 4to. In 1802 he published "The history of Ilium, or Troy." His last work was the life of William of Waynflete, but this was not published till the year after his death, which happened at Tilehurst, Feb. 9th, 1810.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury, D.D., a distinguished episcopal minister, and writer, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, and educated at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1745. Embracing episcopacy in 1748, he went to England for ordination, and on his return, settled at Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, where he resided till his death in 1790. He held a high rank in talents and learning, and was honored with a degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. He published a number of tracts, chiefly controversial, and relating to episcopacy.

CHAPELAIN, John, a French poet, who was born at Paris, and died there 22d Feb. 1674, aged 79. As the successor of Malherbe in epic poetry, he was respected by his countrymen; but his Pucelle, a heroic poem, disappointed the warmest expectations of his friends, who in vain sought for the display of those abilities which they had ranked with Virgil himself. He was very rich, but lived as a most sordid miser, and neither the refinements of learning, nor the friendship and flattery of Balzac, Menage, and Richelieu, could banish that avarice which so much disgraced the man.

CHAPELLE, Claude Emanuel Lullier, a French poet. He studied philosophy under Gassendus, but he seemed born for the muses. He was intimate with Moliere, and some have not scrupled to attribute the finest parts of his comedies to the refined taste of his friend. Flattered as a man of genius, and admired not only by the wits of the age, but the king, Chapelle was voluptuous and extravagant, and more given to intoxication than became his character or fortune. He died 1686, aged 65. He wrote besides poems that ingenious work called Voyage de Bachaumont. His works were reprinted with additions at Amsterdam 1708.

CHAPMAN, George, an English poet, who after receiving an university education settled in London, where the great luminaries of the times, Shakspeare, Jonson, Sidney, Spenser, and Daniel, became his familiar friends. He expected preferment from the patronage of the Walsinghams, and of Somerset and prince Henry; but all his hopes ended in disappointment. Besides 17 dramatic pieces, one of which was the famous mask called the Temple, he translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and attempted Hesiod and Musæus Pope, who has borrowed

much from him without acknowledgment, calls him an enthusiast in poetry; but the remark is invidious, as Chapman possessed respectable poetical powers, and was a man of some genius. He died 1634, aged 77.

CHAPMAN, John, D.D., a learned divine, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, for the provostship of which he was an unsuccessful candidate. He obtained the livings of Mersham and Adlington, Kent, from archbishop Potter, to whom he was chaplain, and at the death of this prelate, as his executor he presented himself, as one of the primate's options, to the precentorship of Lincoln, an appointment which was confirmed by chancellor Henley, but set aside by the house of lords. He died 14th October, 1784, in his 80th year. His writings were remarks on Dr. Middleton's letter to Waterland—Eusebius, two vols. 8vo. in which he defended Christianity against Morgan and Tindal—History of ancient Hebrews vindicated—two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Skyes—besides sermons and other things, and a joint edition of Cicero de officiis with bishop Pearce.

CHAPONE, Mrs. Hester, an English writer, born of respectable parents in Northamptonshire, of the name of Mulso. Her marriage proved unhappy, but the comforts which she was denied in domestic life, she acquired in the cultivation of literature. One of her first productions was Fidelia, a simple interesting story in the Adventurer; and afterwards she rose to deserved celebrity by a poem prefixed to Mrs. Carter's Epictetus, and by her valuable letters on the imprisonment of the mind, addressed to a young lady, 1775. She wrote also miscellanies in prose and verse, and died at Hadley in Middlesex, December 25th, 1801, aged 75.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, John, a French astronomer and mathematician, was born at Mauriac, in Auvergne, in 1722, of a noble family, and was brought up to the church. Mathematics, astronomy, and designing, were early and successful objects of his study. In 1759 he succeeded Lalande as assistant astronomer, and in the following year the Royal Academy, of which he was a member, sent him to Tobolsk, in Siberia, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk. On his return, he published his Travels in Siberia, in two vols. 4to. His account of the Russians was so unfavorable, that the Empress Catharine was provoked to write a refutation of it. Chappe d'Auteroche died in Calefornia, in 1761, which country he had visited to observe another transit of Venus. His Voyage was published after his death.

CHAPPEL, William, a learned divine, born of poor parents at Lexington Notts, 10th December, 1572, and educated at Mansfield grammar school, and Christ church college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1607. In 1633 he was made dean of Cashel, by the influence of his friend Laud, who insisted soon after on his becoming provost of Trinity college, Dublin, an arduous office which he in vain declined. In 1638 he was elevated to the bishoprics of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and two years after he resigned the provostship of the college. His situation, however, was now exposed to the malice and persecution of those troublous times: he was impeached in the commons, on pretence of perjury and treason, and for favoring the catholic cause, though, when at Cambridge, he was accused of puritanism. He escaped from the impending storm by obtaining leave to cross to Wales, but here he was seized as a fugitive culprit and imprisoned for seven weeks by the mayor of Pembroke. Liberated with difficulty by the friendship of sir Hugh Owen, he went to Bristol, and thence to Derby, where he ended his days in innocent but studious retirement. He died Whitsunday, 1649. He was the author of Methodus concionandi, which was translated into English and became very popular, besides memoirs of his own life. The whole duty of man has also been attributed to him.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE, Francis Athanasius de, a French royalist, celebrated for the vigorous and able resistance which he made in la Vendée against the republican forces. He was originally a lieutenant in the French navy, and took up arms at the head of the Bretons, who, like himself, resented the cruelties practised daily against loyalty, virtue, and innocence. He was so successful in the struggle, that the republicans agreed on a cessation of arms with him, and he might have been persuaded to remain a peaceful citizen, had not his blood-thirsty enemies violated the treaty. In a second engagement, Charette was overpowered by numbers, and, after being dangerously wounded in the head and losing three of the fingers of his left hand with the cut of a sabre, he escaped from the field of battle, but soon to perish. He was seized in a wood, where he had concealed himself, and was dragged to Nantes, where he was shot, 9th March, 1796. When desired to kneel at the fatal moment he refused, but, baring his breast, gave with a most firm voice the word of command to the soldiers to fire.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the great, and first king of France, and first emperor of the West, was son of Pepin and Bertrade. He succeeded, on the death of his father, to some German provinces, and after the decease of his brother Carloman, 741, he was acknowledged king of France. The military abilities which he possessed were soon displayed in his war against the Saxons, whom he defeated; and after he had rendered himself by repeated victories master of Germany and of Italy, and dreaded in Spain by his conquests near Barcelona, he went to Rome, and in the year 800 renewed in his person the empire of the Cæsars, and was crowned by Leo III. emperor of the West. This new and extensive power was acknowledged by neighboring princes, and Charles displayed his pride and magnificence in his pompous reception of the ambassadors of Nicephorus, emperor of the East. Great in war, he became equally illustrious in peace: he protected and encouraged the arts, and made his palace the asylum of learned men. Besides monasteries he erected academies and schools at Paris and in various parts of his dominions, and directed the powers of his genius to the establishment of salutary laws, and to the promotion of commerce and industry among his subjects. This illustrious prince died 814, aged 71, after reigning 47 years over France, and 14 over the Empire, and he was buried in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. He appointed his only surviving son Lewis emperor and king, and bestowed the crown of Italy on Bernard, the illegitimate son of his son Pepin.

CHARLEMONT, James Caulfield, earl of, was born in Dublin, in 1728. After having travelled, for some years, in France, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, he returned to his native country, and, in 1763, was created earl of Charlemont. From that period till his decease he took an active and enlightened part in politics, and was acquainted with, and esteemed by Burke, Flood, and many other eminent characters. He commanded the Irish volunteers; and this delicate task he performed with no common share of prudence and dignity. Lord Charlemont was fond of and successfully cultivated literature; and to him Ireland is mainly indebted for the establishment of the Royal Irish Academy

Of that institution he was annually chosen president. He died 1799.

CHARLES MARTEL, a natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, succeeded in obtaining the dukedom of Austrasia, after the death of his father. Under the title of mayor of the palace, he was, in fact, sovereign of France for more than twenty-five years, during the nominal reigns of the last of the Merovingians. He repeatedly vanquished the Suevians, Frisons, Allemans, and Saxons. But his most splendid exploit was his overthrow of the Saracens at the terrible battle of Poictiers, by which he probably saved Europe from the infidel yoke. The surname of Martel, or the Hammer, he acquired by this victory. He died in 741, at Quercy sur Oise.

CHARLES VII., surnamed the Victorious, succeeded his father Charles VI. and was crowned at Poictiers 1422. He possessed great vigor and activity, and though at first a king more in name than in power, he bravely resisted the inroads of his victorious enemies, and though conquered, he still sought for more certain opportunities of annoying his invaders. Misfortunes, however, proved too great for his resources. Orleans the last important place of his dominions, was already besieged and ready to fall into the hands of the English, and Charles in despair prepared to retire to Provence, when Joan of Arc was presented to him as the future deliverer of his country. Superstition thus was enabled to finish what valor could not do, and Joan, as the pretended missionary of Heaven, quickly drove the English before her, retook all the conquered provinces, and saw her monarch crowned under her victorious standard in the cathedral of Rheimes. Thus wonderfully restored to his dominions and supported by the valor of his generals, of Dunois, Sacritrailles, Arthus, and Culant, Charles too often forgot his duties in the arms of his mistress, and suffered his people to be plundered by worthless favorites. He died 22d July, 1461, aged 58.

CHARLES IX., was born 1550, and succeeded to the throne, after the death of his brother Francis II., 1560. His minority was guided by his mother Catherine de Medicis, but as the kingdom was divided by factions, which assumed the names of Papists, Lutherans, and Huguenots, nothing for the happiness of the people or the glory of the throne could be expected. In the midst of these political struggles between the leading men of the times, the Condes, Colignis, and Guises, Charles maintained a conduct full of dissimulation and hypocrisy; and while he pretended friendship and protection to all his subjects, he was cruelly meditating that fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, which leaves so indelible a stigma of barbarous cruelty on his name. Though some have considered the bloody deed as the machination of his mother and of her ecclesiastical counsellors, yet Charles deeply participated in the crime, and the encouragement which he gave to a band of murderers in his own palace, leaves him little claim to the forgiveness of outraged humanity. These horrid scenes, it is said, presented themselves in dreadful array to his terrified imagination, and on his death-bed produced the appalling exhibition of a tortured conscience and an avenging Heaven. He died 30th May, 1574, aged 24.

CHARLES V., eldest son of Philip, arch-duke of Austria, and Jane of Castille, was born at Ghent, 25th February, 1500. He was proclaimed king of Spain 1516, and two years after elected emperor of Germany, on the death of his grandfather Maximilian. His elevation to the imperial throne was disputed by the intrigues and the gold of Francis I. of France, who aspired to the same honors, and a fierce war was consequently kindled between the two powers. Charles, supported by the aid of Henry VIII. of England, by Adrian VI. by the Florentines and Venetians, proved successful in his attacks against the French, who were driven from Italy. Even Marseilles was besieged by the imperial troops under Bourbon, and at the fatal battle of Pavia 1525, Francis fell into the hands of his enemy. This advantageous conquest did not improve the affairs of Charles; instead of marching into the heart of France, he negotiated with his prisoner, and when afterwards the fate of war placed Rome and the pope in his power, he found that his successes armed the princes of Europe against him, and rendered his power rather suspected than formidable. The peace of Cambrai in 1529, put an end to the dissensions of the continent; but Charles, restless and ambitious of military glory, crossed in 1535 the Mediterranean, to gather laurels on the coast of Africa. He took Gouletta, defeated Barbarossa, and after entering victorious into Tunis, and restoring liberty to 22,000 Christian slaves, he replaced Mulei-Hassen on the throne. Returned to Europe, Charles, in 1536, again turned his arms against Francis; he ravaged Champagne and Picardy, but ill success obliged him soon to seek a reconciliation, and the peace of Nice in 1538 restored tranquillity between the rival monarchs. After suppressing an insurrection at Ghent 1539, Charles in 1541 meditated the conquest of Algiers; but the expedition proved unfortunate, and a war with France in 1542 seemed to promise more important conquests to his gigantic ambition. But though leagued with the English, he found himself disappointed; his army was defeated at Cerisoles, and he made peace at Crepy 1545. His attempts against some of the German states were equally unsuccessful, and whilst he endeavored to oppose the dissemination of the principles of Luther, he found himself obliged by the power, the intrigues, and the perseverance of Maurice elector of Saxony, and Joachim elector of Brandenburg, to sign the treaty of Passau in 1552, and to accord liberty of conscience to the protestants of Germany. The defeat of his army before Metz, by the duke of Guise, under Henry II. of France, afterwards tended to check his pride; and at last, worn out by infirmities, dissatisfied with the world, and fully sensible of the vanity of all human grandeur, he formed the resolution of resigning his princely honors. He placed the imperial crown on the head of his brother Ferdinand, and appointed his son Philip his successor as king of Spain, 25th October, 1555, and, to the astonishment of the world, retired to the privacy of a monastic life. He died the 22d September, 1558. With some weaknesses, Charles possessed great virtues, and his reign is become interesting in the history of Europe, by the schism which shook the power of Rome, and established the protestant tenets, and by the revolution in commerce, science, and navigation, which the discoveries of Columbus effected.

CHARLES I., king of England, son of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunferling 19th Nov. 1600. On his father's accession to the English throne, he was created duke of York, and on the death of his brother Henry he became prince of Wales. He succeeded his father in 1625. The fair prospects which a new reign and a virtuous monarch might promise to the nation, were soon obscured by the storms of popular discontent and party prejudice. The Spanish war in which the kingdom was engaged, was conducted with ill success by Buckingham; and when the parliament

inveighed against the haughtiness and maladministration of this hapless favorite, Charles, instead of dismissing, resolved to support him. Another parliament proved equally unruly, and was dissolved with equal indignation by the offended monarch, who now began to raise supplies by his own authority, under the name of loans, benevolence, and ship money. This, instead of strengthening his power, rendered him more unpopular; and when Buckingham failed in his attempt to relieve the protestants of Rochelle, in 1627, the clamors of the people were loud and violent, and the exhausted state of the treasury rendered the calling of a new parliament necessary. From this turbulent assembly Charles obtained, with difficulty indeed, some supplies; but, in return, he was attacked with representations of grievances, and was obliged to assent to the petition of right, which explained and more fully settled the rights of the subject. The progress of his favorite's impeachment was stopped by his assassination at Portsmouth by the dagger of the fanatic Felton; and the conclusion of the war with France and Spain rendered Charles less dependent on his parliament, which he dissolved, with the resolution of never calling another. After Buckingham's death, the king placed his confidence on no minister with equal satisfaction; but whilst from his better judgment more mild measures were expected, the spirit of dissatisfaction was kindled in the most violent degree by the raising of ship-money for the defence of the nation. The measure was sufficiently supported by the practice of former reigns, and the unanimous opinion of the judges; but the arbitrary proceedings of the reign of Henry, or of Elizabeth, were ill calculated to insure obedience in times when the divine right of kings was disputed, and the necessity of parliamentary control loudly proclaimed. Hampden opposed the unpopular tax; and, though condemned by the court of exchequer, he rejoiced in the struggle which his single arm had waged against the oppressive measures of the government. The attempt of Charles to enforce the reading of the English liturgy in the churches of Scotland excited the same ferment in the north which unhappily prevailed in the south. In 1640 another parliament was called, but, from its clamors for the redress of grievances, was as soon dissolved; yet such were the distresses of the monarch for want of money, that he was again, the same year, persuaded by his council of peers, assembled at Rippon, to have recourse again to a popular election. This parliament, called the long parliament, met in November, 1640; and they did not separate till they had effected the ruin of the king and of his government. Instead of listening to the representations of the monarch, they exclaimed against the arbitrary measures of the court; and that they might strip the throne of all its ornaments, and the monarch of all the wisdom and integrity of faithful advisers, impeachment and persecution were denounced against the ministers. Strafford was tried, and condemned, though Charles opposed the unavailing shield of royalty to save him, and Laud soon after, on pretences as frivolous as they were cruel, was dragged to the scaffold. To serve the king seemed now to be a crime; and Charles, stripped of the assistance of his wisest ministers, was unable to stem against the torrent of fanatic zeal and popular fury, which decreed the abolition of the court of the star chamber, the high commission, and other offices which were the bulwark of the monarchy. Charles increased the virulence of the commons, by appearing, agreeable to the advice of some of his counsellors, in the house, and from the speaker's chair impeaching five of the members. This bold step ought to have been supported or never adopted; but Charles, retiring in disappointment to Windsor, wrote a letter to the parliament to excuse his conduct, and thus to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of the nation. The parliament in the mean time had called upon the militia of the city for the defence of their privileges, and the king, who found that nothing but force could now restore him to his dignity and to his consequence in the nation, retired to Nottingham, where, August 25, 1642, he erected the royal standard. This was a declaration of war, which the parliament were not backward to acknowledge. Various battles were fought at Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Newbury, with various success, but all the advantages which the monarch had gained by the valor of his troops, and the loyalty of his adherents, were unhappily lost in the fight of Naseby, 4th June, 1645, where, after displaying all the coolness, prudence, and intrepidity of the ablest general, Charles was obliged to fly with the loss of his artillery, his baggage, and his cabinet of letters, which the republicans published with every offensive remark of insolence and vulgarity. Thus left without resources, and shut up at Oxford, ignorant whom to trust, and unable to increase the number of his adherents, Charles formed the fatal resolution of throwing himself upon the mercy of the Scotch army. He left Oxford in disguise, and after wandering nine days, he appeared in the Scotch army at Newark, but instead of being received as a monarch, and of finding his misfortunes respected as they deserved, he saw himself a prisoner, and soon learnt that his expected friends with unparalleled barbarity had sold him to the English parliament for the sum of 200,000*l.* Charles was conveyed a prisoner to Holmby-castle, and to Hampton court; but though here he could not, as he hoped, restore himself to power by interfering between the jarring factions of the puritans and the independents, he had the art to effect his escape to the isle of Wight. But while he meditated passing into France, he soon found himself a prisoner. The republicans were sensible that their power could never be consolidated till the king was no more, and therefore an universal clamor was raised to pass sentence upon him. While he refused to acknowledge the authority of his judges, he betrayed no violent emotions of fury or bursting indignation; he was the meek, the patient, the resigned Christian, who yielded with all the dignity of conscious innocence to the power which usurpation and tyranny had erected for his destruction. He heard the sentence of death pronounced against him with composure; and the three days which he was allowed to prepare for another world, were passed in the affectionate duties of recommending forgiveness of injuries, moderation, and the practice of every virtue to his children, and in the becoming offices of a devout and penitent Christian. On the scaffold, he preserved his usual composure, and after conversing with Juxom, bishop of London, who attended him, and witnessed his heroic resignation, he gave the signal to the masked executioner, who cut off his head at one blow, 30th January, 1648.

CHARLES II., king of England, after his father the first Charles, was born 29th May, 1630. He heard at the Hague of the tragical death of his father; and soon after, at the invitation of the Scotch, who wished in this early proof of loyalty to wipe away their former treachery to his predecessor, he came privately to Scotland, and was crowned at Scone in 1651. Though with the title of king, Charles felt himself surrounded by all the jealousy of the republicans, and the fanaticism of the presbyterians, and perhaps might rejoice in the defeat

of his fol owers at Dunbar, as it set him free from oppressive and suspicious advisers. From Scotland Charles proceeded to Worcester, where he was totally defeated by the superior valor of Cromwell, and he escaped from the field of battle with great difficulty. After concealing himself in the branches of an oak in Boscobel wood where he saw his enemies in full pursuit of him, and after disguising himself under the various characters of a woodcutter, a peasant, and a servant, he at last reached Brighton, and embarked for France. The death of Cromwell and the inabilities of his successor, paved the way for his return, and when Monk, at the head of the army in Scotland, had the boldness and loyalty to declare in his favor, he was hailed by universal shouts of approbation from the nation; and on his birth-day 1660 was restored to the throne of his ancestors. But unhappily, while the gloom and fanaticism of the republicans were deservedly exposed to ridicule, neither virtue nor temperance accompanied the return of the new monarch. Charles did not possess the amiable qualities which adorned the character of his father; though affable and good-natured, he was licentious and immoral, and the debaucheries which he had seen pratisced in France, he permitted to flourish at his own court. The merits of those who had suffered in the cause of his father were disregarded, while infidelity was countenanced, and patronage extended to the worthless and the profligate. As a monarch he was little attached to the interests or the glory of England. Dunkirk, so long the pride of the English, was sold to France to supply his extravagance, and war was imprudently undertaken in 1663 against the Dutch, the Danes, and the French. Long accustomed to victory, the English were terrified at the sight of a Dutch fleet, which sailed up the Medway; and while they reflected on the weakness of their government, a dreadful plague came to destroy thousands of the inhabitants of London, in 1665, and the next year a most tremendous conflagration laid the fairest part of their city in ruins. Charles died suddenly of an apoplexy, 6th February 1685, leaving no issue by his queen.

CHARLES Gustavus X., king of Sweden, was son of John Casimir, count Palatine of the Rhine, and born at Upsal 1622. On the abdication of Christina, he ascended the Swedish throne 1654, and showed himself prudent and warlike. He attacked the Poles, and, in consequence of his famous victory at Warsaw, he found himself master of the whole country, from Dantzic to Cracow. Fortune, however, proved inconstant, and Casimir king of Poland, with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, was soon enabled to recover all his lost provinces, and to drive his enemy back to Sweden. Charles, expelled from Poland, turned his arms against the Danes, and marched to the gates of Copenhagen; but soon after found his victories checked by the misfortunes which befel his flag. He died at Gottenburg 13 February 1660, aged only 37. An account of his life has been written by Puffendorf, 2 vols. fol.

CHARLES XII., of Sweden, was born 27 June 1682. From his earliest years he glowed to imitate the heroic character of Alexander; and, in his eagerness to reign, he caused himself to be declared king at the age of 15, and at his coronation boldly seized the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and set it on his own head. His youth seemed to invite the attacks of his neighbors, of Poland, Denmark, and Russia: but Charles, unawed by the prospect of hostilities, and though scarce 18, wisely determined to assail his enemies one after the other. He besieged Copenhagen, and by his vigorous measures, so terrified the Danish monarch that, in less than six weeks, he obliged him to sue for peace. From humbled Denmark, Charles marched against the Russians; and though at the head of only 8,000 men, he attacked the enemy, who were besieging Navarre with 100,000 men. The conflict was dreadful, 30,000 were slain, 20,000 asked for quarter, and the rest were taken or destroyed; while the Swedes had only 1200 killed, and 800 wounded. From Navarre, the victorious monarch advanced into Poland, defeated the Saxons who opposed his march, and obliged the Polish king, in suing for peace, to renounce his crown, and to acknowledge Stanislaus for his successor. Had Charles been now reconciled to the Russians, he might have become a great monarch, as he was a successful warrior, but the hope of future triumphs flattered his ambition, and as if determined to dethrone the czar, he advanced into Ukraine, whilst his enemies fled on every side before him. The battle of Pultowa, however, proved unfortunate, July 1709, Charles defeated and wounded, fled from the field, and sought protection at Bender from the Turks. His affairs were now desperate, the banished Augustus was restored to the Polish throne, and the grand seignor tired of his guest, wished him to remove from his dominions. Charles with only 40 domestics opposed for some days a Turkish army, and when obliged to submit, he sullenly feigned sickness, and during ten months he lay in bed. At last he left his confinement with only two faithful attendants, and travelling post reached in eleven days Stralsund, from which he crossed to Sweden. Untamed by misfortunes, he immediately invaded Norway, with an army of 20,000 men, but at the siege of Frederickshall, while visiting the works, he was struck by a cannon ball, and expired on the spot, 12th December, 1718. Charles, in his imitation of Alexander, converted his firmness into obstinacy, his courage was rashness, and his severity was cruelty. He possessed nothing of the great qualities or the amiable virtues of the hero, though he was bold even to madness, and persevering even to his ruin. At the battle of Narva, when five of his horses were shot, he ex claimed as he mounted a fresh charger, "these peo ple find me exercise." When one day dictating to his secretary at Stralsund, a bomb fell on the roof of the house, and crushed the room next the place where they were sitting. But while the secretary dropped his pen, all terrified, the monarch asked calmly what was the matter: "The bomb!" replies the secretary. "The bomb! cries the monarch, what has the bomb to do with what I am dictating; write on."

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, son of Philip count d'Evereux, was surnamed the bad. He was born 1332, and as the son of the daughter of Lewis Hutin of France, he on his mother's death, though only 18, succeeded to the throne of Navarre. Cruelty and artifice marked his conduct, he caused to be assassinated Charles of Spain, constable of France, and when arrested by the order of king John, his father-in-law, he not only contrived to regain his liberty, but with horrid vengeance caused slow poison to be administered to the dauphin, his brother-in-law, after he had seduced him from his affection and allegiance to his father. Unable to place himself on the throne of France, he espoused the interests of the English who invaded the kingdom, and where he could not succeed by open force, he effected his purposes by the instruments of poison or assassination. His death, which hap pened 1st Jan. 1387, in his 55th year, was extraor dinary. His physicians had ordered him to be

wrapped up in clothes dipped in brandy and sulphur, to support and revive a constitution, weakened by leprosy and by debauchery, and while the operation was performing, his servant dropped a taper on the inflammable linen, which caught fire and consumed to the very bones the unhappy man before he could be extricated.

CHARLES, Edward, grandson of James II. king of England, is known in history by the name of the pretender. In 1745, at the age of 25, when the Scotch seemed inclined to resist the government of the Hanoverian family, he landed in Scotland, and supported by the adherence of some of the disaffected nobles, he proclaimed his father king, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh, with all the pomp and parade of royalty. By a sudden and masterly attack, he had the good fortune to defeat at Prestonpans, the forces which had marched to oppose him under sir John Cope, but by delaying to take advantage of the terrors of his enemies, he contributed to his own ruin, and though he afterwards advanced as far as Manchester and Derby, he soon found that the people, recovered from their panic, were unanimous against him. On his rapid return to Scotland, he routed general Hawley at Falkirk, but the approach of the duke of Cumberland, put an end to his triumph. He retreated before the royal army, and at last the hostile troops met in the field of Culloden, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The Scotch fought with accustomed bravery, but the English prevailed, and the unfortunate youth escaped with difficulty from the battle where he left dead 3000 of his misguided adherents. Though a large reward was offered for the head of the illustrious fugitive, who had thus to combat against want and temptation, yet the peasants of Scotland pitied his misfortnnes, and even those of his enemies, who were acquainted with his retreat, kept inviolate the fatal secret, and while they condemned his ambition, commiserated his distresses. He at last escaped to St. Maloes, and never again revisited the British dominions. He died at Florence 1788.

CHARLEVOIX, Peter Fr. Xavier de, a learned Jesuit, born at St. Quentin, famous for his travels, and his authentic historical compositions. He died 1761, aged 78. He wrote the history of Japan, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo.—History of St. Domingo, 2 vols. 4to.—History of New France, 3 vols. 4to.—and of Paraguay, 6 vols. 12mo.

CHARNOCK, Stephen, was born in London, and studied at Emanuel, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. He became an eloquent presbyterian preacher in Ireland, and was chaplain to Henry Cromwell, but on the restoration, he was unwilling to conform to the articles, and therefore preached only in private meetings. He died 1680, aged 52. His works are in 2 vols. folio. His discourse on providence is admired.

CHARPENTIER, Francis, dean of the French academy, was born at Paris, February 1620. His learning and abilities recommended him to Colbert, for whom he wrote a discourse to prepare the full establishment of an East India company. He was afterwards made a member of the new founded academy of medals and inscriptions, and greatly contributed to the noble series of medals struck in the reign of Lewis XIV. He died 22d April, 1702, aged 82. Besides harangues, and discourses delivered on public occasions, he wrote some poems, sonnets, and odes.

CHARRON, Peter, a learned Frenchman. Though born of humble parents, he was well educated, in the universities of Orleans and Bourges, but after applying himself to the law, he found that his abilities must remain long and perhaps ever neglected and unknown, he therefore became an ecclesiastic, and as an eloquent preacher soon acquired fame and popularity. He was admired by the bishops, listened to with admiration by the king, and made chaplain to queen Margaret. On his return to Paris, he wished to enter into some of the religious orders, but as he was now 48, his applications were rejected, and therefore as a secular, he continued his labors of pulpit eloquence. At Bourdeaux he became acquainted with Montaigne, who treated him with great kindness and affectionate regard. His publication of the three truths in 1594, recommended him to the notice of the bishop of Cahors, by whom he was made his vicar general, and canon theological. He was afterwards presented to the chaptership of the church of the bishop of Condom, and in 1601 he printed his books "of wisdom," which spread his fame through the kingdom. In 1603 he went to reside at Boulogne, but the climate was unfavorable to his constitution, so that he returned to Paris, where he died November 16th the same year, of an apoplexy. Of his works the best known is "of wisdom," two translations of which have appeared in England, the last by Dr. Stanhope 1697.

CHARTIER, Alan, a native of Bayeux, secretary to Charles VI. and VII. of France. He was employed in some embassies, but he acquired greater celebrity as a writer. He died 1449. His works, consisting of poetry and prose, appeared 1617. His brother John was a Benedictin, author of the great chronicles of France from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. in three vols. fol. 1493—and the history of Charles VII. printed folio 1661.

CHARTIER, Rene, a physician to the French king, and professor of medicine. He edited the works of Hippocrates and Galen in Greek and Latin, in 14 vols. folio, from 1619, to 1679, when the last vol. was published.

CHASE, Samuel, a judge of the supreme court of the United States under the constitution of 1789. He was settled in the practice of law at Annapolis, at the commencement of the American revolution. He was a delegate to the general congress at Philadelphia 1774, and served in that body several years. When the proposition for independence was before congress, as he had been prohibited from voting for it, by the convention of Maryland, he immediately traversed the province, and summoned county meetings, which should address the convention. In this way that body was induced to vote for independence; and with this authority Mr. Chase returned again to congress in season to vote for the declaration. In 1783 he was sent to England as the agent of the state of Maryland to reclaim a large amount of property, which had been intrusted to the bank of England. In 1786, he removed to Baltimore. In 1790, he was a member of the convention in Maryland for considering the constitution of the U. S. In 1791, he was appointed chief-justice of the general court of Maryland, and in 1796 an associate judge of the supreme court of the U. S. in which station he continued till his death. In 1804, judge Chase was impeached for his conduct in the trials of Fries and Callender, solely on political grounds, and the senate acquitted him. He died 1811, aged 70.

CHASSENEUX, Bartholomew de, a French lawyer, president of the parliament of Provence, who boldly opposed the prosecution of the Vaudois, a religious sect who refused to acknowledge the authority of the pope, and of the church of Rome. This conduct, which humanity and not party had dictated, was regarded with such animosity that he was poisoned 1541. He was author of a work on the customs of France, and of other things.

CHASTEL, John, son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted the life of Henry IV. of France 27th December 1594. He was then only 19. The blow was so sudden that he nearly escaped through the crowd, but it is said that the wildness of his looks betrayed him. He confessed that from the wickedness of his past life, he was doomed to eternal torments in another life, and that to make them more tolerable, he wished to do some great action. He was condemned to have the flesh of his arms and thighs torn off, with red hot pincers, his right hand cut off and afterwards his body drawn and quartered by four horses pulling different ways, and his remains then burnt to ashes. This was December 29th 1594, and at the same time the Jesuits, at whose instigation the crime had been committed, were banished forever from the kingdom.

CHASTELLUX, Francis John marquis de, field marshal of France, is well known by his writings. He was member of the French academy, and of several other learned bodies, and died at Paris 1788. His chief works are on public happiness, 8vo. translated into English—travels in North America, 8vo. also translated into English. This last work is far from popular in America, where the author had served in the army during the American war.

CHATEAU BRUN, John Baptist Vivien de, a native of Angouleme, member of the French academy, and eminent as a dramatic writer. He died 1775, aged 89. Besides Philoctetes, Astyanax, and Mahomet II. tragedies, he wrote les Troyennes, which is evidently his best play, and which he kept by him 40 years before he produced it before the public.

CHATEAURENARD, Francis Lewis Rousselet count de, a native of Touraine, distinguished as a naval officer in the Mediterranean, against the Sallee rovers. He defeated the Dutch fleet 1675, and for his eminent services was made an admiral and marshal of France. He died 1716, aged 80.

CHATEL, Tanneguy de, a French general born of respectable parents in Britany. He gained some credit by an expedition against the English coast, and in 1410 he had the good success to defeat Ladislaus, who had usurped the crown of Naples, upon which he was, in 1414, made marshal of Guienne. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and supported the Dauphin against the Burgundians when they attacked Paris. He afterwards effected a reconciliation between both parties, but had the meanness and brutality to advise the dauphin to assassinate the unsuspecting duke of Burgundy 1419. On the dauphin's elevation to the throne, Chatel was made grand master of the household, and trusted with important embassies. He died 1449.

CHATEL, Peter du, or CASTELLANUS, a native of Arc, educated at Dijon. He was so learned a Grecian, that he assisted Erasmus in his translations, and for some time was press corrector to Frobenius at Basil, after which he travelled to Egypt and Syria. On his return to Europe he became private reader to Francis I. who made him bishop of Tulle and afterwards of Macon, from which he was translated by Henry II. to Orleans, where he died 1552. He wrote two funeral orations on Francis I. and a Latin letter against Charles V. and showed himself a scholar of superior abilities and a strong advocate for the privileges of the Gallican church.

CHATELET, Paul du Hay lord of, descended from the Scotch Hays, was born in Britany and became president of the court of justice in the army of Lewis XIII. He was also member of the academy, and wrote various pieces in verse and prose, besides the history of Betrand du Guesclin, constable of France, folio. He was a man of great firmness and integrity, and boldly spoke to the king in favor of Montmorency who had been condemned for high treason. He died 1636, aged 44.

CHATELET, Gabrielle Emilie marchioness de, a learned French lady, daughter of the baron de Breteuil, born 17th December 1706. Superior to the trifling pursuits of her sex, she aspired to high distinction in the regions of science and philosophy, and by her valuable works she may be said to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton. Her institutes of physic addressed to her son is a work of very great merit. Her intense application it is said shortened her life. She died 1749, aged 43. She translated the institutes of Leibnitz and the principia of Newton.

CHATEARONY, Marie Anne, Duchess of, of the illustrious house of Nesle, was married to the Marquis de la Tournelle in 1734. Being left a widow at the age of 23, she was received by her aunt, the Duchess Mazarin, but soon lost this support. Her two sisters (Mesdames de Vintimille and Mailly) had successively been in the possession of the heart of Louis XV., when the King conceived an ardent passion for her. She was made lady of honor to the Queen, and afterwards Duchess of Châtearony, with a pension of 80,000 livres. By her persuasion, Louis XV. put himself at the head of the armies in Flanders and Alsace. He fell sick at Metz, his life was despaired of, and he was obliged to consent to the dismission of the Duchess. She was received in Paris by Richelieu, who, after the King's recovery, affected her recall. Her triumph was complete, and she was promised the important post of superintendent of the dauphiness, when she died, in 1744. A collection of her letters appeared in Paris, 1806, in two small volumes.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, the most remarkable instance that perhaps ever appeared of precocious talent, was the posthumous son of the master of the Free School, in Pyle street, Bristol, and was born November 20, 1752. The rudiments of education he received at Colston's Charity School, in his native city; and, about his tenth year, he acquired a taste for reading. In his general disposition he was grave and pensive, though at times exceedingly cheerful. In 1767 he was bound apprentice to an Attorney, with whom he remained for nearly three years. It was during this period that he seems to have produced many of his acknowledged works, and also those which he attributed to Rowley. He sought the patronage of Horace Walpole, but was treated with neglect. Encouraged by promises from booksellers, he visited London, in April, 1770, and for a while was frequently writer in the Town and Country Magazine, and several other publications. His character as he grew up did not develope itself favorable; he became proud and imperious, and some of his productions showed great laxity of speculative principle, although his conduct was said to be regular. How far avowed infidelity may have had a share in his ultimate suicide, it is not easy to determine; but he obtained a release from his apprenticeship by repeatedly expressing intentions of that nature, and immediately repaired to London Here he engaged in a variety of literary labors, which required equal industry and versatility of parts. A History of England, a History of London, essays in the daily papers, and songs for the public gardens were among his projected or actual tasks; and he seems to have deemed himself in the

road of fame and competence. Above all, he connected himself with the party politics of the day, and even obtained an introduction to the celebrated Alderman Beckford. The inclination of Chatterton led him to the opposition party, but finding money scarce on that unprofitable side, he observed to a friend that "he could write for both sides," and unhappily there is additional proof under his hand, that he thought very slightly of this species of mental prostitution. The boyish nature of his expectations soon however became manifest, for in a very few months he was reduced to considerable distress. The remainder of his history is brief and melancholy. Falling into a state of indigence, for which even with common industry, it is difficult to account, he was finally reduced to a want of necessary food. Yet such was his pride, he refused, as a species of insult, an invitation to dinner from his hostess the day before he died, assuring her he was not hungry. His death took place on the 25th August, 1770, in consequence of a dose of arsenic, at his lodgings in Brook-Street, Holborn; and his remains were interred in the burying-ground of Saint Andrews workhouse. Thus friendless and forlorn died poor Chatterton, before he had completed his eighteenth year. For the moral defects of this unfortunate youth's character some allowance must be made in the want of due instruction and early superintending care, which are uniformly more necessary to precocity of genius than to dulness or mediocrity.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, a poet denominated by Dryden the father of English poetry. He was born in London 1328, and studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, and then travelled upon the continent. He was afterwards gentleman of the chamber to the king, his salary was doubled in 1369, and after being employed to negotiate with the republic of Genoa, for ships for a naval armament, Edward repaid his services by granting him a pitcher of wine daily, to be delivered by the butler of England. Subsequently he became comptroller of the customs of London for wool, and was employed as commissioner to the French court on the violation of the truce. These high favors, which contributed to his independence and made his income not less than 1000*l.* a year, were confirmed by Richard, Edward's successor, but Chaucer by embracing Wickliffe's tenets became obnoxious to the persecution of the clergy, and though he escaped by flight for a time, he was imprisoned, and liberated at last with difficulty. He soon after removed from the bustle and intrigues of public life, and in his retirement at Woodstock, and afterwards at Donnington, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his muse. He died 25th October, 1400. The poetry of Chaucer, though in the idiom of the 14th century, is not devoid of great smoothness and delicacy, the sentiments are bold, the characters are all well supported, and the genius of the poet is every where brilliant, sprightly, and sublime. Of all his poems the Canterbury tales possess the greatest merit. They have been learnedly edited by Mr. Tyrwhitt, 5 vols. 8vo. The tales have been modernised and imitated by Dryden, Pope, and others.

CHAUDET, Anthony Dennis, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1763, and was a pupil of Stouf. At the age of nineteen he gained the highest prize of the Academy, for a basso relievo of Joseph sold by his Brethren. He died in 1810, professor of the schools of sculpture and painting. His statues and groups are numerous, and he excelled with the pencil no less than with the chisel.

CHAUDON, Louis Mayeul, an author, was born in 1737 at Valensoles, in Provence, and died in 1817. He was a Benedictine monk of the order of Cluny. Of his numerous original works and compilations, the best known is The New Historical Dictionary, which was first published in only four volumes, in 1766. It was enlarged, in successive editions, till it reached thirty volumes; but the eighth edition, in thirteen volumes, was the last which Chauden superintended.

CHAUFFEPIE, James George de, the author of several works, among which is a continuation of Bayle, in four folio volumes, was born at Leuwarden, in Friesland, in 1702, and was the son of a French protestant refugee. Like his father, he was an ecclesiastic, and was successively pastor at Flushing, Delft, and Rotterdam, at which latter city he died in 1786. His supplement to Bayle, more than one half of which is translated from the English, is far inferior to the learned and acute production of his great predecessor.

CHAULIEU, William Amfrye de, a French poet, was born, in 1639, at Fontenai, and died in 1720. Being a man of considerable fortune, fond of good cheer, and devoid of ambition, his whole life was spent in enjoying the pleasures of society. He resided at the Temple in Paris, of which he was called the Anacreon. His poems, though often incorrect, are distinguished by gaiety, voluptuousness, and unstudied elegance. They have gone through many editions, and are still popular.

CHAUMETTE, Peter Gaspard, son of a cobler, was born at Nevers 24th May 1763. After various low occupations he appeared as one of the boldest at the taking of the Bastile, and displayed all the violence of a republican and the zeal of a demagogue. United with Hebert he for a while guided the sanguinary multitude, and proposed with the feasts of the goddess of reason, those walking guillotines which were to purge France of all her royalists, and her suspected citizens. After being guilty of the most atrocious cruelties, and the blackest profligacy, he was sent before the revolutionary tribunal by Robespierre, and when on the scaffold prophesied that his fall would soon be followed by that of his enemies. He was guillotined 13th April, 1794. A "precis historique" on life is attributed to him.

CHAUMONOT, Joseph, a Jesuit Missionary among the Indians of North America, was an Italian. He labored with great zeal among the natives of Canada for more than fifty years. In 1655 he was the oldest missionary in New France, as the country was called. Much of his time was spent among the Hurons, who originally lived north of lake Erie; but, in consequence of the wars in which they were engaged, were induced to go down the St. Lawrence. The name of Hurons was given them on account of the manner in which they wear their hair. As they cut it for the most part very short, and turned it up in a fantastical way, so as to give themselves a frightful appearance, the French cried out, when they first saw them, "quelles hures!" what wild boars' heads! They were afterwards called Hurons. Chaumonot composed a grammar of the Huron language.

CHAUNCY, Charles, the second president of Harvard college, was born in England 1589. He was first settled in the ministry at Marston, but became Vicar of Ware in 1627. Being fined, and imprisoned, and at length silenced for nonconformity, he determined to seek the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience in New England. He

arrived at Plymouth 1638. He continued there about three years assisting Mr. Reyner in his public labors, and then took the pastoral charge of the church at Scituate, where he remained twelve years. The ecclesiastical state of England being now changed, he resolved to accept the invitation, which he had received, from his people in Ware, to return to them. He went to Boston to embark; but the presidency of Harvard college being at this time vacant, by the resignation of Mr. Dunster, he was requested to accept that office. He was inducted into the office of president in 1654, and continued in this station till his death in 1672 aged 81. He published a number of sermons, and some other theological works.

CHAUNCY, Charles, D.D., a minister of Boston, graduated at Harvard college 1721. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston as colleague with Mr. Foxcroft 1727. He died 1787, in the 83d year of his age, and the 60th of his ministry. Dr. Chauncy's publications are numerous. In addition to the sermons they are, an account of the French prophets in a letter to a friend; remarks on the bishop of Landaff's sermon; answer to Dr. Chandler's appeal; reply to Dr. Chandler's appeal defended; a complete view of episcopacy from the fathers; a just representation of the sufferings and hardships of the town of Boston 1774; the mystery hid from ages, or the salvation of all men.

CHAUNCY, Charles, LL.D., a distinguished lawyer, was born at Durham, in Connecticut, May 30, 1747. Removing to New-Haven, he was admitted to the bar, November, 1768, appointed secretary for the state, 1776, and a judge of the superior court, 1789. In 1793 he retired from public life. While at the bar his practice was uncommonly lucrative. He was forty years an instructer in jurisprudence, and his students are found in almost every state in the union, as eminent advocates, judges, and statesmen. He was president of the first agricultural society in Connecticut, which he was mainly instrumental in founding. He was familiar with the ancient and modern languages, with law, theology, and miscellaneous literature. Superior native faculties, improved by intense study for more than sixty years, rendered him one of the most learned men of the age, and his house was pre-eminently the abode of science, hospitality, and religion.

CHAUSSARD, Peter, a poet and miscellaneous author, was born at Paris in 1766. He was one of the partisans of the French revolution, and filled some subordinate offices during the early part of it. He died in 1823. Of his numerous works the chief are, a Translation of Arrian. The Festivals and Courtisans of Greece; Heliogabalus; and some poems.

CHAUSSIER, Francis, a French physician, was born at Dijon, in 1746, and died at Paris, in 1828. He was equally celebrated as a practitioner and a lecturer; was looked up to as the head of his profession in the capital; and contributed much to the progress of physiological science. He is the author of various medical tracts and dissertations.

CHAUVIN, Stephen, a native of Nimes, who as a protestant left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Rotterdam, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy. He died 1725, aged 85. He published Lexicon philosophicum, fol. and a new journal des savans, begun at Rotterdam 1694.

CHAZELLES, John Matthew, a French mathematician, born at Lyons 1657. He came to Paris in 1675, and was recommended to Cassini, whom he assisted in the measurement of the meridian line. In 1684, he instructed the duke of Mortemar in mathematics, and by his influence was appointed hydrography professor for the gallies of Marseilles, where he made many valuable observations, and drew a new map of the coast of Provence, besides plans of various harbors and forts. His great and extensive abilities were usefully employed by the French ministry. His astronomical observations were not confined to Europe, but he visited Greece and Egypt, and first observed in his measurement of the great pyramid, that its four corners exactly correspond to the foar cardinal points of the world. Chazelles, whose private character and virtuous deportment was not surpassed by the extent of his genius, died January 1710. Besides his voyage in the Levant, he contributed greatly to the improvement of the Neptune François.

CHECKLY, John, for many years the rector of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I. He was born at Boston about 1680; and in 1727 went to England for ordination. In 1739 he returned to America, and settled in Providence, preaching also a portion of the time, in some of the adjacent towns. He died in 1753, aged 73 years. He was a good classical scholar, and was much noted for wit and eccentricities of character. He published an edition of "Leslie's Short and Easy Method with the Deists," with an addition, written by himself, of "a Discourse concerning episcopacy, in defence of christianity and the church of England against the deists and dissenters." For this publication he was fined fifty pounds, by the supreme court, held in Boston, Nov. 27, 1724. He also published his speech at the trial, and some other controversial works.

CHEKE, John, a learned Englishman, born at Cambridge, 16th June 1514, and educated at St. John's college. He was made professor of Greek in the university, with a stipend of 40*l.* a year, and in 1544, he was appointed tutor with sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward. On the accession of his pupil to the throne, he was rewarded with an annuity of 100 marks, and a grant of land, and appointed besides provost of king's college. In 1551 he was knighted, and soon after rose to the office of secretary of state. On the accession of Mary he was stripped of his honors, and permitted to travel abroad, but after supporting himself for some time at Strasburg by teaching Greek, he was seized on his return between Brussels and Antwerp, by Philip of Spain, and sent like a traitor to London. His religion was now the cause of his persecution, but he did not possess the firmness of a martyr, and when offered to choose between the faggot and popery, he abjured his faith and was received by cardinal Pole into the bosom of the catholic church. A confession so violently extorted and so rashly given, preyed now upon his spirits, and shortened his days. He died of shame and remorse, 13th September 1557, aged 43.

CHERON, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of a painter at Meaux, was born at Paris. She devoted her time to poetry, painting, the learned languages, and music, and obtained great celebrity by her pencil, especially in history, oil colors, and in miniature. She was admitted into the academy of painting and sculpture, and the academy of Ricovrati at Padua honored her with the appellation of Erato. She died at Paris 3d Sept. 1711, aged 63.

CHESELDEN, William, an English surgeon of great eminence, born at Somerby in Leicestershire. He was the pupil of Cowper, and also of Ferne, the surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital. He early distinguished himself, and began to read lec-

tures at the early age of 22, which he continued for upwards of 20 years. He was successful in cutting for the stone, and he immortalized himself by giving light to a youth of 14, who had never seen, of which he published a curious and interesting account. He was now at the head of his profession, and was appointed principal surgeon to queen Caroline, and blessed with well-earned fame and independence. He obtained also what he chiefly wished, the office of head surgeon to Chelsea-hospital, which he retained till his death. He died of an apoplexy, April 10, 1752, aged 64. He was intimate with Pope, by whom he was greatly esteemed. His anatomy of the human body, published 1713, has passed through several editions. He wrote, besides osteography in folio, 1733, and other anatomical essays chiefly inserted in the philosophical transactions. He was the first foreigner admitted member of the French royal academy of surgery.

CHESNE, Andre du, called the father of French history, was born at Turenne, and crushed to death by a cart as he was returning from Paris to his country house in 1640, in his 56th year. He wrote the history of the Popes, 2 vols. fol.—history of England, 4 vols. fol.—history of French cardinals—collection of French historians, 24 vols. fol. of which only four were published by him.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of, was born in London, in 1694, and was educated at Cambridge. Before he was of age, he sat in parliament as member for Lostwithiel, and spoke with so much violence as to provoke from his antagonists a hint, that his minority might possibly be taken advantage of to move for his exclusion. In 1726, he succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. The accession of George II. opened to Stanhope the road to political honors. He was sworn a privy counsellor; was appointed, in 1728, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; received the Garter in 1730; and was nominated steward of the household. The latter office he resigned in 1733; and for many years he continued in strenuous opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. Among the anti-ministerial peers he stood conspicuous for activity and eloquence. At the same time his pen was frequently employed, with powerful effect, in the Craftsman and other papers. It was not till January, 1745, that the government once more availed itself of his talents. In that month he was sent to Holland, as ambassador extraordinary; and on his return, in May, he went over to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. The viceregal power he held rather less than twelve months, but the equity and beneficence of his sway is still remembered with gratitude. In October, 1746, he was nominated secretary of state, and this office he held till the beginning of 1748, when the state of his health induced him to resign it. In the senate he continued to speak till increasing deafness incapacitated him for oratorical exertions. But his pen did not remain idle. He contributed largely to The World; among his contributions were the two papers which drew forth the celebrated letter addressed to him by Dr. Johnson. He died March 24, 1773. Chesterfield was a man of highly polished manners, extensive acquirements, and versatile talents. He held no mean place among diplomatists, statesmen, wits, writers, and orators; in the latter capacity he has been called the British Cicero. His works consist of his Letters to his Son, in four volumes, and Miscellaneous Pieces, in four volumes. He has been severely and justly censured for the lax morality of several passages in his Letters to his Son.

CHESTER, John, colonel in the American army, was born at Weathersfield, January 29th, 1749, and graduated at Yale College, in 1766. He joined the revolutionary army in 1775, at the head of a company of volunteers, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of colonel, and continued in the army much respected till 1777. He was afterwards, for some time, speaker of the legislature of Connecticut, and a member of the council. In 1791, he was appointed by Washington, supervisor of the district of Connecticut. He also held for some time the office of judge of the county court and of judge of probate. He was distinguished for abilities, dignity, and amiableness of manners, integrity, and usefulness. He died on the 4th of November, 1809.

CHEVALIER, Anthony Rodolph le, a native of Montchamps in Normandy, who left France on account of his religion, and was employed as teacher of the French language to Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England. He left England at the beginning of Mary's reign, and studied the oriental languages under Tremelius, whose daughter he married, and then taught Hebrew at Strasburg and Geneva. He afterwards returned to France, but escaped on the dreadful day of St. Bartholomew, and came to Guernsey, where he died 1572, aged 65. Besides the Jerusalem Targum translated from the Syriac, he published a Latin grammar of the rudiments of the Hebrew language, 4to. 1574.

CHEVERT, Francis de, a French general, born of obscure parents at Verdun. He rose from the ranks, and distinguished himself by assiduity, courage, and a great knowledge of tactics. After Bellisle's retreat from Prague, he defended the place with the most obstinate bravery, and yielded only through famine 1742, and on honorable terms. His valor greatly contributed to the victory of Hastenback in 1757, and that of Lauterberg. He died 1769, aged 74.

CHEVREAU, Urban, a native of Loudun in Poitou, who distinguished himself by his assiduity and learning, and became secretary to Christina queen of Sweden, whom he had the art to reconcile to the catholic faith. After his return to Paris he was preceptor to the duke of Maine, and he afterwards retired to his native place, where he built an elegant mansion, and died after spending there 20 years of ease and literary seclusion from the world, 1701, aged nearly 88. He wrote an history of the world—the effects of fortune, a romance—and other things.

CHEYNE, George, an eminent physician and mathematician, born in 1671, was a native of Scotland, and was originally intended for the church, but subsequently studied medicine under Pitcairne, and settled in London. He died at Bath, in 1743. Having rendered himself corpulent and exceedingly asthmatic by free living, he recovered his health and activity by a milk and vegetable diet. He is the author of a Treatise on the Gout; an Essay on Health; a New Theory of Fevers; The English Malady; The Natural Method of curing Diseases; Philosophical Principles of Religion; and Fluxionum Methodus Inversa.

CHICHELY, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He was sent by Henry IV. to congratulate Gregory XII. on his elevation to the papacy, and was appointed by him bishop of the vacant see of St. David's. In 1409, he was at the council of Pisa, and five years after, on the death of Arundel, he was translated to Canterbury. In this high office, he supported his power with great firmness and enlarged the privileges of the clergy, and boldly ex-

communicated lord Strange, who had assaulted sir John Trussel in St. Dunstan's church, and killed one of his servants. He also opposed the encroachments of the pope, and rendered himself popular by his influence with the clergy, and by promoting occasional donations for the support of the government. Besides founding in his native town, a college for one master and eight fellows and other subordinate officers, he laid the foundations of that noble edifice in Oxford, called All Souls. This splendid college was completed in 1440, and the chapel was with great pomp consecrated by the founder. Chichely was very munificent in his contributions to charitable purposes. He died 12th April, 1443, after being archbishop 29 years, and he was buried in Canterbury cathedral.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, a celebrated divine, born at Oxford, October 1602. Laud, then fellow of St. John's, was his godfather. He entered at Trinity, and applied himself not only to divinity, but to the mathematics and poetry, but his acquaintance with Fisher the celebrated Jesuit, overturned his faith, and he embraced the tenets of the catholic religion. That he might pursue his studies with more success, he retired to Douai university, but the correspondence of Laud, now bishop of London, shook his religious opinions, and he soon became sensible that the pope of Rome is not that infallible person he had implicitly believed. Restored to the protestants, Chillingworth returned to Oxford, where he proposed to complete his free inquiry into religion. The change of his principles however drew upon him all the virulence of the catholics, but in several treatises, as well as by letters and conversations, he defended his conduct and supported the reasonableness of the protestant tenets, with such mildness united with firmness and candor, that even his enemies applauded him. In 1637, his book, called the religion of protestants a safe way to salvation, appeared, and with a modest and elegant dedication it was presented to Charles I. and so universally admired was it, that it passed through several editions, and will remain a lasting monument of the author's superior abilities, and of sound reason, and pure religion. Though admired and respected as a divine, Chillingworth yet started objections against the thirty-nine articles. His scruples however gradually removed, and he subscribed the articles, considering it as a subscription of peace and union, and not of belief or assent. Soon after he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, and the mastership of Wigston's hospital, Leicestershire. The troubles of the times prevented higher elevation, Chillingworth, who was zealously attached to the king's cause, took up arms against the republicans, and acted as engineer at the siege of Glocester. At the siege of Arundel, however, he was taken prisoner with the garrison by sir William Waller, and as he then labored under an indisposition, he was removed to Chichester, where after a short illness he expired in the bishop's palace. He died about the 30th of January 1644.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first governor of Vermont. He was a member of the convention which, January 16, 1777, declared Vermont an independent state, and was appointed one of the committee to communicate to congress the proceedings of the inhabitants, and to solicit for their district an admission into the union of the American states. When the powers of government were assumed by this state, and a constitution was established in 1778, he was selected by the freemen as a candidate for governor; to which office he was duly elected, and continued in it, with the exception of one year, till his death. He died 1797, aged 67.

CHOISEUL, Stephen Francis duc de, a French politician of great abilities. After enjoying the confidence of Lewis XV. and serving his country as an ambassador and as minister at home, he was disgraced; and on his retirement, still retained popularity and universal respect. He was a liberal and munificent patron of arts and of literature, and, by his political intrigues, was called by the king of Prussia, the coachman of Europe. He died 1785, aged 66.

CHOISEUL GOUFFIER, Count Mary Gabriel Augustus Laurence, a member of the French Academy, was born in 1752, and visited Greece in 1776. Subsequently to his return, he published, in 1779, the first volume of his Journey in Greece. He was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, which station he held till a republic was established in France, when he settled in Russia. In 1802 he revisited his native country; and he died, at Aix la Chapelle, in 1817. Besides his splendid Journey in Greece, in three volumes folio, he is the author of several learned dissertations in the Transactions of the French Academy.

CHOISI, Francis Timoleon de, prior of St. Lo, and dean of Bayeux, was engaged by the French government to go as ambassador to the king of Siam, who wished, it was said, to become a convert to christianity. Though he had spent the earlier part of his life in debauchery, yet he reformed his conduct, and applied himself to the cultivation of literature. He died at Paris October 2, 1724, aged 81. He wrote an account of his journey to Siam —the history of France, during five reigns, 5 vols. 4to.—an ecclesiastical history, 11 vols. 4to. and dialogues on the immortality of the soul.

CHOUET, John Robert, a native of Geneva, possessed of such talents, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Saumur, where he replaced the tenets of Aristotle with the philosophy of Descartes. In 1669 he returned to Geneva as professor, and by his popularity obtained a seat in the council 1686. He was repeatedly syndic, and died 1731, aged 89, universally respected as a good citizen and an upright magistrate. He wrote introduction to logic—thesis physicæ de variâ astrorum luce—discourses on the history of Geneva—and other works.

CHRISTIAN, Edward, chief justice of the Isle of Ely, and law professor of Downing College, Cambridge, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He died, at Downing College, in 1823. He is the author of various works, among which are, Treatises on the Bankrupt Laws, and on the Game Laws. He also edited an edition of Blackstone, to which he added numerous notes. To him belongs the demerit of having been the originator of the iniquitous law which extorts from every author eleven copies of any work that he may publish.

CHRISTIERN II., surnamed the cruel, or the northern Nero, succeeded on the Danish throne his father John 1513. He was elected king of Sweden 1520; but, instead of proving, as he promised, the father of his people, he became their tyrant, and massacred at a feast 94 of the Swedish nobles to whom he owed his elevation. A series of atrocities rendered him so unpopular in his new dominions, that he was driven from Sweden by the valor of Gustavus; but in Copenhagen he pursued the same ferocious conduct, in consequence of which he was expelled from his throne by his indignant subjects and escaped to Flanders. Ever restless and ambitious, he gained the Dutch to espouse his cause;

but he was defeated in his attempt to recove his dominions, and died in prison 25th January 1559, universally abhorred.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the great, was born 8th December 1626, and succeeded her father 1633. After reigning with splendor, and the character of a great and popular sovereign, she resigned the crown in 1654, in favor of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She had sometime before embraced the catholic religion, at the instigation of the Jesuits; and she retired to Rome, where she continued to reside till the death of her cousin, in 1660; when she attempted, either by the suggestions of ambition, or the advice of her religious advisers, to resume the crown, which as a catholic she could not effect. She died at Rome 19th April 1689, aged 63. She was a woman of great abilities, was well acquainted with several languages, and was not only a frequent correspondent with Grotius, Salmasius, Descartes, Vossius, Bochart, Huet, and other men of letters, but a liberal patroness of literature.

CHRISTOPHE, Henry, king of Hayti, was a black slave, born in 1767, in Grenada. He served during the war in America, and was subsequently taken to St. Domingo. His activity against the whites gained for him, from Toussaint Louverture, the rank of brigadier-general, and his subsequent conduct raised him, on the death of Dessalines, to the dignity of president and generalissimo of Hayti. In 1811 he was crowned king of Hayti, and he reigned till October, 1820, when, in consequence of a general insurrection against him, he put an end to his own existence.

CHRISTOPHERSON, John, an English prelate, born in Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became fellow and master of Trinity college, and dean of Norwich, and in queen Mary's reign he was made bishop of Chichester. He died the year after his elevation, a little before the queen. He was a firm Romanist. He translated Philo Judæus into Latin, and also the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Sozomen, Socrates, Evegrius, and Theodoret; but as a translator he is neither faithful, nor elegant, nor accurate.

CHRYSOLORAS, Emanuel, a learned Greek, born at Constantinople about 1355. He went into England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Palæologus, to solicit assistance against the attacks of the Turks. After his return to Constantinople, he went to Florence, where he taught Greek for three years; and afterwards he became Greek professor in the university of Ticinum, at the request of the duke of Milan. He afterwards visited Venice and Rome; and, in 1413, he was sent by pope Martin V., as ambassador to Sigismund emperor of Germany, to settle the place for the meeting of a general council. He afterwards returned to his own emperor at Constantinople, by whom he was sent as ambassador to the council of Constance. He died at Constance, a few days after the opening of the council, 15th April 1415. He wrote, besides a Greek grammar, a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.

CHRYSOSTOM, John, a native of Antioch, who became bishop of Constantinople, and one of the most illustrious fathers of the church. In eloquence and benevolence he was equally known; but the divisions of the age embittered in some degree his happiness, and he was banished from his see by his enemies, though afterwards restored. He died at Pityus, on the Euxine sea, 407, aged 53. His works were edited by Montfaucon, in 13 vols. fol.

CHUBB, Thomas, a controversial deist, was born, in 1679, at East Harnham, near Salisbury, was successively a glover, a tallow-chandler, and a sort of humble companion or dependent in the family of Sir Joseph Jekyll. He died in 1747. His first work, which appeared in 1715, was intitled, The Supremacy of the Father asserted, and this was followed by several others. His posthumous pieces were published in two volumes in 1748. However erroneous his opinions may be, Chubb was a well meaning and modest man, with a respectable share of talent and information. His principal works are, the true gospel of Jesus Christ asserted —an inquiry into the ground and foundation of religion—and four dissertations on subjects in the old testament.

CHURCH, Benjamin, celebrated for his exploits in the Indian wars of New England, was born at Duxbury Mass. in 1639. He commanded the party that killed Philip in August, 1676. After the war of Philip, he lived first at Bristol; then at Fall River, now Troy; and lastly at Saconet or Sekonit, since called Little Compton.

CHURCH, Benjamin, a physician of some eminence, and an able writer, was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and, after going through the preparatory studies, established himself in the practice of medicine in Boston. For several years before the Revolution, he was a leading character among the whigs and patriots; and on the commencement of the war he was appointed physician general to the army. While in the performance of the duties assigned him in this capacity, he was suspected of a treacherous correspondence with the enemy, and immediately arrested and imprisoned. After remaining some time in prison, he obtained permission to depart for the West Indies. The vessel in which he sailed was never heard from afterwards. He is the author of a number of occasional poems, serious, pathetic, and satirical, which possess considerable merit; and an oration, delivered on the fifth of March, 1773.

CHURCHILL, sir Winston, was born at Wootton Glanville, Dorsetshire, 1620, and is known more as the father of the great duke of Marlborough than as an historian. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, but the troubles of the times prevented his taking a degree, and he engaged warmly on the side of the king, in consequence of which, his estates were forfeited. He was knighted in 1663, and elected a member of the royal society. He published in 1675, a kind of political essay on the history of England, in folio, which possessed little merit. He died 26th March 1688.

CHURCHILL, John, Marlborough, duke of, was born, in 1650, at Ashe, in Devonshire, and, at the age of twelve years, was taken from school to be a page of the duke of York, who gave him a pair of colors in 1666. It was at the siege of Tangier that he was first engaged in active service. In 1672 he distinguished himself in the Netherlands, under the duke of Monmouth. For several years he was the favorite of the duke of York, who obtained for him the barony of Eyemouth; and, on ascending the throne, sent him ambassador to France, and created him Lord Churchill. The attachment of his lordship to the protestant cause induced him, however, to join the prince of Orange. For this he received from William the earldom of Marlborough, and the command of the English army in the Netherlands. In 1690 he commanded in Ireland, and reduced Cork, Kinsale, and other places. But in 1692 he was dismissed from all his offices, and committed to the Tower, on suspicion, not wholly groundless, of plotting to restore the exiled monarch; nor, though he was soon liberated,

was he again employed till after the death of Queen Mary. His splendid course of glory began with the accession of Queen Anne, when he was created captain general of the forces, and was sent as plenipotentiary to the Hague. The campaign of 1702 earned for him the title of Duke. From that period till 1711 he ran a career of victory which has placed his name among those of the most illustrious generals. He rescued the Low Countries and Germany, broke through the iron frontier of France, humiliated her haughty monarch, and placed her on the verge of ruin. His principal victories were those of Blenheim, i 1704; Ramillies, in 1706; Oudenarde, in 1708; and Malplaquet, in 1709. Party intrigues at home at length deprived him of the command, and even compelled him to retire to the continent. On the accession of George I. however, Marlborough resumed his employments; but age and toil had impaired his faculties, and he subsequently took very little part in public affairs. He died June 16, 1722. His imperious duchess, whom Pope has satirised under the name of Atossa, survived him more than twenty years.

CHURCHILL, Charles, the poet, was born 1731, son of the Rev. Charles Churchill, curate of St. John's, Westminster. He was educated at Westminster, but though endowed with great natural abilities, yet he so much neglected their improvement that he was refused admission at Oxford for incapacity. He continued, in consequence of this, at Westminster, and in 1756 he entered into orders, and became a curate, but he soon ceased to consider the clerical profession as his sphere of action. He began his poetical career, in 1761, by The Rosciad, which at once brought him into public notice. It was rapidly succeeded by The Apology, Night, The Ghost, the Prophecy of Famine, and many other poems, most of them political, and all, though often careless, abounding with keen satire and splendid passages. Of Wilkes he was the bosom friend and ardent partisan. While he was thus acquiring popularity as a writer, he was injuring his health and his character by dissipation. His friends, however, could not but love him for his generous feelings, and the warmth of his attachment to them. He died November 4, 1764. Though time has rendered the productions of Churchill less interesting than they originally were, they are too thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of poetry to be ever consigned to oblivion.

CHURCHMAN, John, a quaker, and native of Maryland, published a magnetic atlas, and explanation, Phil. 1790; also at London, magnetic atlas, or variation charts of the globe. He died at sea July 24, 1805.

CIBBER, Colley, poet laureat to George II., was born in London 6th November 1671, and educated at Grantham school, Lincolnshire. He did not succeed in his application to be admitted at Winchester college, and his intention of entering at Oxford was thwarted by the event of the revolution, which made him a soldier in favor of the prince of Orange. He soon after exchanged the military life for the stage, and appeared in inferior characters, at the salary of 10*s.* a week. The first character which he performed with success was the chaplain in the Orphan, and the next Fondlewife in the Old bachelor, till he acquired eminence and an advanced salary. To add to his income, he now had recourse to his pen, and wrote Love's last shift, in which he himself bore a part. His best plays were The Careless husband, acted in 1704, and The nonjuror, in 1717. This last was a party piece, and was dedicated to the king, who gave to the poet 200*l.* and the appointment of laureat. But besides the attacks of periodical writers, the author was exposed to the enmity and satire of Pope, who made him the hero of his Dunciad. In 1730 he quitted the stage, though he occasionally appeared before the public, especially when his own plays were represented. He died December 1757. His plays, which, like his children, as he jocosely observed, were numerous, were collected in 2 vols. 4to. Though he never succeeded either as a writer or actor of tragedy, nor as a lyric poet, yet it must be acknowledged, that his comedies are sprightly and elegant, and his character as a man and as an actor respectable.

CIBBER, Theophilus, son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and educated for a little time at Winchester school, from which he passed upon the stage. Aided not so much by the influence of his father, who was manager of the theatre royal, as by his own natural powers, he soon rose to popularity and eminence as a favorite actor; and he might have insured respectability and independence if he had possessed economy, and paid attention to the decorum and manners which ought to mark every private and public character. Thus exposed, by his extravagance and follies, to distresses and persecution, he at last embarked for Dublin, in October 1757, to assist Sheridan against the opposition of a new theatre; but unfortunately the ship was wrecked on the coast of Scotland, and Cibber and the whole numerous crew perished. As a writer he produced Pattie and Peggy, a ballad opera, and he altered The Lover, a comedy, and Shakspeare's Romeo and Henry VI. He wrote also some appeals to the public on his own distressful situation. The lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in 5 vols. 12mo. though bearing his name, were published by Robert Shields, an amanuensis of Dr Johnson.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, a celebrated orator born at Apinum. His eloquence in the Roman forum was so ardent as to rival the illustrious fame of Demosthenes; and in the elegance of his writings, and the clear and lucid arguments of his philosophy, he equalled the ablest authors, and the most renowned sages of Greece. He had the singular fortune of discovering, and defeating, the conspiracy of Cataline, during his consulship, and deserved to be called, for his services, another founder of Rome. In the struggles between Cæsar and the republic he however betrayed irresolution, and probably to that timidity, which feared boldly to proclaim its sentiments, he owed his downfall. Augustus, in the establishment of his triumvirate, after flattering him, meanly sacrificed him to the resentment of Antony, by whose orders he was basely murdered as he fled to the sea-coast, B. C 42, in his 63d year.

CID, The, a Spanish hero, whose real name was *don Roderigo Dias de Bivar.* He was knighted in consequence of the valor he had displayed in his very youth; and, in 1063, marched with don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro king of Arragon, who fell in battle; after which he went to the siege of Zamora, where Sancho, now become king, was slain. On Sancho's death, his brother Alfonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the peaceful and obedient subject, declared himself independent, and, after depopulating the country, fixed his habitation at Pena de el Cid, the rock of the Cid, near Saragossa. He afterwards took Valentia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero, whose name Cid signified lord, has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and particularly in the popular tragedy of Corneille

CIMABUE, Giovanni, known as the reviver of painting in Italy, was born at Florence 1240. Under the direction of Grecian painters, who were sent for by the Florentines, he soon acquired that eminence which inventive genius and indefatigable application deserve. He painted for several of the cities of Italy, but particularly for his native city, where a picture of the Virgin is still seen and admired. He was also an eminent architect, and was engaged in the building of St. Maria del Fior church in Florence. His paintings were chiefly in fresco and in distemper, as painting in oil was not yet discovered. He died at the age of 60.

CIMAROSA, Dominic, was born at Naples, in 1754, and studied under Aprile and Fenaroli. He soon acquired fame as a dramatic composer, and was invited to Petersburgh by the Empress Catherine. He was subsequently conductor of the Italian opera at Vienna; after which he returned to his native country. Being a partisan of reform in Italy, he very narrowly escaped from being punished with death, on the expulsion of the French from Naples in 1799. He died at Vienna, in 1801. More than a hundred excellent operas were composed by him, of which one of the most popular is Il Matrimonio Segreto. His modesty was equal to his talent.

CIMON, an Athenian general, was dissipated in his youth; but became virtuous as he attained riper years. At the battle of Salamis he greatly distinguished himself; and, as admiral of the Grecian fleet, he subsequently obtained many splendid victories over the Persians. Among his exploits was the recovery of the Chersonesus. He was, however, banished through the influence of his enemies; but was soon recalled, and began a new career of glory. He died B. C. 449, aged fifty-one, while besieging Citium, in Cyprus.

CINCINNATUS, Lucius Quintius, a famous Roman, whose virtues raised him to the dictatorship from the plough. He defeated the enemies of his country, and quickly returned to the cultivation of his farm. He lived about 460 B. C.

CINQ MARS, Henry Coissier marquis of, son of marquis d'Effiat, was marshal of France, and the favorite of Lewis XIII. Though thus noticed by the king, and patronised by Richelieu, he had the ingratitude to encourage Gaston duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebel and to solicit the assistance of Spain in his perfidious enterprises. The plot was discovered by Richelieu, and Cinq Mars lost his head, September 1642, aged 22.

CIOPANI, Hercules, an Italian critic of Sulmo. As a native of the same city which gave Ovid birth, he was induced to undertake a learned commentary on the works of his countryman, to which he prefixed a life, with an account of the country of Sulmo, published 1578. It possesses merit, and has been published in the edition of the variorum.

CIRILLO, Domine, a botanist, born near Naples, educated under the care of his uncle Nicholas, who was professor of medicine at Naples. Though intended for the profession of medicine, he showed greater partiality for natural history, and he obtained a professorship in botany at Naples, 1760, where the next year he published his introductio ad botanicum. He visited England, in the company of lady Walpole; and as he spoke English with great fluency, he derived much benefit from the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, and the conversation of the learned in London. On his return to Italy, he again devoted himself to his favorite pursuits; but a restless and ambitious disposition proved his ruin. He embraced the tenets of the revolutionary philosophy, and when the French entered Naples, he boldly espoused their cause, and accepted an office under them; for which, on the restoration of the lawful sovereign, he was condemned, and executed as a traitor, 1795, aged 65. He wrote besides, nosologia methodicæ rudimenta, 1780—de essentialibus nonnullarum plantarum characteribus, 1784—Neapolitana Flora, 1793—Cyperus Papyrus, and Parmæ.

CISNER, Nicholas, a native of Mosbach, on the Neckar, who studied at Strasburgh, under Bucer, and was professor of moral philosophy at Wittemberg. He afterwards visited France and Italy, and took his degrees in law at Padua, and settled at Heidelberg, as professor, and counsellor to the elector Palatine. His works were published at Frankfort 1611. He died 1583, aged 54.

CLAGETT, William, an English divine, born at Bury, Suffolk, where he was educated, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he became D.D. 1683. He was for seven years a preacher in his native town, and afterwards was elected preacher to the society of Gray's-inn. He was besides rector of Farnham-royal, Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw. He died 1688, aged 42. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death by his brother Nicholas. He was author of some controversial pieces.

CLAGETT, Nicholas, brother to the preceding, was also born at Bury, and educated at Christ's-church, Cambridge, where he became D.D. 1704. He succeeded his brother as preacher at Bury, and continued there 46 years, and he was besides rector of Thurlow magna, and of Hitcham, and archdeacon of Sudbury. Besides his brother's works, he published some sermons and pamphlets of his own. He died Jan. 1727, aged 73,—one of his children, Nicholas, was afterwards bishop of Exeter.

CLAGGETT, Thomas John, D.D. bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. He was consecrated, September 17, 1792, and died August 2, 1816.

CLAIRBORNE, William C. C., governor of Mississippi and Louisiana. Being bred a lawyer, he settled in Tennessee, of which state he assisted in forming the constitution, and afterwards represented in congress. In 1802 he was appointed governor of the Mississippi territory, and in 1804 of Louisiana, and to that office he was also chosen by the people, after the adoption of its constitution, from 1812 to 1816. He was then elected a senator of the United States, but died before he took his seat in 1817.

CLAIR, Arthur St. general, was born at Edinburgh, and came to this country with admiral Boscawen in 1755. He served as a lieutenant under Wolfe. In the revolutionary war he espoused the American cause. He was appointed a brigadier general in 1776 and a major general in 1777. He evacuated Tinconderoga in July 1777, on the approach of Burgoyne's army. A court of inquiry honorably acquitted him of charges of cowardice and treachery. He was a delegate to congress from Pennsylvania in 1784, and in 1787 was chosen president of congress. He was appointed governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio in Oct. 1789. In 1791 he was appointed commander in chief of the forces to be employed against the Indians. He suffered a signal defeat in the neighborhood of the Miami villages in November. He fell into an ambush, and lost 38 officers and 593 men killed, and 21 officers and 242 men wounded. It is said that such was the panic, that the troops fled precipitately 30 miles, though pursued only four. There was no ground of censure on St. Clair for this defeat. The next year however he resigned his military commission. Ohio was erected into an

independent state in 1802. In an address to the people he declined being a candidate for governor. Before the election of a governor by the people he was removed from office by Mr. Jefferson. He died 1818, aged 84. In 1817 an old claim which he had against the United States was adjusted by the payment of $2000. There was also granted him the half pay of a major general, or 60 dollars a month.

CLAIRAULT, Alexis, a learned mathematician of the French academy of sciences. He was one of those who visited the north, to discover the true form of the earth. He died 1765, aged about 52. He published elements of geometry and algebra—tables of the moon—treatise on the figure of the earth—besides several papers in the journal des scavans. His abilities were prematurely displayed, as, it is said, that he could read and write at the age of 4, he understood algebra at 9, and at 11 wrote a memoir on curves, which was honorably applauded in the miscellanea Berolinensia.

CLAIRFAIT, N. count de, an Austrian general, greatly distinguished against the French at the beginning of the revolution. He was a Walloon by birth, and was first employed against the Turks. His manœuvres in the Netherlands were rapid and masterly; but though after taking Longwy and Stanay, he lost the famous battle of Jemappe by the superior number and irresistible impetuosity of the French, he made a most heroic retreat across the Rhine. Afterwards, under the prince of Coburg, he distinguished himself at Altenhoven, Quievrain, Hansen, and Famars, and decided the victory of Nerwinde, and afterwards bravely opposed the progress of Pichegru. He defeated, in 1795, the French army near Mayence, and took many prisoners; soon after which, he was recalled, and received with becoming respect by the emperor at Vienna, where he became counsellor of war, and where he died 1798. As a soldier, he was brave and intrepid; as a general, a severe disciplinarian; cool in the midst of danger, precise in the execution of his plans, formed after mature deliberation, and universally beloved by his army. The French with truth regarded him as one of their ablest opponents.

CLAP, Nathaniel, minister of Newport, R. I. was born, 1668, and graduated at Harvard College in 1690. He commenced preaching in Newport, 1695, and continued his labours there nearly fifty years. He died in 1745, aged 77 years. Mr. Clap was a descendant of Nicholas Clap, one of the first settlers in Dorchester, and maintained through life a character distinguished for piety and social virtues. Dean Berkley said of him, "Before I saw father Clap, I thought the Bishop of Rome had the gravest aspect of any man I ever saw; but really the mmister of Newport has the most venerable appearance."

CLAP, Thomas, president of Yale college, was graduated at Harvard college 1722. He was settled at Windham Con. in 1726, and in 1739 was chosen president. In 1766 he resigned the office, and died 1767 aged 63. He was indefatigable in labour both secular and scientific for the institution over which he presided. He was the means of building a college edifice and chapel; and he gave frequent public dissertations in the various departments of learning. Mr. Clap constructed the first orrery, or planetarium, made in America. His manuscripts were plundered in the expedition against New Haven under general Tyron. He had made collections of materials for a history of Connecticut. He published a sermon at the ordination of Ephraim Little; letter to Mr. Edwards respecting Mr. Whitefield's design; the religious constitution of colleges; a brief history and vindication of the doctrines received and established in the churches of New England, with a specimen of the new scheme of religion, beginning to prevail; an essay on the nature and foundation of moral virtue and obligation; a history of Yale college; conjectures upon the nature and motion of meteors, which are above the atmosphere.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, was born at Annan, in Scotland, in 1788, and was apprenticed to the sea-service. Having inadvertently violated the excise laws, by conveying ashore a few pounds of rock salt, he was sent on board of a man of war, where he was speedily promoted to the rank of midshipman. His zeal and activity, his useful and amusing talents, made him a general favorite; and, in 1814, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the command of the Confiance schooner, on Lake Erie. In 1817, he returned to England, and remained on half-pay till 1822, when he was chosen to accompany Dr. Oudney and Lieutenant Denham, on an expedition to penetrate into the heart of Africa. In this expedition Oudney died, but Clapperton and his companion greatly extended our knowledge of African geography. After having been at home less than six months, he was a second time despatched to Africa, in November, 1825. He succeeded in again reaching Sackatoo, but there his career was closed by disease, April 13, 1827.

CHAPTAL, Count, celebrated for his knowledge of chemistry, and for his numerous and valuable works on that science, was born at Nosaret in 1756. He became distinguished as a physician and a chemist, and was called to Paris in 1793, where, besides producing various important works on Chemistry and other practical branches of the arts and sciences, he was minister of the interior by Bonaparte, and successively filled many other important situations. He died at Paris, July 29, 1832.

CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, earl of, was born, in 1608, at Dinton, in Wiltshire; studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; and was called to the bar. His first appearance in the Commons was in 1640, as member for Wootton Bassett, and he sat for Saltash in the Long Parliament. At the outset he was desirous to see a redress of grievances, but he soon became convinced that the prevailing party designed to overthrow the kingly and ecclesiastical establishment, and he consequently threw his weight into the scale of the king. He joined Charles I. at York, who knighted him, and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor. In 1644 he was one of the royal commissioners at Uxbridge. When the king's cause was ruined, Hyde retired to Jersey, where he resided for nearly three years, and wrote a considerable part of his History of the Rebellion. From 1648 till the Restoration he was employed by Charles II. on the continent, at Paris, Antwerp, Madrid, and other places, and suffered severely from indigence. With the Restoration, brighter prospects dawned on him. He had, in 1657, obtained the then barren honor of being made lord chancellor; he was now elected chancellor of the University of Oxford, created Lord Hyde, and soon after, earl of Clarendon, and received some grants from the crown. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable; but some of his political measures it is impossible not to condemn. It was not long before he became unpopular, and the kindness of his master began to cool. At last, in August, 1667, he was removed from all his employments Not satisfied with this, the Commons pro-

ceeded to impeach him, and Clarendon found it prudent to go into voluntary exile. After having resided seven years in France, whence he more than once vainly solicited to be recalled, he died at Rouen, December 7, 1674. Besides his History of the Civil War, which, in spite of some defects in the style, and some erroneous principles; is an admirable work, he is the author of an Account of his own life ; and of a folio volume of Miscellaneous Pieces. His daughter, Anne, married James, duke of York, afterwards James II.

CLARKE, Samuel, a celebrated orientalist, born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, and made student of Merton college, Oxford, in his 15th year. During the civil wars he was chiefly resident at Oxford, where he obtained the place of superior beadle of civil law, when it became vacant. He died Dec. 27th 1669, aged 46.

CLARKE, Samuel, D.D., a famous English divine, born 11th Oct. 1675. After being educated at the grammar school, he entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he applied himself diligently to the philosophical pursuits of the age. As Rohault's physics, on the principles of Des Cartes, were the system publicly taught in the university, Clarke, who well understood the tenets of Newton's philosophy, republished the book in a new translation, with learned and valuable notes, though only at the age of 22. He afterwards studied theology, and was ordained by Moore bishop of Norwich, in whose household he lived as chaplain for 12 years. In 1704 he preached Boyle's lectures, on the being and attributes of a God, and gave such satisfaction, that he was again appointed the next year, and chose for his subject the evidences of natural and revealed religion. These two courses of lectures, when published, excited some controversies, and tended to spread the celebrity of the author. About this time he is suspected by Whiston to have inclined to Arianism. His letter to Dodwell was published in 1706, on the immortality of the soul, which subject gave rise to a long controversial dispute, and afforded him the opportunity of displaying his great metaphysical and physical knowledge. Notwithstanding this controversy, he applied himself to mathematical pursuits, and published a translation of Newton's optics, with which the great philosopher was so pleased, that he gave him 500*l.* for his five daughters. He published, in 1712, an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, dedicated to the great duke of Marlborough, and in the same year appeared his book on the doctrine of the Trinity in three parts, which, though mentioned with commendation by bishop Hoadly, yet roused the attacks of many severe and acrimonious critics. In 1715, and 1716, Dr. Clarke was engaged in a dispute with Leibnitz, with respect to natural philosophy and religion, in which, as his friend Whiston says, "his letters are among the most useful of his performances in natural philosophy." The friendship of Lord Lechmere about this time prevented Clarke to the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Leicester, and in 1724, he published 17 sermons. On the death of Newton, in 1727, Clarke was offered his place of master of the mint, worth year 1500*l.* a year, which he very disinterestedly refused as incompatible with his spiritual engagements. In 1729, he published the 12 first books of the Iliad, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland, with a new Latin version, and learned notes ; and in 1732 the 12 other books were published by his son. Dr. Clarke died, May 17th 1729, aged 54 years. The same year were printed his exposition of the church catechism, and 10 vols. of sermons in 8vo. which had mostly been preached on Thursday mornings at St. James's church. Clarke, though attacked by various authors in the walk of theology and philosophy, has found great and learned champions in Hare bishop of Chichester, and Hoadly bishop of Winchester. They not only extol his extensive knowledge in every branch of classical and philosophical science, but they enlarge on the goodness of his heart, and the exemplary piety of his life.

CLARKE, Edward Daniel, L.L.D., a celebrated English traveller, a son of the author of Letters on the Spanish Nation, was born in 1767, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1794, he accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and, in 1799, he set out, with Mr. Cripps, on a tour which extended over the whole of Scandinavia, and through Russia, Circassia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece, and was not terminated till 1802. By his exertions the library of Cambridge was enriched with nearly a hundred volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. He also obtained the sarcophagus of Alexander, on which he published a Dissertation. His Travels form five volumes 4to. Shortly after his return he was instituted to the rectory of Harlton, in Cambridgeshire. In 1806 he began, at the university, a series of mineralogical lectures, and, in 1808, a professorship of mineralogy being founded, he was appointed to the chair. The lectures which he delivered in that capacity were highly popular, and his experiments with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe were productive of important scientific results. Dr. Clarke died in Pall Mall, March 9, 1821.

CLARKE, George Rogers, general, a revolutionary officer, resided on the western border of Virginia, and had all the hardihood and energy necessary for a soldier. After the massacre at Wyoming in 1778, he took the command of a body of troops, designed to operate against the Indians for the protection of the frontiers. He captured the British post of Kaskaskias in the Mississippi, and also reduced three other towns, higher up the river, and sent the principal agent of the enemy a prisoner to Virginia. In the mean time, Clarke was informed that the governor of Detroit was about to attack him ; this movement he anticipated, and surprised the British commander, and made him and his garrison prisoners. He also intercepted a convoy of goods and provisions valued at $10,000, and took 40 prisoners at the same time. He built fort Jefferson on the western bank of the Mississippi below the Ohio. He was employed in various expeditions during the remainder of the war. After the war he settled in Kentucky, and died 1808, aged 66. It is also said that he lived till 1817. The following anecdote is from the *notes of an old officer*, that at the treaty of fort Washington, where the troops were only seventy men, all the Indians in council appeared peaceable, excepting three hundred Shawahanees, whose chief made a boisterous speech, and then placed on the table his belt of black and white wampum, to intimate that he was prepared for either peace or war, while his 300 savages applauded him by a whoop. At the table sat commissary-general Clarke and gen. Richard Butler. Clarke with his cane coolly pushed the wampum from the table ; then rising, as the savages muttered their indignation, he trampled on the belt, and with a voice of authority bid them instantly quit the hall. The next day they sued for peace.

CLARKE, John, D.D., minister in Boston, graduated at Harvard College 1774. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Dr. Chauncey, 1778. While preaching his

sermon in the afternoon of April 1st. 1798 he was seized by apoplexy, and fell down in his pulpit; he expired the next morning, aged 42. He published a number of sermons, a tract entitled, An answer to the question, why are you a christian? letter to a student at college; after his death a volume of sermons was published, 1799, and discourses to young persons, 1804.

CLARKE, John, one of the founders of Rhode Island, was an Eglishman, and once practised medicine in London. He came to Massachusetts soon after its first settlement, and on being with several others, who were Baptists, driven from that colony, settled at Newport, Rhode Island, where they organized a government. In 1644 he formed the second Baptist church established in America, and became its pastor. In 1651 he was sent to England as an agent of the colony, and resided there till 1663, when he procured a charter, and returned to his pastoral labours. He was distinguished for piety and beneficence, and had the honour of contributing much towards establishing the first government in modern times, which gave to all equal civil and religious liberty. He died in 1676.

CLARKE, Richard, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, who maintained for many years a high reputation in South Carolina. He was a native of England, and soon after his arrival in Charleston was appointed rector of St. Philip's church in that city. Here he was greatly admired as a popular preacher, and highly respected as an exemplary, amiable, benevolent, and liberal man. He returned to England in 1759, and was soon afterwards appointed a stated preacher in one of the principal churches in London. In this station his eloquence and piety attracted a large share of public attention. His publications, chiefly on theological subjects, were numerous, amounting to six or seven octavo volumes. He lived to a late period in the eighteenth century, universally beloved and respected.

CLARKE, Abraham, a member of congress from the state of New-Jersey, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in the borough of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 15, 1726. He early manifested an ardent thirst for knowledge, and was particularly fond of mathematics and of the science of law. He successively held the offices of high sheriff, commissioner for settling undivided lands, and clerk of the colonial assembly. In 1776 he was appointed a delegate to the continental congress, and took a leading part in the Jersey delegation in the memorable scenes of that year. He continued to be elected to a seat in congress, with little interruption, during the continuance of the old confederation; and after the adoption of the federal constitution was elected a member of the house of representatives of the United States. In 1794 he retired from all public employment, and in the autumn of that year died in the 69th year of his age. His strength of mind, his unsullied integrity, his public spirit, his patriotism, his uniform zeal in behalf of civil and religious liberty, and his exemplary piety, rendered him one of the most respectable and useful men of his time in New-Jersey.

CLARKE, the Rev. Adam, L.L.D a distinguished Methodist preacher and divine, was born in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, 1763. Under the patronage of the celebrated John Wesley, he became, at the age of nineteen, an itinerant preacher. At first his youth attracted great numbers of hearers; but afterwards the extent of his resources, from the gifts of nature and the fruits of study, commanded attention wherever he went; and hardly any man ever drew so large congregations, or of so mixed a character. He continued to travel in various circuits, till 1805, when he took up his residence in London, where he passed a considerable part of his subsequent life. He ranked among the first scholars of the age in oriental literature and biblical literature. He was the author of a voluminous commentary on the Scriptures, and of various other publications; the former, especially, is an imperishable monument of his extensive learning. To his great talents and erudition he united the virtues of the humble christian; was greatly respected by all denominations; and though Catholic in his feelings, he was strongly attached to the body of christians with which he was connected. He died of the cholera, at Bayswater, near London, Aug. 26, 1832, aged 72.

CLAUDE of Lorraine, a celebrated landscape painter, was born, in 1600, in the diocese of Toul. His parents were poor, and he was apprenticed to a pastry-cook. Escaping from this unpoetical occupation, he obtained some instructions in drawing, and made his way to Rome, where he learned the rudiments of painting from Tassi. By the time that he was thirty he had acquired a high reputation. His fame continued to spread more widely till his decease, which took place at Rome, in 1682 Nature was the constant object of his study, and the result of his observations he transferred to the canvass with unrivalled felicity.

CLAUDE, John, a celebrated French calvinist minister, was born at Sauvetat, in 1619, studied at Montauban, and was ordained in 1645. He was considered as the most able and eloquent protestant theologian of the age, and distinguished as a preacher, and in controversy against Bossuet, Nicole, and Arnauld, all of them formidable antagonists. The revocation of the edict of Nantz expelled him from his country, and he died at the Hague, in 1687. His polemical and other works are numerous.

CLAUDIANUS, Claudius, was a native of Alexandria, in Egypt, and flourished under the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius. He was patronised by Stilicho, and, after the fall of his protector, Claudian spent the rest of his life in retirement. The time of his death is not known. Among the secondary Roman poets he is entitled to a distinguished place.

CLAUDIUS, Tiberius Drusus, emperor of Rome, uncle of Caligula, was born B. C. 9, at Lyons, and was originally called Germanicus. After having passed fifty years of physical and moral weakness, he was raised to the throne on the death of Caligula. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible, and was finally poisoned by his wife Agrippina, A. D 54.

CLAUDIUS II., Marcus Aurelius Flavius, surnamed Gothicus, emperor of Rome, was a native of Illyria, born A. D. 214, and served with distinction under Decius, Valerius, and Gallienus. On the assassination of the latter, Claudius was placed on the throne; and, by his virtues and his victories, he proved himself worthy of empire. He defeated Aureolus, who had assumed the purple, and he then marched against the Goths. At Naissa, (now Nissa, in Servia), he overthrew them in a sanguinary battle; and he followed up his success with such vigor that he exterminated the invading army of more than 300,000 men. He died shortly after, at Sirmium, A. D. 270.

CLAY, Joseph, son of Joseph Clay, a revolutionary patriot of Georgia, was born at Savannah in 1764, and graduated at Princeton, in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed judge of the district court in

his native state, but resigned the office in 1801. In 1804 he became a Baptist preacher in Savannah. In 1807 he was installed, as colleague with Dr. Stillman, pastor of the first Baptist church in Boston; but, finding his health on the decline, he asked a dismission the following year. He died Jan. 11, 1811.

CLAVIUS, Christopher, a Jesuit and mathematician, born at Bamberg, Germany, 1537. He was considered as the Euclid of his age, and he was, on account of his abilities, engaged by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, which he ably defended against Joseph Scaliger. His works were printed, 5 vols. fol. He died at Rome 1612.

CLAYTON, Dr. Robert, a learned prelate, member of the royal and antiquarian societies in London. He was made bishop of Killala 1729, translated to Cork 1735, and to Clogher 1745, where he died 25th September 1758. He was averse to the use of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and unsuccessfully moved for their rejection in the Irish house of lords. He was the intimate friend of Boyer the printer, and other learned men. He published an essay on spirit, 8vo.—chronology of the Hebrew bible vindicated, 4to.—inquiry on the time of the coming of the Messiah, 8vo.—vindication of the histories of the old and new testaments, 8vo.—journal from Grand Cairo to Sinai, translated from the MS. of a prefect of Egypt, 4to. and 8vo.—and other works.

CLAYTON, John, an eminent botanist and physician of Virginia, was born in England, and came to America in 1705. He was clerk or prothonotary for Gloucester county in Virginia fifty-one years. He died 1773, aged 87. During the year preceding his decease, such was the vigor of his constitution, even at this advanced period, and such his zeal in botanical researches, that he made a botanical tour through Orange county; and it is believed that he had visited most of the settled parts of Virginia. As a practical botanist he was perhaps inferior to no botanist of his time. He left behind him two volumes of manuscripts, nearly prepared for the press, and a hortus siccus of folio size, with marginal notes and directions for the engraver in preparing the plates for the proposed work. This work, which was in the possession of his son, when the revolutionary war commenced, was sent to William Clayton, clerk of New Kent, as to a place of security from the invading enemy. It was lodged in the office with the records of the county. An incendiary put a torch to the building, and thus perished not only the records of the county but the labors of Clayton. He was a member of some of the most learned literary societies of Europe, and corresponded with Gronovius, Linnæus and other able botanists. Several of his communications, treating of the culture and different species of tobacco, were published in numbers 201, 204, 205 and 206 of the philosophical transactions; and in number 454 is an ample account of medicinal plants, which he had discovered growing in Virginia. He is chiefly known to the learned, especially in Europe, by his Flora Virginica, a work published by Gronovius at Leyden in 8vo. 1739—1743, and again in 4to. in 1762.

CLAYTON, Joshua, a physician, was the president of Delaware from 1789 to 1793, and governor under the present constitution from 1793 to 1796. In 1798 he was elected to the senate of the U. S. He died 1799. During the war, when the Peruvian bark was scarce, he substituted for it successfully in his practice, the poplar, Liviodendron tulipifera, combined with nearly an equal quantity of the bark of the root of the dogwood, Cornus florida, and half the quantity of the inside bark of the white oak tree.

CLEAVER, William, an English prelate, was the son of a clergyman who kept a school at Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, was born there in 1742. He went to Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Brazennose, where he became tutor to the late marquis of Buckingham, by whose interest his brother, *Euseby Cleaver*, was made bishop of Fernes, and finally archbishop of Dublin. William Cleaver, in 1784, obtained a prebend in Westminster, and in 1785 was chosen head of his college, soon after which he took his doctor's degree. In 1787 he was consecrated bishop of Chester, translated to Bangor in 1800, and to St. Asaph in 1806. He died in 1815. He published—1. De Rhythmo Græcorum, 8vo.—2. Directions to his clergy on the choice of books, 8vo.—3. Remarks on Marsh's Dissertation on the Three First Gospels.—4. Sermons on Various Occasions. He was also editor of the splendid impression of Homer, printed at Oxford, by the Grenville family.

CLEGHORN, George, a Scotch physician, born at Cranton, near Edinburgh, 18th December 1716. After studying belles lettres at Edinburgh, he applied himself to physic and surgery, under the care of Dr. Munro, and, in 1736, went as surgeon to the 22d regiment of foot to Minorca, where he resided thirteen years. On his return to London, in 1750, he published his valuable work on the diseases of Minorca. The year after, he settled at Dublin, where he began to read regular courses of anatomy, and where he became highly respected for his learning and his amiable manners. He died December 1789. It is not the least of his praise to mention, that on his brother's death he sent for his widow and nine children from Scotland, and settled them in Dublin, with all the affection and tender care of a parent.

CLEMENS, Titus Flavius, a father of the church, generally called Alexandrinus, because born at Alexandria, according to some. He succeeded, 191, Panætius, in the cathetical school of Alexandria, where he died. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, 2 vols. fol. Oxford, 1715.

CLEMENT XIV., John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli, son of a physician of St. Archangelo near Rimini, was born 31st October 1705. When 18 he entered among the Franciscans, and applied himself to the studies of philosophy and divinity at Passaro, Recanati, Fano, and Rome, and when at the age of 35, he became public professor in the college of Bonaventure. He was employed under Benedict XIV. in the council of the holy office, and the next pope, Clement XIII. who equally knew his merit, raised him to the purple. Though raised to dignity, he preserved the habit and the austerity of a poor ecclesiastic, but in his opinions he espoused the cause of foreign princes, and spoke boldly of the necessity of expelling the Jesuits. On the death of Clement XIII. he was elected in a tumultuous assembly of the conclave, and proclaimed pope by cardinal de Bernis. The difficulties which surrounded him were artfully removed; he negotiated with Portugal, Spain, and France, who seemed inclined to make deep inroads on the papal power, and at their pressing solicitations he, in 1773, formally suppressed the Jesuits. The violent spirit of the times, and the unpopular measures which necessity obliged him to adopt, at last wasted away his strength, and produced such debility as proved fatal 22d September 1774, though some have been accused of hastening his death by poison. In his character he was bold, upright, benevolent, and mild, the friend of literature, and an enemy to

all abuses. When desired to live with greater splendor, he replied that neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly. His life has been published by Caraccioli, and some letters have appeared, 4 vols. 12mo. 1776, under his name, though they are supposed many of them to be spurious.

CLEMENT, Francis, a native of Beze in Burgundy, member of the congregation of St. Maur. He was employed by his superiors at Paris to continue Rivet's literary history of France, of which he wrote the 11th and 12th vols. He afterwards composed the 12th and 13th vols. of Bouquet's collection of French historians, and improved Dantine's art de verifier les dates, published by Durand and Clemencet in 4to.—and by himself, 3 vols. fol. 1783—1792. He began l'art de verifier les dates avant J. Christ, but died before its completion 1793, aged 79.

CLEMENT, Peter, a native of Geneva, who became travelling tutor to lord Waldegrave, and afterwards settled at Paris, where he conducted the Nouvelles literaries de France from 1749 to 1754. He wrote also some poems, and Merope a tragedy, and George Barnwell translated from the English. He was not always correct in his character, but often licentious. He died 1767, aged 60.

CLEMENT, John Mary Bernard, a critic, to whom Voltaire gave the name of Inclement, was born at Dijon, in 1742, and died at Paris, in 1812. He is the author of Medea, a tragedy; Satires, translations from Achilles Tatius, Cicero, and Tasso; and various severe criticisms on Voltaire, Laharpe, and other eminent writers.

CLEMENTI, Murio, the celebrated pianist, was born at Rome, in 1752; practiced in his profession as a musician with great applause in the principal cities of Europe; took up his residence in England in 1810; but afterwards ceased to take pupils and to play in public. He died at his cottage in the vale of Evesham, Worcestershire, April 16, 1832; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Crotch says—Clementi may be considered as the father of piano-forte music, for he long ago introduced all the beauties of Italian melody into pieces calculated, by their ornamental varieties, to elicit the power of the instrument, and display the taste, as well as the execution of the performer.

CLEOPATRA, a queen of Egypt, who intrigued with J. Cæsar to ensure the possession of her kingdom, and afterwards married Antony, whom she attended at the battle of Actium. Not to be led a captive in the triumph of the victorious Augustus she destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, B. C. 20.

CLERC, John le, a celebrated scholar born at Geneva, 19th March 1657. As his father was a physician of eminence, and a Greek professor at Geneva, the greatest attention was paid to his education, and after studying belles lettres and the classics with the most indefatigable earnestness, he directed his thoughts to divinity at the age of 19, and was at the proper time admitted into orders. He soon after embraced Arminianism, and after residing some time at Saumur, he visited England, where he was honored with the acquaintance of many learned and respectable characters. As he totally differed from his friends and connexions at Geneva, with respect to religious opinions, he determined not to reside among them, but settled at Amsterdam 1683, where he became popular as a preacher, and particularly as professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and polite literature. His ars critica, 3 vols. 12mo. was published in 1696, and in 1709 appeared his Sulpicius Severus, his Grotius, and also the remains of Menander and Philemon, a collection which drew upon him the severe censures of those able scholars Bentley and Burman. Le Clerc died 8th Jan. 1736, in his 79th year.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, Stanislaus count of, a French nobleman in the states general assembled at Paris 1789. He showed himself an able orator, attached to order, the friend of limited monarchy, and an enemy to popular tumults. His opposition to the Jacobin club sent him to prison, where he was massacred on the 1st day of Sept. 1793. His opinions have been published in 4 vols. 8vo.—and his examen de la constitution, 8vo. 1791. His father, the duke of Clermont, was cruelly guillotined 26th July 1793, aged 74.

CLEVELAND or CLEIVELAND, John, a poet in the reign of Charles I. was born at Lough borough 1613, son of a clergyman, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, from which he was removed to St. John's, of which he became a fellow in 1634. As tutor he gained great applause; and as a political writer, he ably served the royal cause. Though unsuccessfully, he opposed the election of Oliver Cromwell to be a member for the town of Cambridge, and when he found his place of residence no longer safe, he retired to Oxford, where the king had fixed his head quarters. His satirical pieces, especially "the rebel Scot," were greatly admired; he was rewarded for hs loyalty, by the appointment of judge advocate of the garrison of Newark; but when this was taken by the republicans, he made his escape, destitute and poor. He was seized at Norwich, and detained as a person of great abilities and averse to the reigning government, and he obtained his liberty by writing to Cromwell a letter, in which, while he supplicates his enlargement, he boldly avows his principles and defends his conduct. After his release, he retired to London, where he became the companion of the wits and loyalists of the times, especially of the author of Hudibras. He died of an intermittent fever, 29th April 1659. Though courted and admired as a poet in his own age, and preferred before Milton by his contempraries, he is now sunk into oblivion.

CLIFFORD, George, third earl of Cumberland, was eminent as a navigator. He was born in 1558, and was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where Whitgift, afterwards primate, was his tutor. After applying himself to the study of mathematics, he was employed under government, and in 1586 sat as one of the peers on the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots. He was of a genius bold and enterprising, and not less than eleven expeditions by sea were undertaken by him, and at his own expense, either for purposes of discovery, or for the annoyance of the enemies of his country. He died in the Savoy, London, 30th October 1605.

CLIFTON, William, was the son of a wealthy quaker in Philadelphia, and was born in 1772. He is said to have manifested an eager love of literature at a very early age, and as his health was very feeble, he was not educated with a view to any particular profession. His earliest performances were various satirical effusions in prose and verse upon the most prominent political topics of the day. The best of his productions is the Epistle to Mr. Gifford, published anonymously in the first American edition of Mr. Gifford's poems. He died in December 1799.

CLINTON, Henry, grandson of Francis sixth earl of Lincoln, was knight of the Bath, and engaged as general in the American war. He evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charleston in 1780, for which he was thanked by the house of

commons. He returned to England in 1782, and soon after published an account of the campaign in 1781-83, which lord Cornwallis answered, and to which sir Henry made a reply. He was governor of Gibraltar, 1795, and also member for Newark, and died soon after.

CLINTON, James, brigadier general. In the beginning of the revolutionary war he was appointed colonel and accompanied Montgomery to Canada. In 1776 he was made brigadier general. In 1777 he commanded under gov. Clinton at fort Clinton, from which, when attacked and taken by Sir Henry Clinton, gen. Clinton, though severely wounded, escaped. In 1779 he went with gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. He was stationed in command of the northern department at Albany; but he was afterwards present at the capture of Cornwallis. He died 1812, aged 75.

CLINTON, George, governor of New-York, and vice president of the United States. He was educated to the law. As a member of the colonial assembly in 1775 he was a zealous whig; and the same year was chosen a member of congress. He voted for the declaration of independence, but being called away by his appointment as brigadier general before the instrument was ready for the signature of the members, his name is not attached to it. At the first election under the constitution of New York, he was chosen, April 20, 1777, both governor and lieutenant governor. He accepted the office of governor, and was re-elected five times afterwards, and held the office till 1795. He was again chosen governor in 1801. In 1804 he was elevated to the office of vice-president of the United States, in which station he continued till his death. He died at Washington, April 20, 1812, aged 72.

CLINTON, De Witt, LL.D., governor of New York, was graduated at Columbia college 1786. Although he studied law, he was never much engaged in the practice. He was elected to the senate of New York in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed a senator of the United States. He was chosen mayor of the city of New York, an office of great emolument and patronage, in 1803, and annually excepting in 1807 and 1810, until 1815, exerting himself to promote in every way the prosperity of the city. Under his auspices the historical society, and the academy of arts were incorporated; the city hall was founded; the orphan asylum established; and the city fortified. In 1812 he was the peace candidate for the presidency of the United States. In 1816 he was appointed a canal commissioner, and president of the board. In April 1817, in consequence of the exertions of Mr. Clinton, a law was passed authorizing the Erie canal, 363 miles in length, at an estimated expense of five millions of dollars. The next year he was elected governor, and called the attention of the legislature particularly to the great subjects of education and internal improvements. He was re-elected in 1820. At the election in 1822, under the amended constitution, he declined being a candidate. He acted as president of the board of canal commissioners in 1823 and 1824; but in this last year he legislature without accusation removed him from his place. This flagrant act of injustice towards he father of the great system of internal improvement roused the indignation of the people. He was immediately nominated for governor, and was elected by a majority of 16,000 votes over his antagonist. During his administration the Erie canal was in 1825 finished, and the completion of the work was celebrated throughout the state. Re-elected in 1826, he in that declined the embassy to England which Mr. Adams offered him. He died at Albany, 1828, aged 59. He published a number of addresses before literary, masonic, and other societies.

CLIVE, Robert, lord, was born at Styche, in Shrophshire, of a good family, in 1725, and in his nineteenth year was sent as a writer to Madras. In 1747, however, he passed from the civil to the military service, and soon displayed those talents which induced Lord Chatham to call him "a heaven-born general." The first occasion on which he distinguished himself was at the storming of Devicottah. In 1751 he put the seal to his reputation by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot. Having visited England, in 1753, he was gratefully received by the East India Company, and he returned to India with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the governorship of Fort St. David's. After having reduced the pirate Angria, he sailed to Bengal, where he recovered Calcutta, defeated Surajah Doulah, at the battle of Plassey, dethroned him, and established Meer Jaffier in his place. He also destroyed a considerable Dutch force. By these exploits he gained the title of an omrah of the Mogul empire, an Irish peerage, and enormous wealth. In 1764 he was made governor of Bengal, whence, in 1767, he finally returned to England. A severe attack was made upon him, in 1773, in the House of Commons, respecting his political conduct in India; but the motion was rejected, and a vote was passed declaratory of his services. His death took place, by his own hand, in the November of the following year. Clive must be considered as the founder of the British empire in Hindostan; but it is more than doubtful whether the measures which he adopted to accomplish his purposes were always in accordance with strict morality.

CLOUET, M. a French chemist and mathematician, was born near Mezieres, in 1751. France is indebted to him for having perfected the manufacture of cast steel, and for an imitation of the Damascus scymitar blades. He died at Cayenne, in 1801. Clouet was no less remarkable for eccentricity than for talent. He slept but little, and upon straw, made his own clothes, and cooked his own victuals, which were of the coarsest kind.

CLOVIS I. the proper founder of the French monarchy, was born 467, and succeeded his father Childeric 481. He was victorious against the Romans, but in a battle with the Germans, when he saw his troops ready to give way, he made a vow that he would worship the God of the christians, as his wife Clotilda had advised him to do, and after obtaining the victory, he was converted from the heathen religion, and was baptised, with 3000 of his subjects, on Christmas-day, by St. Remi, archbishop of Rheims. He was victorious in other battles against the Goths, and though he was checked in a battle by Theodric near Arles, he had the good fortune to subdue the best part of Gaul under his power, and he fixed his residence at Paris, which he made the capital of his dominions. He died 511, aged 45, in the 30th year of his reign.

CLOWES, William, a surgeon of eminence, of whom few particulars are known. He was originally a surgeon in the navy, and was afterwards surgeon to Bartholomew and Christ hospitals, London, and to queen Elizabeth. His last publication on the venereal disease was in 1596, reprinted 1637.

CLUVERIUS, Philip, a celebrated geographer, born at Dantzic 1580. He studied law at Leyden, but his genius and the advice of Jos. Scaliger directed him to geography. He travelled to improve himself through Germany, England, France, and Italy, and it is said he could talk with fluency ten

different languages. He died at Leyden 1623, 48 years old. He published de tribus Rheni alveis—Italia—Germania antiqua,—Sicilia & Sardinia,—& introductio ad geograph. universalem.

CLYMER, George, a patriot of the American revolution, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was educated a merchant. In 1775 he was one of the first continental treasurers. In 1780 he co-operated with Robert Morris in the establishment of a bank for the relief of the country. He was a member of congress under the present constitution. In 1791 he was placed at the head of the excise department in Pennsylvania. In 1796 he was sent to Georgia to negotiate, together with Hawkins and Pickens, a treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He was afterwards president of the Philadelphia bank, and of the Academy of fine arts. He died 1813, aged 73.

COBB, Samuel, an ingenious poet, educated at Christ's hospital, of which he afterwards became master. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. He died at London 1713. He wrote observations on Virgil, and a collection of poems 8vo. 1700. He also assisted Rowe in his Callipædia, and Ozell in his Boileau's lutrin.

COBB, Ebenezer, remarkable for longevity, was born in Plymouth, Mass. March 22, 1694, and was ten years contemporary with Peregrine White of Marshfield, the first son of New England, who was born on board the Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor in Nov. 1620. He died at Kingston, Dec. 8, 1801, aged 107 years. He was temperate through life, and declared in his last year that he had the same attachment to life as ever. As he apprehended the close of his days he shrewdly replied to some one, who made a remark upon his expected dissolution, "it is very rare, that persons of my age die."

COBDEN, Edward, D.D. first chaplain to Gibson bishop of London, and afterwards for 22 years to George II. was besides archdeacon of London, prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's, and rector of Acton, and of St. Austin, and St. Faith, London. Though such a pluralist, yet his income did not exceed 350*l.* per annum, a sum which, by moderation and contentment, he converted into honorable independence and dignified enjoyment. He published "discourses and essays," 1757, of which only 250 copies were printed, and also poems for the benefit of his curate's widow. He died 22d April, 1764, aged above 80.

COCCEIUS, Henry, a native of Bremen, educated at Leyden, and made professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg, from which he removed to Utrecht, and afterwards to Frankfort on Oder. In 1713, he was created a baron of the empire, and died 1719, aged 75. He is author of juris publici prudentia compendiose exhibita—prodromus justitiæ gentium—deductiones consilia, and Theses, four vols. 4to.

COCCEIUS, Samuel, a German baron, son of the preceding, born at Frankfort on the Oder. He was in the service of Frederic the great of Prussia, and, as his grand chancellor, he presided with dignity and great impartiality over the administration of Justice. Besides the Frederican code, published in three vols. 8vo. 1747, he edited Grotius de jure belli pacis, five vols. 4to. He died 1755.

COCCEIUS, John, a native of Bremen, Hebrew professor there. He afterwards removed to Franeker, and then to Leyden, where he obtained the theological chair. He excited a warm controversy by the singularity of his opinions. He considered the whole of the old testament as a mystical representation of Christ and his church, and gave to every word and sentence a metaphorical interpretation. He was an advocate for the millenium, and deeply studied the apocalypse. His followers were called Cocceians. He died at Leyden 1669, aged 61. His works filled 10 vols. fol.

COCCHI, Anthony, professor of physic at Florence and Pisa, was born at Mugellaho, and died 1758, aged 62. He was esteemed for his learning, and went to England with Lord Huntingdon to see Mead, Newton, and other learned men. He was intimate with Boerhave. He was antiquary to the emperor. He wrote a treatise on the advantages of the Pythagorean mode of life, and other medical treatises, besides an edition of Zenophon Ephesius' amoribus Anthiæ & Abrocomæ.

COCHRAN, William, a Scotch painter, born December 12, 1738, at Strathaven, Clydesdale. After sudying at Glasgow, he went to Italy, in 1761, and applied himself under the direction of Gavin Hamilton at Rome, and on his return home he acquired great celebrity, and some opulence. He died October 23, 1785, and was buried in the cathedral church of Glasgow. His pieces are much admired, especially his Dædalus and Icarus, and his Diana and Endymion.

COCKBURN, Catharine, an ingenious lady, daughter of captain David Trotter, of the navy. From a protestant she became a catholic, and again was reconciled to the protestants. In 1708 she married Mr. Cockburn, son of an eminent Scotch divine, who, though at first a nonjuror, took the oaths, and obtained the living of Long Horsley, Cumberland. Though possessed with a genius for poetry, she turned her thoughts to metaphysics, and defended Locke against Drs. Burnet and Holdsworth. She survived her husband about one year, and died 1749, aged 70. Her works were collected by Dr. Birch, in 2 vols. 8vo.

CODDINGTON, William, the father of Rhode Island, was a native of Lincolnshire, England. He came to this country as an assistant, or one of the magistrates of Mass. and arrived at Salem in the Asbella 1630. He removed to Rhode Island 1638, and was the principal instrument in effecting the original settlement of that place. After various visionary projects, something like a regular plan of government was adopted, and Mr. Coddington chosen governor, and continued in that office, until the charter was obtained, and the island was incorporated with Providence plantations. In 1647 he assisted in forming the body of laws, which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. In 1648 he was elected governor, but declined the office. In 1651 he went to England and was commissioned governor of Aquetnech island separate from the rest of the colony; but as the people were jealous, lest his commission should affect their laws and liberties, he resigned it. He was governor in the years 1674 and 1675. He died 1678, aged 77.

CODRINGTON, Christopher, a gentleman of genius and merit, was born at Barbadoes, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was elected fellow of All-souls, in 1689, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of physic, modern and classical literature, and divinity. He afterwards entered the army, without resigning his fellowship; and recommended himself to the notice of king William by his courage in repelling the French in their attack on St. Christopher, and at the siege of Namur. At the peace of Ryswick he was made governor of the Leeward islands, in which office he conducted himself with great propriety. He was at the successful attack on Guadaloupe in 1703; some time after which he resigned his employment.

and lived in retirement and learned ease. He died at Barbadoes 7th April 1710, and his remains were brought to England, and interred June 19, 1716, in All-souls chapel. He left his library, valued at 6000*l.* to his college, besides 10,000*l.* to build a library. He left also two plantations to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Some of his poems appear in the Muse Anglicanæ. He was esteemed as very superior in metaphysical knowledge.

COELLO, Alonzo Sanchez, a native of Portugal, to whom Philip II. gave the name of the Portuguese Titian, was born in 1515, and died in 1590. He was a pupil of Moro. Coello was in high favor with several of his contemporary sovereigns. Many of his works are in the Escurial; but his best piece, a St. Sebastian, is in the church of San Geronimo at Madrid.

COEN, John Paterson, a native of Hoorn, who became governor of the Dutch East-Indies, and laid the foundation of the city of Batavia, where he removed the factory from Bantom 1619. He went to Europe in 1623, but four years after returned to Batavia, which he bravely defended against the emperor of Java. The bodies of the thousands, however, of the enemy who fell in the siege, produced a pestilence, of which unfortunately Coen died 1629, aged 42.

COEUR, James, a French merchant, the richest subject in Europe. His connections were so extensive that he had 300 factors in Italy and the Levant, and his resources were so great, that he lent Charles 7,200,000 crowns of gold, with which the monarch conquered Normandy. These high services, however, were ill repaid. Though once the favorite and friend of the king, he was basely imprisoned, and, under the false pretence that he had poisoned Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress, he was tried and condemned to dishonorable concessions, and a fine of 100,000 crowns. His clerks, in his misfortunes, showed their gratitude to him; they relieved his distresses, and facilitated his escape from confinement. He fled to Rome, where pope Calixtus III. gave him the command of his fleet against the Turks. He soon after died at Chio, 1456.

COGAN, Thomas, a physician, was born, in 1736, at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, and was educated under Dr. Aikin. In conjunction with Dr. Hawes he founded the Humane Society. A considerable part of his life was spent in Holland. He died in 1818. He translated the works of Camper, and published some original works; among which are, The Rhine, or A Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort; A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions; Ethical Questions; and Theological Disquisitions.

COGSWELL, James, D. D. was born in Saybrook, Con. Jan. 6, 1720. He graduated at Yale college in 1742, and in 1744 was ordained pastor of the first church in Canterbury of that state. Here he remained till 1771, when he was released from his charge; but in the following year was installed over a church in Windham of the same state, where he continued till Dec. 1804. The infirmities of age now admonished him to retire from public service. He died Jan. 2, 1807, aged 87.

COHORN, Memnon, a famous Dutch engineer, who early displayed his genius for military tactics, and the art of fortification. As engineer and lieutenant-general in the service of his country, he skilfully fortified and ably defended the principal towns, and supported the siege of Namur against the celebrated Vauban. He died at the Hague 1704, aged 72. He called Bergen-op-Zoom the master-piece of all his fortifications which he had erected in the United States. He wrote a treatise on fortification, in the Flemish language.

COINTE, Charles le, a French historian, born at Troyes, 4th November 1611. He was priest of the congregation of the oratory, and for his abilities he deserved the patronage of Colbert, who obtained for him a pension of 1000 livres, and three years after 500 livres more. He wrote annales ecclesiastici Francorum, 8 vols. fol. from 235 to 835, the first volume of which appeared 1665, and the last 1679. The work, though not elegant, is curious, and contains great variety of matter. Le Cointe died at Paris 18th January 1681, aged 70.

COKE, Sir Edward, a celebrated judge, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1549. His studies were pursued at Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple. In 1578 he pleaded his first cause, and was appointed reader of Lyons Inn, where he acquired great reputation by his lectures. The fortune which he gained by an extensive practice he increased by two advantageous marriages, the last of which being with the sister of Burleigh gave him also political influence. In 1592 and 1593 he was made solicitor and attorney general, and in the latter office disgraced himself by the manner in which he conducted the prosecution of the earl of Essex. This fault he repeated in his prosecution of Raleigh. In 1603 he was knighted; in 1606 appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas; and in 1615 was raised to be chief justice of the King's Bench, and a privy counsellor. As a judge his conduct was honorable to him. In 1616, however, falling into disfavor with James I. he was dismissed from his high office, and from the council, in a manner which was more disgraceful to the monarch than to the judge. It is to be regretted that Coke endeavored, though vainly, to recover his places by mean concession to the minion Buckingham. To the council he was, indeed, at length restored, but was soon expelled again, and committed to the Tower for his spirited and patriotic behavior in parliament. The hatred which he had thus excited he continued to merit during the remainder of his senatorial career, from 1623 to 1628, and he had a principal share in framing the celebrated Petition of Right. He died at Stoke Pogies, in Buckinghamshire, in 1634. Pre-eminent in legal knowledge, acute, and of a solid judgment, Coke had none of those fine intellectual qualities which shed a lustre round their possessor. It is only as a judge and as a senator that he can be regarded with satisfaction. His works may be considered as law classics. Among the most celebrated of them are his Reports; Book of Entries; and Institutes of the Laws of England.

COKE, Thomas, L.L. D. a methodist Bishop in the United States, was born in Wales 1747, and was educated at Oxford. At the University he was a deist; but afterwards took orders in the established church of England. In 1776 he became acquainted with Mr. Wesley; and in 1780 became one of his assistants. In 1784 he came to America and communicated the plan of government and discipline, drawn up by Mr. Wesley, and which still forms the bond of union to the great body of the methodists in this country. He visited the United States for the last time in 1804; and, in 1813 sailed for the island of Ceylon, in company with six other preachers, with a view to establish missions there, but died on his passage, aged 66 years, being found dead in his cabin, on the morning of May 3d, 1804. Dr. Coke is the author of A Commentary on the Bible; A History of the West Indies; and other works.

COLARDEAU, Charles Pierre, a French poet, born at Janville, Orleannois, died 7th April 1776, aged 41. He translated Pope's Eloisa to Abelard, with great spirit and elegance, besides two of Young's Night thoughts. He wrote two tragedies, Astarbe and Calisto, not favorably received on the French stage. He was elected member of the French academy, but died before his inaugural speech. His works were collected in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779, Paris.

COLBERT, John Baptist, marquis of Segnelai, an illustrious statesman. His family were originally of Rheims, where his grandfather was a wine merchant, and his father of the same occupation, but afterwards a cloth and silk merchant. Colbert was first intendant of finances, and in this appointment, he settled on the firmest basis, the trade of France with the East and West Indies. As superintendant of the buildings in 1664 he began to improve and embellish the capital, and by erecting the noble palaces of the Thuilleries, Versailles, the Louvre, and Fontainbleau, he contributed to the comfort of the monarch, and to the honor of the nation. His influence with the monarch procured also the foundation of the academy for painting and sculpture, the academy of sciences, and the observatory which was first inhabited by Cassini. He likewise promoted the canal by which the two seas were united, and which was completed in 1680, after 14 years' labor, and he introduced a severe reform in the courts of justice. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and three years after minister of state, which enabled him more fully to promote the interests of his country, and the glory of his master. He died September 6th 1683, is deservedly respected as a minister who ably restored the navy, the commerce, and the finances of France, patronised learning and science, and invigorated genius by his mild and active generosity.

COLBERT, John Baptist, marquis of Torey, son of the preceding, was born September 19th, 1665. He was early engaged in politics, and as ambassador in Portugal, Denmark, and England, he evinced great judgment and ability. He was secretary of state 1686, director general of the posts 1699, and counsellor to the regency in Lewis XV's minority. He died at Paris 2d September 1746, aged 81. Ten years after his death appeared his memoirs of the negotiations from the treaty of Ryswick to the peace of Utrecht, in four parts, 3 vols. 12mo. written with great purity and commendable impartiality.

COLDEN, Cadwallader, a physician, was a native of Scotland, and came to America about 1708. He first settled as a physician in the colony of Pennsylvania, and continued in practice there some years. In 1718 he visited England. Governor Hunter of New York conceived so favorable an opinion of Mr. Colden, after a short acquaintance, that he became his warm friend, and offered his patronage if he would remove to New York. In 1718 he therefore settled in that city. He was the first who filled the office of surveyor general in the colonies. He received also the appointment of master in chancery. In 1720, on the arrival of governor Burnet, he was honored with a seat in the king's council of the province. He afterwards rose to the head of this board, and in that station succeeded to the administration of the government in 1760. In 1761 he was appointed lieutenant governor of New York, and he held this commission during the remainder of his life, being repeatedly at the head of the government in consequence of the death or absence of several governors. He retained his loyalty during the troubles which preceded the American revolution, and in consequence became exposed to popular indignation, which however proceeded no farther than the destruction of some of his property, and burning his effigy. He died 1776, aged 88. Mr. Colden's publications were numerous in botany, medicine, history, and philosophy.

COLE, Thomas, a dissenting minister, educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. In 1656 he was made principal of St. Mary-hall, and had the great Locke among his pupils; but at the restoration he was ejected for nonconformity, from his preferments, and after keeping a school for some time at Nettlebed, he settled in London, and was lecturer at Pinner's hall. He wrote a discourse on regeneration, faith, and repentance, 8vo.—a discourse on the christian religion on sundry points, 8vo.—the incomprehensibleness of imputed righteousness for justification of human reason, and other things, and died 1697.

COLES, Elisha, author of a Latin dictionary, was born in Northamptonshire about 1640, and entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1658. He left the university without a degree, and maintained himself in London, by teaching Latin and English. He was afterwards usher at Merchant taylors', but left the place for some misdemeanor, at present unknown, and retired to Ireland, where he died about 1680. Besides his dictionary in 8vo. he wrote the English schoolmaster—short-hand, and Nolens Volens—an English dictionary. The famous work on predestination was written by another Elisha Coles, his uncle, who lived about this period, and died 1688.

COLET, John, D. D. was born in St. Antholin's parish, London, 1466, son of the lord mayor, and brother to 21 other children. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; his knowledge did not extend to Greek, as in those days that language was considered as unnecessary, and the learning of it was opposed by a set of men who called themselves Trojans. From Oxford he travelled on the continent, and became acquainted with the learned of the times, with Budæus, Erasmus, Grocyn, Linacer, Lilly, and others; and on his return to England, he was courted and admired for his learning and eloquence. After inferior preferments, he was made dean of St. Paul's in 1505, and in this high office he began by preaching himself, and by procuring the assistance of able divines, to encourage inquiries after the contents of the holy scriptures. In his eagerness to promote learning, Colet founded St. Paul's school in 1512, of which Lilly was the first master, with an ample provision to instruct 153 boys gratis, under the patronage of the mercer's company. He died 16th September 1519, in his 53d year.

COLIGNI, Gaspard de, admiral of France, was born 16th Feb. 1516, at Chatillon-sur-Loing. He was early innured to a military life, and by his brave conduct at the battle of Cerisoles, and particularly of Renti, he was made admiral of France. At the death of Henry II. he espoused the cause of the Calvinists against the Guises, and during the battles which desolated France during that melancholy period of civil war, he greatly distinguished himself, especially at Dreux, St. Denys, Jarnac, and Montcontour. Peace at last put an end to civil broils, and Coligni appeared at court, and was loaded with the caresses and the presents of Charles IX. who soon after perfidiously planned and executed his murder. Coligni was the first who fell on the fatal day of Bartholomew, 24th Aug. 1572. His life has been written by Gatien de Courtilz, 1686, and is also found among the "hommes il-

lustres de France." His brother Odet was a cardinal and archbishop of Toulouse, but on embracing the protestant tenets, he was stripped of his honors, and fled to England, where he was poisoned by one of his servants, 1571.

COLIGNI, Henrietta, daughter of Gaspard de Coligni marshal of France, first married Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch lord, and afterwards count de la Suze of Champaigne. This last union proved very unfortunate, the jealousy and severities of her husband compelled her to embrace the Catholic religion, and at last she was separated from him, and her marriage annulled by the parliament. She obtained celebrity by her wit and the effusions of her elegiac muse, so that the flatterers of her time, ascribed to her the majesty of Juno, the wit of Minerva, and the beauty of Venus. She died at Paris, 10th March 1673. Her poetical works have been printed with the works of Pelisson, 1695 and 1725, in 2 volumes 12mo.

COLLAMORE, John, died in Kensington, New Hampshire, Dec. 27th, 1828, aged 110 years and four months. He was a native of Ireland. His hair, which had been silvery white, became before his death nearly black.

COLLE, Charles, secretary to the Duke of Orleans, died at Paris, 2d Nov. 1783, aged 75. He was distinguished as a comic writer; but though he occasionally possesses all the vigor and elegance of genuine wit, and correct description, he yet wants delicacy, and that cautious regard for morals, so essential in public exhibitions. He was of that society of jovial companions known under the name of Caveau. His song on the capture of Portmahon procured him a pension of 600 livres. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo. under the title of theatre de societé. His best plays are, Truth in wine—Dupius and Desronias—and Partie de chasse de Henri IV. from which our Miller of Mansfield is borrowed.

COLLEONE, Bartholomew, a native of Bergamo, descended from a noble family. He followed the fortunes of de Montone, and of Joan queen of Naples, and afterwards entered into the service of the Venetians, and defeated Nicolas Piccinino. He was next in the service of Visconti, and then of Francis Sforza, for whom he defeated the French army at the battle of Frescati. After serving so many different masters, and every where carrying victory in his train, he again entered into the service of the Venetians. He died 1475, and his memory was honored with an equestrian statue, by the gratitude of the senate. He united to the great merits of a warrior the amiable character of the patron of learning, and the friend of religion and virtue.

COLLET, Peter, a French ecclesiastic of Ternay, who died 1770, aged 73. He is author of theologia moralis universalis, 17 vols. 8vo.—institutiones theologicæ ad usum seminianor, 7 vols. 12mo.—the life of Vincent de St. Paul, 2 vols. 4to. —lives of Bourdon and de la Croix, &c.

COLLETON, James, governor of South Carolina from 1686 to 1690, came from Barbadoes and was proprietary and landgrave. He built a fine house on Cooper river. His government was very unpopular. There were disputes concerning tenures of land and quit-rents. In 1687 he called a parliament and procured alterations in the fundamental laws. He offended the high church party, who were inflamed with zeal against the puritans. In the end he was driven from the government and the province.

COLLIER, Jeremy, an eminent nonjuring divine, was born, in 1630, at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire. He took his degree at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1676, and obtained a living, which he resigned for the lectureship of Gray's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the oaths, but was active in behalf of the dethroned monarch. For nearly ten years he continued inveterately hostile to the government, during which period he published several bitter pamphlets, was twice imprisoned, and at length outlawed. His most indecorous act was, in concert with two others, his attending Friend and Perkins on the scaffold, and giving them public absolution. At last he turned his talents to better ends, and made war on the licentiousness of the theatre. His first work on this subject was A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the Stage. The wits in vain opposed him, for virtue was on his side; and, after a ten years struggle, he accomplished his object. The rest of his life was spent in various literary labours, among which were Essays; a translation of Moreri; an Ecclesiastical History of England; and Discourses on Practical Subjects. He died in 1726. Collier was a man of talents; and, however we may be inclined to censure his political principles, it would be unjust to deny him the praise of having been an honest and disinterested man.

COLLIN, Henry de, a German poet, one of the aulic counsellors belonging to the financial department, was born, about 1772, at Vienna, where he died in 1811. Among the German tragic dramatists he holds a distinguished place. His War Songs are full of animation. Collin left unfinished an epic, called The Rodolphiad.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, John Francis, a French dramatist and poet, was born, in 1755, at Maintenon, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and died at Paris in 1806. The Inconstant, a comedy, acted in 1786, was his first piece, and it was followed by the Optimist, Castles in the Air, and twelve or thirteen others, some of which retain possession of the stage. His works have been collected in four volumes 8vo.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, lord, an English admiral, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1748. He was educated under Mr. Moises, at the same time with the present Chancellor Eldon. In 1761, he entered into the naval service, in which he passed through all the regular steps of promotion till he was made post captain, and commanded the Prince, admiral Bouyer's flag-ship, in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794. After this he had the Hector, and next the Excellent, in which he bore a part, with his old friend Nelson, in the action off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. In 1799 he was raised to the rank of rear admiral of the white, and in 1801 to the red. In 1804 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and served with Cornwallis in the tedious but important blockade of Brest. At length, after a variety of services Collingwood became second to Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, on which occasion his ship, the Royal Sovereign, commenced the fight, in such a manner as drew from the commander these expressions: "Look at that noble fellow! Observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!" After the loss of the great hero, the command devolved upon Collingwood at a critical period, and how well he secured by his prudence what had been so gloriously won, needs not be here related. He was now advanced to be vice-admiral of the red, confirmed in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Collingwood. He died off Minorca, on board the Ville de Paris, March 7, 1810,

and his body being brought to England was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

COLLINS, John, an eminent accomptant and mathematician, son of a nonconforming divine, was born at Woodeaton near Oxford, March 1624. He was engaged with a bookseller, and afterwards with Mar, a clerk of the kitchen to Charles prince of Wales, a man who was particularly fond of mathematics, and who constructed those sun-dials which adorned the prince's gardens. Thus early initiated to the knowledge of mathematics he further improved himself, during the seven years which he spent in the sea service, and at his return assumed the profession of an accomptant, and published some valuable works on mathematical and geometrical subjects. He was a member of the royal society, whose memoirs he enriched by many valuable communications. He died November 10th 1683. He was the intimate correspondent of the illustrious men of his times, of Newton, Wallis, Barrow, Gregory, Flamstead, Leibnitz, and Townley. Twenty-five years after his death his writings fell into the hands of the learned William Jones of the royal society.

COLLINS, Anthony, was born at Helston near Hounslow, 21st June 1676, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Hare, afterwards bishop of Chichester. He entered at the Temple, but disliking the study of the law, he applied himself to the general pursuit of literature. He now became the friend of the learned, and gained the confidence of Locke, who corresponded with him, and at his death left a letter for him, full of the warmest confidence and affection. He was the best part of his life engaged in controversies, which proved him to be more inclined to scepticism and infidelity, than to support the christian religion, as an impartial and disinterested inquirer after truth. His chief works were, priestcraft in perfection—an essay on the 39 articles of the church of England—vindication of the divine attributes—discourse of free thinking—philosophical inquiry concerning human liberty—scheme of literal prophecy—a discourse on the grounds and reasons of the christian religion, in two parts, a work which excited general attention, and whose tenets were in a short space of time combatted by not less than 35 antagonists, among whom appear the respectable names of Whiston, Chandler, Clarke, Ashley, Sykes, and Sherlock.

COLLINS, Arthur, a learned and indefatigable antiquary, whose knowledge of genealogy and labors of research are sufficiently proved in his valuable work called the peerage of England, in 8 vols. which has passed through several editions, and has been further improved by Longmate.

COLLINS, William, the son of a hatter at Chichester, was born in 1720 or 1721, and received his education at Winchester, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. While at Oxford, he published his Oriental Eclogues. In 1744 he quitted the university, and took up his abode in London as an author. His projects were numerous, but want of patronage or want of diligence, or both, prevented them from being executed. He published, however, his Odes, which, to the disgrace of the age, were utterly neglected. From the pecuniary distress which he suffered, he was at length relieved by a legacy of £2000, but fortune came too late; he sunk into a state of nervous imbecility, and died at Chichester, in 1756. His Odes, those pearls which he cast before swine, have given him a place among the greatest lyrical writers of his country. They remain unsurpassed in vivid imagination, and high poetical feeling and diction.

COLLINS, John, governor of Rhode Island from 1786 to 1789. He was a patriot of the revolution, and a delegate to congress in 1789. He died 1795, aged 78.

COLLINSON, Peter, an eminent botanist, born in the parish of Stavely near Kendal, Westmoreland. He had an early and strong partiality for natural history, and great naturalists and many literary characters of the age were soon in the number of his intimate friends; such as Derham, Woodward, Dale, Sloane, Lloyd, and others. In 1728, he became fellow of the Royal Society, whose memoirs he greatly enriched by his own inquiries, and his valuable correspondence with foreigners, especially Benjamin Franklin, Cadwallader Colden, and the famous Linnæus. In private life he was of amiable manners, very communicative, and of a very benevolent heart. He died 11th August 1768, in his 75th year.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, John Mary, one of the most sanguinary characters of the French revolution, was born at Maintenon, near Chartres. Originally he was a provincial actor, and a dramatist; and, though he gained little praise in those capacities, he was esteemed for the correctness of his conduct. In that conduct, however, a woeful change took place, partly produced, it would seem, by falling into habits of drunkenness. He became one of the most violently jacobinical members of the Convention, and being sent on a mission to Lyons, after the surrender of that city, he committed the most horrible atrocities; the walls were battered down, and more than 200 persons perished in one evening. Collot thus stained with blood, and deservedly called the tiger, returned to Paris to become the worthy associate of Robespierre. He voted for the abolition of monarchy, and the death of Lewis, because that unfortunate monarch had refused to appoint him his minister; but when his friend Robespierre was accused, he changed sides, and as president of the convention, he exerted all his influence to procure his condemnation. This minister of iniquity was afterwards himself condemned, 1795, to be deported to Cayenne, where he endeavored to excite an insurrection of the blacks. He died in confinement, November 1796.

COLMAN, George, an English writer, born about the year 1733 at Florence, where his father was British resident at the grand duke's court. He was educated at Westminster and Christ church Oxford. He early displayed those shining talents which promised future reputation, and insured him the friendship of the wits of the time, of Lloyd, Bonnel Thornton, Churchill, and others. While at Oxford he published with Thornton the Connoisseur in weekly numbers, from 31st January 1754, to September 30th 1756. He entered at Lincoln's-inn, but though called to the bar, the profession of the law was less congenial to his taste and feelings than the pursuit of the muses. From writing fugitive pieces of poetry, he soon applied himself to dramatic composition. His Polly Honeycomb was acted at Drury lane in 1760 with great success, and the next year his Jealous Wife divided the general applause with Murphy's Way to keep him, and Macklin's Married Libertine. The death of lord Bath in 1764 left him in the independent enjoyment of a comfortable annuity, and his income was further increased upon the decease of general Pulteney in 1767. He died 14th August, 1794. Besides the comedies already mentioned, the best of Colman's plays are the Clandestine marriage, the English merchant, the Oxonian in town, the Man of business, Epicene, the Spanish barber, Suicide, the Separate maintenance, and the Manager in distress.

He evinced his abilities as a scholar and as a critic, by his respectable translation of Terence's comedies, and of Horace's art of poetry.

COLMAN, Benjamin, D.D., first minister of the church in Brattle-street, Boston, was born in that town, and graduated at Harvard college 1692. He first preached half a year in Medford. In July 1695 he embarked for London. He was captured by the French, and carried to France, but in a few weeks contrived to reach London. During his stay in England he preached at different places, and supplied a small congregation at Cambridge for a few weeks. He afterwards preached about two years at Bath. A new society having been formed in Brattle-street, Boston, the principal gentlemen who composed it, sent him an invitation to return to his native country, and to be their minister. The peculiar constitution of this church, differing from the other churches in New England, rendered the founders desirous that he should be ordained in London. They approved of the confession of faith composed by the Westminster assembly, but they were averse to the public relation of experiences, then practiced previous to admission into the churches; and they wished the scriptures to be read on the sabbath, and the Lord's prayer to be used. These innovations, the founders believed, would excite alarm, and to avoid difficulty Mr. Colman was ordained by some dissenting ministers in London August 4, 1699. He arrived at Boston November 1, and December 24th the new house of worship was opened, and Mr. Colman preached in it for the first time. He died 1747, aged 73. Dr. Colman's publications were very numerous, but mostly sermons.

COLOCCI, Angelo, a native of Jesi in Italy, descended from a noble family, who assumed the learned name of Angelus Colotius Bassus. He settled at Rome, where he distinguished himself by his noble collection of books. He was made bishop of Nocera, by Leo X. and governor of Ascoli by Clement VII. He wrote Latin poems of some merit, but his Italian verses express little excellence. He died at Rome 1549, aged 82. He was the reviver and patron of the Roman Academy.

COLOMBIERE, Claude de la, a famous Jesuit, born near Lyons. He was an eloquent preacher, and for two years delivered his discourses with great popularity and effect before James II. of England, but on suspicion of conspiracy, he was banished from England, and died at Parai, in the Charolois, 15th February 1682, aged 41. He is particularly known as the inventor of the Solemnity of the heart of Jesus, which had however been before introduced by Thomas Goodwin, president of Magdalen college, Oxford. The novelty of this improper act of devotion soon engaged the attention of the pious, and under the influence of pretended visions and miracles it soon gained a great number of partisans and zealous apostles. The better sense of mankind, however, and the return of genuine piety, soon dispelled these fanatical tenets. The sermons of Colombiere were published at Lyons in 1757, 6 vols. 12mo. He wrote besides some moral reflections, and spiritual letters.

COLONNA, Prospero, son of Anthony prince of Salerno, assisted, in company with his relation Fabricio, Charles VIII. of France in the conquest of Naples; but afterwards he exerted his influence and his military powers to reconquer it for the house of Arragon. He was made prisoner at the battle of Villa Franca 1515; but when restored to liberty by the French, he renewed the war with astonishing vigor, and after gaining the battle of la Bicoque, he was enabled to relieve Milan, in 1522. This distinguished warrior died 1523, aged 71.

COLONNA, Pompeo, nephew of Prospero, was brought up to the church, and made bishop of Rieta, and a cardinal, though his inclinations tended to the military profession. Ever restless and dissatisfied, he raised an insurrection at Rome on the reported death of Julius II. 1512, and, with his accomplice Savillo, he seized the capital; but, though pardoned, and restored to his ecclesiastical honors, he again, in 1526, engaged in another conspiracy to seize the chief power, and to put the pope to death. This perfidious conduct, which brought misery on the Romans, by the sacking of the city by the constable Bourbon, was not punished as it deserved, but Colonna, whose intrigues assisted the pope's escape from the castle of St. Angelo, was again pardoned, raised to new honors, and made viceroy of Naples. He died 1532, author of a poem de virtutibus mulierum.

COLONNA, John, a noble Italian, sent as papal legate to the christian army in Palestine. He was made prisoner by the Saracens, and cruelly condemned to be sawn in two; but the fortitude with which he bore the insults of his enemies disarmed their vengeance, and procured his liberty. He died 1245.

COLQUHOUN, Patrick, an active magistrate, was born at Dumbarton in Scotland, March 14, 1745. At the age of sixteen he went to America, in a commercial capacity, and on his return in 1766, settled at Glasgow, where he carried on business as a merchant, and contributed to the improvements of that city, of which he became lord provost and chairman of the chamber of commerce. In 1789 he settled in London, and in 1792, was appointed one of the police magistrates. In 1796 he published his "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis;" for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1800 came out another work, "On the Police of the River Thames," containing a plan for the protection of property; which produced the establishment of a separate office at Wapping. After a long period of public service, he resigned his situation in 1818; and died in Westminster, April 25, 1820. Besides the two treatises already mentioned, he published a number of tracts, and three works of great merit—1. A new and appropriate System of Education for the Laboring People.—2. A Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general view of the National Resources for productive labor.—3. A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, 4to.

COLRANE, Henry Hare, lord, born at Blechingley, in Surrey, 10th May, 1693, was educated at Enfield, and Corpus Christy, Oxford. He was well skilled in the learned languages, and displayed his poetical talents by his musarum oblatio ad reginam, a poem inserted in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He travelled three times through Europe; and in his second tour was attended by the well known Conyers Middleton. He made a noble collection of prints and drawings of antiquities abroad, which were munificently presented after his decease to his college. He died at Bath 4th August, 1749.

COLSTON, Edward, an English philanthropist, born at Bristol, November 2, 1636. He greatly increased his property by his commercial connections with Spain; and the produce of his honest industry he benevolently disposed to charitable purposes. He built alms-houses in Bristol, which he endowed with an income of 282*l.* and besides the erection of a school for 40 boys, he founded, at the expense of 11,000*l.* the hospital of St. Augustin, for a master, usher, and 100 boys, for whose maintenance he appropriated an annual income of above 138*l.* Besides

this, gave many other munificent donations, especially 6000*l.* for the improvement of sixty small livings. He was not only charitable, but he possessed great meekness of temper, joined to exemplary temperance and sincere piety. It was his practice never to bestow his charity on beggars, but rather on poor house-keepers, and on sick and decayed persons. He died at Mortlake, in Surrey, 11th October 1721, aged 85.

COLTON, Rev. Charles Caleb, was graduated at King's college, Cambridge, in 1801; was afterwards chosen fellow; took orders, and, in 1818, obtained the vicarage of Kew and Petersham. He was noted for his eccentricities, irregularities, and inveterate attachment to gaming, which reduced him to beggary; and his excesses brought on a disease which required a surgical operation, to avoid the pain of which he blew out his brains. He is chiefly known as the author of "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think," of which the first edition was published towards the end of 1820; and the sixth edition appeared in 1821. His death took place the 28th of April, 1832, at Fontainbleau, in France.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, the discoverer of the new world, was born in Genoa, about the year 1436. He was educated in the sciences of geometry and astronomy, which form the basis of navigation, and was well versed in cosmography, history, and philosophy, having studied some time at Pavia. To equip himself more completely for making discoveries, he learned to draw. He entered upon a sea-faring life at the age of 14. He married the daughter of an old Italian seaman, from whose journals and charts he received the highest entertainment. Columbus now conceived his great design of finding India in the west. He knew from observing lunar eclipses that the earth was a sphere, and concluded that it might be travelled over from east to west, or from west to east. Having established his theory and formed his design, he now began to think of the means of carrying it into execution. Deeming the enterprise too great to be undertaken by any but a sovereign state, he applied first, it is said, to the republic of Genoa, or to John II. king of Portugal. He next repaired to Ferdinand, king of Spain. The proposal of Columbus was rejected by the most learned men in Spain to whom the king had referred it. But by the influence of Juan Perez, a Spanish priest, and Lewis Santangel, an officer of the king's household, queen Isabella was persuaded to listen to his request, and after he had been twice repulsed, recalled him to court. By an agreement with their catholic majesties of April 17, 1492, he was to be viceroy and admiral of all the countries which he should discover, and was to receive one tenth part of the profits accruing from their productions and commerce. He sailed from Palos in Spain, Friday August 3, 1492, with three vessels, two of which were called cavavels, being small vessels without decks, except perhaps at the ends, having on board in the whole, ninety men. He left the Canaries Sept. 6, and when he was about two hundred leagues to the west, the magnetic needle was observed, Sept. 14, to vary from the polestar. This phenomenon filled the seamen with terror, but his fertile genius by suggesting a plausible reason, in some degree quieted their apprehensions. After being twenty days at sea, without sight of land, some of them talked of throwing their commander into the ocean. All his talents were required to stimulate their hopes. At length, when he was almost reduced to the necessity of abandoning the enterprize, at ten o'clock in the night of Oct. 11th, he saw a light, which was supposed to be on shore, and early next morning, Friday Oct. 12, land was distinctly seen, which proved to be Guanahana, one of the Bahama islands. Thus he effected an object, which he had been twenty years in projecting and executing. At sunrise the boats were manned, and the adventurers rowed towards the shore with music and in martial pomp. The coast was covered with people, who were overwhelmed with astonishment. Columbus was first on shore, and was followed by his men. They all kneeling down, kissed the ground with tears of joy, and returned thanks for their successful voyage. This island, which is in north latitude 25, and is sometimes called Cat island, was named by Columbus San Salvador. Having discovered a number of other islands, and among them Cuba, Oct. 27, and Hispaniola, Dec. 6th, he began to think of returning. His large ship having been wrecked on the shoals of Hispaniola, he built a fort with her timber, and left behind him a colony of thirty-nine men at the port, which he called Navidad, the nativity, because he entered it on christmas day. From this place he sailed Jan. 4, 1493. During his passage, when threatened with destruction by a violent storm, he wrote an account of his discoveries on parchment, which he wrapped in a piece of oil cloth and enclosed in a cake of wax. This he put into a tight cask and threw it into the sea, with the hope, that it might be driven on shore, and that his discoveries might not be lost, if the vessel should sink. But he was providentially saved from destruction and arrived safe at Lisbon, March 4. On the fifteenth he reached Palos, and was received with the highest tokens of honor by the king and queen, who now made him admiral of Spain. Thus ended his first voyage, and justly entitles him to the character given him at the head of this article, the discoverer of the new world. The details of his other voyages are not within the limits of our plan. He died 1506, aged about 70.

COLUMBUS, Bartholomew, brother to Christopher, was ingenious in his drawing of spheres and sea charts. It is said that he was deputed by his brother to go and solicit the king of England, but that his voyage was delayed by falling into the hands of pirates; and when at last the English monarch accepted his proposals, and promised support and encouragement to his brother, he found that the plan had already been adopted by Ferdinand of Castile. Bartholomew shared the honors and the dangers of his brother's discoveries; and he was the founder of the town of St. Domingo. He died 1514, very rich.

COLUMBUS, Realdus, an Italian anatomical writer, born at Cremona. He died at Rome 1577. It is said that his works are composed from the compositions of Vesalius, his master, and predecessor in the anatomical chair of Padua, whose discoveries he freely appropriated to himself. His Latin is very elegant. His opinions on the blood nearly approached Harvey's discovery of the circulation.

COLVIUS, Andrew, a native of Dort, who went in the suit of the Dutch ambassador to Venice, where he gained the intimacy of Father Paul, and translated into Latin his treatise on the inquisition. He wrote also some elegant poetry, and made a valuable collection of books and curiosities, of which a catalogue was printed 1655. He died 1671, aged 77.—His son Nicholas was like himself a learned and eloquent divine. He died 1717.

COMBER, Thomas, D.D. an English divine, born at Westerham, Kent, 1645. He was educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. He was made dean of Durham in the room of Dr. Granville, 1691, and was chaplain to the princess Anne

of Denmark, and to William and Mary. He died 25th November 1669, and was buried at Stonegrave, Yorkshire. He wrote some divinity tracts, particularly discourses on baptism, catechism, and confirmation, and on the liturgy of the church of England, &c.

COMBER, Thomas, D.D. a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was born at Shermanbury, Sussex, and educated at Horsham school. He was made dean of Carlisle, August 1630, and master of his college the following year. He was in 1642 deprived of all his preferments, and imprisoned. He died at Cambridge, February 1653. He wrote a vindication of the divine right of tithes, against Selden.

COMENIUS, John Amos, a protestant, eminent as a divine and grammarian. He was born in Moravia 1592. After being pastor at Fulnec, and also presiding over a school there, he fled upon the invasion of his country by the Spaniards, and came to Lesna in Poland, where he maintained himself by teaching grammar, and where he published his Janua linguarum, a small book, which, it is said, acquired so much celebrity, that it was translated into 12 European languages. His fame as a grammarian was now so universally spread, that he was honorably invited by the Swedes and by the English parliament, to reform the public schools of the kingdom. In compliance with these requests he visited England in 1641, but the civil wars thwarted his expectations, and made his stay unnecessary. The next year he accepted the invitations of the Swedes, by whom he was respectfully treated. For four years he was engaged at Elbing in laying down plans for the promotion of general instruction, and his recommendations were publicly approved. He afterwards visited Sigismund Ragotzki, prince of Transylvania, and gave him rules for the better regulation of the schools of his country; and on his return to Lesna, he had the misfortune to see the city reduced to ashes by the Poles, and his books and manuscripts destroyed. From Lesna he fled to Silesia, thence to Brandenburg, afterwards to Hamburgh, and lastly to Amsterdam, where he ended his days 1671, aged 80.

COMINES, Philip de, an excellent historian of Flanders. His noble birth and great acquirements soon recommended him to the notice of Charles duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to that of Lewis XI. of France. Patronized by the monarch, he grew into power and consequence, and as ambassador, he served his court with fidelity and despatch. After the death of Lewis, he was stripped of his honours; the next successor, Charles VIII. viewed him with the prejudice and malevolence of a foreigner, and he was imprisoned at Loches; but though his enemies were so powerful and numerous, that no advocate would presume to plead his cause, he defended himself with the energy and effort of innocence, and after addressing his judges in an eloquent speech of two hours, he was, after three years' confinement, discharged. He died at his house at Argenton 1509, aged 64. The memoirs of his own times, are very valuable for the historical details which they give, during 34 years, of the affairs of the house of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, with anecdotes of the various transactions which at that time took place in England, and on the continent.

COMMELIN, Jerome, an eminent French printer, born at Douay. He settled at Geneva, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died 1598. He printed among other fathers, the works of Chrysostom, 4 vols. fol. an excellent edition. The mark prefixed to his editions, was truth sitting in a

COMMENDONE, John Francis, a native of Venice, who at the early age of 10, wrote Latin verses, and so recommended himself by his learning, that he became chamberlain to Julius III. and was employed in various embassies, and made bishop by Paul IV.; Pius IV. raised him to the rank of cardinal, and employed him as his nuncio in Poland, and he was afterwards legate at the diet of Augsburg, against the Lutherans. He wrote various Latin Poems and letters, and died at Padua, 1584, aged 60.

COMMERSON, Philibert, botanist to the French king, was born at Chatilon les Dombes, near Bourg in Bresse, 1727. When residing as physician at Montpellier, he showed his fondness for botany to so improper a degree, that he plundered even the king's garden, to enrich his collections. He was recommended by Linnæus to the queen of Sweden to complete her collection of rarest fishes, and consequently wrote his ichthyology in 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides a dictionary and bibliography on writers of natural history, and the martyrology of botany, containing the lives of those who had lost their life in pursuit of natural curiosities, to which his own life was to be added. His abilities recommended him to the ministry as a proper person to accompany Bougainville round the world, and he embarked in 1766, and highly distinguished himself by the labor and success of his researches. He died at the isle of France in 1773, leaving to the king's cabinet all his collection, amounting to 200 volumes in folio, besides the contents of 32 cases, containing great treasures, selected during his voyage.

COMPTON, Henry, an English prelate, born in 1632, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Soon after entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, a canonry at Christ-church, and the mastership of St. Cross hospital near Winchester. In 1674, he was made bishop of Oxford, and the next year succeeded to the see of London. In this elevated situation he was intrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne, and the strong attachment which they showed to the protestant religion is honorably attributed to the wholesome instructions of the learned prelate. His zeal as a protestant prelate displeased James II. and therefore he removed him from the privy council, and on his refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles, from his ecclesiastical office, he was summoned before Jefferys and a commission, and arbitrarily deprived of all his episcopal functions. This violence on the part of the king was noticed by Mary and by William prince of Orange, and at last James, afraid of the consequences of his conduct, consented to restore the bishop to his offices. Compton however received with sullenness the reparation offered to his episcopal dignity, and when the kingdom was invaded by William, he warmly espoused his cause, and conducted the princess Anne to Nottingham, to prevent her being conveyed to France. With all the ardor of a friend, and the zeal of a partisan, he congratulated William on his landing, and supported his claims to the throne in the house of lords, and at last consecrated him, and fixed the crown on his head. Every step however which he pursued was tinctured with moderation, but because he wished the reconciliation of the dissenters, and opposed the prosecution of Sacheverell, he has been branded with the epithets of a weak and bigoted partisan. He died at the age of 81, July 7th, 1713.

CONANT, John, D. D. an English divine, was born at Yeaterton, Devon, 18th October, 1608, and

educated at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. During the civil wars he left the university, but in 1649 he was unanimously elected rector of his college; he was also divinity professor, and in 1657 was admitted vice chancellor. At the restoration he appeared in London, at the head of the university, to congratulate the king; but though he assisted at the Savoy as one of the commissioners, he refused to comply with the act of uniformity, and was consequently deprived of all his preferments in 1662. He was afterwards re-admitted into the bosom of the church 1670, being ordained by Reynolds bishop of Norwich. He was soon after made minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which he exchanged for Allsaints in Northampton, a place to which he was strongly attached. He became archdeacon of Norwich 1675, and in 1681 had a prebend in the church of Worcester. In 1686 he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, and died seven years after, 12th March 1693, and was buried in his church, Northampton. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.

CONCANEN, Matthew, a native of Ireland, bred to the law. He came to London as a literary adventurer, and he gained a livelihood and some reputation by writing in support of the measures of the ministry. His attack upon Pope procured him a respectable place in the Dunciad; but the patronage of the duke of Newcastle advanced him to the lucrative office of attorney-general for Jamaica. In this appointment, for 17 years, he conducted himself with all the integrity and honor of a man of virtue, and after acquiring a respectable and independent fortune, he returned to England, with the flattering intention of spending the rest of his life in Ireland. He died at London 22d Jan. 1749.

CONDAMINE, Charles Mary la, a mathematician and philosopher, who joined ardour and perseverance with an insatiable thirst of knowledge, and who was also a man of wit and a writer of verses, was born at Paris in 1701, and died in 1774. He travelled much in his youth, and, in 1736, was one of those who were sent to Peru to measure a degree of the meridian. Condamine was remarkable for boundless curiosity, some ludicrous instances of which are recorded. His principal works are, A Journal of a Voyage to the Equator; and Observations in a Voyage on the River Amazons.

CONDE, Louis II. of Bourbon, prince of, surnamed the Great, was born at Paris in 1621. When only twenty-two, he was intrusted with the command of an army against the Spaniards, and he utterly defeated them at Rocroi. In 1645, 1646, and 1648, he gained the victories of Fribourg, Nordlingen, and Lens, and reduced Dunkirk; but he was foiled in the siege of Lerida. During the war of the Fronde, he at first joined the court, but afterwards broke with it, and was punished by an imprisonment of thirteen months. Burning with a thirst for revenge, he took up arms against the government; had a desperate engagement with the royal troops in the suburb of St. Antoine; and at length fled from France, and entered the service of Spain, in which he fought with alternate good and bad fortune. In 1659 he was permitted to return to his country. His last military acts were, the conquest of Franche Comté, in 1663; the passage of the Rhine, in 1672; and the battle of Seneff, in 1674. He died, in 1686, at Fontainbleau. Condé was active, daring, full of resources, and inflexibly persevering in spite of obstacles; but it is impossible to deny that he was culpably lavish of the blood of his soldiers; a fault which some have vainly attempted to paliate by urging that he was equally lavish of his own.

CONDER, John D. D. was born in Cambridgeshire 1714, and was educated as a dissenter. He was a minister of a congregation at Cambridge, and afterwards kept a school at Mile-end, and in 1761 succeeded to the meeting on the Pavement, Moorfields. He died 1781, aged 67. He printed several sermons, besides an essay on the importance of the clerical character.

CONDILLAC, Stephen Bonnot de, a brother of the Abbe de Mably, was born, in 1715, at Grenoble, and died, on his estate near Beaugenci, in 1780. For the use of Prince Ferdinand of Parma, to whom he was tutor, he drew up a Course of Study, in thirteen volumes. The whole of his works form twenty-three volumes in 8vo. Among them are, An Essay on Human Knowledge (his first production); and a Treatise on Sensations. As a metaphysician Condillac has a high reputation, though some have endeavored to tarnish it, by accusing him of borrowing from Locke, and of advancing principles which tend to materialism.

CONDORCET, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of, was born 17th Sept. 1743, in Picardy, of a noble family. Mathematics and natural philosophy, for which he displayed an early fondness, he studied at the college of Navarre, and acquired such a mastery of them that, at the age of twenty-two, he published his work On Integral Calculus; which, in the course of three years, was followed by his Solution of the Problem of the Three Bodies, and the first part of the Essay on Analysis. He was secretary of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences; and in this capacity composed his celebrated Eulogies of the deceased members. In 1786 and 1787 he gave to the world Lives of Turgot and of Voltaire. Condorcet was closely connected with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and the rest of his contemporary philosophers, and he lent the aid of his pen and his voice to forward the French revolution. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention. In the constituent assembly he was made governor to the dauphin; but his zeal in favor of republican principles overpowered the respect which he owed to majesty, and though patronised by Lewis XVI. he ventured to recommend the abolition of monarchy, and the triumph of liberty. But though hostile to the monarchy, he showed some compassion for the king, and opposed his violent trial; but his measures were viewed with jealousy by Robespierre and his party, and he was regarded as a hypocrite, who, under the mask of moderation and philosophy, aspired at the sovereign power. He was therefore condemned 28th July, 1793, as one of the Girondists, and for a while concealed himself at Paris, but afterwards sought refuge at the house of a friend in the country. His friend unfortunately was absent, and he was obliged to hide himself for several nights in some quarries, till hunger forced him to seek relief in a neighboring tavern. His long beard, squalid appearance, and the voracious appetite with which he devoured the bread placed before him, rendered him suspected, he was arrested, and might have escaped under the character of a distressed servant, but a Horace found in his pocket, proved him to be a man of education, and of consequence. On the morrow the gaoler found him dead, a sacrifice either to excessive fatigue and continued want, or to poison, 28th March, 1794. His publications were 26 in number.

CONFUCIUS or CONG-FU-TZE, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, born at Chanping, of a

noble family, about 550 B.C. At the age of three he lost his father, but his education was honorably superintended by the kind care of his grandfather, and his wisdom and abilities displayed themselves with such advantage, that he became the prime minister of the kingdom of Lu. His labors were ardently directed to the reformation of manners, but the dissipation of the king displeased him, and he indignantly resigned his offices, and retired to privacy, and the cultivation of philosophical pursuits. So extensively spread was his reputation, that he was frequented by above 3000 disciples. whom his examples and precepts formed to virtue and morality. He taught his disciples that the first duties were to serve, obey, and fear God, to love their neighbor as themselves, and to curb their passions to the guidance of reason. Thus deservedly respected and beloved, Confucius selected ten of his pupils, to whom he communicated the vast resources of his mind, and all the precepts which might render and preserve them happy in the possession of wisdom and virtue. He returned afterwards to the kingdom of Lu, where he died, aged 73. His memory was honored in the most solemn manner, he was regarded as a departed saint, and public edifices were raised to celebrate his services to mankind. His books on morals have been translated into French, and they possess excellent rules for virtue and morality.

CONGREVE, William, one of the wittiest of British dramatists, was born at Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, in 1670; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and studied at the Middle Temple. At seventeen he wrote the romance of Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled. His comedy of The Old Bachelor was acted in 1693, and raised him at once to fame and affluence. Three lucrative offices were given to him by Lord Halifax. Between 1694 and 1697 he produced, and with success, Love for Love, The Double Dealer, and The Mourning Bride. Collier censured his indecency and profaneness, and the dramatist replied, but was unable to refute the charge. In 1700, his Way of the World was so coldly received that, in disgust, he resolved to write no more for the stage. He, however, continued to write verses; but they have long ceased to find readers. On the accession of George I. the gift of another sinecure office increased the income of Congreve to £1200 per annum. His latter days were, nevertheless, heavily overclouded. He was afflicted by total blindness and by the gout; and at length the latter, and an internal injury from being overturned, terminated his existence on the 19th of January, 1728-9.

CONGREVE, sir William, F.R.S. the son of a lieutenant-general, entered the military service early, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He sat in parliament for Gatton, and afterwards for Plymouth. Having unfortunately taken a centurable part in one of the bubble speculations of 1825, he quitted his country; and he died at Toulouse in 1828. For inventive talents he has seldom been surpassed. Among his numerous inventions may be mentioned his formidable rockets, a hydropneumatic canal lock, and a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder.

CONNOR, Bernard, a physician, born in the county of Kerry, 1666. As his friends were catholics, he was not regularly educated in Ireland, but in 1686 he went over to France, and at Montpelier and Paris, distinguished himself for his assiduity, and his great knowledge of anatomy and chemistry. He afterwards travelled through Germany as the tutor of the two sons of the chancellor of Poland, and on his arrival at Warsaw, recommended himself so much by his skill in the knowledge and cure of diseases, that he became physician to the king, John Sobieski. After collecting much valuable information on the natural history and other curiosities of Poland, he left Warsaw in 1694, as physician in the suit of the king's daughter, who was going to espouse the duke of Bavaria at Brussels; and from Holland he came to England in 1695. He now began to read lectures on anatomy, chemistry, and physic, at Oxford, and acquired such celebrity that he was elected into the royal society and the college of physicians. He also delivered lectures in London and Cambridge with equal success. On the death of Sobieski, and the tumults which a Polish election generally produced, Connor was induced to gratify the public curiosity by the publication of his history of Poland in two vols. which contains many valuable and interesting particulars concerning that now ill fated kingdom. Whilst in the enjoyment of public celebrity and rising eminence, Connor was attacked with a fever, which quickly carried him off, October 1698, in his 32d year. Though born and educated a catholic, he embraced the doctrines of the church of England, and died in her communion.

CONON, an Athenian general defeated by Lysander. He afterwards defeated the Spartans, and was reconciled to his countrymen. He was betrayed to Tiribazus, and put to death 393 B. C.

CONRART, Valentin, secretary to the French king's council, was born at Paris 1603, and died September 23, 1675. To his taste, his influence, and his love for literature, the French ascribe the origin of their French academy, of which he is diservedly styled the father, as her first learned men held their first meetings in his house from 1629 to 1634. Though Conrart knew nothing of Greek, and little of Latin, he yet published some pieces not entitled however to great merit. He owes his celebrity to the affability of his manners, the goodness of his heart, the hospitable asylum which he gave to men of learning, and especially his being regarded as the founder of the academy.

CONRI, Florence, a Franciscan friar, born in Connaught, Ireland, but educated in Spain. Philip III. sent him under the title of titular bishop of Tuam, to his native country, that he might reconcile the disaffected Irish to the prospects of a Spanish invasion. His perfidious schemes were however defeated, and he returned to Madrid, where he died 1629. He was author of the mirror of the christian life,—an Irish catechism, Louvain 1626, besides some Latin pieces on Augustine.

CONRINGIUS, Hermannus, professor of the law, was born at Norden in Frisia 1606, and died at Helmstadt, where he was professor of physic and politics, and senior of the university, in 1681. He was well skilled in history as well as law, and enjoyed the friendship of some of the princes of Germany. His works, which are chiefly on law and history, were printed at Brunswick in six vols. folio, 1731.

CONSTANTINE, Robert, professor of physic and belles lettres at Caen university, where he was born, died of a pleurisy in 1605, aged 103, after enjoying to the last all the faculties of his mind and body. His knowledge of Greek was very extensive, as his learned works fully evince, especially his valuable Lexicon Greek and Latin. He wrote besides three books on Greek and Latin antiquities,—a dictionary of abstruse Latin words,—a thesaurus rerum, &c. utriusque linguæ.

CONSTANTINE the great, a Roman emperor after his father Constantius. He was an able general, a sagacious politician, and a benevolent prince.

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CORNARO, Lewis, a noble Venetian, known for his great age. He died at Padua 1565, more than 100 years old. He wrote a treatise on the advantages of a temperate life, in his 81st year; and in this valuable little book he ingenuously confesses the irregularities of his younger years, and

recommends to his youthful inquirers, at whose request he had undertaken the work, the practice of regularity and temperance, by which he enjoyed all the comforts of lively spirits and uninterrupted health. In his reformed mode of living, he never took more than twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine. He wrote besides a treatise on waters, especially the Lagunes, near Venice. His wife nearly equalled him in longevity.

CORNARO, Helena Lucretia, a learned Venetian lady, who was educated at the university of Padua, where she took her degrees, and was made a doctor, and received the title of unalterable. At Rome she was admitted at the university, and was intituled the humble. She made a vow of perpetual celibacy, that she might with more intense application devote herself to literary pursuits; and so great was the reputation of her learning, that the most illustrious characters who travelled through Venice were more anxious to see her than all the curiosities of the city. Her great application brought on infirmity and disease, and hastened her death, which happened in 1685, in her 38th year. Her death was recorded by poetical effusions from the learned of Europe, and a magnificent funeral solemnity was performed in her honor at Rome. An eloquent oration was also pronounced, in which she was celebrated as triumphing over three monsters, pride, luxury, and ignorance. She wrote nothing, though capable to instruct and improve mankind by her pen.

CORNBURY, Edward Hyde, lord governor of New York, was the son of the earl of Clarendon, and being one of the first officers who deserted the army of King James. King William, in gratitude for his services, appointed him to an American government. He commended his administration as successor of lord Bellamantin, 1702. He was a bigot in religion, and oppressive and unjust in his administration of the government. He is said to have been guilty of the following outrage. A great sickness prevailing in New York in 1703, Lord Cornbury retired to Jamaica on Long Island; and as Mr. Hubbard, the presbyterian minister lived in the best house in the town, his lordship requested the use of it during his short residence there. Mr. Hubbard put himself to a great inconvenience to oblige the governor, and the governor in return delivered the parsonage house into the hands of the episcopal party, and seized upon the glebe. In 1707 he imprisoned, without law, two presbyterian ministers for presuming to preach in New York, without his license. He was removed from office in 1708. He returned to England, and died 1723.

CORNEILLE, Peter, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen, June 6, 1606. He was brought up to the bar; but he soon abandoned it as a profession not congenial to his genius. His first play was Melite, a comedy, which originated in an affair of gallantry; but so great was its popularity, during those degenerate days of the French stage, that Corneille was encouraged to contribute more liberally to the public amusement. His next piece was Medea, a tragedy; and after many others, appeared the Cid, in 1637, his chief d'œuvre, a tragedy which drew against him the persecution and obloquy of rival wits and unsuccessful poets, among whom was even cardinal Richelieu himself, though he had granted a pension to the author. Corneille was chosen member of the French academy in 1647; and he died 1684, aged 79. He was a man of great merit in private life, liberal, humane, and devout, and rather of a melancholly turn of mind. His poetical works are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

CORNEILLE, Thomas, a French poet, brother to the preceding. He was a member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions. Though inferior to his brother, yet his plays possessed merit. They were published with those of his brother, Paris, 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. He translated also Ovid's metamorphosis, and some of the epistles,—and wrote remarks on Vaugelas—a dictionary of arts, 2 vols. fol.—an universal geographical dictionary, 3 vols. folio. He died at Andeli 1709, aged 84.

CORNELIUS, Elias, D. D. secretary of the American Education society, graduated at Yale College in 1813. After studying theology, he engaged in 1816 as an agent of the American board of Commissioners for foreign missions, in which capacity he was for one or two years very active and successful. He spent the winter of 1818 at New Orleans in the employment of the Missionary society of Connecticut. In 1819 he was installed as colleague with Dr. Worcester, at Salem. In Sept. 1826 he was dismissed by the advice of a mutual council, having been appointed secretary of the American Education society. In Oct. 1831 he was chosen secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the place of Mr. Evarts, deceased. He had just entered upon the duties of this office at the time of his death, Feb. 12, 1832, aged 37. Besides his labors in the quarterly journal, and in the annual reports of the education society, he published a discourse on the doctrine of the trinity, reprinted as No. 185 of the Tract society.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis, son of the first Earl Cornwallis, was born in 1738, and entered the army, after having received his education at Westminster, and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1761, he succeeded to the title. During the American war he acted a conspicuous part. He signalized himself at the battle of Brandywine, and the siege of Charleston, and obtained advantages at Camden and Guildford; but having invaded Virginia, he was surrounded at York Town, and compelled to capitulate. From 1786 to 1792, he was governor-general and commander-in-chief in India; and during that period he vanquished Tippoo Sultaun, and obliged him to accept a humiliating peace. For this service he was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was sent over to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and remained till 1801; and, by a system of blended firmness and conciliation, he succeeded in restoring peace to that distracted country. The treaty of Amiens, in 1802, was signed by him. In 1804 he was again made governor-general of India, but he died, in the October of the ensuing year, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. Sound practical sense, not splendid talent, was the characteristic of Cornwallis.

CORREA, De Serra, Joseph Francis, minister plenipotentiary from Portugal to the United States, was born in 1750, and studied at Rome and Naples. Botany early engaged his attention. After the peace of Amiens he resided eleven year in Paris. He came to America in 1813 in order to prosecute his researches in natural history; and while here, received his appointment as minister from Portugal He died 1823, aged 74. He published dissertations on subjects of natural history in the English phil. trans.

CORSINI, Edward, a monk, born at Fanano, 1702. He died of an apoplexy at Pisa, in 1765, where he was professor of philosophy. He was a man of great erudition and of astonishing perseverance. He published some valuable works in crit-

icism, philology, and literature; the chief are, philosophical and mathematical institutions, 6 vols. 8vo.—a course of geometrical elements, 2 vols. 8vo. —the fasti of the archons of Athens, 4 vols. 4to.—a course of metaphysics—the history of the university of Pisa—and a dissertation on the games of Greece.

CORTEZ, Ferdinand, a descendant of a noble but poor family, was born at Medellin, in Estremadura, in 1485. The law, to which he was bred at Salamanca, he quitted for a military life. In 1504, he went to St. Domingo, and, in 1511, accompanied Velasquez to Cuba, and received from him a grant of land, as a reward for his services. The conquest of Mexico being resolved upon, Velasquez intrusted him with the command of the enterprize. The expedition, which consisted of ten small vessels, and only seven hundred men, sailed on the 18th of November, 1518; and, on his arrival at Tabasco, Cortez set fire to his ships, that his soldiers might have no other resource than their own valor. With only 500 men badly armed, and 15 horses, he defeated the Tlascalans, who presumed to dispute his progress; and after rewarding the hospitality of the inhabitants of Cholula with rapine and slaughter, the conqueror presented himself at the gates of Mexico. He was received with great pomp and every mark of friendship by Montezuma, but though treated with confidence, Cortez acted with duplicity, and seizing the person of the unsuspecting monarch, he compelled him in the rigor of confinement to acknowledge himself the vassal of the crown of Spain. Thus absolute in Mexico, Cortez soon heard that Velasquez, jealous of his glory, had sent an expedition under Narvaez, to bring him back in chains to Cuba; but no ways dismayed at the intelligence, he left one of his officers, Alvarado, governor of the capital, and hastened back to Vera Cruz. With the sagacity of an intrepid soldier he surprised and defeated Narvaez, and by his conciliating conduct he had the art to convert his enemies into friends, and to return to Mexico supported by those who had come to destroy his hopes. During his absence Alvarado had been guilty of excesses towards the natives, and instead of submission Cortez found the most determined hostility. Unable by force or persuasion to quell the tumult, he caused Montezuma, arrayed in his royal robes, to appear before his incensed subjects, but the Mexicans disregarded the interference of their captive monarch, who during the battle received a mortal wound. Yielding to the storm, the Spaniards retired from Mexico, and though they had lost the half of their little army, they determined on revenge. On his way towards Tlascala, Cortez was met by a large army of the natives, whom he defeated with dreadful slaughter at Otumba, and after recruiting his forces with 550 infantry and 40 horses and a number of allies from Tlascala, and other neighboring towns, he marched back to Mexico, December, 1520. The conquest of Texcuco, the second city of the empire, was followed by the siege of Mexico, which the new sovereign Guatimozin, the nephew of Montezuma, a brave prince, ably defended. The artillery of the Spaniards however prevailed over the feeble weapons of the Indians, and after three months' resistance, Guatimozin was seized in a canoe as he attempted to escape on the lake, and his captivity was followed by the fall of the capital, and the destruction of the Mexican empire. Above 200,000 Indians made their immediate submission to those few bold adventurers; but they were not satisfied with the immense treasures of the plundered city, and the unfortunate monarch was exposed to tortures, that he might confess where the hidden riches of Montezuma were deposited. Guatimozin was shot by his inhumane persecutors, with some of his ministers, on a charge of conspiracy. Master of a populous and opulent empire, Cortez, though cruel and avaricious, began to display the character of a prudent and beneficent governor. Mexico, which had been destroyed during the siege, rose from ruins, and in 1529 assumed the form of the noblest of European cities. But while these successes enlarged the dominions of Spain, the conqueror was an object of envy at home, and he was soon recalled to give an account of his conduct; and after enduring for a while the resentment of his enemies, he had the good fortune to procure the favor of his sovereign, and a grant of new and enlarged powers. When he pressed to Charles V. for an audience, and was asked who he was, the bold adventurer replied, "I am the man who has given you more provinces than your father left you towns." Cortez died in his native country, 2d Dec. 1554, aged 63. Great and heroic as the character of Cortez appears, he deserves the execration of posterity for the cruelties which he exercised on the inoffensive natives.

CORTLANDT, Pierre Van, lieutenant governor of New York, was chosen to that office in 1777, under the new constitution, and held it by re-elections till 1795. He early took an active part against the oppressive acts of the British government. Of the first provincial congress he was a member; also of the convention which framed the constitution of New-York. He died 1819, aged 94.

CORVISART, John Nicholas, a physician of high reputation, was born in Champagne, in 1755, and died at Paris, in 1821. The French attribute to him, in great part, the progress which was made in France, of late years, in experimental medicine and pathological anatomy. Napoleon, whose physician he was, created him a baron, and an officer of the legion of honor. He wrote an Essay on Diseases of the Heart; and translated some medical works.

CORY, Giles, accused of witchcraft, was brought into court at Salem, in Sept. 1592; but observing the fate of those who had been tried, fifteen at that court having been convicted, he refused to plead, and agreeably to law, he had judgment for standing mute, and was pressed to death. This is the only instance of the kind in the history of this country. Eight of the fifteen were executed Sept. 22, among whom was Martha Cory.

CORYATE, Thomas, son of a clergyman, born at Odcombe, Somersetshire, 1577, became known for his extravagancies. He studied for three years at Glocester-hall, Oxford, and then was taken into the family of Henry prince of Wales, where he was the whetstone of the wits of those times. In 1608 he travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, and on his return, published an account of his adventures, which he called, Crudities, in 4to. The work was recommended by the verses of Ben Jonson, Harrington, Inigo Jones, Donne, Drayton, and others; and so pleased was the author with his success, that he determined to spend ten years in the visiting of foreign countries. With this intention, he set out in 1612, and after visiting Constantinople, the coast of Asia Minor, Egypt, and all the Levant, he advanced far into Persia, and the dominions of the great mogul. He was attacked at Surat in the East Indies, by a flux, which carried him off, 1617. Coryate was not devoid of understanding; but his affection, and his great self-consequence, exposed him to the ridicule of the wits of the age, and turn-

ed the best intentions into levity and contempt. It is unknown what became of his notes and papers.

COSIN, John, D.D., an English prelate, born in Norwich, 30th Nov. 1594, and educated at the free school there, and at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was patronised by Overall, bishop of Lichfield, and after his death by Neal, bishop of Durham, who gave him a prebend, and the rich rectory of Branspeth. His collection of private devotions, drawn up at the request of Charles I. as well as his frequent intercourse with Laud, drew upon him the censures of the puritans, who loudly exclaimed against his popish principles. At the restoration he was raised to the see of Durham. In this elevated situation he employed himself in repairing and beautifying the cathedral and the palace, and in erecting schools and hospitals for the most benevolent purposes. Besides the large endowment which he settled, it is known, that this humane prelate, during the 11 years in which he was at Durham, spent not less than 2000*l.* a year in charitable and pious uses. He died 15th Jan. 1672, aged 78. He left many legacies for charitable purposes by his will. The various books which he wrote display much learning, solid judgment, and extensive information.

COSTANZO, Angelo di, born at Naples 1507, after 53 years of perseverance and labor, published an history of his native city in Italian, folio. He was also a poet of some consequence, and his sonnets and other pieces were collected at Venice 1752, in 12mo. He died at a very advanced age, about the year 1590.

COSTE, Peter, a native of Uzez, who fled to England on account of his religion, and died at Paris, 1747, at an advanced age. He translated Locke's essay on the human understanding, and on the reasonableness of christianity, and Newton's optics, into French, and wrote besides, the life of the great Condé—notes on Fontaine's fables, and Montaigne's essays—and a defence of Bruyere.

COSTER, Lawrence, an inhabitant of Haerlem, supposed by the Dutch to be the inventor of printing, about the year 1430. The best authorities however support that the art of printing was first invented at Mayence, though Meerman of Rotterdam, with great ingenuity and erudition, maintains the claims of his countrymen. Coster died 1440.

COTELERIUS, John Baptist, a learned Frenchman, born at Nismes 1627. He very early displayed great abilities in the knowledge of the learned languages, and at the age of 12 was able to construe the new testament in Greek, and the old in Hebrew, with great ease, at the first opening of the book. He was professor of Greek, and member of the Sorbonne. He published the works of all the fathers who lived in the apostolic age, with a new translation and learned notes, 2 vols. fol. 1672. He published besides, monumenta ecclesiæ Græcæ, of which he only completed three volumes before his death. His great application had undermined his constitution, so that he was snatched away, by an inflammatory disorder in his breast, in his 59th year, 10th August, 1686. Besides extensive learning, he possessed the amiable virtues of private life; he was modest, unassuming, and devoid of all pride and affectation.

COTES, Roger, an English mathematician and astronomer, born at Burbach, Leicestershire, 10th July, 1682. At Leicester school and St. Paul's, London, he was well initiated in classical literature, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, he began early to display that fondness for mathematics which in his earlier years had appeared in his family. He became, in 1705, fellow of his college, and had the tuition of the sons of the marquis of Kent, to whom he was related. In 1706 he was made Plumian professor of astronomy, and in 1713 took orders, and that same year, at the recommendation of Bentley, published Newton's mathematica principia, with the improvements of the author, to which he prefixed an excellent preface. He increased further his astronomical reputation, by his description of the great fiery meteor seen March 16, 1716. This great and rising genius died at the age of 33, on the 5th June 1716, to the regret of the university, and of every lover of science and goodness. His harmonia mensurarum was published in 1722, 4to. by his successor, Dr. Robert Smith, and also, by the same, his valuable hydrostatical and pneumatical lectures, in 1737.

COTOLENDI, Charles, a native of Aix or Avignon, was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and respectable as an author. He translated the Spanish history of Persia into French, 2 vols. 12mo.—the life of Columbus—the life of de Sales—besides dissertations on the works of St. Evremond, and the life of the duchess of Montmorenci.

COTTEREL, sir Charles, groom-porter to James I. and master of the requests to Charles II. He was well skilled in modern languages, and possessed all the manners and accomplishments of a gentleman. He resigned his office of master of the ceremonies to the king, to his son Charles Lodowick. During the exile of his royal master, he translated Cassandra, the famed romance, and was also concerned in the translation of Davila's civil wars of France.

COTTON, or COTON, Peter, a Jesuit, born 1564, at Neronde, near the Loire, early distinguished for his zeal in converting heretics, and for his eloquence in the pulpit. He became confessor to Henry IV. of France, and possessed so much of his confidence that it was a public expression, that the king was good, but that he had *cotton* in his ears. Cotton refused an archbishopric and a cardinal's hat, which his master's partiality offered him. After Henry's death, he was confessor to Lewis XIII. but he soon left the court, and retired into the country. He died 19th March 1626, aged 63. He wrote some sermons, besides controversial and divinity tracts.

COTTON, Sir Robert Bruce, an eminent English antiquary, born 22d June, 1570. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then removed to London, where he became a member of the antiquarian society, and soon distinguished himself for his zeal in the search of antiquities. He was knighted by James I. and so high was his reputation for learning, information, and integrity, that not only the most leading men of the times consulted him on affairs of state, but the king himself employed his pen on several occasions. At James's request, he vindicated the character of Mary queen of Scots, he also examined what punishments should be inflicted on papists, and defended the ecclesiastical institution against the innovations of the puritans. On the creation of baronets, in 1611, by James, sir Robert Cotton appeared as the thirty-sixth in the new dignity. But though such a favorite with the court, he, in the succeeding reign, joined the commons in the cry for the redress of grievances, though he recommended mild and gentle measures, which, in establishing the privileges of the people, might not endanger the safety of the sovereign. In 1629, sir Robert became an object of persecution to the court. A manuscript, "which," it is said, "laid down a plan how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and

forever enslave them and their posterity," was lent out of his library, and being in a surreptitious copy laid before the privy council, produced his arrest and confinement in the Tower, and the seizure of his valuable library. Sir Robert with difficulty extricated himself from the virulence of his persecutors; but he still felt the indignities offered to his person and character; and the treatment he received in some degree undermined his constitution, and broke his heart. He died at Westminster, 6th May, 1631, aged upwards of 60 years.

COTTON, Charles, born in Staffordshire, of a respectable family, became known for his burlesque verses and ludicrous poetry, in the reign of Charles and James II. He translated, with great spirit and success, Montaigne's essays, which he inscribed to lord Halifax, a nobleman who highly valued the performance, which he had the capacity and good sense to appreciate. Cotton published the wonders of the peak in Derbyshire—Virgil travestied—Lucian burlesqued; of which poems an edition was printed in 1751. He died about the time of the revolution, but the exact year is unknown.

COTTON, John, one of the most distinguished of the early ministers of New England. At the age of thirteen he was admitted a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Emanuel college, where he obtained a fellowship. He was soon chosen head lecturer in the college. About the year 1612 he became the minister of Boston in Lincolnshire. When the English church fell into the hands of bishop Laud, a complaint was preferred against Mr. Cotton, for nonconformity, in not kneeling at the sacrament. Being cited before the high commission court he was obliged to flee. After being concealed for some time in London, he embarked for America, anxious to secure to himself the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience, though in a wilderness. He arrived at Boston Sept. 4, 1633, and Oct. 10, was established the teacher of the church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wilson, who was pastor. On the voyage from England Mr. Cotton's eldest son was born, and whom at his baptism in Boston he called Seaborn. He remained in this town, connected with this church more than nineteen years; and such was his influence in establishing the order of the churches, and so extensive was his usefulness, that he has been called the patriarch of New England. In 1642 he was invited to England to assist in the assembly of divines at Westminster; though he was in favor of accepting the invitation, he was persuaded by Mr. Hooker not to go. He died 1652, aged 67. Mr. Cotton's publications were numerous; they are either sermons, or relating to the religious controversies of his times.

COULOMB, Charles Augustin de, an eminent French philosopher, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Institute, was born at Angoulême, in 1736, and died in 1806. He was generally versed in the sciences, but particularly cultivated those of electricity and magnetism, in which he made many valuable discoveries. "He may fairly," it is said, "be ranked in the same class with Franklin, Æpinus, and Cavendish."

COURAYER, Peter Francis, a native of Normandy, born at Vernon in 1681, was a canon and librarian of St. Genevieve, and a professor of theology and philosophy. Having written a Defence of the Validity of English Ordinations, he was so persecuted that he took refuge in England, in 1728, where he died in 1776. He translated into French Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, and Sleiden's History of the Reformation; and wrote several tracts

COURIER, Paul Louis, one of the wittiest writers and most profound hellenists of France, was born near Angoulême, in 1774. He was for several years in the corps of artillery, in which he rose to be a major; but at length he resigned in disgust. Every moment of leisure while in the army was devoted by him to the study of Greek authors. He was assassinated in 1825. Courier published various translations from the Greek; but his chief fame is derived from his political pamphlets, which are remarkable for wit, irony, and pungency of style.

COURT DE GEBELIN, Anthony, a native of Nismes, for some time protestant minister at Lausanne, and afterwards superintendant of one of the museums of Paris. He wrote monde primitif, compared with the monde moderne, in 9 vols. 4to. a work of merit and great erudition. He wrote besides, the history of the war des Cevennes, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. He was a strong advocate for animal magnetism, which exposed him much to ridicule. He died at Paris, 13th May 1784, aged 59.

COURTEN, William, son of a tailor at Meninx, in the Netherlands, escaped with difficulty from the tyranny and persecution of Olivarez duke of Alva, and in 1568 reached London, where he settled his family. Their business was the making of French hoods, which were in those days in great reputation, so that by industry, the Courten family increased their connexions and property, and at the death of the father and mother, which happened about the end of Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of James I. they were opulent and respectable merchants in the trade of silk and fine linen. In the year 1631, their returns are averaged at 150,000*l.* a-year; and so highly respected was the family, that William and Peter received the honor of knighthood. Under the activity and able management of sir William, the concerns of the company were greatly increased, so that not only the commerce of the nation was extended, but even the king's dignity supported, as it is said that by their loans to James I. and to Charles I. the firm of Courten had a claim upon the crown of not less than 200,000*l.* The extensive concerns of this extraordinary family were, however, lessened by the intrigues of lord Carlisle, who seized, as a grant from the crown, the island of Barbadoes, where sir William had settled a factory, as on a place which had been discovered by his own ships, and been protected at his own expense. His property likewise suffered some years after by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, in the Spice islands, by the Dutch, and by the total loss of his property in that part of the world. Though thus persecuted by the frowns of fortune, he yet engaged with new ardor in the Chinese trade; but the loss of two ships richly laden completed his disasters, and reduced him to poverty. He survived not long this heavy loss. He died 1636, about the beginning of May, aged 64.

COURTEN, William, the last male descendant of the family just mentioned, was born in Fenchurch parish, London, 28th March, 1642. It is supposed that he lost his father and mother before he was fourteen years old; but though his father, in consequence of his insolvency, left the kingdom, in 1643, and never again saw his son, yet he was, it is imagined, carefully educated under the eye of those many rich, independent, and noble relatives which remained to him in England. He early began to travel, and displayed a great genius for natural history, which he much improved by a residence at Montpellier. In this delightful spot, so congenial to his studies, he cultivated the acquaint-

ance of learned men, particularly of Tournefort and of Sir Hans Sloane. How long he staid on the continent is not exactly known. After his return to England he lived for fourteen or fifteen years in chambers at the Temple, and died March 26, 1702, aged 63. The partiality which Mr. Courten showed to natural history was not employed in frivolous pursuits, or unavailing researches. He began early to make a collection of whatever was curious, important, and remarkable, in medallic and antiquarian history; and not less than 38 vols. in folio, and 8 in 4to. remain as proofs of his great industry and indefatigable attention. His curious collection, after being about fifty years in the possession of his executor and residuary legatee, was purchased, in 1763, for the use of the public, and deposited in the British Museum. It is singular, that though to his industry and perseverance the nation is indebted for so valuable an acquisition, no mention was made of him as the first and most scientific collector. The sum paid by the public was 20,000*l.* which equals scarce the value of the coins and precious stones. Besides those learned friends already mentioned, Courten was intimate with the great Locke.

COURTENAY, John, an Irish writer, was originally a captain in the military service, and patronised by the first marquis Townshend, who appointed him his secretary, and surveyor of the ordnance. He also obtained a seat in parliament, and on the death of Mr. Pitt was made a commissioner of the treasury. This situation, however, he soon lost, and then retired from public life. He died in 1816, aged 75. His publications are—1. A Tract on the Duke of Richmond's Plan of Fortifications, 8 vo. 2. A Poetical Review of Dr. Johnson's Character, 8vo. 3. Reflections on the French Revolution. 4. Poetical Epistles on the Manners of France, Italy, &c. 8vo.

COURTILZ, Garien de sieur de Sandras, born at Paris 1644, where he died 6th May, 1712. He was in the army, and was sometime in Holland, and on his return was confined in the Bastile for his political works, and remained there nine years. He was author of different works, the best known of which are his life of Coligni—the conduct of France since the peace of Nimeguen—history of the Dutch war—political testament of Colbert—the life of Turenne—annals of Paris and of the court in 1697–8.

COURTNEY, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grand-daughter of Edward I. He was educated at Oxford, and though possessed of abilities, owed his elevation in the church to the consequence of his family. When 28, he was made bishop of Hereford, and afterwards translated to London, where he summoned before him the great Wickliffe, in St. Paul's cathedral, 1377. The bold reformer was on this occasion attended by his friends, John of Gaunt and lord Percy, who, in supporting his tenets, treated the prelate with such asperity, that a tumult was excited among the citizens of London. Courtney was made chancellor 1381, and afterwards raised to the see of Canterbury. He was a violent persecutor of the Wickliffites, and condemned their tenets in a synod. He died at Maidstone 1396, aged 55.

COUSIN, Louis, a native of Paris, who was born in 1627, and died in 1707, was president of the mint, and a member of the French Academy. Among his works are, a history of Constantinople, eight volumes 4to.; A History of the Church, four volumes 4to.; and a Roman History, two volumes 12mo.; which consist of translations of the Byzantine sacred and profane historians. He also conducted the Journal des Savants from 1687 to 1701 As a critic, a translator, and a man, Cousin is deserving of praise.

COUTHON, Georges, a native of Orsay, in Auvergne, who was brought up to the bar. At the revolution, he became member of the national assembly and of the convention, and there displayed the most ferocious and vindictive conduct. He lent all his powers to procure the destruction of the monarchy, and the disgrace and death of the king; and afterwards, as the friend and associate of Robespierre, he recommended the adoption of the most bloody and atrocious measures. In his zeal against crowned heads, he proclaimed death to tyrants, and peace to the cottage, and wished that kings might no longer have an earth to support, nor a sun to enlighten them. When sent as deputy to Lyons, he struck with a hammer the columns of the noblest edifices, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction." His savage conduct was so well known, that when once complaining of thirst, during a long debate in the convention, one of the members observed, he ought to have a cup full of blood. The fall of Robespierre, whose crimes he had shared, was his own. He was guillotined 28th July, 1794. Though of so ferocious a heart, the features of his countenance were mild and pleasing; but his body was deformed, so that the convention permitted him to sit while speaking.

COVENTRY, Francis, a native of Cambridgeshire, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, was perpetual curate of Edgeware when he died, in 1759. He wrote the novel of Pompey the Little; a paper in The World, on the absurdity of modern gardening; and some poems, one of which, Penshurst, is printed in Dodsley's collection.—His cousin, Henry, a fellow of Magdalen College, who died in 1752, contributed to the Athenian Letters, and wrote The Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes.

COVERDALE, Miles, one of the earliest English reformers, was born in Yorkshire in 1487, was educated at Cambridge, and went abroad on becoming a Protestant. He assisted Tyndale in his version of the Bible, and in 1535 published a complete translation. In 1551, after having been almoner to Queen Catharine Parr, he was promoted to the see of Exeter. In the reign of Mary he retired to the continent, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth. He died in 1568, or, according to some accounts, in 1580.

COVILHAM, Pedrode, a Portuguese gentleman, who served with distinction in the wars of Castile, and afterwards traded to Africa. He was sent, along with Alphonso de Payva, in search of Prester John, and also to inquire whether a passage to India could be accomplished round the Cape. On this mission, while Payva proceeded to Abyssinia, Covilham visited India and Sofala, obtained the first distinct account of Madagascar, and ascertained that the voyage round the Cape might be performed. He then, Payva having died, journeyed to Abyssinia, where the monarch heaped upon him the highest honors of the state, and induced him to spend there the remainder of his days.

COWARD, William, a medical writer, born at Winchester, and educated there at the college, and at Hart-hall, Oxford, from which he was removed to Wadham. He took his medical degrees in 1685 and 87, and after settling at Northampton for some time, he removed to London, 1694. But not more devoted to physical pursuits than literature, he soon drew the public attention to his publication, called Second thoughts concerning the human soul, in

which, with great learning and metaphysical knowledge, he united sentiments, which were repugnant to the opinions of the best divines. Though he was a sincere believer in the gospel, yet his ideas about the immateriality and immortality of the soul, drew upon him the censure of the public, and he was ranked with Toland, Tindal, and Gildon, as an enemy of the christian religion. This work, as well as his other book, called the grand essay in defence of it, not only drew the attacks of several writers, such as Dr. Nichols, Broughton, and Turner, but the animadversions of the house of commons, who, on the 17th March, 1704, voted the books to be burned by the hands of the common hangman, as containing doctrines contrary to the church of England, and subversive to the christian religion. It is supposed he died about 1725. Though his writings no longer engage attention, it must be acknowledged, that he was not devoid of learning, judgment, and abilities. Though sceptical in his religious opinions, he still was exemplary as a christian, and a firm believer in the mercies offered to mankind by the gospel.

COWELL, John, a lawyer and antiquary, born about 1554, at Ernesborough, in Yorkshire; was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; and became master of Trinity Hall. He died in 1611. He is the author of institutes of the Laws of England; and of The Interpreter, or Explanation of Law Terms; the last of which works the Commons ordered to be burnt for its unconstitutional doctrines. With his wonted coarseness of wit, Coke, who hated him, used to call him Dr. Cowheel.

COWLEY, Abraham, the posthumous son of a grocer, was born in London, in 1618. From Westminster School he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, whence he was ejected, in 1643, by the puritanical visiters, upon which he settled at St. John's College, Oxford, and avenged himself by a satire, called the Puritan and the Papist. He had already produced Poetical Blossoms, Love's Riddle, a pastoral comedy, and a Latin comedy, intitled Naufragium Joculare : the first two were written while he was at Westminster. He now entered into the king's service, and attended him in several journeys and expeditions. When the queen left England he accompanied her, obtained a settlement in the family of the earl of St. Albans, and was employed on various missions relative to the royal cause. During his absence appeared The Mistress, and the comedy of the Guardian. In 1656 he returned to England, and, soon after his arrival, he was imprisoned, but was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. It was at this period that he gave to the world a complete edition of his poems. On the death of Cromwell, Cowley revisited France ; and he was one of those who came back in the train of the restored sovereign. The triumph of his party was for a while of no benefit to him, but, at length, he obtained a small independence, and withdrew into retirement. He died at the Porch House, Chertsey, in July, 1667. Cowley, as Johnson observes, is " undoubtedly the best" of the metaphysical poets ; for, though his ideas are often far-fetched, and sometimes absurd or ludicrous, his faults are redeemed by great beauties. His prose merits almost unalloyed praise ; it is pregnant with thought, and the style is natural and elegant.

COWLEY, Hannah, a dramatic writer, whose maiden name was Parkhouse, was born at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in 1743, and died at that place in 1809. She is the author of nine comedies, among which are, The Runaway, the Belle's Stratagem, and More Ways than One ; the tragedies of Albina, and The Fate of Sparta ; two farces ; and the poems of The Siege of Acre, The Maid of Arragon, and the Scottish Village. Her poems are of that description which Horace deprecates ; but her comedies have considerable merit.

COWPER, William, born at Perth, was educated at Edinburgh, where he became professor of philosophy. Though originally a strict presbyterian, he renounced his sect, and embracing the doctrines of the church, was made bishop of Galloway, 1614. He died three years after, aged 53. He was an able divine. His works were printed in one vol. folio.

COWPER, William, D. D. youngest son of earl Cowper, was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. After possessing some small living, he was made dean of Durham, which he held till his death, 1772, in his 59th year. He wrote an able treatise on geometry, besides eight sermons, and an advice to a lady much esteemed.

COWPER, William, a celebrated English poe.. He was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II. and rector of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, where he was born, 1731. As the great nephew of chancellor Cowper, he was marked for eminence in the law, and after being for some time in the office of an attorney, he entered at the Inner-temple, and at the age of 31 he was appointed clerk in the house of lords. This honorable office his great timidity prevented him from accepting, and when afterwards nominated clerk of the journals, which seemed to require no personal attendance, his agitation of mind became excessive when called upon, at the bar of the house, on an unusual occasion, to perform the duties of his place, and he resigned under the greatest depression of spirits. Weakness of nerves produced debility of body and of mind, but by the friendly attention of Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's, his melancholy terrors gradually subsided, and from a dejected gloom he rose to the purer use of his mental faculties and to the enjoyment of rational conversation, and the cheering and serene understanding of the hopes of revelation. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, and became the friend and the intimate of Mr. Unwin, a neighboring clergyman, after whose death, in 1767, he retired to Olney, Bucks, with his widow, whom he regarded with all the affection of a mother. His time in retirement was spent, not only in devotion but in literature, and he contributed sixty-eight hymns to the collection which his friend Mr. Newton, the curate of Olney, gave to the world. In 1782 he appeared himself before the public by the publication of a volume of poems, and in 1785 the general voice of approbation was raised towards him on the appearance of his second volume. He afterwards engaged in a translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey in blank verse, and in the opinion of some judges the work, though inferior to the versification of Pope, possesses great merit, and presents to the English reader a more pleasing and perfect picture of the great original. The poet had communicated so much pleasure and instruction to the world by the sweetness of his lines, and the pure precepts of morality and benevolence which every where captivate the reader, that the king honorably bestowed upon him a pension of 300*l.* per annum in 1794 ; but the compliment, so flattering to a man of talents, gave more satisfaction to his friends than to himself. The wretched poet was again sunk into dejection and religious melancholy, and few intervals of reason beamed upon the afflicted mind of this amiable man. For a while indeed he amused himself in the revision

of his Homer, but again relapsed into that depression of spirits which robbed him of all the comforts and the serenity of a reflecting mind. He died 25th April, 1800, at Dereham Norfolk.

COX, Richard, an English prelate of mean parentage, born at Whaddon, Bucks, about 1500. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was invited by Wolsey, to form one of the chosen few, on his new foundation at Oxford; but after some time his open avowal of Luther's principles, rendered him obnoxious to the censures of the university, and he was stripped of his offices and imprisoned. As tutor to king Edward VI. he became a great favorite at court, was made privy counsellor, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, canon of Windsor, and dean of Westminster. During the reign of Mary he left England, and maintained on the continent, his reputation for learning, and for adhering to the protestant faith. On Elizabeth's accession, he returned to England, and gained such popularity that he was raised to the see of Ely, over which he presided for 21 years. His opposition to the catholics, drew upon him the resentment of his enemies, and even the queen herself showed herself unfriendly to him. He, however, held the bishopric till his death, 1581, in his 83d year. He wrote several theological tracts, but he is chiefly known for the active part which he took in the compilation of the liturgy. The four gospels—the acts of the apostles—and the epistle to the Romans, were also translated by him, in the share which he had in the bible, now called the Bishops' bible. He was also concerned in the compilation of Lily's grammar.

COX, sir Richard, chancellor of Ireland, was born at Brandon, county of Cork, 25th March, 1650. Though left an orphan under the age of three, he yet, under the protecting care of his grandfather and of his uncle, evinced great natural abilities. At the revolution he was made under secretary of state, afterwards recorder of Waterford, in 1690 second justice of the common pleas, and the next year governor of the county and city of Cork. In this singular character, uniting the office of judge with military duties, he behaved with great spirit and propriety, he was knighted in 1692, and the next year made chancellor of Ireland, and in 1706 created a baronet. On the accession of George I. he as well as some of the Irish judges, were removed from office, but while he hoped to spend the rest of his life in literary and independent retirement, he found himself exposed to the censures of the Irish parliament, who, however, never proceeded further against him. He died 3d May, in his 84th year. He was esteemed not only as an able lawyer, and impartial historian, but as an humane and beneficent man. Besides his Hibernia-Anglicana in folio, he wrote an inquiry into religion, and the use of reason in reference to it, 8vo.—an address to those of the Roman communion in England, 12mo.

COX, Tench, a writer on public economy, died at Philadelphia July 16, 1824, aged 68 years. He published an address on American manufactures; an inquiry on the principles of a commercial system for the U. S. 1787,; examination of Lord Sheffield's observations, 1792; view of the U.S. 1794; thoughts on naval power and the encouragement of commerce and manufactures, 1806, memoir on the cultivation, trade, and manufacture of cotton, 1807, memoir on the navigation act 1809; statement of the arts and manufactures of the U. S. 1814.

COYER, l' Abbe Gabriel Francis, a French writer who was born at Baumelles Nones, Franche Comté, and died at Paris July 18th, 1782, in an advanced age. Originally a Jesuit, he abandoned the order, and lived by his pen. His works possess vivacity, ease, and wit. He wrote Bagatelles morales,—the history of John Sobeiski, 3 vols. 12 mo —travels in Italy and Holland, 2 vols.—observations on England,—treatise on preaching, and on public education, besides a translation of Blackstone's commentaries.

COYPEL, Charles Anthony, a celebrated paint er, who died at Paris, his native city, 1752, aged 58 He was painter to the duke of Orleans and to the king, and by his amiable manners and extensive endowments he deserved and enjoyed the friendship of the great. He was author of some theatrical pieces, which were performed in private theatres, and he also composed several dissertations on painting, and some academical lectures. He was very charitable, and for his many virtues was highly esteemed by the Duke of Orleans. He erected a preparatory school at Paris for students before they went to Rome, and he also projected the exhibition of the pictures in the Luxemburg gallery. His father Anthony, who died in 1722, aged 61, was also an eminent artist, and painter to the king, and his grandfather Noel had been equally celebrated at Paris, and at Rome where he was director of the French academy of painting.

COYSEVOX, Anthony, a French sculptor, born at Lyons. He died 1720, aged 80, chancellor and regent of the academy of painting and sculpture. Versailles was embellished by the finest of his pieces. At Marly his Neptune and Amphitrite, and at the church of St. Eustachius the statue of Colbert, are likewise fine specimens of his great powers.

CRABB, Habakkuk, an eminent dissenter, born at Wattisfield, Suffolk, and educated under Dashworth at Daventry. He officiated as minister at Stowmarket, and afterwards at Cirencester, and then joined his brother-in-law Fenner in the care of a school at the Devizes. On the death of his friend the well known Thomas Hanmer, he was invited by his congregation, but his principles were not appreciated with that liberality which he expected in his native place; and as being accused of departing from the faith of the dissenters, he retired from his ministry to Royston, where the loss of his wife added to other disappointments brought on a nervous fever which hurried him to his grave, two years after his wife, Dec. 25th, 1795. He left several manuscript sermons, some of which have been published. He was a respectable man, and for 45 years a very exemplary character, who while he dissented from the church, yet respected the opinions of his neighbors, and preached religion without disseminating faction.

CRABBE, George, one of the most popular of modern British poets, was born in 1754. It is said that he was originally intended for the medical profession, and that he served an apprenticeship to a provincial apothecary. He displayed a taste for poetry at an early age, and was finally induced to give up the study of medicine and devote himself to belles lettres. He went to London at the age of twenty-four, and gained the friendship of Edmund Burke, at whose recommendation he published, in 1781, his poem of the Library. This was quickly followed by the Village, which gained for him the high approbation of Dr. Johnson. In the mean time Crabbe had entered himself at Cambridge, had taken orders, and now accompanied the Duke of Rutland, as chaplain, upon his appointment to the vice regal government of Ireland. Through the same patronage he afterwards obtained some small church preferment. The study of theology

for a long time withdrew Mr. Crabbe almost entirely from his poetic labors. After an interruption of nearly twenty years, he published a collection of poetry, which was very successful. This was followed by the Borough, in 1810; Tales, in 1815; and Tales of the Hall, in 1819. He died in 1832. Every thing about him is simple and characteristic; and he has been described with much felicity as the anatomist of the human soul.

CRAFTS, William, a lawyer and a popular miscellaneous writer, was born in Charleston, S. C. in 1787. He received his education at Harvard college, and studied law in his native city, where he acquired some reputation for talent and eloquence. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, and for some time editor of the Charleston Courier. He died at Lebanon Springs, N. Y. in 1826. A collection of his works, comprising poems, essays, and orations, with a biographical memoir, was published in Charleston, in 1828.

CRAIG, Nicholas, a learned Dane. He was born at Ripen in 1541, and was regent of the school at Copenhagen in 1576. He died 1602, aged 61. He was engaged by the king of Denmark in some important negotiations, which he fulfilled with great credit and satisfaction. He wrote a learned book on the republic of the Lacedæmonians, reprinted at Leyden, 1670, 8vo. besides the annals of Denmark in six books, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio.

CRAIG, John, a Scotch mathematician, who became known by his "theologiæ christianæ principia mathematica," in 36 pages 4to. printed at London 1699, and reprinted at Leipsic 1755. In this small work he entertains curious reveries, and attempts to prove, by mathematical calculation, that the christian religion will last only 1454 years from the date of his book. This work was refuted by the abbé Houteville, in his christian religion proved by facts. He had also a dispute with J. Bernouilli on the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures, and also on an algebraic question, in which he acknowledged, very candidly, in the philosophical transactions, the fallacy of his own suppositions.

CRAIG, William, a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow, Feb. 1709, and educated at the university there. Early devoted to the pursuits of classical literature, and highly sensible of their beauty and simplicity, he with the approbation of his friends Clerk and Hutcheson, transfused their most striking passages, not only into his conversation, but his pulpit oratory, which was solemn, elegant, and correct. The popularity of his preaching recommended him to the notice of Mr. Lockhart of Cambusnethan, who presented him to that parish. After refusing the honorable invitations of some other patrons, he at last removed to Glasgow, where, in the circle of his friends, and in the midst of an applauding audience at St. Andrew's church, he pursued his ministerial career with earnestness, animation and success. He died, 1783, aged 75 years.

CRAIK, James, M. D. a physician, a native of Scotland, accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and in 1755 attended Braddock, and assisted in dressing his wounds. During the revolutionary war he served in the medical department. As director general of the hospital at Yorktown, he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis Oct. 19, 1781. After the war at the request of Washington he settled in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. He died in Fairfax county Feb. 6, 1814, aged 83. He was estimable in the various relations of private life. As a physician he had great skill and success. Washington designated him in these terms, 'my compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend.'

CRAMER, Gabriel, an able mathematician, born at Geneva 1694. He was the pupil of John Bernouilli, and became known over Europe for his great skill in mathematics. He destroyed his health by excessive application, and died at the baths of Languedoc in 1752. He published some works. besides an edition of the two Bernouilli's works, published 6 vols. 4to. 1643.

CRAMER, John James, a native of Elgg, professor of the oriental languages at Zurich, and afterwards at Herborn, where he also filled the chair of divinity and ecclesiastical history. He wrote exercitationes de arâ exteriori secundi templi, 4to.—theologia Israelis, 4to.—and died 1702, aged 29. His brother John Rodolphus, Hebrew and divinity professor at Zurich, and dean of the college of the canons, was author of some valuable works on Hebrew antiquities, dissertations, and harangues. He died at Zurich 1737, aged 59.

CRAMER, John Andrew, a German mineralogist, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1710, and died in 1777. He was the first who reduced to settled principles the art of assaying, and to him Germany is indebted for her superior progress in metallurgy. Cramer had many singularities, among which was a complete inattention to his personal appearance; so that he was compared to Diogenes. He is the author of a Latin treatise on the Docimastic art; another, on the Management of Forests; and Principles of Metallurgy; the last of which he did not complete.

CRAMER, John Andrew, a German writer, was born at Josephstadt, in Saxony, in 1723; and, with the exception of three years, resided in Denmark from 1754 to 1788, in which latter year he died. He was invited to Denmark by the sovereign, and, at the time of his decease, was chancellor of the university of Kiel. He translated Bossuet's Universal History, the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, and the Psalms of David in verse; and wrote The Northern Spectator, three vols.; Sermons, twenty-two vols.; and Poems, three vols. Eminent in many ways, it is as a votary of the Muses that he is most famous; Germany ranks him among her best lyric poets.

CRANFIELD, Edward, president of New Hampshire, succeeded Waldron in 1682, and was succeeded by Barefoote in 1688. He was afterwards collector of Barbadoes, and died about 1700. The tyrannical acts of his administration are narrated by Belknap. In his displeasure towards the Rev. Mr. Moody he endeavored to enforce the uniformity act. He ventured to tax the people without their consent. He came to this country to make his fortune; his injustice drove him away in dishonor.

CRANMER, Thomas, D. D. a celebrated reformer, the son of a country gentleman, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where, in 1523, he became reader of the divinity lecture. For his rise he was indebted to an opinion which he chanced to give to Gardiner and Fox, that the best way to settle the question relative to the king's divorce would be to refer it to the universities instead of to the pope. Henry instantly made him his chaplain, ordered him to write on the subject, and subsequently employed him in negotiations at Rome, and in other parts of the continent. On Cranmer's return, the monarch raised him, in 1533, to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Thus elevated, and invested with powerful influence, the archbishop pursued with vigor the work of religious reformation. His enemies labored as strenuously

to ruin him, but he was always upheld by Henry. Being a member of the council of regency, during the reign of Edward VI., he was enabled to push forward an ecclesiastical reform with still more decisive effect. But, unfortunately, he now displayed a persecuting spirit which has stained his character with a deep and bloody spot. Besides being guilty of minor acts of tyranny, he consigned to the flames, as heretics, two unhappy beings, one of them a woman! This was Joan Bocher, the warrant for whose execution was in a manner extorted from the youthful monarch, who signed it in tears, and threw on Cranmer the moral responsibility of the barbarous deed. Having consented to the measures for placing Lady Jane Grey on the throne, he became one of the victims after the accession of Mary. Lured by the promise not only of pardon but of royal favor, he was induced to sign six papers, by which he recanted his principles, and avowed his sorrow for having entertained them. In spite, however, of the promises made to him, he was brought to the stake, March 21, 1556. He had by this time recovered his firmness, and he died with the utmost fortitude, holding in the flames till it was consumed the hand which had signed the recantation, and exclaiming, "This unworthy hand! this unworthy hand!" His forgiving disposition, which led him never to revenge an injury, his extensive liberality, his services to the cause of ecclesiastical reform, and his courage at the hour of death, have shed a lustre round the memory of Cranmer; but it must, however reluctantly, be owned, that he displayed an indefensible flexibility of principle, and that he was, in fact, not less a bigot than were the men by whose bigotry, blended with personal enmity, he was at length sacrificed.

CRASHAW, Richard, an English poet, born in London, and educated at the Charter house, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was afterwards fellow of Peterhouse, but was ejected during the rebellion, for denying the covenant, and soon after was converted, or as Pope says, out-witted, to the catholic faith. He went to Paris in quest of preferment, but his distresses and poverty became very great, till the benevolence of Cowley not only relieved him, but recommended him to queen Henrietta. By her influence he went over to Italy, and was made secretary to an Italian cardinal, and soon after obtained a canonry in the church of Loretto, where he died 1650. He was an excellent scholar, well acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish. He wrote Steps to the temple,—the delights of the muses, and carmen Deo nostro. He is best known by the encomiums of Pope, who not only admired his poetry, but borrowed some passages from it. An edition of his works appeared 1785.

CRAVEN, Charles, governor of South Carolina from 1712 to 1716, had been previously secretary to the proprietors. They ordered him in 1712 to sound port Royal river, and probably he built Beaufort soon afterwards. In 1715, on the occurrence of an Indian war, he displayed great vigor and talents, and expelled from the province the invading savages.

CRAWFORD, David, a Scotch lawyer, born at Drumsoy 1665. He was made historiographer of Scotland by queen Anne, and devoting himself to his favorite study of historical antiquities, he published memoirs of Scotland, during the times of the four regents—a peerage, in folio,—the history of the royal family of Stuart,—and a description of the country of Renfrew. He wrote besides the life of Guithery bishop of Dunkeld, and began the history of Scottish affairs. He died in his native place 1726, aged 61.

CRAYER, Gaspar de, a painter, born at Antwerp in 1585. He studied under Raphael Coxis, whom he soon surpassed in the boldness of genius, and in the graceful exertion of his pencil. His portrait of cardinal Ferdinand, brother to the king of Spain, was so exquisitely finished a performance, that the monarch sent the artist a golden chain, and a medal, and settled a handsome pension upon him. He was greatly esteemed by Rubens and by Vandyck. Though he was indefatigable in his application, he lived to a great age, supported by constant temperance and regularity. Though chiefly he excelled in portrait painting, yet his historical pieces are much admired. His centurion alighting from his horse to prostrate himself at the feet of Christ, was seen with undisguised approbation by Rubens, and is admired as a masterly performance. He died 1669.

CREBILLON, Prosper Joliot de, a French tragedian ranked next after Corneille and Racine, was born at Dijon 1674. He originally studied the law, but the impetuosity of his passions thwarted the views of his friends, and at last he produced a tragedy which met with applause, and encouraged him in the career of a theatrical writer. He lived to a great age, highly respected and admired for his virtues, as well as literary abilities. He died 1762, aged 88. His best plays are his Atreus, Electra, and Rhadamistus.

CRELLIUS, John, a Socinian, born near Nuremburg, 1590. As his opinions were not tolerated in his own country, he settled in Poland 1612, where he became professor to the unitarians. He died at Racovia of an epidemic fever in his 43d year. He was a man of very extensive learning. He wrote among other things several tracts upon the new Testament, and an answer to Grotius' book de satisfactione Christi, against Socinus, which Grotius treated with respect, and acknowledged to be drawn up with moderation. His works form two vols. folio.

CREMONINI, Cæsar, an Italian philosopher, who was born at Cento in the Modenese, and died at Padua of the plague at the age of 80, 1630. He was professor at Ferrara and Padua, and he published several works in Italian on philosophy, in support of the doctrines of Aristotle, in which he maintained the materiality of the soul.

CRESCEMBENI, John Maria, an Italian born at Maurata in Ancona 1663. He was founder of the celebrated Arcadian academy for the reformation of learning, taste, and criticism. He was its first director in 1690, and continued so till his death 1728. He was eminent both as a poet and a prose writer. His chief works are a valuable history of Italian poetry, reprinted six vols. 4to. Venice 1731 —and an history of the academy of Arcadia, with anecdotes of its members, seven vols. 4to. and history of vulgar poetry, seven vols. 4to.

CRESCENTIUS, Peter de, a native of Boulogne in the 14th century, who, to avoid the troubles of his country, travelled for 30 years as a law practitioner. On his return he published his valuable work on agriculture, called opus ruralium commodorum, dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily. The best edition is Gesner's Leipsic 1735. It has been translated into various languages.

CRESSY, Hugh Paulin, an English divine, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton college. He was chaplain to Thomas lord Wentworth, and afterwards to Lucius lord Falkland in Ireland, from whom he obtained the deanery of Laughlin, and a canonry of Windsor, which

however he never enjoyed. After the death of Falkland he travelled with Bertie afterwards lord Falmouth; but in Italy, listening to the persuasions of the catholics, he became a convert, and made a public profession of his faith at Rome 1646. From Rome he came to Paris, and was taken under the protection of queen Henrietta, and afterwards retired to the college of Douay, where he changed his name to Serenus de Cressey, and during seven years' residence published several valuable and laborious works. At the restoration he came to England, and was chaplain to queen Catharine, and resided in Somerset-house, Strand. Though a catholic he was however respected universally, as he never interfered with the intrigues and politics of the times. His pen indeed was frequently engaged in the defence of his faith, but whilst his friends considered him as their ablest champion, the protestants respected him as a learned, judicious, and candid writer. His attack on one of Stillingfleet's works raised against him the censures of his old friend Clarendon, whom he answered with spirit but moderation. He died, 10th of August 1674, aged 70. His mild, humane, and humble deportment had endeared him to all ranks of people. The most known and valuable of his works is his ecclesiastical history, of which only one volume was published, as the second, in which he meant to bring down the history to the dissolution of monasteries, was left incomplete at his death.

CREVIER, John Baptiste Lewis, professor of rhetoric at Paris, is known as the pupil of Rollin, and the finisher of his Roman history. He published an edition of Livy, 6 vols. 12mo.—the history of the Roman emperors to Constantine, 12 vols. 12mo.—the history of the university of Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.—and rhetorique Francoise. He died 1765, in an advanced age, respected as a man of talents and of extensive knowledge.

CREW, Nathaniel, bishop of Durham, was born Jan. 31, 1634, and succeeded to the title of lord Crew on the death of his brother. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, was proctor of the university 1663, afterwards clerk of the closet to Charles II. dean of Chichester, bishop of Oxford 1671, and three years after translated to Durham. On the accession of James II. he was admitted of the privy council, and showed himself very friendly to all the measures of the court, in religion and in politics. He died September 12th, 1721, aged 88.

CRICHTON, James, a Scotchman of the 16th century, whose adventures and personal endowments, have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born in 1551, or according to lord Buchan, in 1560. He was educated at Perth, and at the university of St. Andrews, where he made such wonderful progress, that at the age of 20 he had run through the whole circle of science, and could write and speak to perfection 10 different languages. He travelled in France and Italy, where he established a high reputation as a scholar. He was also skilled in military and athletic exercises. At Mantua he displayed his bodily agility by attacking and killing a gladiator, who had foiled the most skilful fencers in Europe, and had lately slain three antagonists; and with great benevolence, this admirable Scotchman bestowed the reward he obtained for this exploit, upon the widows of the three persons who lately had lost their lives. The Duke of Mantua was so pleased with him, that he appointed him tutor to his son Gonzaga, a youth of dissolute manners, and of an unprincipled heart. In the midst of his popularity, while walking during the carnival, and playing upon his guitar in the streets of Mantua, he was suddenly attacked by six men in masks. Their number proved no defence against the superior dexterity of Crichton, they were all disarmed, and the leader falling on his knees, begged for life. It was Crichton's pupil, to whom the astonished master recollecting his rank, immediately presented the sword, with every apology for the opposition which he had made. Instead of accepting the generosity, the perfidious prince buried the sword into his defenceless bosom. This happened July 1583, though lord Buchan fixes it on the preceding year, and asserts that he was then 22, though others with greater probability make him 32 years old.

CRILLON, Lewis de Berthon de, a French general, knight of Malta, descended from a noble Italian family, was born 1541. At the age of 15 he merited the notice of Henry II. by his valor at the siege of Calais, and he distinguished himself afterwards against the Huguenots, at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour. At the battle of Lepanto in 1571, his valor was conspicuously displayed, as well as in the other encounters of these warlike and perilous times, so that he was deservedly called by Henry IV. the brave Crillon. At the peace of Vervins he retired to his estates at Avignon, where he died 2d December 1615, aged 74.

CRILLON MAHON, N. Duke de, distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and afterwards quitted the service of France for that of Spain, where he was made a grandee of the first order. In the war between England and Spain he was placed at the head of the armies, and had the good fortune to take Minorca, in 1782, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Mahon from the capital of the island. In his attempts to reduce Gibraltar he was more unfortunate, and saw the measures he adopted all baffled by the superior valor of the English, and the vigilant care of general Elliot. In the revolutionary war he would take no part in the cause of Spain, but remained neuter. He died at Madrid 1796, aged 80.

CRISP, Tobias, the champion of Antinomianism, was educated at Eton, and took his bachelor's degree at Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Baliol, Oxford, where he took his degrees of D.D. He was rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, in 1627, and there he lived in a hospitable manner, regular, virtuous, and devout. He came to London in 1642, where his tenets respecting grace opposed him in a controversy with 52 divines. He died 27th February 1642. His sermons were reprinted 1689. He asserted in his discourse "Christ alone exalted," that salvation was completed on the cross, and that belief was all that was required of the happy elect.

CROFT, Herbert, D. D. an English prelate, was born at Great Milton, Oxfordshire, 18th October 1603. At 13 he was sent to Oxford, but upon the conversion of his father to popery, he was removed from the university, and placed in the monastery of Douay, and afterwards in the college of St. Omer's. A visit to England on family affairs introduced him to the acquaintance of Morton bishop of Durham, who prevailed upon him to return to the protestant faith, and by the advice of Laud, he again entered at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was now preferred to a living in Glocestershire, and to another in Oxfordshire, and in 1639, he was made prebendary of Salisbury. He was afterwards prebendary of Worcester, canon of Windsor, and in 1644 dean of Hereford, but he suffered like all loyal subjects during those troublous times, till in 1659, by the

death of his two elder brothers, he succeeded to all the estates of his family. At the restoration he was raised to the see of Hereford 1661, which he refused to quit for higher preferment, employing himself in deeds of charity, benevolence, hospitality, and frequent exhortation from the pulpit. In the latter part of his life he wished to resign his bishopric from some scruples of conscience. He died 18th May 1691.

CROFT, Sir Herbert, was born in London, in 1751; was educated at University College, Oxford; and studied at Lincoln's Inn; but relinquished the bar and took orders, though without obtaining ecclesiastical preferment. He died at Paris in 1816. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, who inserted Croft's Life of Young among his own lives of the poets. But he is best known by his story of Love and Madness. He planned, but never executed, an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary.

CROIX du Maine, Francis Grude de la, a learned French writer in the 16th century. He was passionately fond of literature, and made a most valuable collection of books. He published in 1584, his French library, or a general account of all authors who wrote in that language. The time of his death is unknown.

CROIX, Francis Petit de la, secretary and interpreter to the French king, in the Turkish and Arabic, died November 4th, 1795, aged 73. He was a man of great integrity and refused to be bribed by the Algerines, to make a treaty with them favorable to their interests. He digested Thevenot's voyages to the East-Indies, he made an accurate catalogue of all the Turkish and Persian books in the French king's library, and composed besides two dictionaries for the French and Turkish languages, and also a learned history of Genghis Khan, with a good map of the north of Asia.

CROIX, John Baptist de la, second bishop of Quebec, was of a noble family in Grenoble, and was appointed first almoner to Louis XIV. He came to Canada about the year 1685 as successor to Laval the first bishop. He died Dec. 28, 1727, aged 74, having been 42 years in Quebec. Such was his benevolence, that he founded three hospitals, and distributed among the poor more than a million of livres.

CROMWELL, Thomas, earl of Essex, a native of Surrey, born about 1490, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney. After having been a clerk to the English factory at Antwerp, he returned home, and became confidential servant to Cardinal Wolsey. On the disgrace of the cardinal, Cromwell defended him in the House of Commons with spirit and effect. He was taken into the service of Henry VIII. and rose till, in 1539, he was made earl of Essex, and lord chamberlain. He had previously taken an active and not always just part, as visitor general, in the suppression of the monasteries. His parliamentary conduct, too, was often highly criminal. To the Reformation, however, he was a warm friend, and he was charitable and grateful. Cromwell having been one of the promoters of the marriage of Henry with Anne of Cleves, the capricious tyrant brought him to the block, in 1540.

CROMWELL, Oliver, the celebrated protector of England, was born of a very respectable family at Huntingdon, 25th April 1599. He received his education in the grammar-school of his native town, and in 1616 was admitted as fellow commoner at Sidney college, Cambridge. He did not however here pay much attention to academical studies, as foot-ball, cricket, and other exercises, were more congenial to his pursuits, and therefore his mother, now become a widow, sent him in 1618 to Lincoln's-Inn. Irregularities here prevailed, and licentious and intemperate pleasures engaged his attention more than the law, till at last when 21 he married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir James Boucher of Essex, and retired to lead a regular life at Huntingdon. Here he soon became a zealous puritan. His first appearance in parliament was in 1625. Three years before the meeting of the Long Parliament, in which memorable assembly he sat for Cambridge, he meditated emigrating to America, in company with Hampden and other gentlemen of the same principles as himself, but he was prevented by a proclamation of the government. That proclamation the misguided monarch had abundant reason to repent. Cromwell was active against him in the House; and, when the Commons resolved on resistance, he raised a troop of horse, which he disciplined in an admirable manner. This force he soon enlarged to a regiment of a thousand men, at the head of which he became the most conspicuous of the parliamentary leaders. Between 1642 and 1646, he signalized himself on a great variety of occasions, particularly at Marston Moor, Newbury, Naseby, and Torrington. In the negotiations which ensued between the king and the victorious parliament, Cromwell was at first disposed to consent to restoring Charles under certain conditions, but, finding that the royal captive was not to be trusted, he resolved to join in bringing him to the block. He was one of the forty persons who, after the death of Charles, formed the Council of State. Ireland yet remained to be subdued. Cromwell was, therefore, appointed lord governor of that island for three years, and in August, 1649, he sailed to assume the command. Storming Drogheda and Wexford with horrible slaughter of the garrisons, he so terrified the enemy, that in nine months peace was restored. In 1650, he defeated the Scots at Dunbar; and, in the following year, he obtained what he called his "crowning victory" over Charles, at Worcester. One step more sufficed to place him at the summit of power. Having by force dissolved the Long Parliament, he assumed the supreme authority, in 1653, under the title of Lord protector. The title of king he was more than once desirous to obtain, but was deterred from assuming it by the dread of alienating his partisans. At the end of the year 1657 his fears were alarmed by the publication of "killing no murder," a pamphlet by colonel Titus, which directed against him the dagger of every bold assassin, and in 1658 he felt not a little disappointment at the conduct of his parliament, which he addressed as composed of lords and commons, in the usual language of the kings of England, though none of the ancient nobility condescended to appear among them. The severe agitations of his mind at last undermined the powers of his constitution, and his deportment became altered, he grew reserved and suspicious, and the attacks of a slow fever, though at first not alarming, proved fatal, 3d September 1658. Though an usurper and a tyrant, Cromwell possessed great powers of mind, and contributed much to the prosperity of the nation.

CROMWELL, Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, was born in 1626, and succeeded his father, as lord protector, in 1658. Finding himself unable to contend with the factions hostile to him, he resigned in the following year, and he went to France on the restoration of Charles II. He returned to England in 1680, assumed the name of Clarke, and died in 1712.

CROPPER, John, general, an officer of the

American revolution entered the army as captain in 1776. He was soon promoted. He fought in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He died 1821, aged 65.

CROUSAZ, John Peter de, a mathematician of eminence, born at Lausanne 13th April, 1663. He was intended for the army by his father; but his inclinations were bent to literature; and the perusal of des Cartes' works totally directed his attention to mathematics and philosophy. After travelling over Europe, he was elected professor, and, in 1706, made rector of the academy of Lausanne, and, in 1724, mathematical professor at Groningen. He was afterwards preceptor to Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden, and, after being engaged in some embassies, he returned to Lausanne, where he died, 1748, aged 85. He wrote an essay on logic, afterwards enlarged to 6 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on beauty, 2 vols. 12mo.—on the liberty of thinking—on ancient and modern pyrrhonism, folio—sermons—commentary on Pope's essay on man—miscellaneous works—and pieces on philosophy and mathematics.

CROWNE, John, a native of Nova Scotia, who went to England, eager to acquire fame and independence by the powers of his mind. He became a favorite with the court, and was employed by Charles II. at the request of Rochester, to write the masque of Calypso. Upon the discovery of the popish plot, he embraced the part of the tories, and wrote his "city politics," to satirize the whigs, a comedy, which, while it procured him applause, excited against him the resentment of a powerful faction. Anxious now to retire from the intrigues and persecutions of politics, he petitioned the king for a place for life; to which Charles assented, provided he wrote another comedy. Even the king himself assisted him, by recommending him to borrow from the Spanish comedy of "non pued esser;" from which was produced the play of Sir Courtly Nice; but, on the last day of rehearsal before the comedy could be acted, the king died, and all the hopes of the poet were dashed to the ground. Instead of independence, Crowne now had recourse to his wit for maintenance. He died about 1703, author of 17 plays, besides the "church scuffle," a heroic poem, and two other poems, Pandion and Amphigenia, and the Dæneids.

CROXALL, Dr. Samuel, was educated at Eton school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. At the university he wrote the fair Circassian, which he dedicated to Mrs. Anna Maria Mordaunt, of whom it is said he was deeply enamored; but as the poem was a licentious imitation of Solomon's songs, he carefully avoided disclosing himself to be the author, before he applied for ordination. He obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, the parishes of St. Mary Somerset, and Mountshaw, London, and became chancellor, prebendary, and canon of Hereford, and afterwards added the archdeaconry of Salop and the living of Sellek to his other preferments. His politics inclined to the whigs, and hence in queen Anne's reign he wrote in their support, and published his two cantos in imitation of Spenser, to satirize Harley's administration. He wrote besides "the Vision," a poem addressed to lord Halifax,—the fables of Æsop,—scripture politics,—the royal manual,—and all the dedications prefixed to "Select Novels." He died at a great age, February 13, 1752.

CROZE, Mathurin Veyssiere la, born at Nantz 1661, became a Benedictine monk in 1768, and distinguished himself by his extensive learning. A bold and independent mode of thinking, added to disgust and disappointment, induced him to abandon his order and his religion in 1696. He made his recantation at Basil, and employed himself in Berlin as an instructor of youth, as librarian to the king, and as professor of philosophy. He died 1739, aged 78. He wrote some valuable works, dissertations historiques,—an armenian dictionary, 4to. compiled after twelve years' labor—histoire du Christianisme des Indes, 12mo.—du Christianisme d'Ethiopie, & d'Armenie.

CRUDEN, Alexander, M.A. was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college there. He settled in London in 1728, and kept a bookseller's shop under the royal exchange; but maintained himself chiefly by superintending publications for the press. In 1737 his Concordance was published, and it again appeared improved in 1761 as a most valuable book. Cruden was occasionally deranged. About the year 1738 he went on a romantic view to reform the English universities, and was soon after confined at Chelsea. He was a second time in confinement in a mad-house, and was at last found dead, in a praying posture, at Islington, 1774, aged 70. He was a worthy, pious, and inoffensive man.

CRUZ, Juana Inez de la, an ingenious lady, born at Mexico. She was naturally endowed with great powers of mind, which were carefully cultivated, and rendered her well skilled in philosophy, history, mathematics, poetry, and every branch of literature. The poems which she published possessed great merit, according to the opinion of father Feyjod. The best part of her life was spent in the seclusion of the monastery of St. Geronimo, where she died, after 27 years' residence, aged 44, in 1695.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, D.D. a celebrated divine, born 1617, at Aller, Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He was of Emanuel college, of which he became fellow and tutor, and where he had among his pupils sir William Temple. He was, in 1657, one of those who were consulted by parliament about the English translation of the bible, and by his learning and consequence he gained the friendship of Whitelocke, and of Thurloe the able secretary of the two protectorates. At the restoration, Cudworth wrote a copy of congratulatory verses to the sovereign, and, in 1672, he was presented by Sheldon, bishop of London, to the vicarage of Ashwell, Hertfordshire. In 1678 he was installed prebendary of Glocester, and he then published in folio his famous work "the true intellectual system of the universe, wherein the reason and philosophy of atheism are confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated." Cudworth died at Cambridge 26th June, 1688. Of his posthumous works, which were a continuation of his intellectual system, one was published by Chandler, bishop of Durham 1731, called "a treatise concerning eternal and immutable morality," intended chiefly against Hobbes and others. His other MSS. were on moral good and evil—a book of morality, with Hobbes' philosophy explained—discourse on liberty and necessity—de libero arbitrio—on Daniel's prophecy of the 70 weeks—of the verity of the Christian religion, against the Jews—and Hebrew learning. Cudworth was a man of extensive erudition, well skilled in the languages, an able philosopher, an acute mathematician, and a profound metaphysician.

CUEVA, Alfonsus de la, known by the name of Bedmar, was ambassador from Philip III. to the Venetian republic. In this sacred character he plotted the seizing of the city; but when the conspiracy was discovered, and the conspirators put to death by drowning, the author of the horrible

scheme, out of respect to the Spanish king, was secretly dismissed by the senate to avoid the fury of the populace. Cueva fled to Flanders, where he became president of the council, and received a cardinal's hat. In consequence of the severity of his government he retired from Flanders to Rome, where he died, 1665. He was a man of astonishing powers of mind, great political sagacity, an acute judge of the manners and prejudices of mankind, composed in the most violent and popular agitations, and such a master of the knowledge of the human passions, that his conjectures about futurity seem almost prophetical.

CUJACIUS, James, an eminent lawyer, born at Toulouse 1520. He was of mean origin; but the greatness of his genius compensated for his obscurity, and by his indefatigable industry, without the assistance of a master, he made himself perfect in the knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, and particularly in civil law. He was meanly refused the professor's chair in his native town; but his abilities attracted pupils from every country; and to his superior talents in education, France owed the ablest and the most expert of her lawyers and magistrates. He settled at Cahors, and afterwards at Bourges, which he would not quit, though honored by the king of France, and invited to Turin by the duke of Savoy, and to Bologna by pope Gregory XIII. He was so kind to his pupils, and so communicative and familiar, that he was called the father of his scholars. He died at Bourges 1590. His works were published at Paris, 10 vols. fol. 1659, by Fabrot.

CULLEN, William, the celebrated physician, was born in Lanerkshire, and served his time with a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, and then went as surgeon in a vessel from London to the West-Indies. On his return he settled at Shotts, and afterwards at Hamilton, where an accidental introduction to the duke of Hamilton laid the foundation of his advancement. By the advice of his patron he removed to Glasgow, where he obtained an appointment in the university. It was about this time that he had formed an intimacy and partnership with William Hunter, afterwards equally celebrated. In 1746 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow, and in 1751 was nominated king's professor of medicine. His practice was now very extensive, and his reputation as a lecturer proved by the increasing number of his pupils. In 1756 he was invited by the university of Edinburgh to the vacant chair of chemistry, and in this new office he displayed such powers, and such knowledge, that an opposition was raised against him by those who envied his fame, and could not rival his abilities. He died 11th October, 1790.

CULPEPER, Thomas, lord, governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683. On his arrival the assembly passed an act of oblivion in reference to persons, concerned in the rebellion under gov. Berkeley. They also, in order to encourage emigration, authorized the governor to naturalize any person by instrument under seal. An act was also passed to prevent the frequent meetings of the slaves. Of his associates in the grant of the territory, he purchased their rights between the Potowmac and Rappahannoc in 1669. He died 1719.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, D.D., a learned prelate, son of a citizen of London, where he was born July 15, 1632. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He published, in 1672, his work de legibus naturæ disquisitio philosophica, which has been translated into English by Tyrrel and by Maxwell. This performance greatly raised his reputation for science and for knowledge. In 1686 he published his essay on Jewish measures and weights, a work of great merit, and full of accurate calculation. In 1691 he was raised to the see of Peterborough by William, without solicitation or interest, but merely from the eminence of his learning, his exemplary manners, and his strong attachment to the protestant faith. In his episcopal duties he was indefatigably vigilant, observing to his friends who dissuaded from exertions which might injure his health, "that he would fulfil his duties as long as he could, and that a man had better wear out than rust out." Some part of his time, however, was devoted to literature: he was a sound mathematician, well acquainted with oriental learning, and perfectly informed in all the branches of science and philosophy. In his pursuits to discover the true causes of idolatry, he paid great attention to the shattered Phœnician history of Sanchoniathon; but though great labor was bestowed on the subject, and a book prepared for the press, his bookseller objected, on account of the times, to the publication, which was deferred till after his death, when his son-in-law, Mr. Payne, gave to the world, in 1720, his Sanchoniathon's Phœnician history, from Eusebius' præpar. evangel., and in 1724, his second work, his origines gentium antiquissimæ. He died October 9, 1718, in his 87th year.

CUMBERLAND, William duke of, second son of George II. was born 1721. He was at the battle of Dettingen with his father, and distinguished himself so much, that at the battle of Fontenoy he might have insured a most glorious victory, had he been ably supported by the Dutch troops. His next services were the defeat of the pretender at the battle of Culloden, 1746, for which he was highly applauded by the parliament and by the nation. In 1747 he lost the battle of Val, by the hesitating assistance of the Dutch. He died 1765.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born Feb. 19, 1732. He was educated at Bury school, and next at Westminster till he was fourteen, when he became a student of Trinity college, where, in 1750, he obtained his bachelor's degree, and two years afterwards, he passed his examination for a fellowship. About this time, he became private secretary to lord Halifax, with whom he went to Ireland, when that nobleman was appointed to the viceroyship. On his return to England, he obtained the place of clerk of reports in the office of trade and plantations; and afterwards was appointed secretary to that board. In 1780, he went on a mission to Lisbon and Madrid, but was recalled the year following, having, as was said, exceeded his powers. He was also deprived of his situation at the board of trade, and from this time his circumstances were much contracted. He now retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he lost his wife; upon which he removed to London, and died there May 7, 1811. Mr. Cumberland's talents were considerable, and his vanity not much less, which exposed him to the attacks of some satirists, particularly Sheridan, who drew his portrait in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary. His chief merit was as a dramatist, and the best of his numerous plays are the West Indian, the Jew, and The Wheel of Fortune. Of his poetical performances none are likely to be long remembered, except Calvary. His novels of Arundel, Henry, and John De Lancaster, possess merit, and his Observer, a series of miscellaneous papers, which holds a distinguished rank among the British classics. Besides these works, he published many fugitive pieces and tracts; Anecdotes of Spanish Painters, in 2 vols., and the Memoirs of his own life, from which this is extracted.

CUMING, William, an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh 1714, and educated at the high school and university of that city. After residing some time at Paris and Leyden, he came to London, from whence he removed to Dorchester. In this situation, from which he refused to retire for the more extensive practice of London, he soon gained universal reputation, and recommended himself to his patients as well by the gentleness of his manners and his probity as by his learning and his skilful management of diseases. Though he did not commit anything to the press, he was particularly attentive to assist his friends, among whom Mr. Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire, has paid very handsome and deserved compliments to his abilities and kind assiduity. He was fellow of the London and Edinburgh societies of antiquarians, and he was also fellow of the college of physicians. He died 25th March, 1788, aged 74.

CUMINGS, Henry, D.D., a congregational minister in Billerica, Mass. He was born in Hollis, N. H., Sept. 28, 1739; graduated at Harvard college in 1760; ordained, Jan. 26, 1763; and died Sept. 5, 1823, aged nearly 80 years. His occasional discourses published are fourteen in number; of which are the following—at the election, 1783; Dudleian lecture, 1791; at a thanksgiving, 1798; before a charitable society, 1802; and a half century discourse, 1813.

CUMMINGS, Jacob A., author of several elementary works, was graduated at Harvard college in 1801. He was a useful teacher and bookseller in Boston. He died 1820, aged 47. His publications for schools were highly esteemed, and his industry, useful labors and amiable qualities procured him much respect. He published N. Test. questions, 1817; geography, ancient and modern.

CUNÆUS, Peter, a learned lawyer, professor at Leyden, was born at Flushing 1586. He was educated for the church; but the rancor of the theological disputes of the times disgusted him, and he applied himself to belles lettres and to the law. He was a man of great learning, and deservedly commended by Vossius, Casaubon, Scaliger, and others. He died 1638. He wrote, among other valuable works, de republicâ Hebræorum—satira Menippæâ, in sui sæculi homines inepte eruditos—remarks on Nonius' Dionysiaca, and a translation of Julian's Cæsars.

CUNITIA, Maria, a learned lady in the 17th century, born in Silesia. She possessed a perfect knowledge of ancient and modern languages, but particularly excelled in mathematics and astronomy, on which she wrote some ingenious treatises, especially her Urania propitia, in 1650, in Latin and German, dedicated to the emperor Ferdinand III. This work contains astronomical tables, calculated on Kepler's hypothesis, and displays her powers as a scholar and mathematician to have been very great and most respectable. She married a physician, Elias de Lewin, and died at Pistehen 1664, much regretted as a person of science, and highly beloved as a woman of an amiable character.

CUNNINGHAM, Alexander, the son of a presbyterian minister, was born in 1654, at Ettrick, in Scotland, and was educated in Holland, whence he went over to England with the Prince of Orange. After having been a travelling tutor, he was for five years British envoy at Venice. He died in 1737. He wrote a Latin History of Great Britain, from the revolution to the accession of George I.; which was translated by Dr. Thompson. The work had passed into the hands of Dr. Hollingberry, and was recommended, from its valuable contents, for publication, by lord Hardwicke and Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury. It is indeed a work of merit, and it relates the particulars of an important period with accuracy, spirit, and impartiality; though, in the drawing of some characters, especially that of Burnet, the author shows himself prejudiced and uncandid.

CUNNINGHAM, John, a poet, born at Dublin in 1729. At the age of seventeen he wrote a farce called Love in a Mist. This introduced him among actors; and the consequence was, that he himself became a strolling player. He continued so till his decease, which was occasioned by a nervous fever, in 1773. Several of his poetical pieces were published separately as pamphlets. The whole of them have been admitted into the collections of the British Poets. They possess considerable sweetness, elegance, and descriptive power.

CURCELLÆUS, Stephen, an eminent divine, born at Geneva, died at Amsterdam 1658, aged 72. After residing some time in France, he settled at Amsterdam, where he was followed by the Arminians, and where he succeeded Episcopius as divinity professor. He was an able critic and a great linguist, and wrote several theological tracts. He published a new edition of the Greek testament, with various readings, and with a copious dissertation, in which he properly observes, that none of the readings affect in the least degree the articles of faith. Polemburg, the successor of Curcellæus in the professor's chair, has prefixed an account of his life to the folio edition of his works.

CURIO, Cœlius Secundus, was born at San Chirico, in Piedmont. His abjuration of the Romish religion, for the tenets of Luther, exposed him to the persecution of the catholics, and he was seized and confined in the prison of Turin, by the bishop. He however escaped from his enemies, and fled to Salo and Pavia; but the influence of the pope still persecuted him over Italy, till he took refuge at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he became principal of the college. He afterwards removed to Basil, where, for twenty-two years, till his death, 1569, at the age of 67, he continued respectably to fill the chair of eloquence and belles lettres. His work, "de amplitudine beati regni Dei," 1550, in 8vo. is a curious composition. He wrote besides, "oposcula," 8vo.—letters—and Calvinus judaisans.

CURRAN, John Philpot, a celebrated Irish barrister, was born, in 1750, of humble parents, at Newcastle, near Cork; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and studied the law at the Temple. For a while he had to struggle with want of practice, and consequent penury; but at length he rose to splendid forensic eminence, and, in 1784, became a member of the Irish House of Commons. As a senator, he was a determined and formidable enemy of the government. In 1806, when the whigs came into power, he was made master of the rolls in Ireland. That office he resigned in 1814; and he died November 13, 1817. Curran was somewhat mean in face and in person, but when his fine dark eye was lighted up, in conversation or in controversy, his countenance was striking and intelligent. Though occasionally not regulated by good taste, his eloquence was copious, fervid, and expressive; sometimes fraught with bitter sarcasm and overwhelming invective, sometimes deeply pathetic, and at other times sparkling with wit, humor, and the most pungent ridicule.

CURRIE, James, an eminent physician, a native of Scotland, was born at Kirkpatrick Fleming in 1746, studied physic at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Glasgow, after which he settled at Liverpool, where he soon acquired popularity and for-

tune. He died in August, 1785. By his Medical Reports on the Effects of Water in febrile disorders, Currie mainly contributed to introduce the practice of affusion in cases of fever. He is the author, under the name of Jasper Wilson, of a Letter, Commercial and Political, to Mr. Pitt; and he published an edition of the works of Burns, to which he prefixed an excellent Memoir of the deceased poet, and a criticism on his works.

CURTIS, William, a botanist, born in 1746, at Alton, in Hampshire, was brought up as an apothecary, but devoted himself to botany, on which science he delivered lectures. He established an extensive garden, first at Bermondsey, next at Lambeth, and lastly at Brompton. He died in 1799. Of his works the most celebrated are, his Flora Londinensis; Botanical Magazine; and Botanical Lectures.

CURTIUS RUFUS, Quintus, a Latin historian, the date of whose existence is fixed at widely different periods (from the reign of Augustus to that of Gordian), by different writers, while some even deem the name to be fictitious. He is the author of a History of Alexander the Great, which is more praiseworthy for its style than for its correctness. The first two books of it are lost.

CUSA, Nicholas de, a cardinal, born at Cusa, of mean parentage. His great merit, and his extensive knowledge of law and of divinity, recommended him to the notice of pope Nicholas V. who made him a cardinal 1448, and bishop of Brixia two years after. He was sent by the pope to Germany as legate, in 1451, to preach the crusades against the Turks, in which he was unsuccessful. He died at Todi, in Umbria, 1464, aged 63. His works, which were numerous and valuable, were collected and printed in three vols. Basil, 1565. They contain, besides controversial and metaphysical tracts, some geographical and astronomical pieces, and Cribratio alcorani, a treatise intended against the spreading of Mahomet's doctrines after the fall of Constantinople.

CUSHING, Thomas, L L.D., lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college, 1744. Being the son of an eminent merchant of Boston, he had no chosen profession. He was early called into public life, first as a representative of Boston, and afterwards speaker of the house. He held the latter office when the controversy with England had reached the point, which made an appeal to arms indispensable, and he sided with his country. He was a member of the first and second congress. On his return to his own state he was elected into the council, which then constituted the supreme executive. After the adoption of the present constitution of Massachusetts he was elected lieut. governor, and was kept in that office till his death. He died 1788, aged 62.

CUSHING, William, LL.D., judge of the supreme court of the United States, graduated at Harvard college 1751. In 1772 he received a commission as justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, and in 1777 that of chief justice. At the beginning of the revolution among the high in office, he, alone, supported the rights of his country. At the organization of the federal government, he was placed by Washington, in 1789, on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, and held the office till his death. He died 1810, aged 77.

CUSHING, Jacob, D.D., congregational minister of Waltham, Mass. was born Feb. 28, 1730; graduated at Harvard college in 1748; and was ordained, Nov. 22, 1752. After continuing in his ministry fifty-six years, he died Jan. 18, 1809, aged 78. He published six occasional sermons, creditable to their author.

CUSSON, Peter, an eminent French physician and botanist of Montpelier, and member of the Royal Society of Sciences in that city. When young he travelled in Majorca and Spain, and brought home an excellent collection of the plants of those countries and of the Pyrenees. Soon after his return an old female relation, who lived with him, took an opportunity one day, when he was from home, to clean and ransack his study. In the course of this operation she found his herbal of dried plants, and considering them so much useless lumber, threw the whole of his fine collection into the street. This circumstance has been strangely misrepresented by Sir J. E. Smith, who, in his Introduction to Botany, states that the wife of Cusson "destroyed his whole herbarium; scraping off the dried specimens for the sake of the paper on which they were pasted." During the latter part of his life he was employed on a great work on the umbelliferous plants, which he is said to have left in a state fit for the press, but which does not appear to have been published. He also assisted Savanges in his celebrated work on Nosology. His death took place in 1784.

CUTBUSH, James, professor of chemistry in the military academy at West Point, died there 1823. He published the useful cabinet, monthly, 1 vol. 1808; philosophy of experimental chemistry 2 vols. 1813. After his death a treatise, which he prepared on pyrotechny, was published by his widow.

CUTLER, Timothy, D.D., president of Yale college, graduated at Harvard college 1701. He was minister of Stratford in Con. ten years. In 1719 he was chosen president of Yale College. In 1722 he renounced the communion of the congregational churches; and the trustees of the college, in consequence thereof, passed a vote, "excusing him from all further service, as rector of Yale college," and requiring of future rectors satisfactory evidence of "the soundness of their faith in opposition to Arminian and prelatical corruptions." He went to Boston, where a new church was offered to him, and embarked for England. In the latter end of March, 1723, he was ordained deacon and priest, and received from the university of Oxford a degree of doctor in divinity. He returned to America in July, and soon after became rector of Christ church in Boston, where he continued till his death, in 1765, aged 82. His only publications were, a sermon delivered before the general court at New-Haven 1717, and a sermon on the death of Thomas Greaves, 1757.

CUTLER, Manassah, LL.D., a congregational minister of Massachusetts, was graduated at Yale college in 1765, and settled pastor of a church in Hamilton, Massachusetts, Sept. 11th, 1771. He distinguished himself by his attention to several branches of natural history, particularly by making the first essay towards a scientific description of the plants of New-England, an account of several hundred of which communicated by him was published by the American academy, of which he was a member. In 1800 he was elected to a seat in congress, and retained it till 1804, when he declined any further political employment from its interference with his professional duties. He died July 28th, 1823, aged 81.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, born in the north, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisferna, four miles from Berwick, now called Holy-island; from whence he came to the court of

Ægfred king of Northumberland, whom, with many of his nobles, he converted to Christianity, and baptized. He was made bishop of the Northumbrian Saxons; but, from his fondness for solitude, he retired to Holy-island, where he founded a monastery, and where he died 686, leaving behind him a great number of pupils, and a deserved character of sanctity, virtue, and devotion.

CUTTS, John lord, was born of an ancient family at Matching, in Essex, and distinguished himself in the wars of William III. He was early in the service of Monmouth, and signalized himself greatly, under the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and at the taking of Buda by the imperialists. At the revolution, he had a regiment of foot, was created baron in Ireland 1690, governor of the Isle of Wight 1693, and complimented by Hopkins as one to whom a double crown was due, as a hero and a poet. On queen Anne's accession he was made lieutenant general of the forces in Holland, commander of the forces in Ireland, in 1705, and afterwards one of the lords justices of that kingdom; an appointment which broke his heart, because it removed him intentionally out of the sphere of active enterprise. He died at Dublin 26th of January 1707. He wrote a poem on queen Mary's death, and published, 1687, poetical exercises, written on several occasions—a poem on wisdom—another on Waller. The poetry, though not deserving to rank very high, yet possesses merit, and justifies the praises of Waller and others.

CUVIER, George Leopold, a Peer of France, was born in August, 1769. He was originally educated for the clerical profession; but having relinquished the intention of becoming a clergyman, he devoted himself to the study of natural history; at an early age he was invited to Paris to fill the place of professor of comparative anatomy at the *Jardin des Plantes*, and soon attained the highest distinction as a naturalist. The cabinet of Comparative Anatomy in the *Jardin des Plantes*, formed wholly by him, and his various other works on natural history, form imperishable monuments of his genius. The parents of Baron Cuvier were of the Lutheran religion, and he was himself a Protestant; and besides other important offices to which he was successively called, he held the office of Director of Protestant worship. "The Christian part of his countrymen," says one of his eulogists, "rejoiced to see in the labors which constituted the basis of his fame, none of those elements of fragility which mark the conclusion of science, when opposed to the word of God." Cuvier died, May 13, 1832, at Paris; and his library was purchased by the French government for the sum of 72,000 francs.

CYPRIANI, or Cipriani, an Italian painter, who settled in England, and died in London 1785. He possessed great merit in his profession, and his pieces spread over Europe by the graver of Bartolozzi, are well known and admired for grace, beauty, and expression. In private life he was highly and deservedly esteemed for his many talents and virtues. His son inherited his virtues.

CYRILL, Lucar, was born in Candia 1572, and educated at Padua and in Germany. He was made bishop of Alexandria, and afterwards, 1621, patriarch of Constantinople. He was deposed, for his attempts to reform his clergy, and at last was strangled, by order of the grand signior, in 1638 His confession of faith and his letters were published, Amsterdam, 1718.

CYRUS, the elder, king of Persia, was son of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages. He dethroned his grandfather, established the Persian empire, and was at last killed in the battle against Tomyris queen of the Massagetæ, B. C. 530.

CYRUS, the younger, son of Darius, revolted against his brother Artaxerxes, and was defeated by him in the plains of Cunaxa, 401. Had he not been too rash, he might have obtained the victory. The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks who accompanied him is celebrated in ancient history.

CZERNI, George, or George the Black, so called from the darkness of his complexion, was born of an humble family, in the neighborhood of Belgrade, and his real name was George Petrovitsch. Wholly uneducated, he was possessed of natural talents and undaunted courage. At an early age he manifested a deadly hatred of the Turks. Having, at the head of a small troop, defeated them in many encounters, he formed the plan of liberating Servia, his country, from the Ottoman yoke. In 1800, he made himself master of Belgrade; and in 1806, after a severe struggle, he was acknowledged as Prince of Servia. He was, however, at length expelled, and he retired to Russia, where he was made a prince and general. In 1817, having entered Servia, he was taken prisoner and beheaded by the pacha of Belgrade.

D.

DACIER, Andrew, a French philosopher and critic, born 6th April 1651. His first work was the edition of Pompeius Festus, 4to. 1681, greatly improved in the edition of 1699. His Horace, with a French translation, appeared in 1681, in 10 vols. 12mo. and has frequently been reprinted. He next published St. Anastasius' contemplations, with notes and a Latin translation, in 1682. He published nothing afterwards till 1691, when his moral reflections of Marcus Antonius, 2 vols. 12mo. appeared; and in 1692 Aristotle's poetics, with a translation and critical remarks, in 4to. which some have considered as his best performance. In 1693 he published a translation of the Œdipus and Electra of Sophocles; in 1694, the first volume of Plutarch's lives; in 1697, the translation of the works of Hippocrates, 2 vols. 12mo.; in 1699, that of Plato's works, 2 vols.; in 1706, the life of Pythagoras, his symbols, and golden verses, 2 vols.; in 1715, Epictetus, 2 vols.; and in 1723, the lives of Plutarch were completed, in 8. vols 4to. Besides these, Dacier published notes on Longinus, a dissertation on the origin of satire, speeches in the French academy, answers to some critics who had censured his person and manners, besides a commentary on Theocritus, and a treatise on religion, never published. As he had been concerned in the compilation of the medallic history of Lewis XIV. the monarch settled on him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him keeper of his books in the Louvre. In 1713 he was made perpetual secretary to the French academy, and in 1717 he obtained a reversionary grant of 10,000 crowns, as library keeper to the king. Dacier died September 18 1722, in his 71st year.

DACIER, Anne, wife of Andrew Dacier daughter of Tanaquil Faber, or le Fevre, was born at Saumor 1651. When she was 11 years old her

father discovered the strong natural powers of her mind, and immediately laid the foundation of a learned education which was happily completed. In 1674, she published an edition of Callimachus in 4to. and in consequence of her extensive knowledge, she was engaged in the editing of the classics for the use of the dauphin. Her Florus appeared in 1674, in 4to. and her Aurelius Victor 1681. In 1681, her translation of Anacreon and Sappho appeared, so much commended by Boileau, and in 1683, were published Eutropius 4to. and a French translation of the Amphitryo, Epidicus, and Rudens of Plautus, three vols. and the next year the Plautus and Clouds of Aristophanes 12mo. with Dyctys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius. In 1683 she married Dacier, a distinguished scholar. In 1688 she published her translation of Terence's plays, with notes, 3 vols. 12mo. the best edition of which is that of 1717. She also assisted her husband in his Marcus Antonius and his Plutarch, and in 1711 she published her translation of Homer's Iliad, with notes, 3 vols. 12mo. In 1514 she wrote a defence of Homer against de la Motte, and two years after against Hardouin, in which she displayed much erudition, great taste, and not a little acrimony. Her last work, the Odyssey of Homer translated from the Greek, appeared in 1716, 3 vols. 12mo. The two last years of her life she sunk into disease and debility, and died August 17th 1720, aged 69. Besides learning, Madame Dacier was graced with the noblest ornaments of human nature, with generosity, firmness, mildness, and exemplary piety.

DAGGETT, Napthali, D. D. the fifth president of Yale College, was graduated at the same institution, in 1748. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass. and in 1751 was settled in the ministry at Smith Town on Long Island. From this place he removed to New Haven in 1756, and became professor of divinity in the college. He held this office till his death; and from the death of Mr. Clap in 1766, till April 1777, he exercised the duties of president. Dr. Daggett died, Nov. 25, 1780. He was accounted a good scholar, and ranked high in his profession.

DAHLBERG, Eric, a Swedish engineer, whose excessive application compensated for the early loss of his parents, and the misfortunes of a neglected education. He prepared for the brave defence of Thorn, and accompanied Gustavus Adolphus in his Polish expedition, and advised him to march his army across the Great Belt when frozen, and thus penetrate into the very heart of the Danish kingdom and besiege the capital. His great services were rewarded in 1660 with the rank of nobility, and he was successively raised to the command of Malmo, the care of the fortifications, and the government of Livonia. He died at Stockholm 1703, aged 78. He wrote Suecia antiqua and hodierna, three vols. fol. 1700, and distinguished himself so much as an engineer that he was deservedly called the Vauban of Sweden.

DAILLE, John, an eminent protestant divine, born at Chatelleraut sixth January 1594. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the family of du Plessis Mornay to be the tutor of his two grandsons. He began his travels in 1619, and with his two pupils passed through Geneva, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice, where he was introduced to the acquaintance and friendly intimacy of father Paul. While at Mantua one of his pupils was taken ill, and soon after died. With the other pupil he continued his travels, and after visiting Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, they returned to France late in 1621. In 1623, Daille was ordained and first officiated in the family of the venerable Mornay, who died soon after in the arms of his beloved and reverend friend. In 1628 he wrote his celebrated book "on the use of the fathers" which lord Falkland and his friend Chillingworth greatly valued. In 1633 he published his apology for the reformed churches, which he also translated into Latin, and Mr. Smith into English in 1658. These books, from their importance, and the masterly manner in which the subject was treated, excited a great interest. Daille was at the synod of Alencon in 1637, where his authority was ably exerted to reconcile the protestants in the then disputed tenets about universal grace. These principles he warmly embraced, and indeed published in 1655 a Latin work against Spanheim the Leyden professor, as "an apology for the synods of Alencon and Charenton." This great and good man died at Paris 15th April 1670. His reputation was so high that the protestants in France declared they had seen no better writer since the days of Calvin. He wrote besides several works which were chiefly of a controversial nature, and which equally evinced his learning, erudition, and dexterity of argumentation.

DALE, Samuel, an apothecary of Braintree, Essex, who became by his merit in 1730, a licentiate of the college of physicians and fellow of the royal society. He wrote Pharmacologia, seu manuductio ad materiam medicam, often printed,—the antiquities of Harwich and Dover court, in 4to. improved from the works of Silas Taylor, besides some valuable papers in the philosophical transactions. He died at Bocking, where he had settled as a physician, 1739, aged 80.

DALE, Richard, an American naval commander, was born in Virginia in 1756. At twelve years of age he was sent to sea, and in 1776 he entered as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war Lexington. In the following year he was taken prisoner by a British cruiser, and after a twelve month confinement he escaped from Mill prison, and succeeded in reaching France. Here he joined, in the character of master's mate, the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship Bon Homme Richard. He was soon raised to the rank of first lieutenant, and signalized himself in the sanguinary engagement between the Bon Homme Richard and the English frigate Serapis. In 1794, the United States made him a captain in the navy, and in 1801 he took command of the American squadron which sailed in that year from Hampton roads to the Mediterranean. From the year 1802, he passed his life in Philadelphia in the enjoyment of a competent estate, and much esteemed by his fellow citizens. He died in 1826, leaving the reputation of a brave and intelligent seaman.

DALE, Sir Thomas, was sent out to Virginia as high marshal, in 1609, and a second time in May, 1611, with three hundred colonists, supplies, and new laws, with the execution of which he was entrusted. His administration was rigorous and excited great disaffection, but the interests of the colony were advanced under it. He built the town of Henrico, on James river, and conquered that of the Appomattox Indians, at the mouth of the river of that name. In August, 1611, Sir Thomas Gates succeeded him in the government. He continued, however, to take an active part in the affairs of the colony, and on the return of Gates to England, in 1614, the chief command again devolved on him. He returned to England in 1616 He afterwards went to the East-Indies, and there died.

DALECHAMPS, James, a learned physician, born at Caen 1513. He died at the age of 75, at Lyons, where he had practised from 1552 to 1588. He wrote a general history of plants, three books de peste, besides Pliny's natural history with valuable notes, and also translated into Latin, Athenæus, in the completion of which he was engaged thirty years.

DALIN, Olaus de, a learned Swede, born at Winsberg in 1708. He is deservedly called the father of Swedish poetry, by his two poems on the liberty of Sweden, and the tragedy of Brunhilda. He rose by his genius to fame and fortune, and was appointed preceptor to prince Gustavus, and at last became chancellor of the court. He wrote, at the request of the government, the history of Sweden, which he brought down to the death of Charles IX. He wrote, besides, epistles, fables, satires, and panegyrics, and translated Montesquieu's book on the declension of the Romans.

DALLAS, Alexander James, secretary of the treasury of the U. S. was a native of Scotland. After receiving an early education at Edinburgh and Westminster, he came to this country in 1783, and studied law at Philadelphia. He also engaged in various literary enterprises, writing much for the periodicals, and being at one time the editor of the Columbian Magazine. In 1801 he was appointed attorney of the U. S. for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In Oct. 1814 he was appointed secretary of the treasury of the U. S.; and in March 1815 he undertook the additional trust of secretary at war. He resigned in Nov. 1816, and died Jan. 1817, aged 57. While in office he promoted the establishment of a tariff, and of a national bank. He published features of Jay's treaty 1795; speeches on the trial of Blount and the impeachment of the judges; the laws of Pennsylvania with notes; address to the society of constitutional republicans 1805; reports of cases in the courts of the U. S. and Penns. 2 vols. 1806—7; treasury reports; exposition of the causes and character of the late war, 1814; he left unfinished, sketches of a history of Penns.

DALLAS, Robert Charles, was born at Kingston, in Jamaica, and studied at the inner Temple, but never embraced the legal profession. He died, in 1824, at Havre. He translated many works from the French; and is the author, among other things, of the novels of Perceval, Aubrey, The Morlands, and The knights; Miscellaneous Works and Novels; Miscellaneous Writings; Not at Home, a comedy; and Recollections of Lord Byron.

DALRYMPLE, Sir David, a lawyer and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1726; educated at Eton and Utrecht; called to the Scotch bar in 1748; became a judge of the court of session in 1766, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Hailes; was appointed a judge of the justiciary in 1776; and died in 1792. His knowledge of law and of antiquities was extensive, and he was in habits of friendship with the most eminent men of the age. His principal works are, Annals of Scotland, two vols. 4to.; and Memorials, &c. relating to the History of Great Britain.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John, a Scotch baronet, was for many years a baron of exchequer in Scotland. He died in 1810, at the age of eighty-four. He wrote various occasional pamphlets; but his principal work is, Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, in three vols. 4to.; the first of which was published in 1771. It is a production of considerable merit; but it caused no small outcry against the author, in consequence of his having accused Sidney and Russel of having received bribes from the French ambassador.

DALRYMPLE, Alexander, a celebrated hydrographer, the son of Sir James Dalrymple, was born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, in 1737; went to India, as a writer, in 1752, and remained there till 1763; resided there again from 1775 to 1780; was made hydrographer to the Admiralty and the India Company in 1795; and died 1808. He is the author of many works, among which are three Collections of Voyages; The Oriental Repertory; and a Memoir of a Map of the Land round the North Pole.

DALTON, John, D.D., was born at Deane in Cumberland, where his father was rector, 1709. He was educated at Lowther, and at Queen's college, Oxford, and became tutor to lord Beauchamp. He employed himself in the mean time, in adapting Milton's masque at Ludlow-castle to the stage, which he rendered, by a judicious selection of songs from other works of the author, and some of his own, a very popular piece, still known and admired under the title of "Comus." During the celebrity of this performance, he sought out Milton's grand-daughter, who was overwhelmed with old age and poverty, and honorably exerted his influence to procure her a benefit, which produced her 120*l.* His ill health afterwards prevented him from attending his noble pupil, who unfortunately died of the small-pox at Bologna. After being elected to a fellowship in his college, he took orders, and was presented some time after, by the duke of Somerset, to the living of St. Mary at Hill, and by his influence to a prebend at Worcester, where he died 1763. He published a volume of sermons, 1757—two epistles, 4to.—a descriptive poem on the coal mines near Whitehaven—remarks on 12 historical designs of Raphael.

DALTON, Tristram, a senator of the United States, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1738, and received his education at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1755. After having been speaker of the house of representatives, and a member of the senate of the commonwealth, he was transferred on the adoption of the federal constitution to a seat in the senate of the United States. He afterwards received the office of surveyor of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, and held it till his death in 1817. He was distinguished for gentleness and elegance of manners, mental cultivation, and integrity.

DALZELL, Andrew, an eminent Greek scholar, born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, about 1750. From his village school he came to Edinburgh, and studied with such zeal and application, that he became professor of the Greek language in the university, keeper of the university library, and one of the secretaries of the royal society of Edinburgh. As a professor, Mr. Dalzell possessed great abilities and powerful eloquence, and his lectures were so popular, that the study of the Greek language which had long been neglected in Scotland, became under his auspices, a favorite pursuit with the youthful students of the university. To facilitate the labors of his pupils, he devoted much of his time in the composition of valuable notes, in the elucidation of the Greek classics, which he published under the name of Analecta minora & majora. He wrote besides, some papers on biography, and on literary subjects in the Edinburgh society transactions, and recommended to the English student, Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy, by giving an elegant translation of it, enriched with learned notes. This amiable man and elegant scholar died 8th December 1806.

DALZIEL, Thomas, a Scotch officer, taken

prisoner at the defeat at Worcester, and confined in the tower, from which he escaped to Russia, where the czar made him a general. At the restoration he returned to England, and Charles II. made him, for his many services, commander in chief of all his forces in Scotland. He was a singular man in his dress and appearance. He had been brought up hardy, and after the death of Charles I. he never shaved his beard, which grew white and bushy, and descended to his middle. His bald head was generally covered with a beaver hat, the brim of which, was not more than three inches broad. He generally came to London once or twice a year to kiss the king's hand, who had great regard for him, but whenever he appeared in the capital, the singularity of his dress and appearance drew crowds of boys around him. The time of his death is unknown.

DAMER, Anne Seymour, only child of Field-marshal Conway, was born in 1748. Almost in childhood she imbibed a love of literature, and became highly accomplished. An accidental conversation with Hume, respecting some plaster casts, turned her attention to sculpture, and she took lessons from Ceracchi and Bacon, and studied in Italy. She was also fond of dramatic amusements, and was an excellent amateur actress. She died May 28, 1808. The productions of her chisel are numerous, and do honor to her talent. Among them is a bust of Nelson, in Guildhall, and two colossal heads on Henley bridge.

DAMIEN, Peter, cardinal and bishop of Ostia in the eleventh century, was originally a Benedictine monk, whom his superiors and not his ambition raised to places of eminence and dignity. He publicly condemned the wars which the popes carried on against the emperors, and asserted, from the example of our Saviour, that the ecclesiastics were to oppose their enemies, not by the arms of the flesh, but by the sword of the spirit. He was equally severe against the licentious manners of his age, which he attempted to correct and reform. His works were printed at Paris, 1663. He died about 1073.

DAMPIER, John, a native of Blois, who entered among the cordeliers, and was director of a nunnery at Orleans, where he died before 1550. His Latin poems, after the manner of Catullus, are elegant and valuable, and are published in the first volume of the deliciæ poetarum Gallorum.

DAMPIER, William, a famous navigator, born at East Coker in Somersetshire, 1652. He early went to sea, and joined captain Cook, in order to cruize against the Spaniards. They accordingly proceeded to the South seas, through the straits of Magellan, where Cook died, 1684, and was succeeded in command by Davis. They afterwards burned the town of Plata, and then advanced to the bay of Panama, near which they took a Spanish ship sent with despatches to Lima, and from the intelligence received on board they meditated an attack on the plate ships, which ended unsuccessfully. Their next attack was against Leon, on the Mexican coast, which they destroyed, and also Rio Leja, and there Dampier left Davis, and sailed with captain Swan, to examine more fully the northern parts of the Mexican shore; but meeting with no success, and being disappointed in their wishes to seize the rich Manilla ship, they sailed across the great Pacific ocean for the East Indies. After visiting St. John's island, New Holland, Triest, and Nicobar, Dampier left his companions, and arrived at the English factory at Achan, where he afterwards engaged with captain Weldon in trading voyages for 15 months, and then entered as gunner at a factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he made his escape from the vigilance of the governor, and brought all his papers and journals with him, and reached the Downs, Sept. 16. As he was now in want of money he sold his share in an Indian prince, whom his companions carried about for exhibition. He was afterwards engaged for three years, till 1711, in a voyage under the British merchants to the South seas, of which he has recorded several curious and very interesting particulars. His voyage round the world has been frequently published, and is considered as an accurate and valuable performance. The time of Dampier's death is unknown.

DANA, Francis, LL.D., chief-justice of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780, graduated at Harvard college in 1762. After studying law he passed one year in England. He was a delegate in congress from Mass. from 1776 to 1779, when he accompanied Mr. Adams to Paris as secretary of legation. He was appointed minister to Russia in 1780, and though not publicly received as such, remained there till the end of the war. He returned to America in 1783, and was a delegate in congress in 1784. He was appointed chief justice in 1792, and resigned in 1806. He died 1811, aged 68.

DANA, James Freeman, M.D., graduated at Harvard college 1813, and in a few years after was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in that seminary. In 1820 he was appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth college; resigned this office in 1826, on being appointed professor of chemistry in the college of physicians and surgeons at New-York. He died 1827, aged 33. He was a distinguished chemist, and highly esteemed by his acquaintance. He published, with his brother, outlines of the geology and mineralogy of Boston, with a map, 1818; an epitome of chemical philosophy as a text book, 8vo. 1825. He wrote also for various journals many communications, a list of which is given in Thatcher's med. bio.

DANA, James, D.D., a native of Massachsetts, and a graduate of Harvard college in 1753. He became a congregational minister Oct. 12, 1758, at Wallingford, Con., where he remained thirty years. He was then, April 29, 1789, installed pastor of the first church at New Haven. From the latter office he was dismissed in 1805. He still continued to reside at New Haven, till his death, which took place, Aug. 18, 1812, aged 77. Dr. Dana was engaged at one time in Edwards' controversy on the Freedom of the Will; and he also published numerous occasional sermons. Samuel W. Dana, senator of the United States, was his only surviving child.

DANA, Joseph, D.D., was born at Pomfret Con. Nov. 13, 1742, and graduated at Yale college in 1760. He was ordained as the minister of the south society in Ipswich, Mass. Nov. 7, 1765, where he remained till his death, which took place, Nov. 16, 1827, at the age of 85 years. Dr. Dana left two sons, who are clergymen; Dr. Daniel Dana of Newburyport, and Samuel Dana of Marblehead. Twelve of his occasional sermons were published, one of which was on the death of Washington. On the 60th anniversary of his ordination, at the age of 83, he preached a sermon in which he stated, that all who were heads of families at the time of his settlement, were deceased, excepting five; and that he had followed about 900 of his parishioners to the grave.

DANCHET, Anthony, a French poet, born at Riorn 1671. At 19, he became professor of rhetoric at Chartres, and four years after he came to Paris, where he devoted himself to write for the theatre.

He was member of the French academy and of that of inscriptions, and had also a place in the king's library. He died 1748, universally esteemed as much for his private character as for his writings. His works, consisting of tragedies, songs, and operas, were printed at Paris 1751, 4 vols. 12mo.

DANDINI, Jerome, a Jesuit, born at Cesena in Italy 1554. He was the first of his order who taught philosophy at Paris. He was in consequence of his learning, rector of the colleges of Ferrara, Forli, Bologna, Parma, and Milan. He also taught philosophy at Perugia 1596, when he was appointed by pope Clement VIII. to be his legate to the Maronites of mount Libanus. He wrote an account of his journey in Italian, which Simon translated into French. Dandini died at Forli 1634, aged 80. His commentary on Aristotle's three books de animâ, appeared at Paris 1611, folio, and his ethics at Cesena 1651.

DANDINI, Pietro, an eminent painter, born at Florence 1646. He studied under Valerio Spada, and his uncle Vincentio Dandini, and after travelling through Italy he resided for some time at Venice, and also at Parma and Modena, that he might more carefully view and copy the finest pieces of the greatest masters. On his return to Florence he was employed by the grand duke in adorning his palaces from subjects from sacred and fabulous history, as well as in fancy and caricature pieces. His genius was great, and he displayed astonishing powers in the imitation of Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto. He died 1712.

DANES, Peter, born at Paris, studied at the college of Navarre, and was Greek professor at the college royal for five years. He was tutor to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II., and he was present at the council of Trent, where he delivered a celebrated speech in 1546. During his stay at Trent he was made bishop of Lavaur. He died at Paris 23d April, 1577, aged 80. He was a prelate of extensive learning, commanding eloquence, great gravity of manners and genuine piety. He wrote several things, but never set his name to them. The 10th book of Paulus Æmilius' history of France is attributed to him. His opuscula, with his life, were published by his kinsman Peter Hilany Danes in 1731, 4to.

DANFORTH, Thomas, president of the district of Maine. He had great influence in the management of public affairs in difficult times. He was an assistant from 1659 to 1679. In 1678 he was elected deputy governor. In the same year the inhabitants of the district of Maine, being no longer attached to Massachusetts as a county, elected him president of the province. He accordingly opened his court at York, and granted several parcels of land. He continued in this office and that of deputy govenor till the arrival of Andros at the end of the year 1686. In 1681 he united with Gookin, Cooke, and others in opposing the acts of trade, and vindicating the chartered rights of his country. He died 1699, aged 77.

DANFORTH, Samuel, minister of Roxbury, Mass. He was born in England, Sept. 1626, and came to this country with his father in 1634. In 1643 he graduated at Harvard college, and was ordained at Roxbury Sept. 24, 1650, where he remained till his death in 1674. He published several almanacs, and an astronomical description of the comet, which appeared in 1664. He also published the cry of Sodom inquired into, or a testimony against the sin of uncleanness; and, the election sermon in 1670.

DANGEAU, Louis Courcillon de, member of the French academy, and abbot of Clermont and Fontaine-Daniel, was born at Paris, Jan. 1643, and died there Jan. 1st, 1723. He usefully devoted his time to facilitate the study of belles lettres, history, and geography, for which he invented several new and ingenious games. He published a new method to learn historical geography, two vols. folio.—the principles of heraldry in 14 plates 4to—historical games of the kings of France—reflections on the parts of grammar—of the election of the emperor. His principal work is the dialogues on the immortality of the soul, attributed by some to the abbé de Choisi. He was master of a great variety of languages, but his benevolence was equal to his learning. By economy he was in possession of a respectable income, which was liberally applied to the relief of indigence and distress.

DANIEL, Samuel, an English poet and historian born 1562. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, but after three years' residence left the university without a degree. He had succeeded Spenser as poet laureat, and by his genius and learning he gained the friendship of the most eminent men of the times, such as Camden, sir John Harrington, Spelman, Cotton, Ben Jonson, Owen, and Stradling. He lived, while near the court, at a house in Old-street, where he composed many of his dramatic pieces, but in his old age he went to reside at a farm which he had at Beckington, Somersetshire, where he ended his days in peace and retirement 1619. His poetical works, consisting of dramatic and other lighter pieces, besides a poem in 8 books on the wars of York and Lancaster, were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. His history of England to the end of Edward III. in 2 vols. 4to. continued afterward by Trussel, was written, it is said "with great brevity and politeness, and his political and moral reflections are very fine, useful, and instructive." This history, as Langbame observes, is the crown of all his works.

DANIEL, Gabriel, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen, 8th February 1649. At the age of 18, he was admitted among the Jesuits, and early began to display his abilities by delivering lectures on literature, philosophy, and theology. One of his first performances was a voyage to the world of Descartes, a romance, most ingenious and excellent, as Bolingbroke observes, which ridiculed the Cartesian system, and which became so celebrated as to be translated into several languages. His great work is his history of France to the death of Henry IV. published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, and afterwards corrected and enlarged in 7 vols. 4to. 1722. This work was afterwards continued to the death of Lewis XIV. but in an inferior style. Father Daniel wrote besides several theological and other tracts, one of which "dialogues between Cleander and Eudoxus," passed through 12 editions in less than 2 years. All these smaller tracts were collected in two vols. 4to. This very learned and amiable Jesuit died at Paris, 23d June, 1728.

DANIEL, Robert, a Landgrave of Carolina, under the first constitution, was sent from England, after the return of governor Archdale, with a new constitution for that colony. In 1703, he succeeded Mr. Walker, as president of the council of North Carolina. Thomas Cary, deputy governor, succeeded him in the administration. On the departure of governor Craven for England, in 1716, he was appointed deputy governor of South Carolina. The preceding year he had been intrusted with the protection of Charleston, while Craven was engaged in an expedition against the Indians. Governor Johnson succeeded him in1717.

DANIEL, Samuel, an ingenious artist and traveller, who died in the island of Ceylon in Decem-

ber 1811, at the age of thirty-six. Early in life he went to the Cape of Good Hope, whence after some stay he proceeded to the interior of Africa, and collected much valuable information, and made drawings of various interesting objects. In this journey he was accompanied by two scientific friends; and this small party went farther in a northeastern direction than any preceding European travellers. Many of the drawings he made on the occasion were engraved and published in his work entitled, "African Scenery." He also amassed another very large collection of drawings and illustrations of scenery, animals, and native inhabitants of Africa which he took with him on his return to England in 1804. About two years after, he embraced an opportunity which offered for visiting Ceylon, where, during a residence of nearly six years, he found abundant occasions for prosecuting his favorite researches, and increasing his graphic stores. As the fruit of his labors, one volume, relating to "the Scenery," has been published; in addition to which he left an extensive collection of drawings, chiefly illustrative of the natural history of the island.

DANTE, Alighieri, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence 27th May, 1265, of an ancient family. He early displayed his poetical talents, but the ambition of being elevated among the ruling men of his native city, engaged him in all the troubles and miseries of violent faction. His friends were defeated in the tumult, and he sought with them safety in banishment. In his exile at Ravenna, he vented the severest shafts of his resentment against his enemies, and because the pope and Philip of Valois, brother to the French king, had been instrumental in his downfall, he ridiculed them in his writings, and intimated that Hugh Capet the progenitor of the monarch was risen from the mean occupation of a butcher. He also incited the prince of Verona to make war against the Florentines, and to procure his recall, but all to little purpose. In his honorable exile, at the court of Guy Polentano, prince of Ravenna, he was sent by that sovereign to negotiate with the Venetians who wished to make war against him, but the magistrates of Venice treated the ambassador with contempt, and refused to admit him within their walls. This arrogant conduct had such an effect upon the sensible and irritable heart of Dante, that at his return to Ravenna, unable to survive the affront, he died July 1321, aged 57. To his misfortunes perhaps we are indebted for his poems, for unable to revenge himself by force, he drew the pen of satire in his own defence. His triple poem, of paradise, purgatory, and hell, displays astonishing powers of genius, and at once exhibits the sweetness and graces of poetry with the bitterness of insatiable enmity. The reputation and the usurped power of the pope, Boniface VIII. the pedigree of the French king, and the prostituted venalty of Florence, that den of thieves, are the subjects which engage and inflame the virulence of the poet. He every where displays spirit, fire, and sublimity, and from his compositions, succeeding poets have learned not only how to point the shaft of satire, but to write with elegance, dignity, and grace.

DANTE, Ignatius, a descendant of the great poet, was born at Perugia, and became known for his skill in mathematics as well as in divinity and philosophy. He read lectures on geography at Bologna, and was engaged by Gregory XIII. to draw geographical maps and plans. He evinced such dexterity in this that the pope raised him to the bishopric of Alatri. He died 1586. He published in 1569 at Florence, a treatise on the astrolabe, besides notes on the universal planisphere. He made a sphere of the world in five tables. The meridian line, which he drew through St. Petronius' church in Bologna 1576, was afterwards finished by Cassini.

DANTE, John Baptiste, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Perugia, and distinguished himself by his mechanical powers in making a pair of wings with such nicety that he could support himself in the air, and fly across the lake Thrasymenus. In one of his exhibitions before the people of Perugia, one of the wings broke and he fell on the top of a church, and shattered his thigh. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, and died before he was forty years old, about the end of the 15th century.

DANTON, George James, a native of Arcis-sur-Aube, born 26th October 1759. He was originally a lawyer, but the revolution drew him into public notice, as the associate of Robespierre and Marat. To an unprincipled hatred against Lewis XVI. he added the most ferocious spirit, and after viewing the massacres of September with pleasure, he prepared to organize the public bodies of the state to resist the invasion of the Prussians. Undismayed amidst the general terror, he opposed the project of removing the convention beyond the Loire; but while he permitted the cruelties of anarchy, he secretly paved the way for his own elevation to the sovereign power. For a while Robespierre was his friend, but when he saw his superior eloquence, and his influence among the Jacobins, he marked him for destruction. Dragged before the bloody revolutionary tribunal, which he had himself established, Danton showed firmness and indifference. He was guillotined the first day of April, 1794. Indolent yet cruel, ambitious and vulgar, this bloody tyrant possessed with a stentorian voice, the imposing powers of persuasion, and while devoted to wine and low pleasures, he gained the good opinion of his guilty associates by gross ribaldry and licentious wit.

DANTZ, John Andrew, a learned Lutheran divine, born at Sanhusen near Gotha. After travelling in Holland and England, he settled at Jena, where, as professor of the oriental tongues, and of theology, he distinguished himself. He died of an apoplexy, 1727, aged 73. He wrote Hebrew and Chaldee grammars—sinceritas sacræ, scripturæ veteris testamenti—translations of rabbinical writings, and dissertations.

DARAN, James, a native of St. Frajon in Gascony, who became surgeon general in the imperial army at Turin and Milan. He refused the honorable offers of Amadeus to settle in Italy, and returned to France, where he died 1784, aged 83. He wrote a treatise on the virulent gonorrhœa—and observations on the diseases of the urethra.

DARBY, William, engineer and geographer, died 1827. He was an officer under gen. Jackson in Louisiana, and was one of the surveyors of the boundary between the U. S. and Canada. He published a geographical description of Louisiana 8vo. 1816; a map of the same; plan of Pittsburg and adjacent country, 1817; emigrants guide to the western country, 8vo. 1818; memoir on the geog. and hist. of Florida, with a map, 1821; 3d edit. of Brooke's univ. gazetteer, 1823.

DARCET, N. an able chemist and physician of France, who was professor in the national institute, and died at Paris 1801, aged 75. He made some curious experiments with Rouelle and Macquer, and published some valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth to be used

in those manufactories. He also analysed minerals, and gave to the public the state of the Pyrenees, with conjectures on the causes of their gradual wasting away.

DARCI, Patrick count, a celebrated philosopher and engineer, born in Ireland 1725. As he was attached to the Stuart family, he removed to Paris in 1739, and at the age of 17, he distinguished himself by a new solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, in a resisting medium. He was engaged in the war of 1744, and was taken prisoner by the English. In 1760 he published his essay on artillery, with curious experiments on the charges of powder, &c. and in 1765 appeared his memoir on the duration of the sensation of sight. This is the most ingenious of his works, and proves him to be an accurate experimentalist. His memoir on hydraulic machines, and also his other works on experimental philosophy, evince a great genius, and a man who to the patience of observation united great and quick discrimination, and solidity of judgment. Though an exile he was attached to his country, and loved the name of an Irishman. He died at Paris, of a cholera morbus in 1779.

DARKE, William, an officer in the war of the American revolution, was born in Pennsylvania in 1736. Removing to Virginia while young he joined the army of general Braddock, and was in the unfortunate battle in which that general fell. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain he received a captain's commission, and continued in the service till the peace, when he held the rank of major. In 1791 he was advanced to the command of a regiment in the army of general St. Clair, and distinguished himself in the disastrous battle of the 4th of November. After returning to Virginia he was appointed major general of the militia of the state. He died in November, 1801.

DARQUIER, Augustine, an eminent astronomer, born at Toulouse, 23d Nov. 1718. He early paid attention to mathematical and astronomical pursuits, and as he was blessed with a comfortable independence, he provided himself with the best instruments, and built an observatory in his own house. More generally to diffuse his extensive knowledge, he took pupils whom he ably instructed in astronomy. He paid the expense of calculations to give greater accuracy to his observations, and received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the government. This learned and patriotic man died in his native town 18th, Jan. 1802, after escaping the storms of the revolution, and being admitted member of the national institute. He wrote 2 vols. of observations, published at his own expense—Lambert's cosmological letters, translated and printed at Utrecht—elements of geometry from Simpson—observations on the solar eclipse of 1778, from the Spanish of Ulloa—letters on practical astronomy. His last observations to March 1798, appeared in la Lande's histoire celeste.

DARU, Peter Anthony Bruno, Count, a member of the French Academy and the Academy of Sciences, was born at Montpellier, in 1767; and when the revolution broke out, he was a lieutenant and commissary at war. Imprisoned in 1793, he was liberated after the fall of Robespierre, and filled several military offices under the Directory. Bonaparte, while consul and emperor, gave him his entire confidence, and raised him to the highest offices. Louis XVIII. made him a peer in 1819. Daru died September 11, 1829. As an historian, Daru is known by his valuable Histories of Venice and Britanny; as a poet, by his Cleopedia, or Theory of Reputations in Literature, by a translation of Horace, and by various minor poems.

DARWIN, Erasmus, an English poet and physician, born at Newark in Nottinghamshire, 1732 As his family was respectable, he received a liberal education, and then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. B. 1755. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, where he more particularly devoted himself to the study of physic, and where he took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled at Lichfield, where he acquired great celebrity in his profession. He died at Derby very suddenly, 18th April, 1802. In private life Dr. Darwin was amiable and benevolent, in his conversation easy and entertaining, and in his manners affable. The best known of his works are his botanic garden with philosophical notes, in two parts—the economy of vegetation—the loves of the plants, 2 vols. 8vo.—zoonomia, or the laws of organic life, 4 vols. 8vo.—phytologia, or the philosophy of agriculture and gardening, 4to. He wrote besides, treatise on female education, 4to. —some papers in the philosophical transactions, on medical and philosophical subjects—a thesis on the movement of the heart and the arteries, in consequence of the stimulus of the blood—the system of vegetables of Linnæus, published by the Lichfield botanical society. As a poet and botanist, the name of Darwin is respectable, his verses display elegance, grace, and beauty, but they seldom rise to sublimity, and they please more by the easy flow of number, than by the fire of description.

DASSIER, John, medalist to the republic of Geneva, struck a series of the English kings, with a hope of procuring an establishment in the English mint, which however did not succeed. His nephew, James Anthony, in 1740 was appointed second engraver to the mint in London, but returned to Geneva five years after. The family were ingenious. They executed a set of the reformers in brass, small, and also large medals of the great men then living. Their bronze medals of Roman history are valuable.

DATI, Carlo, a native of Florence, professor of literature there. He was remarkable for the civility he showed to strangers who visited his native city, and he became known by his works, which consisted of Italian poems on Lewis XIV. and other things. He proved in one of his tracts, that Marsennus is not the inventor of the cycloid, but Galileo, and he also ascribes great merit to Toricelli for the explanation of the suspension of quicksilver in a glass tube. His chief work, according to Boyle, is the life of four of the illustrious painters of ancient times, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Appelles and Protogenes. Dati died 1675, respected for his amiable manners not less than for his extensive erudition.

DAUBENTON, Louis John Mary, a French naturalist and anatomist, a native of Burgundy, was born at Montbar in 1716, and died at Paris in 1800. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Senate and of the Institute. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon, and contributed all the anatomical details to the Natural History of that eloquent writer. He is the author of Instructions to Shepherds; A Methodical View of Minerals; and various other works. France is indebted to him for the naturalization of Merino sheep.

DAUBENY, Charles, L L.D. born in 1744, was educated at New College, Oxford; obtained a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, in 1784; was appointed archdeacon of Sarum in 1804; and died in 1827. Besides numerous Sermons and Charges, he is the author of a Guide to the Church, two vols.; Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; Remarks on

the Unitarian Method of interpreting the Scriptures; and of other works: and he contributed many theological articles to the Anti-Jacobin Review. At North Bradley, of which he was vicar, he built almshouses for twelve poor persons, an asylum for four aged and blind individuals, and a school-room; and the church at Rode was erected partly at his expense.

D'AULNAY, de Chavnise, governor of Acadia, had a fort at Penobscot as early as Nov. 1636, and claimed as far as Pemaquid. About the year 1632 Acadia was divided into three provinces, and the propriety and government assigned to De Razilly, La Tour and Denys. The first had the territory from Port Royal, in the west of Nova Scotia, to New England; the second had Acadia proper or Nova Scotia; yet La Tour had a fort at the river St. John in the province of the first. The rights of Razilly were after his death purchased by D'Aulnay, who built a fort at Port Royal. His claims conflicting with those of La Tour, a warfare was carried on between them. He made a treaty with gov. Endicott in 1644. Early in 1645 he captured La Tour's fort at St. John river, after it had been resolutely defended by his wife; he lost twelve men in the assault, and in violation of his faith, he put to death all the men in the fort, except one, whom he made the hangman of the others. La Tour's wife died with grief in three weeks. After D'Aulnay's death La Tour married his widow.

DAVENANT, John, D.D., bishop of Salisbury, was born in Watling-street, 1576, where his father was a merchant. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1597. His learning recommended him to James I. who sent him with other eminent divines to the synod of Dort 1618, and he was in 1621 raised to the see of Salisbury. He however incurred the king's displeasure, by treating in a discourse on predestination. He died of a consumption, 20th April 1641, and was buried in his cathedral. He was a learned divine, and very exemplary in his manners, but a strong Calvinist. He published an exposition of the epistles to the Colossians,—questions on which he had disputed in the schools, in numbers, 49—animadversions on Hoard's treatises —and other theological tracts.

DAVENANT, Sir William, the son of an innkeeper at Oxford, where he was born in 1605, was educated at Lincoln College; and, after having been in the service of the Duchess of Richmond and Lord Brooke, began to write for the stage, and was employed in getting up masks to entertain the court. He was appointed poet laureat, and governor of the Drury Lane company. He fought for Charles during the civil wars, and was knighted and made a lieutenant-general. Retiring afterwards into France, he became a Roman catholic. Being taken by a parliament vessel, while he was proceeding to Virginia, he was imprisoned, and would, it is said, have fallen a victim had he not been saved by Milton; an act of kindness which he returned at a later period. On the restoration of Charles II. Davenant obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's inn Fields. He died in 1668. His heroic poem of Gondibert, which he left unfinished, contains much genuine poetry, but is deficient in sustained interest, and is written in an ill-chosen form of stanza. Talent is displayed in all his other poetical pieces, and in his dramatic works.

DAVENANT, Charles, eldest son of the foregoing, was born in 1656; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; and was successively joint inspector of plays, commissioner of excise, and inspector general of exports and imports. Besides his works on political economy, which have been collected in five volumes 8vo., and contain much valuable information, he is the author of a tragedy called Circe, written when he was only nineteen, and acted with applause.

DAVENANT, William, fourth son of sir William, was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1680, and entered into orders. He translated into English, la Mothe le Vayer's animadversions on Greek and Latin historians. He was presented to a living in Surrey by his friend Robert Wymond Sole, and it was in the company of this gentleman that he visited Paris, where he was unfortunately drowned, as he was swimming for his diversion in the summer of 1681.

DAVENPORT, Christopher, a learned Englishman, born 1598 at Coventry. He entered at Merton college, Oxford, and two years after went to Douay and Ypres, where he changed his religion and assumed the habit of a Franciscan. He afterwards travelled into England under the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to queen Henrietta. In this office he was very active in advancing the cause of popery, by persuasion as well as by writing, and indeed so formidable did his influence appear, that one of the articles of impeachment against Laud, was his holding conferences with this dangerous Franciscan. During the civil wars Davenport was a fugitive residing sometime abroad, and sometime in London and Oxford, but after the restoration he was appointed chaplain to Catharine of Portugal, Charles's queen, and he was a third time made provincial of his order in England. He died 31st May, 1680. He wrote, among several works, paraphrastica expositio articulorum confessionis Anglicæ, & Deus, Natura, Gratia, in which he attempted to reconcile the king, the church, and the articles of religion, to the church of Rome.

DAVENPORT, John, first minister of New Haven. He was educated at Oxford, and became an eminent preacher among the puritans and minister of St. Stephen's church in Coleman street London. Mr. Davenport becoming a conscientious nonconformist, the persecutions to which he was exposed, obliged him to resign his pastoral charge in Coleman street, and to retire into Holland at the close of the year 1633. His situation becoming uncomfortable in Holland he returned to London A letter from Mr. Cotton giving a favorable account of the colony of Massachusetts induced him to come to America in 1637. He was received with great respect, and was a prudent and useful member of the synod assembled a few months after his arrival. He sailed with his company March 30, 1638, from Boston to Quinnipiack or New Haven, to found a new colony. He preached under an oak, April 18th, the first sabbath after their arrival, and he was minister there nearly thirty years. After the death of Mr. Wilson, pastor of the first church in Boston, in 1667, Mr. Davenport was invited to succeed him; and at the close of the year he accordingly removed to that town. He was ordained in 1668, and died 1670, aged 72. He published sermons and other theological tracts.

DAVENPORT, Addington, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1689, and after having visited England, Spain, and the West Indies, returned to Boston, and sustained successively several of the most responsible offices in the government. He was clerk of the house of representatives and of the supreme court and court of common pleas, a Member of the council, and in 1715, was appointed

a judge of the supreme court. He died April 2d, 1736, aged 66.

DAVID, of Hirazug, a Welsh divine and poet, called the black, about 1350. He altered and improved the grammar and prosody of Edeyrn, at the time of the conquest of his country by Edward I., and according to the new institutions and manners which that era produced, the missal or the office of the Virgin was translated by him into Welsh, and is still preserved.

DAVID EL DAVID, a Persian Jew, in the 12th century, who pretended to be the Messiah, and prevailed upon some of his countrymen to support his imposture. He was at last defeated and beheaded in the king's presence, who ordered the Jews to be massacred through the empire.

DAVID AB GWILUM, a celebrated Welsh bard, patronized by Ivor the Generous. His poetry, which possessed beauty, fire and sublimity, was chiefly on subjects of love, and 147 of his poems were inscribed to the fair Morvid his mistress, who however proved unkind to his merits, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer, who distinguished himself in the English army at the battle of Creecy. His works were edited at London 1789.

DAVID I., earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was king of Scotland, after his brother Alexander the Fierce 1124. He was brought up in England, and married Maud the grand niece of William the conqueror, and after the death of the first Henry, he maintained with spirit the claims of the empress Maud to the English throne against Stephen. To enforce her pretensions he entered England, and seized Carlisle, which though conquered afterwards at the battle of North Allerton 1138, he was permitted to retain. He died at Carlisle 11th May, 1153, universally respected as a mild, popular, and benevolent king.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was son of Robert Bruce, whom he succeeded when five years old. During the invasion of his country by Baliol he was conveyed to France, but returned after the defeat of his enemies 1342. He was in 1346 taken prisoner by an English army, after a valiant resistance, and sent a close prisoner to the tower, from which after a long confinement of 10 years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ransom. He died 1371, aged 47, leaving no issue by his wife Jane daughter of Edward II. of England.

DAVID, James Louis, a celebrated French painter, was born at Paris, in 1750, and was a pupil of Vien. Before the revolution he had already acquired fame as an artist. The course of that event threw disgrace upon him as a man. He not only, as a member of the Convention, voted for the death of the king, but also became one of the blindest and wildest idolaters of Robespierre and Marat. Nor did his jacobinical feelings cool for some years after the fall of his detestable idols. In 1800, however, Bonaparte appointed him painter to the government, and David seems to have thenceforth manifested no repugnance to seeing supreme power in the hands of a single individual. He was banished from France in 1816, and died at Brussels in December, 1825. His works are numerous, and they attest his splendid talents. Among them are The Rape of the Sabines, The Death of Socrates, The Coronation of Napoleon, and Mars disarmed by Venus and the Graces.

DAVIDSON, William, brigadier general in the army of the American revolution, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1746. He removed in early life to North Carolina, and at the commencement of the war with Great Britain, was appointed major in one of the regiments of that state, and served with it in the army under Washington, in New Jersey, till 1779, when being advanced to a lieutenant colonelcy, he was detached to reinforce the southern army. He escaped being captured with his corps at the surrender of Charleston, and was soon after appointed, with the rank of brigadier general, to command the militia of North Carolina, which were called into service. He fell at the ford of the Catawba, in endeavoring to prevent the passage of Cornwallis. He was a brave and skilful officer. Congress expressed the high respect in which they held him by voting to erect a monument to his memory.

DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, a youthful poetess, was born in 1808. She wrote poetry at a very early age, and when some of her productions were accidentally discovered by her mother, she in her sensitiveness and modesty burned them. An epitaph on a robin written in her ninth year is the earliest of her productions which have been preserved. The straitened circumstances of her parents compelled her to devote much of her time to domestic cares; yet such was her eagerness for knowledge, that at the age of twelve she had probably read more books than many, or perhaps any, who are placed in the most favorable situations. Great however as was her desire for knowledge, it was surpassed by her affection for her parents. On receiving a present of twenty dollars to buy books, she instantly carried the money to her father, saying, "Take it father; it will buy many comforts for mother, (her mother was then sick,) I can do without the books." Knowing that some people had counselled her parents to deprive her of pen, ink, and paper, and confine her to domestic toils, she relinquished her books and pen entirely for several months, though with tears; till her mother advised her to alternate her studies, and the business of the world. In Oct. 1824, a gentleman on a visit to Plattsburg, where she lived, saw some of her verses, and was made acquainted with her character and circumstances. He determined to give her the best education. She was placed in Mrs. Willard's school at Troy; her incessant application injured her health, and compelled her to return home. As soon as she recovered she was sent to Mrs. Gilbert's school at Albany. She was soon again very ill, and the hectic flush of her cheek indicated her approaching fate. She died 1825, aged 17. A biographical sketch, with a collection of her poems, was published by Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse in 1829, with the title of "Amir Khan, and other poems, the remains of L. M. Davidson." Of this work a very interesting review is contained in the London Quarterly Review for 1829. The writer says, "In our own language, except in the cases of Chatterton, and Kirke White, we can call to mind no instance of so early, so ardent, and so fatal a pursuit of intellectual advancement."

DAVIE, Mary, remarkable for longevity, died at Newton, Mass., in 1752, aged 116 years. Her portrait drawn by Smibert is in the Museum of the Massachusetts historical society.

DAVIE, William Richardson, was a native of England, came to America in 1763, and graduated at Princeton college in 1776. He soon afterwards entered the army as an officer in the cavalry of count Pulaski's legion. By his talents and zeal he soon rose to the rank of colonel; and during the whole struggle great ardor and energy were displayed by him. After the war he devoted himself to the profession of the law. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and an able advocate for its acceptance in the convention of North Carolina. Through his efforts the university of North Caroli-

na was established. In 1799, he was elected governor of North Carolina; and the same year appointed by president Adams envoy to France with Ellsworth and Murray. He died 1820, aged 64.

DAVIES, Sir John, a lawyer and poet, a native of Wiltshire, was born in 1570, at Tisbury, and studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and the middle Temple. From the latter his unruly temper occasioned his expulsion, but he was subsequently restored. While he was excluded from the Temple he produced most of his poems, and they met with deserved applause. On the accession of James I. Davies was employed in Ireland, and filled the offices of attorney general and speaker of the Commons' House. In 1620 he sat in the English parliament, and was just raised to the dignity of chief justice of England when he died, in 1626. His poems, particularly his Nosce teipsum, entitle him to hold a respectable station among the poets of his age; his prose work, on the situation of Ireland, proves him to have been a sound politician and an upright man.

DAVIES, John, D.D., an eminent critic, born in London 22d April, 1679. He was educated at the charter-house and Queen's college Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1701. In 1711 he was made rector of Fen-ditton, near Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, and 1717 chosen master of his college. He died 7th March 1732, aged 53. He was the learned editor of the works of Maximus Tyrius, Cæsar, Minucius Felix, Cicero's philosophical pieces, and Lactantius. Though universally admired as the editor of these valuable classics, yet the abbé d'Olivet, has censured Dr. Davies as a puerile, weak, and injudicious annotator.

DAVIES, Samuel, president of Princeton college in New Jersey, was born 1724. After the previous trials, which he passed with distinguished approbation, he was licensed to preach the gospel at the age of 22. He was also ordained, that he might be qualified to perform pastoral duties. In consequence of some events, which had recently transpired in Virginia, the presbytery of Newcastle thought it incumbent on them to send thither a faithful preacher, and Mr. Davies was chosen. He went to Hanover in April 1747, and soon obtained of the general court a license to officiate in four meeting houses. He declined a call to settle at Hanover, when first given him, on account of his health; but in the spring of 1748 a messenger from Hanover visited him, and he thought it his duty to accept the invitation of the people in that place. He hoped, that he might live to organize the congregation. His health gradually improved, and in Oct. 1748, three more meeting houses were licensed, and among his seven assemblies, which were in different counties, Hanover, Henrico, Caroline, Louisa, and Goochland, some of them forty miles distant from each other, he divided his labors. He had a long controversy with the episcopalians, who denied, while he maintained, that the "act of toleration," extended to Virginia. On this point he contended with the attorney general, Peyton Randolph, and once addressed the court with great learning and eloquence. When he afterwards went to England, he obtained from sir Dudley Rider attorney general, a declaration that the act did extend to Virginia. In 1753 he was sent to England to solicit benefactions for Princeton college. His success in this mission placed the college in a respectable condition. On his return he resumed his labors at Hanover, where he continued till 1759, when he was chosen president of Princeton college. He hesitated in his acceptance of the appointment, but the unanimous opinion of the synod of New-York and Philadelphia at length determined him. He was dismissed May 13th, and entered upon his new office July 6, 1759. He died 1761, aged 36. Besides a number of occasional sermons, he published three volumes of sermons on the most useful and important subjects; the state of religion among the protestant dissenters of Virginia in a letter to Joseph Bellamy 1751, letters from 1751 to 1757, showing the state of religion in Virginia, particularly among the negroes; an account of a revival in Princeton college; valedictory address to the senior class, 1760.

DAVIES, Thomas, a bookseller. He was in 1728 at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1736 appeared as an actor at the Hay-market theatre. He then commenced bookseller in Duke's court, but soon returned to the theatre, and after strolling over the country he appeared in 1752 at Drury-lane, with his wife, a Miss Yarrow, a woman of great beauty and unspotted virtue. In 1762 he again commenced a bookseller in Russel-street, and in 1778 became a bankrupt; but the influence and friendship of Dr. Johnson, and a benefit at Drury-lane from Mr. Sheridan, restored him to the comforts of independence. In 1780 he published his life of Garrick, which improved his income and enlarged the number of his friends. He also wrote memoirs of Henderson, a life of Massinger, of Dr. John Eachard, Mr. Lillo, sir John Davies, and also dramatic miscellanies 3 vols. besides some fugitive pieces in the newspapers. He died 5th May, 1785, and was buried in the vault of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

DAVILA, Henry Catherine, a celebrated historian, born at Cyprus, from which he fled when that island was subdued by the Turks 1571. He came to Avila in Spain, where he understood his family originated, and he afterwards passed to France, where he became a favorite at the court of Henry III. The death of the monarch disconcerted the plans of Davila, who expected there for himself, his brother and two sisters, a permanent settlement, and though he remained for a little while in the service of Henry IV., he went to Venice, where he was honorably received. On his way to Verona, on the affairs of the Venetian republic, he was grossly insulted by a person who at last discharged a pistol at him, and wounded him mortally. The son of Davila, a youth of 18, revenged his death, and immediately cut the assassin to pieces. During his residence at Venice, Davila wrote in Italian his history of the civil wars of France in fifteen books, from the death of Henry II. 1559 to 1598. This history, considered by Bolingbroke as equal to Livy's annals, is highly esteemed for its authenticity, correctness, and the elegance of the composition. The best edition is that of London 2 vols. 4to. 1755.

DAVIS, Henry Edwards, a native of Windsor, was born 11th July, 1756. He was educated at Ealing, Middlesex, and at Baliol college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1778 he wrote his examination of Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman empire, a work which though the production of a young man was considered as so respectable, that of many attacks it was the only one which the historian deigned to answer. He died 10th February 1784, of a lingering illness, and left behind him a most respectable character for erudition, for goodness of heart, and amiableness of manners. He was buried at Windsor.

DAVIS, John, a native of Sandridge, Devonshire, early inured to a sea life. He obtained in 1585 the command of some vessels to discover a northwest passage to the East-Indies, and he gave his name to the straits which he visited, and the next year he proceeded in his spirit of discovery to

the coast of Greenland, and as high as the 73d degree of north latitude. He was with Cavendish in 1591, in his expedition to the South seas, and afterwards he was employed in five voyages to the East-Indies. He was not only an able seaman but a correct writer, as appears by the account of his voyages which he published. He was unfortunately killed on the shores of Malacca, in a quarrel with some Japanese, 1605.

DAVOUST, Louis Nicholas, duke of Auerstadt, and prince of Eckmuhl, was born of a noble family, at Annoux in Burgundy, in 1770; studied at Brienne at the same time with Bonaparte; and entered the army in 1785. Having previously distinguished himself on various occasions, he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. He did not, however, rise to his highest pitch of reputation till the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, in which he won the titles of marshal, duke, and prince. His conduct as governor of Hamburgh, in 1813 and 1814, excited a general hatred of him. In 1815, he was made Minister of war by Napoleon; and he commanded the army which capitulated under the walls of Paris. He died in June, 1823.

DAVY, Sir Humphry, the most eminent of chemists, was the son of a man who possessed a small landed property, and also followed the profession of a carver in wood. He was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, December 17, 1778. The first tendency of his genius seems to have been towards poetry, for he began to write verses when only nine years old; and, at a later period, he composed various pieces, among which was a spirited poem on the Land's End. Being, however, intended for the medical profession, he was placed with an apothecary to obtain the needful initiatory knowledge. But he had now given himself up to the study of chemistry, and was generally experimenting in the garret instead of mixing juleps, and on one occasion he produced an explosion, which so terrified his master that a separation took place. In his fifteenth year he became a pupil of Mr. Barlase of Penzance, to prepare for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. By the time that he was eighteen, he acquired the rudiments of botany, anatomy, and physiology: the minor branches of mathematics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and chemistry· but it was to chemistry that his powers were principally directed. He now became acquainted with Mr. Davis Gilbert and Mr. Gregory Watt, and was by them introduced to Dr. Beddoes, who prevailed on him to suspend his design of going to Edinburgh, and to accept the superintendence of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. It was while he was at Bristol that he made his experiments on Nitrous Oxide, which he published under the title of Researches Chemical and Philosophical. The fame which he thus acquired led to his being elected, in 1800, professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution. As a lecturer, his popularity was unbounded. In 1802, he was chosen to fill the professorship to the Board of Agriculture; and the lectures which he delivered in this capacity were subsequently embodied in his Elements of Agricultural Chemistry. Having at his command all the "appliances and means" furnished by the powerful apparatus of the Royal Institution, Davy began and pursued that course of scientific investigation which has immortalized his name. The discovery of the metallic basis of the alkalies and earths, the creation of the science of electro-chemistry, the invention of the safety lamp, and of the mode of preserving the copper sheathing of ships, form only a part of his labors. In 1818 he was created a baronet, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Society. The presidency he resigned in 1827, in consequence of the declining state of his health obliging him to travel. Unfortunately his constitution was too far broken to be restored by a milder climate, and he died at Geneva, May 30, 1829. Besides the works already mentioned, Davy is the author of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and of Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing; and Consolations in Travel. They were his last productions.

DAVY, John, a composer, was born at Upton Helion, in Devonshire, in 1765; and died in February, 1824. He was a pupil of Jackson, and his musical genius was manifested when he was yet little more than an infant. He composed the opera of What a Blunder, and parts of those of Perouse and the Brazen Mask, besides many songs.

DAWES, Sir William, D.D., an English prelate, born at Lyons near Braintree, Essex, 12th September 1671. On the accession of queen Anne, he was made one of the royal chaplains; but a sermon which he preached offended some of the ministers, and the see of Lincoln intended for him, was conferred on Wake, 1705. Two years after, however, the queen named him for the see of Chester, and in 1714 he was translated to York. He died 30th April, 1724. This respectable and worthy man published an anatomy of Atheism, a short poem, 1693—the duties of the closet—sermons preached on several occasions—the duty of communicating, and a preface to Blackall's works. His whole works were collected in 1733, in 3 vols. 8vo.

DAWES, Richard, the celebrated author of Miscellaneous Critics, was born in 1708, and educated under the famous Anthony Blackwall, and afterwards at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1736 he published a specimen of a Greek translation of paradise lost. His attack upon Bentley, is censured by Toup. He was elected master of Newcastle-upon-Tyne school 1738, which he resigned eleven years after, and died in 1766 at Heworth near Newcastle. His miscellanea critica, has been very learnedly edited by bishop Burgess, Oxford, 1781.

DAWES, Thomas, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780, graduated at Harvard college 1777. He was a practitioner at the bar in the county of Suffolk when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1792. In 1802 he resigned the office, and was made judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, and judge of the municipal court of the town of Boston. He held the office of judge of the municipal court about twenty years, and the office of judge of probate till his death. He died 1825 aged 68. In early life he wrote a few pieces of poetry. He published an oration on the Boston massacre, 1781, oration July 4th, 1787.

DAY, John, an eminent printer, who died 23d July 1584. His name deserves to be commemorated, not only as the printer of a bible dedicated to Edward VI., of Latimer's sermons, of Tyndall's works, and of the book of martyrs, but as a man whose great diligence in his profession, widely disseminated knowledge, and advanced, not in a slight degree, the progress of the reformation.

DAY, Thomas, an eminent writer, born in London, 22d June, 1748. In his opinions of mankind he was romantic. In his schemes of visionary perfection, he selected two girls from the poor-house at Shrewsbury, with the intention of educating them after the principles of Rousseau, and of selecting one of them for his wife; but the conduct and affection of the two young women did not answer his sanguine expectations, though he honora-

bly performed his engagements towards them, and presented them with 500*l.* each, when respectably married, the one to his friend Mr. Bicknell, and the other to a creditable tradesman. In the beginning of the American war, he embraced the part of the colonies, against the conduct of the mother country, and he published some political tracts, and two poems called the devoted legions, and the desolation of America. In the association for the redress of grievances, Mr. Day was frequently a leading man, and an eloquent speaker, and in 1786 he published a pamphlet against the increase of taxes, and another concerning the bill in parliament for the exportation of wool. The work which has gained him celebrity, is his Sandford and Merton, in three vols. published separately, in 1783, 86, and 89, for the information of youth, a composition of singular merit, which, to simplicity of diction, and interesting anecdotes, unites respect for virtue, morality, and religion. On the 28th September, 1789, Mr. Day attempted to ride a favorite but untamed horse, which by a sudden plunge, threw off his rider, and by a violent kick on the head put an immediate end to his existence.

DAY, Stephen, the first printer of New England, came to America in 1638 or 1639. The first thing printed was the freeman's oath, next an almanac, made by Wm. Peirce mariner; then the Psalms newly turned into metre. He died 1668, aged 58.

DAYTON, Elias, a revolutionary officer, was appointed by congress colonel of a New-Jersey regiment in Feb. 1778; and at the close of the war was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. His services were particularly useful when the enemy under Kniphausen penetrated into Jersey, in directing the execution of the measures adopted for their annoyance; after the war concluded, he held the office of major general of the militia. In private life he sustained a high reputation. He died at Elizabethtown, N. J. July, 1807, aged 71.

DAYTON, John, governor of South Carolina, after having held several subordinate stations, was elected to that office in 1800, and again in 1808. He was afterwards appointed district judge of the United States, and held the place till his death, at Charleston, November 27th, 1822, in his 61st year. He published a view of South Carolina, and memoirs of the revolution in that state.

DEANE, Samuel, D.D., a graduate of Harvard college in 1760. He was settled in Portland, where he remained till his death. His ordination took place, Oct. 17, 1764; and he died, Nov. 12, 1814, aged about 73 years. He published a work called the New England Farmer, and two sermons -one, delivered at the election in 1794, and the other on the death of T. Smith, in 1795.

DEANE, Silas, minister of the United States at the court of France, was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college 1758. He was a member of the first congress which met in 1774. In 1776 he was deputed to France as a political and commercial agent, and he arrived at Paris in June, with instructions to sound the disposition of the cabinet, on the controversy with Great Britain, and to endeavor to obtain supplies of military stores. In Sept. it was agreed to appoint ministers to negotiate treaties with foreign powers, and Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson were elected to join Mr. Deane in France. But Mr. Jefferson declining the appointment, Arthur Lee, then in London, was chosen in his place. It is remarkable that the delegates of Connecticut did not vote for Mr. Deane. In Dec. the three commissioners met at Paris. Though Mr. Deane assisted in negotiating the treaty with his most christian majesty, yet he had very little to recommend him to the high station, in which he was placed. He was instructed to engage, not exceeding four engineers, and he was most profuse in his promises of offices of rank, to induce French gentlemen to come to America. Congress being embarrassed by his contracts was under the necessity of recalling him, and John Adams was appointed in his place. After his arrival in this country, he was desired to give an account of his transactions on the floor of Congress, but he did not remove all suspicions of having misapplied the public monies. He evaded the scrutiny by pleading, that his papers were in Europe. To divert the public attention from himself he published a manifesto, in which he arraigned before the bar of the public, the conduct not only of those concerned in foreign negotiations, but of the members of congress themselves. In 1784 he published an address to the citizens of the United States, complaining of the manner in which he had been treated. He went soon afterwards to Europe, and at last, reduced to extreme poverty, died in a miserable condition at Deal, in England, 1789. His intercepted letters to his brothers and others were published in 1782.

DEARBORN, Henry, major general, a soldier of the American revolution, was a native of New Hampshire, and settled in the practice of physic at Portsmouth. He reached Cambridge, a distance of sixty five miles, at the head of sixty volunteers, the day after the battle of Lexington. He was a captain in Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker hill. He accompanied Arnold in the expedition through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. He was captured by the British, and put into close confinement, but in May 1776 was permitted to return on parole. In March 1777 he was exchanged. He served as a major in the army under Gates at the capture of Burgoyne. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Monmouth, by a gallant charge on the enemy. Dearborn being sent to ask for further orders, Washington inquired by way of commendation, "what troops are those"—"Full blooded yankees from New Hampshire, Sir," was the reply. In 1779 he accompanied Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians; in 1780 he was with the army in New Jersey, in 1781 he was at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1789 Washington appointed him Marshal of the District of Maine. Twice he was elected a member of Congress from Maine. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary of war, and held the office till 1809, when he was appointed to the lucrative office of collector of Boston. In 1812 he received a commission as senior major gen. in the army of the United States. In the spring of 1813 he captured York in Upper Canada, and fort George at the mouth of the Niagara. He was recalled by Mr. Madison in July. He was ordered to assume the command of the military district of New York city. In 1822 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Portugal. Two years after he returned to America at his own request. He died 1829, aged 78.

DECATUR, Stephen, commodore, was born Jan. 5, 1779, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In March 1798, at the age of nineteen he entered as midshipman the American navy under Barry. Thrice he proceeded to the Mediterranean under commodore Dale, Morris, and Preble. He arrived the third time just after the frigate Philadelphia, which had run aground on the Barbary coast, had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. He immediately formed the project of recapturing or destroying her, and having obtained the consent of commodore Preble, he sailed for Syracuse, Feb. 3

1804 in the ketch Intrepid, with seventy volunteers, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, lieut. Stewart. In a few days he arrived at the harbor of Tripoli, which he entered about eight o'clock in the evening alone, as he was unwilling to wait for the boats of the Syren, which was several miles distant. The enterprise was extremely hazardous, for the Philadelphia was moored within half gun shot of the Bashaw's castle and of the principal battery. Two cruisers and several gun boats lay near, and the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. The attack was to be made by a single ketch. About eleven o'clock he approached within 200 yards, when he was hailed and ordered to anchor. He directed a Maltese pilot to answer that the anchor had been lost in a gale of wind. His object was not suspected, until he was almost alongside the frigate, when the Turks were thrown into the utmost confusion. Decatur sprung on board followed by midshipman Morris, and they were nearly a minute on deck before their companions could join them, the enemy in the mean while not offering to assail them, being crowded together in astonishment on the quarter deck. The Turks were soon assaulted and overpowered. About twenty men were killed on the spot; many jumped overboard, and the rest were driven to the hold. After setting fire to the ship in different parts, Decatur retreated to his ketch, and a breeze springing up, he soon got beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, which had opened a fire upon him from the batteries and castle, and two corsairs. In this daring exploit not a single man was killed, and only four were wounded. For this achievement he was immediately promoted to the rank of post captain. At an attack on Tripoli, Aug. 3d, he commanded a division of gunboats, which he led to action covered by the frigate Constitution and some smaller vessels. Disregarding the fire of the batteries he with twenty-seven men boarded one of the enemy's gunboats, which contained forty men, and in ten minutes, with but three wounded, he cleared the deck, and made it a prize. At this moment he was informed that his brother, lieut. James Decatur, who commanded another boat, had captured a boat of the enemy, but was treacherously shot by her commander, who immediately pushed off, and was then stretching towards the harbor. Decatur instantly pursued him, entering the enemy's line with his single boat, and overtaking the foe, boarded her with eleven men, being all the Americans he had left. He singled out the Turkish commander, who was armed with a spear, in attempting to cut off the head of which, he struck the iron and broke his sword close to the hilt. The Turk now making a push and wounding him slightly, he seized the spear and closed with him. In the struggle both fell. Decatur being uppermost, caught the arm of the Turk, who was on the point of stabbing him with a dagger, and with a pocket pistol shot him. The crews at the same time were fighting around them, and it was with difficulty, that, after killing his adversary, he could extricate himself from the slain and wounded. His life in this struggle with the Turk was preserved by a noble minded common sailor, who, when a blow was aimed at his captain from behind with an uplifted sabre, having lost the use of his hands, rushed forward and received the blow on his own head, by which his skull was fractured. He however survived, and received a pension from government. Decatur returned to the squadron with both of his prizes, and the next day received the highest commendation in a general order from commodore Preble. On his return to America he superintended the building of gunboats until he was ordered to supersede commodore Barron in the command of the Chesapeak frigate. He was afterwards removed to the frigate United States, in which ship, Oct. 25, 1812, he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Macedonian, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, which he captured after an action of an hour and a half. His loss was four killed and seven wounded, that of the enemy thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded. When capt. Carden came on board the United States and presented his sword, Decatur observed, that he could not think of taking the sword of so brave an officer, but would be happy to take him by the hand. Decatur was a long time blockaded in the harbor of New London. In Jan. 1815, he was appointed to the command of the frigate President and attempted to get to sea, but, after first fighting the Endymion, was captured on the 15th by Pomone and Tenedos and Majestic, and carried into Bermuda. After the peace with England he was despatched with a squadron to the Mediterranean, he captured off cape de Gatt an Algerine frigate of 49 guns, in which the celebrated admiral Rais Hammida was killed; soon after an Algerine brig of 22 guns. He arrived before Algiers June 28, and the next day compelled the proud regency to a treaty most honorable to our country, according to which no tribute was ever again to be demanded of the United States; all enslaved Americans were to be released without ransom, and no American should ever again be held as a slave. He proceeded also to Tunis and Tripoli and obtained redress for outrages. On his return he was appointed one of the board of navy commissioners, and resided at Washington. He was killed in a duel with commodore Barron, March 22, 1820, aged 40.

DECEMBRIO, Peter Candido. a native of Pavia, secretary to the pope, and afterwards to Alphonsus king of Arragon. He wrote lives of Philip Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan,—and besides, published Italian translations of Quintus Curtius, and Livy—and a Latin version of Diodorus Siculus, of Appian, and of part of Homer. He died at Milan, 1477, aged 78.

DECHALES, Claudius Francis Milliet, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Chamberry 1611. He was not less respectable in private life, than as a man of learning. He read public lectures at Paris for four years, and afterwards taught navigation at Marseilles, and died professor of mathematics at Turin, 28th March, 1678, aged 67. His works containing an edition of Euclid's elements—discourses on fortification and navigation—architecture—optics—hydrostatics—and trigonometry, were first collected in three vols. folio, called Mundus mathematicus, as a complete course of mathematics, and they were afterwards improved and published in 4 vols. 1690, at Lyons.

DECKER, or DECKHER, John, a learned Jesuit, born at Hazebruck, in Flanders, was professor of theology at Douai and Louvain. He was sent on an embassy into Ntiria, and was made chancellor of Gratz university, where he died 1619, aged 69. He wrote Velificatio seu theoremata de anno ortus ac mortis domini, 4to.—tabula chronographica a captâ per Pompeium Jerosolymâ ad deletam a Tito urbem, 4to. in which he displayed great erudition and extensive knowledge of chronology.

DE COETLOGON, Charles Edward, an English divine, was the son of Dr. De Coetlogon, a French physician, and the author of a history of the arts and sciences. He was brought up in Christ's hospital, and delivered the speech to their

ate majesties when they went to dine with the lord mayor, in 1761. He soon after removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and on entering into orders became assistant to Mr. Martin Madan, at the chapel of the Lock-hospital. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Godstone, in Surrey, and died Sept. 16, 1820. Mr. De Coetlogon was a strict calvinist, and at one period highly popular as a preacher. His principal works are—1. Portraiture of a Christian Penitent, 2 vols. 8vo.—2. Ten Discourses delivered in the mayoralty of Alderman Pickett.—3. Theological Miscellany, 6 vols. 8vo.—4. The Temple of Truth, 3 vols. 8vo.—5. Character of the late king, 8vo.

DEE, John, L L.D., a mathematician of eminence, born in London 18th July, 1527. His attention to mathematical studies, so closely connected with astronomy, and, in those days, to astrology, brought upon him at this time the suspicion of magician; and, to avoid this, he retired to Louvain, in 1578. In 1551 he visited Paris, where he read lectures on Euclid's elements; but the most flattering promises could not prevail upon him to settle there. He therefore returned to England, 1551, and was so highly respected that he was presented to the king, and made rector of Upton-upon-Severn. In Mary's reign, his correspondence with Elizabeth's friends exposed him to the suspicions of treason, and therefore he was arrested, and at last with difficulty set at liberty. He paid his court to queen Elizabeth, who flattered him with compliments; but the general belief of his being a conjuror was in the way of his promotion, and the books which he published countenanced the imputation, from the mysterious language and incomprehensible subjects which they contained. In 1564 he left England, to present a work to the emperor Maximilian, and, in 1571, the queen paid such respect to his celebrity that she sent two physicians to attend him when confined by sickness in Louvain. On his return to England he settled at Mortlake, where he collected a choice library of above 4000 volumes; which however, during his absence, in 1583, was plundered by the populace, who firmly believed that he had a familiar connexion with the devil, by his magical incantations. The appearance of a new star in 1572, and of a comet in 1577, gave him opportunities of distinguishing himself as an astronomer. He died miserably poor, in 1608, aged 80.

DE FOE, Daniel, was born 1668. His father, James Foe, was a butcher. He was educated among the dissenters, and warmly embraced their tenets; and he probably prefixed De to his name to conceal the obscurity of his origin. He was early an author, and published, 1680, a pamphlet on the contest between the Turks and Austrians. Though offered a respectable commercial situation at Cadiz by his friends, he determined to live by his pen. In 1695 he was made accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, in which he continued till the suppression of the tax in 1699. He now published various pamphlets on political and temporary subjects, one of which, his "true born Englishman," a satire, in verse, in defence of the revolution, recommended him to the notice of king William. His "shortest way with the dissenters," in 1702, as it reflected on the government and the church, was noticed by the house of commons, and he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to be fined, and imprisoned. He was liberated from his confinement in 1704, by the friendship of Harley and of Godolphin, and immediately retired to St. Edmundsbury, where his pen was again employed on political subjects. In 1706 he produced some essays to remove the prejudices of the Scotch against the union; and so great were his services considered, that he was sent by Godolphin to Edinburgh to confer upon the subject with the leading men of Scotland. Upon the conclusion of the union, he was rewarded for his services, and two years after, 1709, he published the history of the union, in a manner so satisfactory, that, in 1786, the same pamphlet was republished, when the Irish union was projected. In 1713 some of his publications were considered as jacobitical, in consequence of which he was prosecuted, but at last liberated from Newgate by the influence of his friend lord Oxford. He found himself so neglected on the accession of the house of Hanover, that he published his appeal to honor and justice, the last of his political tracts, as he was seized with an apoplexy before the work was finished, and as he afterwards devoted himself only to useful and general instruction. In 1715 he wrote the family instructor; and in April 1719 appeared the first part, and August following the second part of Robinson Crusoe; a work which, though abused by some of his contemporaries, has survived by its merit the malevolence of criticism, and triumphed over the opposition of party, and stands now as the most lasting monument of literary fame and merits of the author. It is said by some, indeed, that this interesting book was dishonestly borrowed from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who lived four years and four months in an uninhabited island, till relieved by captain Wood Rogers in 1709. Selkirk's adventures, indeed, appeared before the public in the captain's voyage; and therefore, though the idea of a man thrown upon a desert island might be borrowed from Selkirk's adventures, yet the rest of the story evidently belongs to the genius and superstructure of De Foe. This respectable writer died 1731. The publications of De Foe are very numerous, and possessed great merit, and, at the time in which they appeared, they were considered as very powerful engines in the hands of party.

DEHON, Theodore, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in South Carolina.—He was born at Boston in 1776, and graduated at Harvard college in 1795. After being rector of Trinity Church in Newport, R. I. he removed to Charleston, where he was elected Bishop in 1812. He died suddenly of a malignant fever, Aug. 6, 1817, aged 41, greatly lamented by all who knew him, and especially by the church over which he presided. He was considered a man of superior talents, and was much esteemed for his social virtues. His publications were—a discourse before a charitable Society, in 1804; a thanksgiving Sermon, 1805; a discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1807; a Sermon before the general convention of the Prot. Epis. church in the United States; and Sermons on Confirmation, 1818. After his death, in 1821, two volumes of his Sermons were published on various subjects.

DELAMBRE, John Baptist Joseph, an eminent French astronomer, a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Institute, was born in 1740, at Amiens, and did not begin the study of astronomy till his thirty-sixth year, when he became the pupil of Lalande. He, however, rapidly acquired fame, and, in 1807, he succeeded his master at the college of France. He died August 18th, 1822. Of his numerous and valuable works the most prominent are, A Complete Treatise of Theoretical and Practical Astronomy, in three volumes 4to.; and a History of Astronomy in five vols. 4to.

DELAMET, Adrian Augustin de Bussy, an

ecclesiastic, born of a noble family in Picardy. He attended his relation cardinal de Retz in his travels, and then settled at the Sorbonne at Paris, where he died, 20th July, 1691, aged 70. He wrote among other things, a resolution of cases of conscience, afterwards republished by Treuve, under the name of dictionary of cases of conscince, 2 vols. fol.

DE LANCEY, James, chief justice and lieutenant governor of New York, was the son of a protestant emigrant from Caen in Normandy, who fled from persecution in France. Being sent to England for education, he entered the university of Cambridge about 1725. He returned to this country in 1729, and was soon, while ignorant of the law, appointed a judge of the supreme court, and chief justice in 1733. His industry made him a profound lawyer. During the greater part of the administration of Clinton from 1743 to 1753, Mr. De Lancey exerted a powerful influence on the legislature in opposition to the governor. As lieutenant governor he was at the head of the government from 1753 to 1755, and from 1757 to 1760. He died 1760, aged 67

DELANY, Patrick, D.D., an eminent divine, born in Ireland about 1686. Young Delany was brought up as sizar at Trinity-college Dublin, of which he became fellow. At this time he formed a very intimate acquaintance with Dean Swift, and soon distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and as an active and successful tutor in his college. Lord Carteret, in 1727, presented him to the chancellorship of Christ church, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1729 he began the periodical paper called the Tribune, continued to 20 numbers; and in 1731 he came to London, to publish his "revelation examined with candor," a work to which he added a second volume, and, thirty years after, a third, and which was universally and deservedly admired. In 1738 he published his "reflections upon polygamy," a curious work, which was followed, in 1740 and 1742, with an historical account of the life of David king of Israel, in 3 vols. a performance which, while it displayed the ingenuity, learning, and judgment of the author, little contributed to the honor of the sacred writings, whose authenticity and character cannot rest upon the labors of men. The most considerable of his productions after he became dean, was his "remarks on the life of Swift by lord Orrery." This publication set in fairer colors the character of Swift, and exhibited him in a more amiable view, from the recollections of friendship and intimacy, than that of Lord Orrery. His labors, however friendly, did not pass uncensured from the pen of Dean Swift, who reflected, with petulance and abuse, on the publication of Dr. Delany; who replied, in 1755, with great temper and truly christian moderation. Besides these, he published sermons, and some theological tracts. He died May 1768, in the 83d year of his age. Dr. Delany was remarkable, not more for his learning, than for his benevolence and hospitality.

DELANY, Mary, second wife of Dr. Delany, was daughter of Barnard Granville, afterwards lord Lansdowne, and was born 14th May, 1700. When she was 17, she was influenced by her relations, against her inclinations, to marry Alexander Pendarves, esq. of Roscrow, in Cornwall, a gentleman of great property, but much advanced in life. In 1724 she became a widow; in consequence of which she left Cornwall, and resided chiefly in London. After a widowhood of 19 years, she married, in 1743, Dr. Delany, whom she had long known as the friend of her learned correspondent Dean Swift, and with him she lived till his death, in 1768. When this melancholy event took place, the duchess of Portland, who knew and loved her virtues, insisted upon her living with her at Bulstrode, and she continued in that hospitable retreat for some years. On the death of the duchess, the king, with laudable benevolence, assigned Mrs. Delany a house, ready furnished, in St. Alban's street, Windsor, and granted her a pension of 300*l.* a year, which she enjoyed till her death, 15th April 1788, at the advanced age of nearly 88. Mrs. Delany is well known for her spirited and elegant correspondence with some of the learned and of the witty of the times, but particularly for her great skill in drawing and painting. She is also known for inventing, at the age of 74, an ingenious Flora, by the tasteful application of colored papers together, skilfully cut with scissors, and so delicately disposed, upon black ground, as to imitate and almost equal the works of nature. In this elegant accomplishment she continued to be engaged till her 83d year, when her sight began to fail; and so astonishing was her assiduity, that not less than 980 plants were exhibited in her beautiful flora. She also wrote some poetry.

DELILLE, James, the most celebrated of modern French poets, was born at Aigue Perse, in 1738, and was the natural son of a barrister, who left him only a trifling annuity. At his outset in life, Delille, though he had distinguished himself at the college of Lisieux, was compelled to earn his subsistence by teaching children the rudiments of grammar at Beauvais College. His talents, however, soon bettered his condition. By his translation of the Georgics, in 1769, his fame was established, and his admission was gained to the French Academy. His poem of The Gardens, in 1782, was equally successful. Delille accompanied Count Choiseul Gouffier to Greece and to Constantinople; and, on his return, became professor of Latin poetry at the college of France, and of belles lettres at the university of Paris. In 1794 he emigrated, but went back in 1801, and was chosen a member of the Institute. In his latter years he was blind. He died in 1813. Among his numerous works are, the poems of the Three Reigns of Nature; Imagination; Misfortune and Pity; and translations of the Eneid, and of Paradise Lost. Delille was a man of talent, and possessed exquisite metrical skill, but he had no large share of creative genius: "It must be owned," says a French critic, "that Delille, the greatest of our versifiers, was deficient in that enthusiasm, that *mens divina*, which alone constitutes the poet."

DE LOLME, John Lewis, L.L.D., a native of Geneva, who for some years resided in England, and acquired great celebrity as an author. In the latter part of his life he retired to the continent, and died in Switzerland, March 1807. He was in his character a man of talents and information, entertaining and witty in his conversation, temperate in his living, but in his person little attentive to the graces of outward appearance. He is author of parallel between the English constitution and the former government of Sweden, 1772—treatise on the constitution of England, 1775, a work of singular merit, often reprinted, and commended by the approbation not only of lords Camden and Chatham, and other great political characters, but by the nervous writer of Junius' letters—essay on the union of Scotland with England, 1787—memorials of human superstition—observations on the tax on windows, 1788, and observations on the late national embarrassments, 1789.

DELRIO, Martin Anthony, LL.D., a learned

Jesuit, born at Antwerp, of Spanish parents, 1551. He studied at the universities of Paris, Douai, and Louvain, where he displayed astonishing powers of memory, and great quickness of learning. He became a counsellor of the parliament of Brabant, and entered the Jesuits' order at Valladolid. He taught belles lettres at Liege, Mayence, Gratz, and Salamanca, and died at Louvain, two years after his friend Lipsius, 1608. Besides notes on Seneca, Claudian, and Solinus, he wrote explications of difficult passages in scripture—commentaries on the old testament—disquisitiones magicæ.

DELUC, John Andrew, a natural philosopher, was born at Geneva, in 1726, and came to England at the commencement of the reign of George III. Queen Charlotte gave him a pension, and appointed him her reader. He died in 1817. He is the author of several works, among which are, Letters on the Origin and Formation of the Earth; Elements of Geology; and Geological Travels in the North of Europe, &c.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, son of the czar John Bassilowitz, is by some historians called the false Demetrius, and regarded as an obscure native of Jaroslaw, who was instructed by an artful monk to assume the character of the real Demetrius, who, it is said, had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. This youthful adventurer, whether really the prince or pretender, invaded Russia with a small army, in 1604, and was so successful as to seat himself on the throne. After a short reign of eleven months, he was assassinated, 1606.

DE MISSY, Cæsar, a learned divine, born at Berlin 2d January 1703. He studied at Berlin and at Frankfort on the Oder; and after preaching for five years in several towns of the United Provinces, he went to London, where he was ordained to serve the Savoy chapel, and in 1762, named by the bishop of London French chaplain to the king. He died 10th August 1775. He published some poetical pieces—essays on profane and sacred literature—epitomes of books, and memoirs, but generally anonymously, or only with his initials. He also assisted many of his friends, particularly Westein, in his edition of the Greek testament, and Jortin in his life of Erasmus. He was a learned and pious man.

DEMOCRITUS, a famous philosopher of Abdera, whose mental acquirements were so great and extraordinary that his countrymen accused him of madness. Hippocrates, however, saw and acknowledged his merit. He laughed constantly at the follies of mankind. He died at the age of 109, about 351.

DEMOIVRE, Abraham, an eminent mathematician, born at Vitri, Champagne, May 1667. He left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came to England, where, by studying the principia of Newton, he made himself a complete master of mathematics, in which he read some popular lectures for his support. He was admitted member of the royal society in London, and of the academy of sciences, Paris; and died in London November 1754. His works are strong evidences of his superior learning and great application. He published, miscellanea analytica, 4to.—a treatise on annuities—and his great work, "doctrine of chances," in 1718, 4to. twice reprinted, with considerable improvements.

DEMOSTHENES, a celebrated orator of Athens. Though but the son of a blacksmith, he rose to consequence; and though neglected by his guardians, and impeded in his education by weakness of lungs, and an inarticulate pronunciation, his assiduity overcame all obstacles, and enabled him to rise superior to every difficulty, and become the most illustrious and eloquent orator of all antiquity. He warmly resisted the politics and the insinuating conduct of Philip of Macedon, and was equally violent against his son and successor, Alexander the great; but, in spite of his eloquence, the arts and the valor of the Macedonians prevailed, and Demosthenes unhappily found, that the Athenians whom he addressed were only the degenerate sons of those heroes who had bled at Marathon, at Salamis, and at Thermopylæ. Demosthenes, who had inveighed against the bribery of the Macedonians, himself was accused of receiving some splendid presents of money from Harpalus, the deputy of Alexander; but the unpopularity of his conduct continued but a short time; till at last the victories of Antipater obliged the Athenians to deliver their orator, and Demosthenes, rather than fall into the hands of his enemies, destroyed himself by poison, B. C. 322.

DEMPSTER, William, a learned Scotsman, born in the shire of Angus, 1490, and educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he went to Paris, and was successfully employed by the university there to refute the books of Raymond Lully, who had impugned Aristotle's philosophy. After visiting Padua and other places, he returned to Scotland, of which he published an ecclesiastical history, in which he magnifies the most common events into miracles. He died at Paris 1557.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, a native of Scotland, who studied at Paris, and there taught classical learning. His quarrelsome temper however, and his severities to his pupils, rendered him unpopular, and he was obliged to fly from Paris, and to return to Scotland. He afterwards read lectures on polite learning in various universities, and obtained a professor's chair at Nismes, from whence he retired to Bologna, where after some years' residence he died 1625. He wrote some learned works, commentaries on Rosinus' Roman antiquities, and on Claudian,—four books of epistles,—dramatic pieces and poems,—a martyrology of Scotland, and a list of Scottish writers. He was a man of astonishing memory, so that he was properly called a living library. His application was indefatigable, he never studied less than 14 hours daily, but he wanted judgment and discrimination.

DEMPSTER, George, a Scotch gentleman, was born at Dundee in 1736. He became a member of the faculty of advocates, but soon quitted the bar for the senate, being elected into parliament in 1762. He joined the Rockingham party, and afterwards supported Mr. Pitt, till the affair of the regency, when he espoused the side of Mr. Fox. In 1790 he retired from parliament, and devoted himself to the improvement of the Highlands by agriculture and the fisheries. He died in 1818. His publications are—1. Discourse on being nominated chairman of the society for extending the fisheries of Great Britain, 8vo.—2. Account of the magnetic Mountains of Cannay, 8vo.—3. Several papers in the transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.—4. Letters in the Agricultural Magazine.—5. Speeches in Parliament.

DENHAM, Sir John, a poet, the son of the chief baron of the Irish exchequer, was born in 1615, at Dublin; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. Gaming, however, to which he was early addicted, impeded his studies, and impaired his fortune. In 1641 he published the Sophy, a tragedy, and in 1643 Cooper's Hill. He espoused the cause of Charles I. and lost his estate in consequence. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made survey

or of the royal buildings. He died in 1688. Among the minor poets Denham holds a respectable place. His poems are frequently elegant, spirited, and marked by much felicity of expression.

DENHAM, Lieut. Col. Dixon, an enterprising traveller, and gallant officer, was born in London, in 1786, and was originally intended for the law, but went to Spain, as a volunteer, in 1811, obtained a lieutenancy, and served with honor in the peninsula and at Waterloo. In 1821, he was chosen to proceed on a journey of discovery into the interior of Africa; and, in conjunction with Clapperton and Oudney, he penetrated into Bournou, and added greatly to our knowledge of African geography. He returned to England, in 1824, and published a Narrative of his travels. In 1826 he was appointed governor of Sierra Leone, and in that pestilential colony he died on the 9th of June, 1828.

DENINA, Charles John Maria, an Italian historian, was born, in 1731, at Revel, in Piedmont, and died at Paris, in 1813. For many years he was professor of rhetoric at Turin, but was deprived of his office, in consequence of having offended the government. In 1804, Napoleon appointed him his librarian. Denina is the author of many excellent works, the principal of which are, A History of the Revolutions of Italy; A History of Piedmont; The Political and Literary History of Greece; The Revolutions of Germany; and a History of Western Italy.

DENIS, Michael, a German bibliographer, was born at Sclarden, in Bavaria, in 1729. He became principal keeper of the imperial library at Vienna, and died there in 1800. His works are, 1. A German translation of Ossian, 3 vols. 4to. 2. Songs, with a preliminary dissertation on the ancient poetry of the North, 8vo. 3. A catalogue of Butterflies, 4to. 4. An introduction to the Knowledge of Books, 2 vols. 4to. 5. A topographical history of Vienna, 4to. 6. Augustini Sermones inediti, folio. 7. Codices manuscripti theologici Latini aliarunque occidentis linguarum biblioth., Palat. Vindobon, 2 vols. folio. 8. Carmina quædam, 4to.

DENMAN, Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician, a native of Derbyshire, was born at Bakewell, in 1735, and settled in London, after having served as surgeon in the navy. It was to the obstetrical branch of the medical art that he principally turned his attention, and he rose in it to the highest reputation. He died November 26, 1815. Dr. Denman is the author of An Essay on Puerperal Fever; Aphorisms; The Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery; and other able works.

DENNIE, Joseph, editor of the Port Folio, graduated at Harvard college 1790. He studied law, and opened an office at Walpole, N. H. For a short period he read prayers in a church at Dartmouth. In 1795 he published a weekly paper in Boston called the Tablet; and the Farmer's museum, at Walpole, in which he inserted essays of some celebrity entitled the Lay preacher. Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, having appointed him one of his clerks, he removed to Philadelphia in 1799. On the dismissal of his patron, he conducted the Port Folio, a literary journal commenced in 1800. Being deficient in industry and discretion, he destroyed his bodily constitution and his hopes of fortune. He died 1812 aged 43. With genius, taste, a fine style and a fund of literature; with colloquial powers and other interesting qualities; he yet stands only as a warning to others against indolence and imprudence.

DENNIE, William, governor of Pennsylvania, under the proprietors, succeeded governor Morris in August, 1756. His administration was unsatisfactory to the proprietors, and highly obnoxious to the people. He was succeeded in 1759 by Hamilton.

DENNY, sir Anthony, a favorite of Henry VII. born at Cheshunt, and educated at St. Paul's school and St. John's college, Cambridge. His great abilities soon recommended him to the court, where he became gentleman of the bed chamber, groom of the stole, and a privy counsellor. He was also knighted by the king, and in the general plunder of the property of the church, sir Anthony received from his capricious master very large and valuable grants of lands in Hertfordshire. When Henry was on his death bed, sir Anthony alone had the courage and humanity to approach him, to remind him of his situation, and to exhort him to devote the few remaining moments of life to the momentous concerns of religion. The king had such an opinion of his integrity, that he made him one of the executors of his will, and of the counsellors of his successor, and gave him a legacy of 300*l.* Sir Anthony was a man of great piety as well as learning. He died 1550.

DENON, Baron Dominic, Vivant, was born in Burgundy, 1747. After having been connected with the household of Louis XV, he resided for several years in Italy, as secretary of embassy, during which period he applied himself sedulously to the study of the arts. He was one of those whom Bonaparte selected to accompany him to Egypt. While there, he alternately wielded the pencil and the sword, and both with equal dexterity. His work on the Egyptian expedition, the numerous and fine drawings for which were made by himself, would alone be sufficient to immortalize his name. Napoleon was warmly attached to him, gave him the superintendence of the museums and the medallic mint, and consulted him on all affairs that were connected with the arts. The column in the place Vendôme was constructed under his direction. He died at Paris, April 25, 1825, universally beloved for his good qualities, and admired for his talents and the purity of his taste.

DENTRECOLLES, Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, born at Lyons 1664. He went to China as missionary with Parennin, and he died there on the same year as his associate, 1741, and both aged 77. This Jesuit wrote several works in the Chinese language to recommend the christian religion to the disciples of Confucius, and some interesting pieces of his are also found in " lettres edifiantes & curieuses," and in du Halde's China.

DEPARCIEUX, Anthony, a mathematician, born in the diocese of Usez. He wrote a treatise on trigonometry, 4to.—essays on the probabilities of the duration of human life, 4to. a valuable work, which obtained him a seat in the academy of sciences, and memoir on the inundations of the river Seine. His skill was much applauded in his construction of sun-dials on a new plan, and also for his meridian lines. He died 1768, aged 65.

DERBY, James Stanley earl of, an English nobleman, celebrated for his courage during the civil wars. With only 600 horse he bravely defended himself at Wigan against col. Lilburne and 3000 horse and foot, but when taken at the battle of Worcester, he was beheaded, though faithfully promised pardon, October 15th, 1651. His widow imitated his heroic conduct, and after the brave defence of Latham house, she retired to the Isle of Man, where she defied the attacks of her enemies She was the last person who submitted to the power of the regicides.

DERHAM, William, D.D., an able philosopher and divine, born 26th November 1657, and educated

at Oxford. He devoted the best part of his time to mathematics and experimental philosophy. He was chosen fellow of the royal society, and enriched the philosophical transactions with many curious and valuable communications. This pious and good man, always employed in the labors of philosophy, humanity and religion, died 5th April 1735, aged 78, and was buried at Upminster. His publications are very numerous, not less than 40, and mostly on philosophical subjects. The best known of his works are his physico-theology, 16 discourses preached at Boyle's institution 1711 and 12, and in 1714 his astro-theology, and in 1730 his christo-theology, a sermon to prove the divine origin of christianity, besides the artificial clock-maker, an ingenious book, the fourth edition of which was published 1734. He also assisted some of his literary friends, he revised the "miscellanea curioso," he prepared notes and observations for Eleazer Albin's natural history, 4 vols. 4to. and published some pieces of Mr. Ray, and also the experiments of Dr. Robert Hooke.

DERMODY, Thomas, a poet, was born at Ennis, in the south of Ireland, in 1775, and made such an early progress in learning that, when he was only nine years old, he assisted his father in teaching Greek and Latin. But at the same time he acquired habits of low company and intoxication, which proved his bane. He was patronized by the countess of Moira, the marquis of Hastings, Sir James Bland Burges, and others, and at one period held a commission in the army, but patronage was rendered unavailing by his besetting faults. He died, in 1802, at Sydenham, in Kent. His poems, most of which were written hastily, and under the pressure of necessity, contain many passages of great fancy, animation and elegance.

DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus, son of a protestant minister at Rochelle, where he was born 12th March 1683, and which he left at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and he succeeded Dr. Kiel in reading lectures on experimental philosophy. In 1712 he married, and was the first who introduced the reading of lectures in London, where he had for his audience not only the learned and the great, but also George I. and George II. and the royal family. He was patronised by the duke of Chandos, who gave him the living of Edgware, and he afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Wales, and had a valuable living in Essex. In the latter part of his life, he had lodgings under the piazzas, Covent-garden, where his lectures were continued till his death 1749. He was member of several foreign academies, and published a course of experimental philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. 1734,—Gravesand's mathematical elements of natural philosophy, —and an edition of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics.

DESAIX, Lewis Charles Anthony, a French general, born of a respectable family at Vegou, near Riom, in August 1768. He embraced the military profession as lieutenant in the regiment of Britany, and at the revolution he assisted Custine as his aid-de-camp. He was wounded on the cheek at the battle of Lauterburg, but disregarded the pain while he boldly rallied the yielding battalions to the fight. He was general of division under Moreau, whom he assisted in his glorious retreat from the Danube; and afterwards he drove the Germans from the Rhine, and at the battle of Rastadt he obliged the archduke Charles to retreat. He bravely defended the bridge of Kehl, and afterwards in consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio, he attended Bonaparte into Egypt. In this distant country, he everywhere displayed the same presence of mind, the same bravery, and after dispersing the Arabs, and the scattered forces of Murad-bey, and Elphi-bey, he was named commander of Upper-Egypt which his valor and steadiness had completely subdued. After Bonaparte's retreat from Egypt he signed the treaty of El-arisch with the English and the Turks, and returned to Europe, but was detained as a prisoner by lord Keith. When set at liberty he hastened back to France, and found his friend Bonaparte advancing to the conquest of Italy. His happy arrival, after a severe march of 30 miles, with a fresh squadron, gave the decision to the memorable battle of Marengo, but at the very moment that he insured the victory to his already yielding countrymen, the brave Desaix received a fatal shot in the breast and immediately expired, 14th June 1800. He was buried with the military honors which his services and his private virtues deserved.

DESAULT, Peter, a native of Arsac, distinguished as a physician. His treatise on the venereal disease and on the method of curing it without salivation, was much admired, and also that on the stone in the kidneys, and the bladder, which was attacked by Astruc. He died at Bourdeaux 1737, aged 62.

DESAULT, Peter Joseph, a French surgeon, whose journal de chirurgie was translated into English by Gosling. He was born at Maguibernois near Macon, and died June 1st 1795, in his 46th year, not without suspicion of being poisoned for his attendance on the unfortunate Lewis XVII. It is remarkable that his successors, Clopart and Doublet, died within four days after. He had been much esteemed as a professor of anatomy at Paris, where 300 pupils together attended his lectures, and also as surgeon at the hospital of charity, and at the hotel Dieu.

DES BARREAUX, James de Vallec lord, a French nobleman, born at Paris 1602. He was brought up by the Jesuits, who in vain endeavored to gain him over to their society, and he afterwards became counsellor in the parliament of Paris, where his wit was more admired than his application. He exposed himself to the resentment and persecution of Richelieu, by refusing to yield a favorite mistress to the hoary libertine, and thus banished from regular employment, he spent his time in visiting his friends, and in pursuing his pleasures. About four or five years before his death, however, he began to reflect upon the vicious course of his conduct, and after disregarding the truths and the practice of christianity, he gave himself up to serious meditation, and to penitence. He retired to the pure air of Chalon on the Soan, where, after an exemplary close of life, he died 1647.

DESBILLONS, Francis Joseph, a French Jesuit, born at Chateauneuf, 25th January 1711. After reading lectures in the colleges of Caen, Nevers, la Fleche, and Bourges, he came to Paris, where he studied for 15 years in the college of Lewis XIV. At the abolition of his order, 1762, he retired to Manheim, where he published his fables, on which he had so long been engaged, 530 in number, divided into 15 books, in two vols. He also published a learned edition of Phædrus, and wrote some Latin poems, and left in MS. an history of the Latin tongue. He died 19th March 1788, aged 78.

DESCARTES, Rene, or Renatus, a philosopher, eminent in various ways, was a native of Touraine, born at La Haye, in 1596; was descended from an ancient family; and was educated at the Jesuits college at La Flêche. His progress

was rapid, particularly in mathematics. From 1616 to 1621 he served as a volunteer, under the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Bavaria, and Count Bucquoi, in Holland, Bavaria, and Hungary. After having travelled widely, he sold his estate, and settled in Holland, in 1629, to pursue his studies undisturbed. For twenty years he assiduously continued his labors in metaphysics, chemistry, anatomy, astronomy, and geometry, and during that period he produced the works which have immortalized his name. At length, some of his metaphysical opinions having excited a persecution against him, he accepted an invitation from Christina of Sweden, to reside at her court. He, however, died at Stockholm, February 11, 1650, shortly after his arrival in that capital. His works, among which are The Principles of Philosophy, Metaphysical Meditations, a Treatise on the Passions, a Treatise on Man, and a Discourse on the Method of seeking Truth in the Sciences, occupy nine volumes in quarto. While he lived, it was chiefly as a metaphysician that Descartes was celebrated, but his metaphysics, though strongly manifesting his genius, are now almost forgotten; his system of vortices, too, which once had partisans, is completely discarded; and it is to his geometrical and algebraical discoveries, which he himself undervalued, that he is indebted for the most solid part of his fame.

DESGODETS, Anthony, a native of Paris, eminent as an architect. When going to Rome in 1674, he was captured by the Algerines, and remained 16 months in slavery, and when he reached the capital of Italy at last, he composed his work "the ancient edifices of Rome drawn and measured with exactness," fol. which was newly edited 1779. He was made comptroller of the royal buildings at Paris and architect to the king. He died 1728, aged 75. Two of his works on architecture have appeared since his death.

DESHAIS, John Baptist Henry, a French painter, born at Rouen 1729. Under the direction of Vermont, Restout, and Carlo Vanloo, he improved his strong natural abilities, and in 1751 obtained the prize of the academy. After visiting Rome for improvement and information, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the academy with universal approbation. The superior merit of his pictures promised the noblest monuments of genius to adorn the French school, but he unfortunately died in the midst of his career in 1765. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of the Virgin, the resurrection of Lazarus, Potiphar's wife and Joseph, the combat of Achilles and Xanthus, Jupiter and Antiope, and Artemisia at her husband's tomb.

DESMAHIS, Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu, a French writer, born at Sualy-sur-loire, who died February 25th 1761, aged 38. He was a man of great abilities, very amiable in his manners, moderate in his wishes, and benevolent in his intercourse with mankind. He used to say, "When my friend laughs, it is his business to inform me of the cause of his joy; but when he weeps, it is mine to discover the sources of his grief." He wrote the comedy of the "impertinent," which met with great applause. He also wrote miscellaneous works, and in his poetical pieces displayed ease, grace, and elegance. His works were published 1777, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris.

DES MAIZEAUX, Peter, a learned biographer, born at Auvergne 1666, where his father was a protestant minister. He went early to England and was elected secretary to the royal society. He died 1745. He edited the works of St. Evremont 3 vols. 4to. and also published the life of Bayle, prefixed to his dictionary. He had some hand in the general historical dictionary, 10 vols. fol. and in other useful works, and wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales.

DESMOULINS, Benedict Camille, a native of Guise in Picardy, who displayed his republican zeal at the taking of the Bastille, and in the demolition of the monarchy. As the friend of Danton he was one of the original founders of the Jacobin club, and he had a share in the atrocities of the 20th of June and the 10th of August 1792. His influence in the convention was seen with jealousy by Robespierre, and he marked for slaughter the man who presumed to defend Orleans, and to talk of a committee of clemency in the midst of a sanguinary assembly. The fall of Danton was his own; when seized in the night, 31st March 1794, he opened his windows to call in vain for help against the satellites of tyranny, and with Young's night thoughts, and Harvey's meditations in his hand, he was dragged to prison, and immediately after to the scaffold. His writings were periodical—the revolutions of France and Brabant—the history of the Brissotins—the Vieux Cordelier. His wife, who wished to share his fate, was permitted to follow him 10 days after to the scaffold. When asked his age by the bloody tribunal, he answered, "My age is that of Jesus Christ when he suffered death," 33.

DESPARD, Edward Marcus, a native of Queen's county in Ireland, of a respectable family. He early embraced a military life, and was employed in the West Indies, on the Spanish main, and in the bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendant of the English colony. His conduct in this office gave offence to the settlers, and in consequence of their complaints he was recalled home 1790; but when he applied to government to investigate his administration, his representations were rejected without explanation. This rendered him a disaffected subject, and the French revolution no sooner tended to disseminate principles of disloyalty and rebellion, than he warmly embraced the new doctrines. He was seized for his seditious conduct, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and confined in several prisons, but when at last liberated, past misfortunes had made no impression upon him, but rather stimulated him to revenge. He now formed the plan of seducing the soldiery from their allegiance, and in the secret committees which he held with his associates, under the sanction of a solemn oath it was agitated to assassinate the king, as he proceeded to the opening of parliament. This design was discovered by some of the accomplices, and Despard and his associates were seized, and tried at a special commission in Southwark, 5th February 1803, and on an impartial trial his guilt was made too evident to deserve pardon. He suffered on the 21st March with nine others, and after their heads had been cut off, their bodies were delivered to their friends for interment.

DESSALINES, John James, one of those extraordinary characters who were thrust forward to greatness by the French revolution, was a native of the Gold Coast, in Africa, and was originally a slave to a free black in St. Domingo. When the disturbances first began in that colony he took an active part. He became second in command to Toussaint l'Ouverture, and, after the imprisonment of that chief, he displayed so much talent and courage that, on the 6th of October, 1804, he was chosen to be emperor of Hayti, under the title of James I. He did not long hold his new dignity; for he fell the victim of a conspiracy, in October, 1806.

DEVEREUX, Robert, earl of Essex, the favorite of Elizabeth, was born 10th November 1567, and was educated at Cambridge. His first appearance at court was in his 17th year, and in 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, and distinguished himself greatly by his courage at the battle of Zutphen. In 1589 he went with sir John Norris and Francis Drake in the expedition to replace Antonio on the throne of Portugal; but as it was without the queen's permission, he was soon recalled with marks of displeasure, which, however, his presence soon dissipated. His unsuccessful expedition to assist Henry IV. of France, and his quarrel with lord Burleigh about the Spanish war, tended to show the violence of his temper and the ambition of his heart. Though Burleigh, by proposing a peace with Spain, opposed him, yet he loved him, and after the death of that statesman, Essex found that he had lost a most valuable friend, whose advice and protection often interposed between him and the commission of wrong. He succeeded Burleigh as chancellor of Cambridge, but his enemies viewed the increase of his dignities with a jealous eye. When a consultation took place about appointing a viceroy in Ireland, the queen recommended sir William Knollis, and Essex sir George Carew, and when the favorite saw his mistress unwilling to yield to his persuasion, he contemptuously turned his back upon her. Elizabeth resented the ill conduct of Essex, and gave him a box on the ear, upon which he placed his hand on his sword, with threatening attitude, swearing he would not take such an affront even from her father. The courtiers present interfered, and he left the palace with unsubdued indignation. His friends however prevailed upon him to make concessions, and he was apparently reconciled to Elizabeth, and soon after by the artifice of his enemies sent over to Ireland. The ill success of his ministry there encouraged his opponents, who persuaded the queen to levy an army under Nottingham, to counteract the rebellious schemes of Essex. Essex heard of their plans, and coming suddenly over to England, he was apparently received with cordiality, but soon after stripped of all his honors except of the office of master of the horse. While thus disgraced, he was advised by his favorite Cuffe to restore himself to the queen's partiality by force, but though he disapproved all violent measures, he could not refrain saying the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was as crooked as her carcass. The rash words were reported to the queen, and Essex was summoned to appear before the council, but he conceived his person in danger, and instead of submitting he prepared to resist. After an unavailing struggle, and some bloodshed, he surrendered and was conveyed to the tower. He was arraigned before his peers on the 19th February 1601, and condemned to lose his head, and his execution took place on the 25th. He was learned, and to his honor protected and encouraged learned men. It is remarkable that his execution took place not without great struggles in the queen's affections. In the days of their friendship, she had given him a ring with promises that it would restore him at all times to her favor, and therefore she suffered to be sacrificed the man who so proudly refused to purchase and at so little price her pardon. The fatal ring indeed was sent by the repenting Essex, but lady Howard the bearer refused to deliver it, and on her death-bed she revealed to the queen her ill conduct, which she attributed to the jealousy of her husband.

DEVEREUX, Robert, earl of Essex, son of Elizabeth's favorite, was born 1592, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, under sir Henry Saville. Essex served in the Palatinate under sir Horatio Vere, and in Holland, under prince Maurice, and on his return to England appeared in parliament as a violent opposer of the measures of government. During the civil wars he headed the parliamentary army, faced the king's forces at Edgehill, and at the first battle of Newbury, and after reducing Reading and relieving Glocester, he in 1644 returned to the west of England. Here he was unsuccessful against the king's troops, and he owed his safety to flight by sea from the untenable garrisons of Cornwall. In 1645 the parliament, jealous of his power, or dissatisfied with his conduct, deprived him of his office by the self-denying ordinance, and the next year he died at Essex-house in the Strand.

D'EWES, sir Symonds, an English historian and antiquarian, born in 1602. In 1618 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and two years after began his collection of materials for an history of England. His learning and his labors recommended him to the notice of the most distinguished characters of the times, of Cotton, Spelman, Selden and others. His great work was finished when he attained his 30th year, but he did not publish it, and it appeared afterwards under the title of Journals of all the parliaments during the reign of Elizabeth, revised by Paul Bowes 1682, folio. He served the office of sheriff for Suffolk, and was knighted, and in 1641 was made baronet; but notwithstanding these marks of royal favor, he embraced the cause of the parliament. He sat in the house till December 1648, when he was ejected for supposed attachment to the king. He died April 18th, 1650. The manner in which sir Symonds spoke of Camden's Britannia has drawn upon him the censures of several writers, and he certainly was very injudicious in asserting that scarce a page of it was free from errors.

DEWEY, Daniel, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of chief justice Parsons, in 1814. He had previously been a member of the council of the state, and a representative in Congress from Berkshire district. He studied law under Theodore Sedgwick, and attained a high rank in his profession. He died June 3d, 1815.

DE WITT, John, LL.D., the famous pensionary of Holland, was born at Dort in 1625, and educated there. His abilities were so great, and his improvement so rapid, that at the age of 23 he published his "Elementa curvarum linearum," a work displaying the deepest knowledge of mathematics. He warmly but unsuccessfully opposed the war between England and his country, and when afterwards raised to the high office of pensionary of Holland, he sent ambassadors to Cromwell, to negotiate a peace. A pacification took place, but the secret article to exclude the family of Orange from the stadtholdership, brought public odium on De Witt's administration. When war was unfortunately declared against England, after the restoration, De Witt exerted all his power to make the naval armaments as respectable as possible, and after Opdam's defeat, he was one of those named to preside over the fleet. The fleet was shut up in the Texel; but whilst the commanders considered it impossible to sail but with only 10 points of the compass, he by mathematical calculation, convinced them that only four points were against them, and 28 for them, and in consequence of this, the ships were safely conveyed through a passage, which since that time has been called De Witt's diep. Of the famous battle of three days in 1666, he gave a full account to the states, and in 1667 he established an edict forever to abolish the stadtholderate in

Holland; but in 1672 when the prince of Orange was nominated captain general, the mob invited him to accept the office of stadtholder, and De Witt, no longer popular, resigned his office, after receiving the solemn thanks of the states for his services. When Holland was invaded by the French, the odium was thrown by the friends of the Orange family on De Witt and his party, and so violent were the tumults, that De Witt's brother, Cornelius, was accused by Ticklaer, a barber, and though declared innocent, was sentenced to exile, and soon after the prison in which he was, was attacked, and he as well as his brother, who unfortunately was present, were inhumanly butchered. Thus fell this virtuous and amiable man, in his 47th year. As a politician he had no equal, and his love to his country was inferior to none of his other virtues. His work called, "the true interest and political maxims of the republic of Holland," translated into English by John Campbell, is a glorious monument of his abilities as a statesman, and it displays the true maxims by which a government may become popular at home and respectable abroad, whilst it maintains justice with liberty, and encourages trade without oppression, or monopoly.

DE WITT, Benjamin, M.D., a physician of New York, was appointed professor of medicine in Columbia college in 1807, and professor of chemistry in 1808. He was also health officer of the city, and died of the yellow fever, at the quarantine ground, Staten island, Sept. 11, 1819, aged 45. He published a dissertation on the effect of oxygen, 1797; an oration commemorative of the prisoners, who died in the prison ships at Wallabout, 1808; account of minerals in New York in Mem. of A. A. S. vol. 11.

DE WITT, John, D.D., professor of Biblical history in the theological seminary of the Dutch reformed church at New Brunswick, N. J. He was a native of Catskill, N. Y. and in 1812 was settled in Lanesborough, Ms. In the course of the next year he was dismissed, and subsequently was settled as the minister of the second reformed Dutch church in Albany. Afterwards he became professor in the theological seminary above named; and at the same time was professor in Rutgers' college. He died Oct. 12, 1831, aged about 42 years.

DEXTER, Samuel, a benefactor of Harvard college, was a merchant in Boston. In the political struggles just before the revolution he was repeatedly elected to the council and negatived for his patriotic zeal by the royal governor. In his last years he was deeply engaged in investigating the doctrines of theology. He died 1810, aged 84. For the encouragement of biblical criticism he bequeathed a handsome legacy to Harvard college. He also bequeathed forty dollars to a minister, whom he wished to preach a funeral sermon without making any mention of him in the discourse, from the words "the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."

DEXTER, Samuel, L L.D. secretary at war of the United States, son of the preceding, was born in 1761, and graduated at Harvard College 1781. Having studied law at Worcester with Levi Lincoln, he soon rose to professional eminence. After being some time a member of the house of representatives in congress, he was elected to the senate. During the administration of John Adams he was appointed secretary at war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury in Jan. 1801, and for a short time, also had the charge of the department of state. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, he held the office of secretary of the treasury, and not complying with an intimation to resign, Mr. Gallatin was appointed in his place. In 1812 he abandoned the party, to which he had always been attached, and became a leader on the other side, and as such was the candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1815 and 1816, in opposition to gov. Brooks. A mission to Spain was offered him by Mr. Madison in 1815. He died 1816, aged 55.

DIAZ, Bartholomew, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who in 1466 discovered the most southern cape of Africa, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Storms. This appellation, so ill omened, was altered by John II. king of Portugal, to the name of the Cape of Good-hope.

DIAZ, John, a Spaniard, who studied at Paris, and embraced the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards visited Calvin at Geneva, and Bucer at Strasburg, and met at Neuburg his brother Alphonsus, who, as a violent catholic, endeavored to convert him from the protestant faith. Unable to do this, Alphonsus pretends to return home, and the next morning, instigates an assassin to enter his brother's apartment, and with an axe to dash out his brains, whilst he himself awaits the event at the door of his chamber. The assassins were pursued and seized at Inspruck, but Charles V. took their punishment into his own hand. This dreadful deed was perpetrated the 27th March 1546.

DIBDIN, Charles, a dramatist and song writer, was born at Southampton in 1748. He was educated at Winchester school, which he left at the age of sixteen, and brought out an opera called "the Shepherd's Artifice," written and composed by himself. This was followed by "Lionel and Clarissa;" and "The Padlock;" in which last he performed Mungo. After this he became manager of the circus, and next the proprietor of a small theatre near Leicester square. He wrote a number of loyal and nautical songs, for which Mr. Pitt granted him a pension of two hundred a year, but this was withdrawn on the death of that great man. Being thus reduced to poverty, he became a bankrupt, but at last a private subscription was entered into for his support. He died in 1814. Mr. Dibdin published some novels, and "Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland."

DICK, sir Alexander, son of sir William Cunningham of Copington, by the daughter and heiress of sir James Dick of Prestonfield, was born 1703. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his degrees, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he returned to England, and began to practise in Pembrokeshire. On the death of his brother sir William, he assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, and retired to his family seat at Prestonfield, where he died 1785. He was in 1756 president of the college of physicians in Edinburgh, and liberally contributed to the honor and support of his profession. He was in 1774 honored with a medal from the London society of arts and commerce, for his successful culture of rhubarb, the first attempt of rearing which in England was owing to his patriotic views.

DICKINSON, Edmund, an eminent physician, son of the rector of Appleton, Berkshire, where he was born 1624. He published in 1655 his Delphi Phœnicizantes, a learned work, in which he proved that the Greeks borrowed their history of the oracle of Delphi from the scriptures, especially the book of Joshua. This book was universally admired, and Sheldon the primate wished in vain to turn the attention of the ingenious author to theological studies. After practising for some time

in Oxford, in 1684, he settled in London, where, by recovering lord Arlington, he obtained an introduction at court, and became physician to Charles II., and afterwards to his successor. Upon the abdication he retired from practice, and applied himself to the completion of his Physica vetus & vera, which when just finished was unfortunately burnt, and cost him the heavy labors of recomposition. It appeared in 1702, and it proved that the method and mode of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, are related in a concise and general way by Moses. He was also an able chemist, and was intimate with Theodore Mundanus, an illustrious professor in that science at Paris. He died in April 1707, in his 83d year.

DICKINSON, Jonathan, first president of New Jersey college, graduated at Yale college 1706. He was a settled minister of the first presbyterian church, in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, nearly forty years. The charter of the college of New Jersey, being enlarged by gov. Belcher, the institution was commenced, and Mr. Dickinson appointed president. His superintendence of it was of short duration. He was inducted into office Oct. 22, 1746, and died Oct. 7, 1747, aged 59. His publications were numerous, but exclusively upon theological subjects, and principally sermons.

DICKINSON, John, president of Delaware and of Pennsylvania. After studying law in Philadelphia, he spent three years at the Temple in London. On his return to America he commenced practice at Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1764; and of the general congress in 1765. He was a member of the first revolutionary congress in 1774, and a member in subsequent years. In June 1776 he opposed the declaration of independence, when the motion was considered by congress, because he doubted of the policy of that particular period, "without some preclusory trials of our strength," and before the terms of confederation were settled, and foreign assistance made certain. He had occasion afterwards, in order to prove the sincerity of his attachment to his country's liberty, to appeal to the fact, that within a few days after the declaration, he was the only member of congress who marched to face the enemy. He accompanied his regiment to Elizabeth Town in July to repel the invading enemy, and remained there till the end of the tour of service. In 1779 he was a member of congress from Delaware, and in 1781 president. In 1782 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania and remained in office from Nov. 1782 to Oct. 1785. He died 1808, aged 75. In Nov. 1767, he began to publish his celebrated letters against the acts for taxation of the colonies; in which writings he supported the liberties of his country, and contributed much towards the American revolution. Of the eloquent and important state papers issued by the first congress he wrote the principal. Mr. Dickinson's political writings were collected and published in 2 volumes, 8vo. 1801.

DICKINSON, Philemon, an officer in the war of the American revolution, who engaged in that contest at an early period, and enjoyed the praise of courage and zeal in the cause of liberty. He commanded the Jersey militia at the battle of Monmouth. After the organization of the national government in its present form, he was appointed to a seat in congress. Having discharged the duties of the several civil and military stations which he held with reputation, and enjoyed several years of retirement from public life, he died at Trenton in 1809.

DICKSON, David, a Scotch divine, born at Paisley 1591, and educated at Glasgow. He was an eloquent preacher; but he was too violent against the episcopalians, which subjected him to much obloquy, and to persecution. He was in 1638 a commissioner to the general assembly at Glasgow, and in 1643 in Westminster. He was divinity professor at Edinburgh, but in 1662 he was stripped of all his employments, and died at Edinburgh two years after, aged 73. He wrote a commentary on St. Matthew—the epistle to the Hebrews and Romans—and the psalms,—besides some divinity tracts.

DICKSON, James, a botanist, a native of Scotland, died in London, in 1822. He was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society, and a vice-president of the Horticultural Society. Dickson commenced life as a working gardener, and rose by his own exertions. Besides several papers in Transactions, he is the author of Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ.

DIDEROT, Denis, born in 1713, at Langres, in Champagne, was the son of a cutler. He was educated by the Jesuits, and was designed for the church, and, subsequently, for the law. Both, however, were rejected by him, and he entered on the career of literature at Paris. Translating was his earliest resource, and Stanyan's History of Greece was the work with which he began. His Essay on Merit and Virtue was his first original production. It was succeeded, in 1746, by his Philosophical Thoughts, which the parliament of Paris condemned to the flames, and, by so doing, insured its popularity and that of the author. They were reprinted, under the title of A New Year's Gift for freethinkers. Long afterwards, he added a second part, in which his atheistical principles were less carefully concealed. The same principles in his Letter on the Blind caused him to be imprisoned for nearly four months at Vincennes. Diderot now formed the plan of that extensive undertaking The Encyclopædia. On this Dictionary, the first two volumes of which appeared in 1751, he was engaged for many years. The department of arts and trades, the history of ancient philosophy, and numerous other articles, were contributed by him. While he edited this compilation, his pen was also busily employed on various original compositions, some of which are repugnant to decency. Poverty would, nevertheless, have embittered his latter days had not Catherine of Russia extended to him an efficient patronage. Diderot visited Saint Petersburgh in 1773, and remained there for some months. He died July 30, 1784. His works form 15 vols. 8vo. Diderot was a man of great talent, and extensive knowledge; but his style, though sometimes eloquent, has many defects, and his sentiments are too often deserving of the severest reprobation.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. Salvius Severus, a Roman emperor, who purchased the diadem of the corrupt soldiery. Severus was soon after raised to the throne, and Didius was put to death after a short reign of 66 days, A.D. 193.

DIDO or ELISSA, queen of Carthage, fled from Tyre after the murder of her husband Sichæus, by his brother Pygmalion, and she settled on the coast of Africa, where she laid the foundation of a new empire. Virgil and others represent her as visited by Æneas, after whose departure she destroyed herself through grief and disappointed love.

DIDOT, Francis Ambrose, an eminent printer at Paris. The works which he printed were peculiarly admired for the correctness, elegance, and beauty of the type, and among these, the edition of the classics published by order of Lewis XVI.

for the use of the dauphin, ranked very high. He made some useful improvements in paper mills, and in printing machines, and to his ingenuity the invention of stereotype-printing may be fairly ascribed, to the perfection of which he devoted himself with so much zeal, that at the age of 73 he perused five times successively, the edition of Montaigne which his sons had undertaken. He died at Paris, 10th July, 1804 aged 74.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an ancient grammarian, in the age of Augustus, said to have been the author of 400 books.

DIECMAN, John, a native of Stade, who became superintendent of the duchies of Bremen and Verdun, and rector of Stade university, where he died 1720, aged 73. Besides several theological, metaphysical, and philosophical works, he published an edition of Luther's bible, used at Stade.

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, a native of Kuilenberg, where his father was burgomaster. He went to the East-Indies, and gradually rose to be governor of the Dutch territories there, an office which he discharged with great zeal, ability, and success. He sent in 1642 Abel Tasman on a voyage of discovery to the southward, and the land which was discovered on the south of New Holland, was called in his honor Van Dieman's land. He died 1645.

DIETRICH, John William Ernest, a native of Weimar, where his father was eminent as a painter of battles, and of portraits. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden to improve himself under Alexander Thiele, and thence removed to Italy. His abilities recommended him to the public notice, and he was made professor of Dresden academy, and director of the painting school of Meissen, and died 1774, aged 62. His landscapes, portraits, scripture pieces, and conversations, were much admired, and he acquired some celebrity also as an engraver.

DIEU, Lewis de, an eminent divine, born at Flushing, 7th April 1590. He early distinguished himself as a preacher, and refused to be the court minister at the Hague, as he was more desirous to censure than countenance the licentious morals of the great. He came to Leyden to teach with his uncle and preceptor, the learned Colonius, and he was divinity professor in the Walloon college till his death in 1642. He published in 1651 a commentary on the four gospels—and notes on the Acts, after a careful examination of several translations, —the history of our Saviour in the Persian language by the Jesuit Jerome Xavier, and a Latin translation—rudiments of the Hebrew and Persian ongues—besides the revelations of St. John, in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin version—and other inferior treatises. His father Daniel de Dieu, was minister of Flushing, and a very learned orator, who could fluently preach in German, Italian, French, and English.

DIEZ, John Martin, commonly known by the name of the Empecinado, was born in 1775, in the province of Valladolid, in Spain, was the son of a peasant, and served in the Spanish army during the war against France from 1792 till 1795. In 1808, he was one of the very first, if not the first who set on foot the guerrilla warfare against the armies of Napoleon. He was successful in numberless engagements, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. This gallant and patriotic officer was desirous to secure the freedom as well as the independence of his country, and was, in consequence, put to an ignominious death by his ungrateful sovereign, August 18, 1825.

DIGBY, sir Everard, was educated in the Romish church and recommended to queen Elizabeth, whose court he attended, and he was knighted by king James. Though of mild manners, and peaceful disposition, and rich and independent, he yet engaged in the schemes for the destruction of the government. Though not immediately an agent in the gunpowder plot with Guy Fawkes, he gave 1500*l.* towards the expenses of it. On the discovery of this scheme, he was sent to the tower, and when arraigned he pleaded for his conduct, that the king had broke his promises to the catholics, and that the restoration of the catholic religion was an event, which in the opinion of this infatuated sect, it became every subject to accomplish by whatever means they could; and he added, that as he alone was guilty, pardon should be extended to all others, and his family particularly, not ruined. On the 30th January 1606, pursuant to his sentence, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's, London.

DIGBY, Sir Kenelm, the eldest son of Sir Everard, who suffered for participating in the gunpowder plot, was born, in 1603, at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, and was educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. On his return from his travels he was knighted by James I. By Charles I. he was appointed to several offices. In 1628, some disputes having arisen with the Venetians, he sailed with a small squadron to the Levant, defeated their fleet at Scandaroon, and rescued many prisoners from the Algerines. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament, but was released in 1643. Between that period and the Restoration his time was spent partly in France, and partly in England, and much of it was devoted to study. When the Royal Society was established, he was appointed one of its council. He died in 1665. Digby was originally a protestant, but became a catholic in 1636. He was brave, learned, and eloquent, but somewhat of a visionary, and was a believer in occult qualities. His principal works are, A treatise of the Nature of Bodies; a Treatise declaring the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul; and Peripatetic Institutions. The corpuscular philosophy was that which he adopted.

DIGBY, George, earl of Bristol, was born at Madrid, October 1612. He was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and by his friendship with the celebrated Peter Heylin. In his politics he embraced the popular cause, and was one of Strafford's accusers; but he afterwards favored the king's party, and was expelled from the house of commons for speaking in the defence of that unfortunate nobleman. During the civil wars he was very active in the royal cause, and in Ireland, Jersey, and France he displayed his zeal in the service of his unfortunate master. After Charles' death he spent his life in exile, but at the restoration was made a knight of the garter. He died at Chelsea, 20th March, 1676. It is remarkable, that though he wrote against popery he died a papist, and though a papist he spoke in favor of the test act.

DIGGES, Leonard, a learned mathematician, born at Barham in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote Tectonicum, to show the measuring of land, 1556, 4to. improved by his son Thomas 1592,—a geometrical practical treatise—pantometria, published by his son 1591—prognostication of everlasting right, good effect, or rules to judge the weather by the sun, moon, and stars, 1564. He died 1574.

DIGGES, sir Dudley, grandson of the preceding, was born 1583, and educated at Oxford. He studied the law, and after being knighted, travelled to improve himself in foreign lands. He was sent in 1618 as ambassador to Prussia by James I. and

two years after he went to Holland as commissioner. He was in parliament in the reign of James, and of Charles I. and his conduct was very independent, and often hostile to the measures of the court, so that he was sent to the tower for his accusation against Buckingham. So powerful was his influence, that measures were adopted to gain him over, and by a reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in 1630, which he obtained in 1636, he was brought over to favor the measures of government. He did not long enjoy this honorable office, as he died 8th March 1639, universally lamented. He published a defence of trade, 4to.—a discourse on the rights and privileges of the subject, or a conference with the lords by a committee of both houses, 1628 and 1642—speeches on several occasions inserted in Ruthworth's collections—letters between Walsingham and Burleigh, and others, about Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

DIGGES, Thomas, brother to Sir Dudley, was educated at University college, and improved himself by travelling abroad. He translated Gerardo, the unfortunate Spaniard, from Cespades—and Claudian's rape of Proserpine into English verse. He was a learned man, and died 1635.

DIGGES, Edward, governor of Virginia, succeeded Bennett in 1654. He was the son of Sir Dudley Digges, privy counsellor of Charles I. It was during his administration that the Virginians were defeated by the Indians, near the falls of James river. He did much to promote the culture of silk in the province, and sent to Armenia for persons to teach the art. He was superseded by Matthews in 1656, and soon after sent to England as an agent of the colony.

DILLENIUS, John James, an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt, in 1687, was educated at Giessen as a physician. His first botanical work was A Catalogue of the Plants of Giessen, with plates. William Sherard brought him to England, in 1721, where Dillenius published an enlarged edition of Ray's Synopsis; the Hortus Elthamensis; and Historia Muscorum; all illustrated with plates admirably drawn and engraved by himself. He died in 1747. Dillenius is considered as the father of cryptogamic botany. In his private character, he was very respectable, naturally of a mild temper, but fond of retirement, that his studious pursuits might meet less interruption. His drawings, dried plants, and MSS. were very valuable.

DILWORTH, Thomas, a diligent schoolmaster, whose spelling book—book-keeper's assistant—schoolmaster's assistant—miscellaneous arithmetic, and other works on education have been useful and popular books. He died 1781.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, an eminent English physician. His family were quakers, and his grandfather was the companion of Penn in America. Young Dimsdale, after studying at St. Thomas's hospital, settled at Hertford, which he quitted in 1745 and engaged as surgeon in the duke of Northumberland's army in the Scotch campaign. On the taking of Carlisle he returned to Hertford, and in 1761 began to practice as physician. His celebrity as an inoculator in the small-pox, recommended him to the empress Catharine, at whose request he visited Russia in 1768. His successful inoculation of the empress, and of her son the grand duke, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire, of counsellor of state, and of physician to the empress, besides a pension of 500*l.* per ann. and a present of 12,000*l.* In 1781 Dimsdale was again in Russia to inoculcate the grand duke's two sons, and so respectable was his character, that he was elected member of parliament for Hertford in 1780, and again 1784, but resigned his pretensions at the next general election. This able practitioner had the misfortune to lose his eye-sight by a catarrh, which however was happily removed by Wenzell. He died 1800.

DINOCRATES, or DINOCHARES, a Macedonian architect, who proposed to Alexander to cut Mount Athos into a statue of that monarch. Alexander employed him more usefully in building Alexandria. Dinocrates also rebuilt the temple of Ephesus. He died in Egypt, under the reign of Ptolemy.

DINWIDDIE, Robert, governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758, had been previously clerk to a collector of customs in the West Indies, whose enormous fraud he detected and exposed to the government. For this disclosure he was rewarded by his appointment in Virginia. But while he was governor he did not forgot what he had learned when a clerk, for he trod in the steps of his principal; at least he was charged with applying to his own use L20,000 sent to defray the expenses of Virginia for the public service. It was during his administration that Braddock proceeded on his expedition against the Indians. He died 1770 aged 80.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, a Greek rhetorican and philosopher, was born, in the first century, at Prusa, in Bithynia, and resided at Rome for many years. He was, however, obliged to fly to Thrace, to avoid being put to death by Domitian; but, after the death of the tyrant, he returned to Bithynia. He died at an advanced age. His eighty orations, which are extant, are remarkable for purity and simplicity of style.

DIOCLETIAN, Caius Valerius, a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He succeeded Numerian in 284, and after a glorious reign of valor, and the honorable patronage of virtue and learning, he laid down his power at Nicomedia 304, and retired to privacy at Salona, where he died 313.

DIODATI, John, a native of Lucca, professor of philosophy at Geneva, where he died 1652, aged 73. He is well known for his translations of the bible into Italian, with notes, 4to. 1607, into French, 1644—and father Paul's history of the council of Trent into French.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a Greek historian, who flourished in the fourth century, was born at Agyrium, in Sicily, and travelled into most of the provinces of Europe and Asia, and also into Egypt. He afterwards settled at Rome. The result of his studies and researches was, An Universal History, in forty books, of which only fifteen are extant. Erroneous in its chronology, and often fabulous or trivial in its details, we must, nevertheless, regret that so much of it is lost.

DIOGENES, a famous cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, in Pontus, B. C. 414. He was so independent in his character and conduct, that he preferred living in a tub to the comforts of a house. Pride, however, and misanthrophy, seem to have predominated in him, over virtue and true philosophy.

DION, a Syracusan, celebrated as the friend of Plato, and particularly as the relation and the opponent of the Dionysi, tyrants of Sicily. After successfully expelling the younger Dionysius, he was himself soon after murdered about 354 B. C.

DIONYSIUS, I., tyrant of Sicily, raised himself from obscurity to the sovereign power, which he maintained with great vigor. His reign is however marked by many actions of cruelty and oppression, and his conduct towards Plato, whom he

ordered to be sold as a slave, was infamous in the extreme. He died 366 B. C. after a reign of near 40 years.

DIONYSIUS, a Romish monk called the little, in the fifth century. He compiled a book of decretals, and translated from the Greek, a body of canons, and invented, as it is said, the victorian period, or method of calculating the time of Easter.

DIPPEL, John Conrad, a German chemist and physician, who in some of his writings took the name of Christianus Democritus, was born, in 1672, at Frankenstein, in Hesse, and was the son of a Lutheran minister. Renouncing the protestant religion, he published against it two abusive works. For many years he led a wandering life, was more than once imprisoned, and was expelled from various countries. In pursuing his alchemical researches, he discovered Prussian blue, and the animal oil which bears his name. Though he had prophesied that he would not die till 1808, he took leave of the world in 1734. His works form three volumes quarto.

DISNEY, John, a native of Lincoln, educated at the grammar school there, and among the dissenters, and afterwards removed to the middle temple. He never however practised at the bar, but devoted himself to the arduous offices of public magistrate in his native country, and was so upright and zealous in the support of virtue and morality, that he received the thanks of the judges at the assize. Though brought up among the dissenters and the son of a dissenter, he yet honored the church of England, and at the age of 42, took orders and succeeded to the livings of Croft, and Kirkby on Baine, Lincolnshire, and in 1722 to that of St. Mary, Nottingham. He was author of two essays on the execution of the laws against immorality and profaneness, 8vo.—Flora prefixed to Rapin's poem on gardens, translated,—remarks on Sacheverell's sermon,—primitiæ sacræ, or reflections on devout solitude, 8vo.—genealogy of the house of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and view of ancient laws against immorality, folio. This excellent man died 1730, aged 53.

DISNEY, John, was born at Lincoln in 1746, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity. He became chaplain to bishop Law of Carlisle, and vicar of Swinderly, in his native county, which he resigned in 1783, in imitation of his friend Mr. Lindsey, to whom he was first an assistant, and afterwards his successor in Essex-street. Mr. Michael Dodson left him half his fortune, and Brand Hollis made him his sole executor, though neither of those gentlemen were related to him. In return for these favors he published their memoirs, and that of Mr. Hollis in a most splendid form, in 2 vols. 4to. Dr. Disney died in 1816. He printed several tracts and sermons; also Biographical Sketches of Bishop Law, Dr. Jortin, Dr. Sykes, and other divines.

DITTON, Humphrey, an eminent mathematician, born at Salisbury, 29th May, 1675. He entered upon the labors of the ministry at his father's request. The death of his father soon after enabled him to pursue his favorite studies, and to abandon divinity for mathematics. By the interest of his friends, and especially sir Isaac Newton, he was appointed master of the mathematical school, Christ's Hospital, where he continued till his death 1815. He favored the world with some learned works, and his tracts on the tangents of curves, in spherical catoptrics, general laws of nature and motion, Alexandra's synopis algebraica, the institution of fluxions, his discourse on the resurrection of Jesus, and the new law of fluxions and a treatise on perspective, are well known.

DIXWELL, John, colonel, one of the judges of king Charles I. fled to America for safety. In 1664 he visited Whalley and Goffe, at Hadley, and afterwards resided at New Haven, by the name of John Davids, till his death, 1689, aged 81.

DLUGOSS, John, a Pole, who became archbishop of Leopol, and died 1480, aged 65, much persecuted by king Casimir. His history of Poland, in Latin, though accurate, is written in barbarous language. He brought it down to the year 1444. The 12 first books were printed at Frankfort 1711, folio, and the 13th at Leipsic 1712.

DOBBS, Arthur, governor of North Carolina, was appointed to that office in 1753. He was selfish, arbitrary, and zealous, to abridge the rights of the people, and augment the influence of the crown. After a very turbulent and unpopular administration, he died March 25th, 1765, aged 82, and was succeeded by governor Tryon.

DOBREE, Peter Paul, an eminent scholar and professor of the Greek language, in the university of Cambridge. He was born in Guernsey in 1782, and was sent at an early age for education to the school at Reading, under the care and direction of Dr. Richard Valpy. From Reading he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he highly distinguished himself for sagacity of criticism laborious research, and exquisite taste in the beauties of the Greek and Latin languages. He was intimately acquainted with Porson, whose professorship he ultimately attained. When arrested by death he was preparing public lectures on the Greek language, in respect to which the highest expectations were entertained. In 1820 Trinity college published his notes to Porson's Aristophanica; and at the request of the same learned society in 1822 he corrected and edited the Lexicon of Photius. He was also the author of some valuable articles in the Classical Journal; and had collected materials for a new edition of Demosthenes. His death, on the 24th of September, 1825, at the early age of forty-three, excited great regret in the University to which he belonged, and in the learned world in general. Although deemed a somewhat precise and fastidious critic, he obtained the admiration not only of the most finished classical scholars at home, but of the most distinguished of those in France and Germany.

DODART, Denys, physician to Lewis XIV., was born at Paris 1634, and died 1707, greatly regretted. He was a supporter of Sanctorius' notions about insensible perspiration, and he made an experiment upon himself during Lent, by which he found that he weighed at the end of that season of abstinence only 107 pounds 12 ounces, having lost during that time eight pounds five ounces. He was a very religious and amiable character. His son Claude, was physician to the king, and died at Paris 1720, leaving notes on Pomey's history of drugs.

DODD, William, LL.D., a learned but unfortunate divine, born 1729 at Bourne, Lincolnshire, where his father was vicar. In 1745 he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he early distinguished himself and took his degrees. He published about this time the beauties of Shakspeare, 2 vols. 12mo. and having entered into orders in 1753, he became a popular and eloquent preacher in London, and was appointed lecturer to some charities, especially the Magdalen hospital, in whose establishment he had been zealously active. In 1761 he wrote a sonnet in praise of Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, and for his flattery was made his

chaplain, and afterwards prebendary of Brecon. In 1765 he began to publish in weekly numbers his commentary on the bible, which drew the public attention, as being collected from the papers of Lock, Waterland, West, Clarendon, and other celebrated men, and the work was completed in 3 vols. folio, and dedicated to bishop Squire, who unluckily for the author died soon after. About the year 1767 he published a volume of poems, and in 1769 he translated Massillon's sermons, inscribed to the prince of Wales. In 1771 appeared his sermons to young men, 3 vols. 12mo. dedicated to his pupils Charles Ernst, and Philip Stanhope, afterwards earl of Chesterfield. He was presented in 1772 to the living of Hockliffe, Bucks, by his pupil, but though his income was enlarged his expenditure increased in far greater proportion, and in a thoughtless moment of ambition and avarice, he endeavored to obtain the vacant living of St. George's Hanover square, by bribery, but for this criminal attempt he was struck off the list of Kings chaplains. Pressed by his necessities, he next ventured on a more dangerous step, which proved fatal. He forged a bond on his former pupil, the earl of Chesterfield, for 4000*l.* and obtained the money. The forgery was soon discovered, Dodd was tried and condemned at the Old Bailey 24th February, and executed at Tyburn 27th June. Between the passing of his sentence and its execution, which had been delayed in consequence of doubts about the admissibility of the evidence of the man who had drawn up the bond, great interest was made, and a petition signed by thousands presented to the king, to save from ignominious death this unfortunate man, but all in vain. During his confinement he behaved with great penitence, and addressed his fellow prisoners in his "thoughts in prison," with energy and Christian fortitude. He translated Callimachus, and wrote 4 vols. of sermons on the miracles and parables of our Saviour. His publications are said to have altogether amounted to 55 in number, chiefly on religious and moral subjects.

DODDRIDGE, Philip, D.D., an eminent dissenting divine, born in London 26th June, 1702. He was educated at private schools at Kingston-on-Thames and at St. Alban's, and began at the latter place a lasting friendship with Dr. Samuel Clarke, who became his religious instructor, and, on his father's death, his faithful guardian. Tinctured with the tenets of the dissenters, he declined the liberal offers of the duchess of Bedford, who wished to bring him up at the university, and to raise him to preferment, and in 1719 he went to the academy of Mr. Jennings at Kibworth in Leicestershire, where he displayed uncommon diligence. He afterwards took the care of a small congregation at Kibworth, and soon after succeeded on Jennings' death to his academy, which, at the invitation of his friends, he removed to Northampton, where he continued the rest of his days, respected as a divine, successful as an instructor, and beloved as a private man. He died 26th October 1751, at Lisbon, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. This amiable character, so much respected by all parties, published several religious tracts, the best known of which are, the principles of the christian religion,—the rise and progress of religion in the soul, —remarkable passages in the life of col. James Gardiner,—ten sermons on the power and grace of Christ, and the family expositor, containing a version and paraphrase of the New Testament with critical notes, a valuable work, in 6 vols. 4to.

DODINGTON, George Bubb, a statesman, is said by some to have been the son of an apothecary, and by others, of a gentleman of fortune. He was born, in 1691, in Dorsetshire; was educated at New College, Oxford; and succeeded to a large estate on the death of a maternal uncle, whose name he assumed. Being at his outset a supporter of Sir Robert Walpole in parliament, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, and clerk of the pells in Ireland. He, however, deserted the minister, and then deserted his new friends, to become a partisan of the prince of Wales. In 1761, he was created Lord Melcombe, and he died in the following year. Dodington was generous, witty, prepossessing in private life, and gifted with no mean talents; but, as a politician, he is "damned to everlasting fame," by his profligate dereliction of all honorable principles. Irrefragable proof for his conviction is furnished by his Diary.

DODSLEY, Robert, a well known bookseller and writer, born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1703. Receiving little of education, he began life as footman in the family of Mrs. Lowther, but in this servile situation he indulged his natural talents for poetry and satire, and wrote the muse in livery, and a small dramatic piece, called the Toyshop, which accidentally was seen by Pope, and engaged all his attention. Interesting himself in the cause of this humble poet, he procured for him the introduction of his piece at the theatre, and manifested for him to the end of life the most cordial and honorable friendship. The Toyshop was succeeded by "the King and Miller of Mansfield," in 1736, and from the great success of these two pieces, he was enabled to settle himself independently as a London bookseller, a situation in which he maintained the greatest respectability of character with the most benevolent intentions and great humility of deportment. After acquiring a very handsome fortune, Dodsley retired from business in favor of his brother, and died 25th September 1764, in his 61st year. His works consist of six dramatic pieces of which the Cleone, a tragedy, is much admired, besides public virtue, a poem 1754, 4to. trifles 1745, 8vo. Melpomene, agriculture a poem, the economy of human life, and another book of trifles, collected after his death. He also collected some scattered poems of great merit in 6 vols. 12mo. and also plays by old authors in 12 vols. 12mo.

DODSWORTH, Roger, an indefatigable topographer, born 24th July 1585, at Newton Grange, St. Oswald, Yorkshire. He died August 1654, and was buried at Rufford, Lancashire. In his laborious researches in the antiquities of his native country he wrote 122 volumes, besides other MSS. which altogether amount to 162 folio vols. which were never published but are deposited in the Bodleian library. Gen. Fairfax was, notwithstanding the violence of the times, a great patron of Dodsworth, and to the liberality of his nephew, dean Fairfax of Norwich, the university of Oxford are indebted for this valuable collection.

DODWELL, Henry, a learned writer, born in Dublin, October 1641, but of English parents. He went over to England in 1648, and was placed at a school in York, but the death of his father by the plague at Waterford, and of his mother, by a consumption soon after, reduced him to a wretched and indigent situation, from which he was at last relieved by his uncle a clergyman of Suffolk, who in 1654 sent for him, paid his debts, and afterwards had him conducted to Dublin. In 1656 he entered at Trinity college under Dr. Stearne, and became fellow, but in 1666 quitted his fellowship because he would not go into orders, as the statutes required. He then passed over to England, but afterwards revisited Ireland, and in 1674 settled in Lon-

don, where he soon formed a lasting friendship with several learned men, especially bishop Lloyd. In 1688 he was without his knowledge, and in his absence, elected Camden professor of history at Oxford, of which employment however he was deprived 3 years after for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. He afterwards settled at Cockham, Berkshire, and separated from the church because new bishops were appointed to succeed such as refused the oath of allegiance. He was afterwards reconciled to the church, and died 7th June, 1711, aged 70. His writings, which are very numerous, and which prove him to have been a man of indefatigable diligence and extensive learning, are on controversial, theological, and classical subjects. The best known of these are annals of Thucydides and Xenophon—de veteribus Græcorum, Romanorumque eyclis, obiterque de cyclo Judæorum,—ætate Christi, dissertationes decem, cum tabulis necessariis 4to. 1701, a most excellent book according to Dr. Halley, and an epistolary discourse proving from the scriptures and the first fathers that the soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, 1706, 8vo. a work which gave rise to a violent controversy.

DODWELL, Henry, eldest son of the preceding, was author of an anonymous pamphlet, "Christianity not founded on argument;" an artful work, in which he attempted to undermine and vilify religion. It was answered by his own brother, and by Leland, and Doddridge. He was brought up to the law, and was a zealous promoter of the society for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce.—His next brother, William, D.D. of Trinity-college, Oxford, was arch-deacon of Berks, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of Shottesbrooke. Besides an answer to his brother's pamphlet, he wrote a dissertation on Jephthah's vow—practical discourses, 2 vols.—an answer to Dr. Middleton's free inquiry, and defence of the answer against Toll, 1751.

DOLBIN, John, descended from an ancient family in North Wales, was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 1624, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford. During the civil wars, he bravely espoused the king's side, and was major in his army; but upon the triumph of the republicans, he returned to a collegiate life, and was turned out in 1648. At the restoration he became canon of Christ-church, arch-deacon of London, dean of Westminster, and in 1666, bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 was translated to York, where he died 1686. He was an eloquent and admired preacher, and his sermons, delivered before Charles II., and on other occasions, possess merit.

DOLET, Stephen, a learned Frenchman, born at Orleans 1508. He was a printer and bookseller at Lyons, where he published some of his works for the reformation and improvement of the French language. He ventured, however, to give way to licentious and profane ideas in his writings, which drew upon him the vengeance of the inquisition, so that he was condemned to be burnt for atheism. He suffered the dreadful punishment on his birthday, 3d August 1546. Though some attribute his sufferings to his attachment to Lutheranism, yet Beza and Calvin seem to place him in the number, not of martyrs, but of impious blasphemers.

DOLGORUCKI, Prince John Michaelovitsch, a Russian noble, was born at Moscow, in 1764, and died in 1824. In early life he served, with honor, several campaigns against the Turks and Swedes; and at a later period he filled several important offices. He was learned and accomplished. As a poet, he excelled in satires and epistles. The best edition of his works appeared at Moscow in 1819, with the title of The State of my Mind.

DOLLOND, Peter, the eldest son of Mr. John Dollond, the optician, was born in 1730, and died at Kensington in 1820. He communicated in 1765, a paper to the Royal Society on his improvement of telescopes; and in 1772 another on his additions and alterations in Hadley's quadrant. In 1779 he gave an account of his equatorial instrument for correcting the errors arising from refraction in altitude: and in 1789 he published "Some account of the discovery made by his father in refracting telescopes."

DOLOMIEU, Deodat, commander of the order of Malta, member of the academy of sciences and of the institute at Paris, was made inspector of the mines. In the pursuit of knowledge he exposed himself to all the inclemencies of the air, the climate, and the seasons, and regarded neither expense nor difficulties for his favorite studies of nature. He was in Egypt with Bonaparte, and on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina, from whence he was liberated by the kind interference of sir Joseph Banks. He died suddenly at Cree, near Macon, in 1802, as he was preparing a scientific excursion to the north, to examine the rocks and the natural curiosities of unexplored regions. He published a voyage to the isles of Lipari, 1781—memoir on the earthquake of Calabria in 1783—a mineralogical dictionary—a treatise on the origin of basaltes—and a memoir on Ætna.

DOMAT, John, a French lawyer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 1625. He studied the learned languages and belles lettres at Paris, and applied himself to the law at Bourges, where, though only 20 years old, he was offered, on account of his great proficiency, a doctor's hood. He became a pleader at Clermont, and, as advocate to the king, which he continued for thirty years, he was, for his integrity and extensive abilities, the arbiter of all the affairs of the province. He applied himself to simplify the laws of the state, and to reduce them from confusion to order and regularity; and was so successful in his plan that Lewis XIV. granted him a pension of 2000 livres, and encouraged him in the prosecution. The first volume was published 1689, in 4to. called, "the civil laws in their natural order;" to which three volumes of equal size and value were afterwards added. Domat was the friend of Pascal, whom he assisted in some of his experiments on air, and in other branches of philosophy. He died at Paris 1696. A new edition of his works appeared in 1777, in folio.

DOMENICHINO, an Italian painter, born at Bologna 1581. He was the pupil of Calvert the Fleming, and afterwards of the Caraccis; but he was so slow in his progress that his fellow students called him "the ox." Annibal Caracci observed, upon this ridiculous appellation, that "this ox, by dint of labor, would in time make his ground so fruitful that painting itself would be fed by what it produced"—a prognostic of his future greatness, which was most truly fulfilled. He applied to his work with great study and zeal; and though he wanted genius, yet solidity and judgment, and a strong enthusiastic ardor, made him one of the greatest Italian masters. According to N. Poussin, his communion of St. Jerome and Raphael's transfiguration, were the two best pieces which ever adorned Rome. He also shone as an architect, and built the apostolical palace for Gregory XV. He died 1641.

DOMINIC, de Guzman, a Spaniard, born 1170, at Calahorra, in Arragon, known as the founder of the order of the predicants, and the establisher of

the inquisition in Languedoc. He was the first master of the sacred palace, an office which at his suggestion Honorius III. established. He died at Bologna 1221, and was afterwards canonized for his great services. Among the great men of the order were, Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, cardinal Cajetan, Dominicus Soto, and Lewis of Granada; and it is said that the Dominicans produced to the church no less than three popes, 48 cardinals, 23 patriarchs, 1500 bishops, 600 archbishops, 43 legates, and other inferior agents actively employed in the service of the Romish church.

DOMINIS, Mark Antony de, originally a Jesuit, afterwards bishop of Segni, and lastly archbishop of Spolato, in Dalmatia, in the 16th century. He was very unsettled in his religious notions, though so elevated in the church; and he wrote his famous book, called "de republicâ ecclesiasticâ," in which he assailed the papal power. This work was seen in MS. and corrected by the learned Bedell, who was chaplain to sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador of James I. to Venice, and by his means it was published in London. De Dominis accompanied his friend Bedell on his return to England, and was received with great respect by the English clergy. He was favored by the king, and made dean of Windsor; but, after preaching against the pope, and endeavoring to reconcile and reunite the Romish and English churches, he, with his usual wavering temper, expressed an inclination to return to Rome. He there abjured all his errors 1622, and was received into the pope's protection; but an expression against Bellarmine, who, as he said, had not refuted his arguments, in his answer to him, rendered him suspected to the catholics. He was seized and imprisoned, and died in confinement, in the castle of St. Angelo, 1645. It was afterwards discovered, that his writings and correspondence had been very hostile to the pope, and therefore, by order of the inquisition, his body was dug up, and together with his writings burnt in Flora's field. He was the first who gave a rational explanation of the colors of the rainbow.

DOMITIAN, Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor, after Titus son of Vespasian. From a very mild character at the beginning of his reign, he became licentious, debauched, cruel, and vindictive, and was at last assassinated 96, in his 45th year.

DONALDSON, John, an artist, was born at Edinburgh in 1737. He painted portraits in miniature, and was distinguished also for his skilful imitations of the old engravers, which he executed with a pen so correctly as to deceive even connoisseurs. He published a volume of poems, and an Essay on the Elements of Beauty; among his other studies he cultivated chemistry, and discovered a method of preserving meat and vegetables during long voyages. He died in 1801.

DONATO, Jerom, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his learning, for his military services, and particularly for his negotiations. He was the successful ambassador in the reconciliation made between his country and pope Julius II. When asked by the pope why Venice claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic, he answered, your holiness will find the concession, on the back of the record of Constantine's grant to pope Silvester of the city of Rome and of the ecclesiastical states—a bold answer on a donation about doubting which in former times 1478 persons had at Strasburg been sent to the flames. This great statesman died of a fever at Rome 1511, just before the pacification was signed.

DONDUS, or DE DONDIS, James, a physician of Padua, surnamed Aggregator, from the number of medicines he had made. He was also well skilled in mechanics and in mathematics, and he invented a clock on a new construction, which pointed out not only the hours, but the festivals of the year, and the course of the sun and moon. He found out also the secret of making salt from the wells of St. Albano, and died 1350. He wrote Promptuarium medicinæ Venice, fol. 1481—de fontibus calidis Patavini agri, 1553, fol.—the flux and reflux of the sea.

DONEAU, Hugh, Donellus of Chalons-sur-Soane, professor of law at Bourges and Orleans, was saved from the massacre of Bartholomew by the affection of his scholars, and escaped into Germany, and died at Altorf 1591, aged 64. He wrote commentaria de jure civili, five vols. fol. reprinted at Lucca 12 vols. fol. 1770.—Opera posthuma, 8vo.

DONGAN, Thomas, governor of New York from 1683 to 1688, afterwards earl of Limerick, succeeded Brockholdst, and was succeeded by Nicholson. He was highly respected as governor, being upright, discreet, and accomplished in manners. He ordered an assembly to be convened by election, a privilege which the people had not before enjoyed. Yet he unjustly fell under the displeasure of his sovereign.

DONI D'ATTICHI, Lewis, a Florentine noble, whose modesty and learning recommended him to Richelieu, who made him bishop of Reiz, and afterwards of Autun. He died 1664, aged 68. He wrote in French a history of the Minims, 4to. a society to which he belonged,—and in Latin the life of queen Joan, 8vo.—of cardinal de Berulle, 8vo.—and of the cardinals, two vols. fol. 1660.

DONI, Jon Baptiste, an Italian, who died in his native city of Florence 1647, aged 51. He was professor of eloquence, and member of the Florentine and del crusca academies, and invented a musical instrument called lyra barbarini. He wrote a well known treatise on music in Latin, and other tracts on the same subject in Italian.

DONNE, John. D.D., an English poet and divine, born in London 1573, and descended by his mother from sir Thomas More. His friends were papists, but he refused to be shackled by their opinions and prejudices, and at the age of 19 he embraced the protestant faith. When 21 he began to travel, and accompanied the earl of Essex in 1596 and 97, against Cadiz and the Azores, and afterwards visited Spain and Italy, and formed the resolution of going as far as Jerusalem, which however he did not do. On his return to England he became secretary to Egerton keeper of the great seal. About the year 1612, he accompanied Sir Robert Drury to Paris, and about that time he displayed such ability in a treatise on the oaths of allegiance and supremacy then agitated, that king James highly favored him, and in compliance with his intimation and the request of his friends, he now applied himself to divinity and took orders. He was no sooner ordained than 14 livings in the country were offered to him, which he declined, to reside in London, and two years after was appointed chaplain to lord Doncaster's embassy to Vienna. In 1621, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards he was presented to St. Dunstan in the west and another benefice. His eloquence as a preacher was great, but his enemies represented him as hostile to the king, and therefore he was obliged to vindicate himself before James, who expressed himself much pleased with his conduct. He was in 1630 attacked by a fever which brought on a consumption. He preached at court the first Friday in lent, on the words "to God the Lord belong the issues from death," which was considered as his funeral ser-

mon. He died 31st March 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

DONNE, Benjamin, a mathematician, born 1729, at Biddeford, Devonshire, where for some years he kept a school, and afterwards at Bristol. He was made master of mechanics to the king in 1796, and died two years after, respected as a very ingenious and benevolent character. He wrote mathematical essays in 8vo. treatises on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry, an epitome of natural experimental philosophy, and the British mariner's assistant, and in the first part of his life received 100*l.* from the society of arts and commerce for his able survey of his native country.

DOPPLE-MAIER, John Gabriel, author of some tracts on geography, dialling, astronomy, of the account of the mathematicians of Nuremburg, and of several translations from English mathematical works into Latin and German, died at Nuremburgh, where he was professor of mathematics 1750, aged 83. He was fellow of the London royal society, and of the academies of Berlin and Petersburgh.

DORFLING, a Prussian, who from the profession of a tailor became a soldier, and gradually rose to the highest military honors under Frederic William, elector of Brandenburgh. He distinguished himself greatly against the Swedes, and when become field marshal, some envying his elevation observed he had still the appearance of a tailor. "Yes," says the valiant Dorfling, "I was once a tailor; I formerly cut out cloth, but now, (clapping his hand to the hilt of his sword,) here is the instrument with which I cut off the ears of them that speak ill of me."

DORIA, Andrew, a Genoese noble and warrior, was born at Oneglia, in 1463. After having distinguished himself in the service of various Italian princes, and of his own country, he entered into that of Francis I. of France. In the hope of ameliorating the situation of his native land, Doria aided the French to become masters of Genoa; but, finding that he had failed in his object, he joined with the Imperialists to expel them. When his purpose was effected, he refused to accept the sovereignty, and his grateful fellow citizens honored him with the title of "the Father and Defender of his Country." After having performed many other exploits, he died in 1560. His life was twice attempted by assassins, but their conspiracy failed. Doria, though of a benevolent and humane temper, once yielded to a dishonorable resentment, and ordered de Fresco, a man who had conspired against him, to be sewn up in a sack and thrown into the sea.

DORISLAUS, Isaac, a Dutchman who went from Leyden to England, and by the interest of Fulk lord Brooke, read lectures on history at Cambridge. When expelled by Cosin the vice-chancellor, as suspected of republican principles, he became judge advocate in the royal army against the Scotts, but with an unpardonable levity he quitted the king's service for that of the parliament, and assisted, it is said, in drawing up the articles of accusation against his sovereign. Thus recommended by guilt and profligacy to the ruling powers, he went in 1649, as ambassador from the republic to Holland, where he was attacked while at supper by some enthusiastic royalist and stabbed to the heart. His body, by the direction of the parliament, was carried over to England, and buried in Westminster-abbey, but removed at the restoration to St. Margaret's church-yard.

DORSEY, John Syng, M. D. professor of anatomy. He early studied physic, and was doctor of medicine at the age of eighteen. He afterwards visited France and England for improvement in medical science. In 1807 he was elected adjunct professor of surgery with Dr. Physick at Philadelphia, and on the death of Dr. Wistar was chosen professor of anatomy. He had now attained a height gratifying to his ambition, but he was doomed not long to enjoy it, as he died suddenly in 1818 at the age of 35. Besides papers for the periodical and an edition of Cooper's surgery with notes, he published elements of surgery, 2 vols. 1817.

DOSITHÆUS, the first heresiarch, a magician of Samaria, who pretended to be the true Messiah, and applied to himself all the prophesies concerning the Saviour. Among his 30 disciples he admitted a woman whom he called the moon. He privately retired to a cave where he starved himself to death that he might persuade his followers that he was ascended into heaven. His followers always staid 24 hours in the same posture in which they were when the sabbath began. They existed in Egypt till the sixth century.

DOUGADOS, Venance, a capuchin born near Carcassone 1764. The revolution opened to him a field for the display of intrigue and of ambition, but as the friend of the federalists he was dragged to the scaffold and suffered 1794. He wrote some poetical pieces which possess merit, and have been published at Nice.

DOUGHERTY, Michael, remarkable for longevity, died at his plantation on Horn Creek in Scriven county, Georgia, May 29, 1808, aged 135 years. He was one of the first settlers of that state. The day before he died he walked two miles.

DOUGLAS, Gawin, youngest son of the sixth earl of Angus, was born at Brechin in Scotland, 1471, and educated at St. Andrew's. He perfected his education by travelling in Italy and Germany, where he cultivated the muses, and merited the acquaintance and commendation of the learned. On his return to Scotland in 1496, he was made provost of St. Giles's church Edinburgh, in 1515 bishop of Dunkeld, to which the rich abbey of Aberbrothic was afterwards added. He was exposed to the virulent persecutions of the times, and went to London, where he died of the plague in April 1522. His chief works, which prove him to be an eminent scholar and poet, are a translation of Virgil's Æneid—the palace of honor, a poem—aureæ narrationes and comediæ sacræ—de rebus Scoticis liber. As Chaucer in England, so he in Scotland is the great forerunner of the revival of learning.

DOUGLAS, William, a Scotch nobleman, commissioned by Robert Bruce, who had made a vow which he could not fulfil, to go on a crusade, to carry his heart to the holy land. Douglas set out after the king's death, 1327; but he perished by the way, with the illustrious Scots who followed in his train.

DOUGLAS, James, an English anatomist, and great practitioner in the obstetric art, in the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote bibliographiæ anatomiæ specimen, 8vo. miographiæ comparatæ specimen, 1706—description of the peritonæum, London, 1730—a history of the lateral operation for the stone, 8vo.—and papers in the philosophical transactions. He patronized John Hunter; and died 1742. His brother John was surgeon in the Westminster-hospital.

DOUGLAS, James, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh 1707, and distinguished himself by his love of science and literature. He established, when 26, the philosophical society of Edinburgh, and was, in 1733, elected president

of the London royal society. The academy of sciences at Paris paid respect to his virtues, by electing him an associate; and as the patron of merit, and an able astronomer, he deserved the good opinion of the learned world. He died 1768.

DOUGLAS, John, an eminent divine and critic, was born in 1721, at Pittenweem, in Fife; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; was present at the battle of Fontenoy, as chaplain of the third regiment of foot guards; and, after having been travelling tutor to Lord Pulteney, was rewarded by the earl of Bath with considerable church preferment. Having for some years held the minor dignities of canon and dean of Windsor, he was made bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and, in 1792, was transferred to Salisbury. He died May 18, 1807. Dr. Douglas was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and all the most celebrated of his contemporaries. As a literary character, he distinguished himself by castigating Lander for his attack on Milton; exposing Alexander Bower; and entering the lists against Hume, by publishing The Criterion, or a Discourse on Miracles. He also edited Cook's Second Voyage.

DOUSA, James, a noble Dutchman, born at Northwick 1545. After studying with great reputation at Paris, he returned to Holland, where he applied himself to political affairs. For twenty years he was curator of the banks and dykes of Holland, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Leyden in 1574, that the prince of Orange made him governor of the town, and curator of the university founded there. He was most eminent as a scholar, and his genius was displayed in several poetical productions. He also wrote the annals of his country, besides critical notes on Horace, Sallust, Plautus, Catullus, and Tibullus. He was in his private character as amiable as he was respected in his public duties. He died 1604.

DOUVRE, Thomas de, a native of Bayeux, raised, for his learning and virtues, by William the conqueror, to the see of York, where he rebuilt his cathedral. He composed some books on music, and was a great patron and benefactor to his clergy. After being archbishop for twenty-eight years, he died 1100.

DOUW, Gerard, a Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden in 1613, and was the son of a master glazier. He died in his native city in 1674. The pictures of Douw are distinguished by exquisitely high finishing and splendid coloring, combined with some of the pictorial merits of his master's compositions. They are justly admired, and fetch high prices. Among them is a Dropsical Woman, which is considered as a masterpiece, the Young Housewife, the Village Grocer, and the Goldweigher. The first pictures he painted were small portraits; but the length of time he took at them wearied those who sat to him, and he in consequence abandoned portrait painting for fancy subjects. The works of this master have ever been zealously sought for by collectors; and notwithstanding his slowness, such was his industry, he left a handsome fortune derived from his labors. A few of his works, which are dispersed in the leading cabinets of Europe, have been engraved.

DOW, Alexander, a native of Scotland, was born at Creef, and bred a merchant, but entered the East India Company's service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. To the measures of Lord Clive he was a determined opponent. He died in 1779. Dow translated various works from the Persian, among which are a part of Ferishta's History of the Deccan, and of the Bahar Danush, and wrote the unsuccessful tragedies of Sethona and Zingis.

DOWAL, William Mac, a learned Scotsman, born in 1590, and educated for seven years by Nisbet at Musselburgh, and afterwards at St. Andrew's. In 1614 he went to Groningen, where he studied civil law, and took his doctor's degree, in 1625. He was made advocate to the army of count Nassau, and in 1629 and 1635 came as ambassador to Charles I. to support the freedom of the seas about the herring-fisheries. He was made by Charles one of the council of state for Scotland, in which office he was continued by Charles II. with the additional title of ambassador to the United States. He died in London, but when is not known.

DOWNING, Calibut, an English divine, doctor of laws, and incumbent of Hackney, Middlesex, and Hickford, Bucks. He was disappointed in his views of higher preferment, upon which he embraced the republican party, and preached some violent sermons, asserting the lawfulness of subjects to take up arms against the king. In 1643 he was a grand covenanter, but died the next year. Some of his sermons have been printed.

DRAGUT, Rais, i.e. captain Ragut, the favorite and successor of Barbarossa, was born of obscure parents, in Natolia. In abilities no ways inferior to his master, he distinguished himself in the courts of Naples and Calabria; but being taken by Doria's nephew, he passed seven long years in captivity. In 1560 Doria was besieged in the harbor of the isle of Gerbes; but the artful pirate eluded the vigilance of his enemies, by conveying his gallies across the land, and took the capital of Sicily, to the astonishment of his opponents. In 1566, he assisted Solyman II. against Malta with fifteen gallies, and while reconnoitring, a piece of stone struck by a cannon ball gave him so violent a blow on the ear that he died a short time after.

DRAKE, Sir Francis, an eminent navigator, was born of obscure parentage, in 1545, at Tavistock, in Devonshire, and first served at sea under Sir John Hawkins, his relative. From 1570 to 1572, he made three expeditions, as commander, to the West Indies, and the Spanish main, in the last of which he gained a large booty. He next fought with such bravery in Ireland, under Essex, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. With five small vessels he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, coasted the North American shore as far as the latitude of forty-eight degrees north, and took possession of the country under the name of New Albion, and then returned home, by the Moluccas and the Cape, after a circumnavigation of nearly three years. Elizabeth dined on board of his ship at Depford, and knighted him. In 1585, he successfully attacked the Spaniards in the West Indies; in 1587 he destroyed many ships at Cadiz; and in 1588, as vice-admiral, he participated in the destruction of the Armada. He died at Nombre de Dios, January 28, 1596. Plymouth, which he represented in parliament, is indebted to him for having caused to be brought to the town a supply of water, from a distance of several miles. His death was universally lamented, for he was respected not only as a naval hero, but as a worthy private character.

DRAKE, James, a physician and political writer, born at Cambridge 1667, and educated there. His "History of the last parliament of king William," 1702, was considered as so severe in his reflections on that monarch, that he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, but acquitted. In 1704, upon the

rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, he ventured, with Poley, member for Ipswich, to publish the memorial of the church of England, which highly offended Godolphin, and roused the vengeance of the house of commons, who offered a reward for the discovery of the author, who, however, though suspected, remained unattacked. In 1706 he was prosecuted for the publication of Mercurius Politicus, a newspaper which severely reflected upon the conduct of government, and though acquitted through a flaw in the information, he took to heart the asperity of his persecutors, and falling into a fever he died at Westminster the second of March 1707. He wrote, besides the "Sham lawyer," a comedy,—an English translation of Herodotus, never published,—a "new system of anatomy," a work of great merit, published by Dr. Wagstaffe, and again in 1717, in two vols. 8vo. with an appendix, 1728,—and notes to le Clerc's history of physic.

DRAKE, Roger, D.D., a physician, who afterwards became a popular preacher in London, and was one of the Savoy commissioners. He died after the restoration. He was learned, pious, and charitable, and wrote some sermons, besides a sacred chronology.

DRAKENBERG, Christian Jacob, the well known centenary of the north, was born at Stravenger, Norway, 1624, and died at Aarrhuys in 1770, aged 146. After living in celibacy till his 113th year, he married a widow aged 60. His great old age brought about him many respectable visitors, who were pleased with his good sense, his humility, and the sound state of his faculties.

DRAPER, Sir William, a native of Bristol, born in 1721, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. Entering the army, he distinguished himself in the East Indies, became a colonel in 1760, and acted as brigadier at the capture of Bellisle, in 1761. In 1763, he commanded the land forces at the capture of Manilla. The place was taken, but the ransom of four millions of dollars, which the governor pledged himself to pay, was resisted by the Spanish government, and the conquerors were thus robbed of their expected reward. In 1769 he engaged in the controversy with the celebrated Junius, in defence of the marquis of Granby, and his two letters were answered with great spirit and severity by his unknown antagonist, whom, however, he again attacked under the signature of Modestus. In October 1769, he came to America for his health, where he married miss de Lancey, daughter of the chief justice of New-York. In 1779, he was made lieutenant governor of Minorca, and on the surrender of the place he exhibited twenty-nine charges against the governor, Murray, twenty-seven of which were deemed frivolous, and for the other two, the governor was reprimanded; after which the accuser was directed by the court to make an apology to his general, to which he acquiesced. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died at Bath 8th January, 1787.

DRAYTON, Michael, an English poet, born at Harshull, in Warwickshire, 1563. He was educated at Oxford, where, however, he took no degree, and devoted himself early to the cultivation of the muses. In 1593 he published the shepherd's garland, afterwards re-printed under the name of pastorals, and before 1598 he presented before the public his Barons' wars, England's heroical epistles, downfalls of Robert duke of Normandy, Matilda, and Gaveston. In 1613, he published the first part of his Poly-Olbion, a descriptive poem, which in its account of the rivers, mountains, productions, antiquities, and remarkable historical features, contains more correctness and truth of delineation than real and sublime poetry. In 1627, Drayton published a second volume of his poems, containing the battle of Agincourt, miseries of queen Margaret, court of fairies, quest of Cynthia, shepherds' syrena, elegies, and a spirited satire against female affectation called mooncalf. In 1630, another volume appeared called the muses' elysium, etc. Drayton died 1631.

DRAYTON, William Henry, a political writer, was a native of South Carolina. From 1753 to 1764 he studied at Westminster and Oxford. In 1771 he was appointed a judge. He was one of his majesty's justices when they made their last circuit in the spring of 1775, and the only one born in America. In his charge to the grand jury, he inculcated the same sentiments in favor of liberty which were patronised by the popular leaders. Soon afterwards he was elected president of the provincial congress, and devoted his great abilities, with uncommon zeal, for the support of the measures adopted by his native country. Before the next circuit his colleagues were advertised as inimical to the liberties of America, and March 1776 he was appointed chief justice by the voice of the people. He died 1779, aged 36. He was a statesman of great decision and energy, and one of the ablest political writers of South Carolina. In 1774, he wrote a pamphlet addressed to the American congress under the signature of a freeman, in which he stated the grievances of America, and drew up a bill of American rights. He published his charge to the grand jury in April 1776, which breathes all the spirit and energy of the mind, which knows the value of freedom, and is determined to support it. Ramsay in his history has published this charge entire. His speech in the general assembly of South Carolina on the articles of the confederation was published in 1778. Several other productions of his pen appeared, explaining the injured rights of his country and encouraging his fellow citizens to vindicate them. He also wrote a history of the American revolution, brought down to the end of the year 1778, in three large volumes, which he intended to correct and publish, but was prevented by his death. It was published by his son in 1821. He was once challenged by gen. Lee in consequence of his censure in congress on the general's conduct at the battle of Monmouth; but he had the courage and the conscience to decline the combat and assigned his reasons.

DRAYTON, John, only son of the preceding, governor of South Carolina from 1800 to 1802, and from 1808 to 1810. At the time of his death, he was district judge of the United States. He died 1822, aged 60. The historical materials collected by his father, were by him revised and published with the title of memoirs of the American revolution from its commencement to the year 1776, inclusive, as relating to the state of S. C., 2 vols. 8vo. 1821. He had previously published view of S. C., 8vo. 1802.

DREBEL, Cornelius, a Dutch philosopher, born at Alcmaer 1572, died in London 1634. As he pretended to be an alchymist some curious particulars are related with respect to his power to cause rain, and cold, by the operation of his machines. To his ingenuity some attribute the invention of the microscope and the thermometer, to which some add the telescope. Among other things he wrote de naturâ elementorum, 8vo.

DRELINCOURT, Charles, a calvinist minister, born at Sedan, July 1595, and educated there and at Saumur. Though a protestant and a powerful enemy against the papists, yet he was universally esteemed and beloved by them there and at Saumur

Many of his writings, thirteen in number, were controversial. Besides these he published consolations against the fear of death, which have passed through more than forty editions, and have been translated into various languages, and his charitable visits, in 5 vols. and 3 vols. of sermons, all equally remarkable for the piety, devotion, and religious assertions with which they inspire the attentive reader. He died the third of November 1669.

DRESSERUS, Matthew, a German, born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 1536. He became professor of rhetoric and history at Erfurt, and afterwards at Jena, and in 1581 accepted the chair of polite learning at Leipsic. He engaged, though unwillingly, in the puerile disputes which in those days divided the attention of the learned between the disciples of Aristotle and of Ramus. He was learned and laborious, and by his influence the confession of Augsburgh, was received in the university of Leipsic. He died 1607. His writings were chiefly on controversial subjects, and are no longer remembered.

DRINKER, Edward, an American centenary, born Dec. 24th, 1680, in a small cabin where the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, Philadelphia, now stand. At the age of twelve he came to Boston as apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and in 1745 returned to Philadelphia, with his family, where he lived the rest of his life. He was four times married, and had 18 children, all by his first wife, and before his death he had a grandchild born to one of his grandchildren, being the fifth in succession from himself. He retained all his faculties to the last, though his eyesight failed him some time before his death. He lost all his teeth about thirty years before he died. In his meals he was moderate, but he eat often and never took any supper, and he was never seen in a state of intoxication. His memory continued so perfect that he could relate the minutest events in his youth, and never repeated them twice to the same company. He had the unusual happiness of seeing a place of desolation, the lurking spot of wild beasts and birds of prey, converted to a handsome, populous, and flourishing city, and after living under seven sovereigns, and beholding the great Penn establish his treaty with the Indians, and the congress sign their alliance with France, he hailed the day which made America a free independent republic. This venerable man, deservedly respected for his virtues in private life, died Nov. 17th, 1782, aged 103.

DROUAIS, Hubert, a painter, born at la Rouge, Normandy, died at Paris Feb. 9th, 1767, aged 68. He was the pupil of his father, who was likewise a painter, and he enjoyed the sublimest of satisfactions of sharing with his parents and in the bosom of his family the applauses which were liberally bestowed on the exertions of his pencil. By his genius and industry he raised himself from an humble situation to fame and opulence. His son Germain John was a painter of promising abilities, and died at Rome 1790, aged 27.

DROZ, Peter Jaquet, a mechanician, was born, in 1721, at La Chaux de Fond, in Switzerland, and died at Bienne, in 1790. Among his inventions was a writing automaton, so admirably contrived that every motion of the articulations of the hand and fingers was obvious to the eye, and perfectly similar to those of nature.

DROZ, Henry Louis Jaquet, a son and pupil of the foregoing, was born at La Chaux de Fond, in 1752, and surpassed even his father. His close attention to his favorite art brought him to the grave, in 1791. Among his inventions were, a drawing figure, and the figure of a female playing on the piano. The player followed the notes with the head and eyes, got up when it had finished playing, and made an obeisance to the company.

DRUMMOND, William, a Scotch poet, son of Sir John Drummond, was born at Hawthornden, in 1585; was educated at Edinburgh; and studied civil law at Bourges. On coming into possession of the family estate, he abandoned the law, and engaged in the more attractive pursuits of literature. The loss of an amiable and beautiful lady, to whom he was about to be united, drove him to the continent, where he remained for eight years. Returning at length to Hawthornden, he married, and had several children. He died in 1649, and his days are said to have been shortened by grief for the death of Charles I. As a prose writer, Drummond produced a History of the five Kings of Scotland, of the name of James; a work slavish in principle, and faulty in composition. But as a poet Drummond stands very high for the tenderness, elegance, and fancy of his ideas, and the melody of his verse. His poems have been admitted into various collections of the British bards.

DRUMMOND, Robert Hay, second son of the seventh earl of Kinnoul, by a daughter of Robert Harley lord Oxford, was born 10th Nov. 1711, at London, and educated at Westminster-school and Christ-church, where he was student. In 1736 he took orders, and the next year was made king's chaplain, and in 1743 was abroad with the king, before whom he preached after the battle of Dettingen. His abilities, and particularly the influence of his relations, insured his promotion in the church, he became prebendary of Westminster, in 1748 bishop of St. Asaph, in 1761 bishop of Salisbury, and soon after was translated to York. He published six occasional sermons, besides a sensible letter on theological study, which was edited in one vol. 8vo 1803, with his life. He died in 1773.

DRURY, Robert, was shipwrecked 1762, in the Degrave East Indiaman, on the south side of Madagascar, where he remained in slavery 15 years. On his return he published, 1729, a very interesting account of that uncivilized country, which, though extraordinary, is considered as accurate, as it corresponded with the papers of Mr. Benbow who shared the calamity. Three only with Drury escaped the ferocity of the natives.

DRUSIUS, John, a learned protestant, born at Oudenard 1555. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and upon his father's settlement in England went to Cambridge, where he learned Hebrew. His return to France was prevented by the Bartholomew massacre, and he went by invitation to Oxford, where he became professor of the oriental languages for four years, though only 22. He afterwards studied law at Louvain, and settled at Leyden as professor of oriental languages, where he married and then removed in 1585, in consequence of the scantiness of his salary, to Franeker, where he filled the professor's chair with great credit till his death in 1616. He was very learned in Hebrew, and in the Jewish antiquities, and the text of the old testament, as his works fully evince.

DRYANDER, John, a physician and mathematician of Wetteren in Hesse, lecturer at Marpurg, where he died 20th Dec. 1560. His works are valuable on medicine and mathematics, and his discoveries in astronomy and his invention of mathematical instruments are important.

DRYANDER, Jonas, a native of Sweden, went to England with Dr. Solander, and obtained the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks. He was librarian to the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Linnæan Society. He died in 1810, in his sixty-

second year. His knowledge of natural history was extensive, and he possessed an extraordinary memory. He contributed to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and drew up a classified and analytical catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's library.

DRYDEN, John, an illustrious English poet, was born the 9th of Aug. 1631. He was educated at Westminster under Busby, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. He early gave proof of superior poetical abilities, and even while at school wrote a poem on the death of lord Hastings. In 1658 he published heroic stanzas on Cromwell, and in 1660, Astrea redux, on the restoration of Charles II. In 1662 he addressed a poem to chancellor Hyde, and published his satire on the Dutch. In 1666 appeared his Annus-mirablis, and in 1668, he was appointed poet laureat to the king. He next wrote his essay on dramatic poetry, and in 1669, appeared his first play "The wild gallant." He was satirized and ridiculed, in 1671, under the character of Bays in the duke of Buckingham's comedy of the Rehearsal, an attack which he affected to despise, but which he fully resented by representing the duke as Zimri in his Absalom and Achitophel. In 1679 he published with lord Mulgrave his essay on satire. In 1680 he was concerned in the translation of some of Ovid's epistles, and the next year he published his celebrated poem Absalom and Achitophel, in which he satirized severely the rebels who espoused the cause of Monmouth against the king. The king appeared under the name of David, Monmouth of Absalom, Shaftesbury of Achitophel, and Buckingham of Zimri. A second part was written by Tate to which Dryden contributed about 200 lines, but it was far inferior to the first. In 1681 appeared the Medal, a satire against sedition, in consequence of Shaftesbury's acquittal, and the next year Religio laici was published, and in 1683 the tragedy of the duke of Guise, which proved so offensive to the whigs. The translation of Maimbourgh's history of the league was published in 1684, and the next year Dryden changed his religion to please his patron James II. His Hind and Panther was published in 1687, a production not calculated to increase the author's reputation. The Britannia rediviva appeared in 1688, and on that year the poet, in consequence of his religion, was removed from the appointment of laureat, which was bestowed on Shadwell. Lord Dorset however behaved with great liberality, and while as chamberlain he dismissed the catholic poet, he allowed a pension out of his own pocket equivalent to the royal salary. The spleen of Dryden on this occasion was discharged with astonishing efficacy on his successor in the Mac Flecknoe, a satire, the severest that has appeared in any country or language. About this time he translated father Bouhour's life of Xavier, and in 1693, he published the Juvenal of Persius, assisted by some of his friends. In 1695 he translated in prose du Fresnoy's art of painting, and two years after his Virgil appeared, a work which has in various editions continued to command the public admiration, and which, as Pope observes, is notwithstanding some human errors the most noble and spirited translation in any language. In 1698 he published his fables ancient and modern from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer. Besides these numerous works he was engaged in the translation of some of Plutarch's lives and various other miscellanies. This great man died May the 1st, 1701. Dryden's character as a prose writer is as well established as that of a poet. His dedications, essays, and prefaces, are very elegant and masterly productions, and display great powers of judgment, criticism, and erudition. His poems prove him one of the greatest poets of his country, and as Congreve says, no man has written in any language, so much and so various matter, and in so various manners, so well.

DUANE, James, judge of the district court of New York, was a member of the first congress, and received his appointment of judge in 1789. He was the first mayor of New York after its recovery from the British. He died 1797. He published a law case.

DUBOCAGE, Mary Anne le Page, a French lady, born at Rouen, 1710. She early displayed her poetical powers by a spirited translation into French of Pope's temple of fame, and afterwards of Milton's paradise lost, and of the death of Abel. Her Amazons, a tragedy, was received with flattering applause in 1749, and soon after her Columbiad, an epic poem in 10 cantos on the discovery of America, proved her to be animated by the strongest fire of the muses. She published besides, her travels through England, Holland, and Italy, in the form of letters, and also the composition which obtained the first prize granted by the Rouen academy in 1746. She died August 1802. Her works were collected in three vols. Lyons.

DUBOIS, William du, a French prelate, son of an apothecary at Limosin. Though originally but a valet in St. Michael's college, Paris, he rose to consequence by the influence of the regent Orleans to whom he was reader, and afterwards preceptor, and whom he ably supported in all his schemes of licentious pleasure, and of wild ambition. In 1693 he obtained the rich abbey of St. Just, and afterwards became counsellor of state, and in 1717, passed as ambassador to England to sign the triple alliance. He was next appointed minister and secretary of state, presented to the archbishopric of Cambray, in 1721 made a cardinal, and in 1722 raised to the dignity of prime minister. He died 1723, aged 67, leaving behind him the unamiable character of a mean intriguing politician, of an immoral priest, and a designing hypocrite.

DUBRAU, or DUBRAVIUS SCALA, John, bishop of Olmutz in Moravia, was born at Piltzen in Bohemia, and died 1553. He was employed as ambassador in Silesia, and was the author of some learned works, especially a valuable history of Bohemia, in 33 books, edited 1575, and afterwards improved, Frankfort 1688.

DUC, Fronton du, Fronto Ducæus, a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, well known as a learned critic and an excellent Greek scholar. He devoted his time to study, devotion, and abstinence. He is the editor of Chrysostom's work, six vols. fol. 1613,—three volumes of controversy, and of the history tragique de la pucelle d'Orleans. He died at Paris 27th September 1624.

DUCAREL, Andrew Coltee, L L.D., an antiquary, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1715, was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Oxford; was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, commissary of the diocese of Canterbury, and one of the commissioners for methodizing the records in the State Paper Office; and died in 1785. His principal works are, Anglo-Norman Antiquities; and Histories of Lambeth Palace, and of St. Catharine's Church. He was extravagantly fond of antiquities, and usually travelled every year for the purpose of adding to his knowledge in that department of literature.

DUCAS, Michael, a Greek historian, author of a history of the Grecian empire from Andronicus the elder to the fall of the empire. Though his language is harsh and inelegant, yet he relates with

accuracy and impartiality. The work was printed at the Louvre, fol. 1649, and translated by Cousin into French 1672.

DUCHAL, James, D.D., a dissenting minister, born in Ireland 1697, and educated at Glasgow. After being 11 years minister of a dissenting congregation at Cambridge, on the removal of his friend Abernethy from Antrim, he succeeded him there, and at his death was chosen minister of the congregation in Wood-street, Dublin. He died 1761. In the decline of life he wrote above 700 sermons, out of which were selected the three vols. 8vo. published 1764. During his life he published a volume of sermons.

DUCHAT, Jacob le, a Frenchman, born at Metz 1658. He followed the profession of the bar till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and in 1701, he settled at Berlin, where he died, 1735. He was learned, and he is known rather as an editor than an author. He edited the Menippean satires, and the works of Rabelais, and contributed much to the completion of his friend Bayle's dictionary. A book called Ducatiana appeared at Amsterdam 1738, two vols. 12mo.

DUCHATEL, Gaspard, a deputy in the French convention, celebrated for his able and manly defence of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. These honorable efforts in the cause of innocence were regarded by the tyrants with envy, and Duchatel falsely accused of holding a treasonable correspondence with the Vendean rebels, was guillotined November 1793.

DUCHE, Jacob, a native of Philadelphia, and for several years an Episcopal minister in that city. He was an intimate friend of Washington; but, in consequence of his aversion to the American revolution, he left the country and went to England. He was a man of brilliant talents; an interesting, impressive orator, with much action; and he had also a fine poetical taste. He published, in this country, several occasional sermons; and, in London, 1780, two volumes of sermons. He died in Jan. 1798, aged about 60 years.

DUCHE DE VANCY, Joseph Francis, a French poet born at Paris 29th October, 1668. He was patronized by Madame de Maintenon, and he engaged and insured universal respect by the mildness of his manners, his inoffensive conduct, and his genuine wit, never directed against virtue or religion. He was member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and died 14th December, 1704, aged 37. He wrote three tragedies, Jonathan, Absalom and Deborah, besides ballets and pieces for the opera, which had great merit, and were received with universal applause. His hymns, sacred canticles, and edifying stories, composed for the pupils at St. Cyr, possess great excellence.

DUCHESNE, Andrew, a learned and prolific French writer, was born in 1584, at l'isle Bouchard, in Touraine, and died at Paris in 1640. He was geographer and historiographer to the king. He left more than a hundred folio volumes of documents copied by his own hand; and, between 1602 and 1640, he published twenty-two works, among which are, Histories of England, of the Popes, and of the Dukes of Burgundy; and a Collection of French Historians.

DUCIS, John Francis, one of the most eminent of modern French tragic dramatists, was born at Versailles in 1733, and did not begin to write for the stage till he was in his thirty-third year. He died in 1817. The majority of his plays are free imitations from Shakspeare, and are honorable to his talents; but it would not be easy to prove what his countrymen assert, that he has embellished the productions of the bard of Avon. His works form 3 vols. 8vo.

DUCK, Stephen, a poet of extraordinary fortune. Though little blessed with education, he was naturally endowed with a strong mind and persevering temper; and at the age of 24 he began to apply himself laboriously to the acquisition of knowledge. By little and little he purchased a few and necessary books, and, with a scanty library, and great application, he became something of a poet and of a philosopher. The lines of Milton enriched his imagination, and the correctness of Addison's Spectators improved his understanding, and helped him in the regular disposition of his thoughts. By degrees his poetical attempts became respectable, and, by being reported in his neighborhood, were made known to some of the clergy, and at last to queen Caroline, who, pleased with him, settled a pension of 30*l.* upon him, and thus enabled him not only to live independently, but to take orders; after which he was presented to the living of Byfleet, Surry. In this new office he behaved with great propriety; he was followed as a preacher, and respected as a man; but his spirits sunk into a dreadful melancholy, and, in an unfortunate moment, robbed of his reason, he threw himself from a bridge, near Reading, into the Thames, and was drowned, May or June 1756.

DUCLOS, Charles Dineau, historiographer of France, and secretary to the French academy, was born at Dinant in Bretagne, 1705, and educated at Paris. In 1744 he was mayor of Dinant, and in 1755 received a patent of nobility, and died 26th March 1772, respected and beloved. Though considered as one of the philosophers of France, he proved by his conduct, writings and conversation, that he was moderate in his opinions and the friend of morality and virtue. He never published any thing as historiographer, and observed, that he never would ruin himself by speaking truth, nor debase himself by flattery. His history of Lewis XV, was, after his death, lodged in the hands of the minister. His works are, romances, ingenious and interesting—the confessions of count ***—the baroness de Luz—history of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo.—and memoirs on the manners of the 18th century. Though he took Tacitus for his model, he resembles him little in his delineation of characters, and the interest of his narrative. He was also engaged in the dictionary of the academy, and in the continuation of the history of that society.

DUCLOS, Mary Ann, a French actress, of great merit, born at Paris. She excelled chiefly in the representations of queens and princesses, and for many years engaged the public applause. Her maiden name was Chateauneuf; that of Duclos was assumed; and she married, in 1730, Duchemin, an actor, from whom she was divorced three years after. She died at Paris 1748, aged 78.

DUDEFFANT, N. a French lady, well known in Paris for her knowledge of criticism, her elegant taste, and her pleasing and agreeable manners. She was acquainted with all the learned men of the times, who frequented her house. She died 1780, aged 84, the last thirty of which she had been blind.

DUDITH, Andrew, a divine, born at Buda, in Hungary, 6th February 1533, and employed by Ferdinand II. in affairs of importance, and rewarded with the bishopric of Tina, in Dalmatia. He was a man of great learning, and of such application that he is said to have transcribed three times the works of Cicero, to make himself perfect master of his style and manner. He was deputy at the council of Trent, where he became intimate

with cardinal Pole; and at his return he embraced the protestant religion. He died 23d February 1589. His works on physic, controversy, and poetry, are numerous, and possess merit. He was a man of great mildness, benevolence, and regularity.

DUDLEY, Edmund, a celebrated lawyer and statesman, born in 1462, of a respectable family. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Gray's inn; and he became so respectable for his knowledge of law, and for his general information, that Henry VII., admitted him of the privy council, and made him one of his favorites. In 1504 he was speaker of the house of commons, and two years after he obtained the stewardship of the rape of Hastings. His services to his master were numerous; and it is said that Henry, to fill his coffers, used this artful favorite, who, little regardless of conscience or of reputation, joined with Empson to oppress and harass the people, and by various methods of influence, intrigue, or terror, extorted great fines and ransoms, so that, according to Bacon, they turned law and justice to wormwood and rapine. This conduct, however, did not pass unpunished. Henry was scarce in his grave before the public indignation called for the punishment of his wicked and corrupt ministers; and Empson and Dudley were both yielded up by Henry VIII.; and after being attainted and convicted of high treason, they lost their heads on Towerhill, 18th August 1510.

DUDLEY, John, son of the above, baron Malpas, viscount l'Isle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. He soon became known at court as the friend of Suffolk, of Wolsey, and of Cromwell, and as the favorite of the king. Henry, pleased with the versatility of his talents, created him viscount l'Isle, and knight of the garter, and afterwards, for his many services and his great courage, appointed him high admiral for life. He also received important grants of church lands, and was nominated one of the sixteen executors of the king's will. On the death of Henry, Dudley was succeeded as high admiral by sir Thomas Seymour, brother to Somerset the protector; but, as an equivalent for his loss of dignity, he was created earl of Warwick, and chamberlain of England. His influence in the cabinet was now so great, that the young king confided much to his advice and authority; he was made duke of Northumberland; and a short-lived reconciliation was effected between him and the duke of Somerset, by the marriage of his eldest son with the latter's daughter. Rivalship, however, could never be extinguished. Somerset, though uncle to the king, was tried, condemned and executed for a pretended conspiracy against Northumberland. The victorious but guilty favorite now succeeded to all the honors of his fallen enemy, he became chancellor of Cambridge, and not only guided the young king, but in consequence of his weak state of health determined to raise his own family to the sovereign power. He with precipitation effected a marriage between his fourth son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Gray, eldest daughter of the duchess of Suffolk, in whose favor he caused the yielding Edward to settle the succession. No sooner had Edward expired than Jane was conveyed to the tower by her ambitious father-in-law, and on the 10th of July proclaimed queen. Submission to these measures was demanded from Mary, and when the men of Suffolk rose up in her favor, Northumberland advanced with a body of troops to check the insurgents. He soon found however the unpopularity of his measures, when he reached St. Edmundsbury, no supplies arrived to support his plans, and he retired to Cambridge, where seeing his followers deserting his standard, he affected attachment to Mary, and caused her to be proclaimed queen, and threw up his cap into the air in sign of joy. Mary pleased with her success did not relent towards her enemy, Northumberland was arraigned, and condemned, and he lost his head on Towerhill, after making a profession of the Romish religion 22d Aug. 1553. Thus fell this powerful subject, whose many virtues were lost by a restless and at last fatal ambition, which swept away not only him but the innocent lady Jane and her virtuous consort.

DUDLEY, Robert, baron Denbigh, earl of Leicester, son of John duke of Northumberland, and brother of Ambrose earl of Warwick, was born 1532. He became a favorite at the court of Edward, and was knighted, and in 1550, he married Amy daughter of sir John Robsart. Under Mary he fell into the same disgrace as his father, and he was condemned, but by the queen's favor pardoned in 1554, and afterwards restored in blood. On the accession of Elizabeth he became a great favorite, and was made knight of the garter, master of the horse, and a privy counsellor, and so much honored by the queen and flattered by the people, that he was called "the heart of the court." In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester with unusual solemnity, and to the honors of chancellor of Oxford and high steward of Cambridge, was added the order of St. Michael from the king of France. Though Leicester stood high in the graces of the queen, there were not wanting attempts to destroy his influence and consequence. In 1585 he went to the Low Countries as governor, at the request of the distracted inhabitants, but his conduct was displeasing to the queen, and he was recalled, and though criminated by his enemies for violence and maladministration, he was reinstated in the royal favor. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury to oppose the Spanish armada, and he there received high and flattering commendation from the queen. He died Sept. 4th, 1588. This ambitious favorite was endowed with great talents; the influence which he possessed over the queen he maintained by his intrigues and duplicity. He affected regularity and piety to an offensive degree, but when his views were thwarted, neither virtue nor innocence could resist the secrecy of his measures, or the perseverance of his guilt. Poisoning was the favorite recipe to which he had recourse to remove his enemies or rivals.

DUDLEY, Robert, son of the earl of Leicester, was born 1573. He settled at Florence, where he was patronised by the duke Cosmo II., and by the influence of his consort, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II. he was created a duke of the Roman empire, and ten years after he was enrolled by pope Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. These high honors were deserved by the services which he performed for his patrons. He formed the plan for draining the extensive morass between Pisa and the sea, and by his wise regulations he raised Leghorn from an insignificant town, to a respectable and populous seaport. He lived in great magnificence, and to his titles assumed that of duke of Northumberland. He died at his castle of Corbello, three miles from Florence, Sept. 1659. In philosophy, chemistry, and physic, he was as eminent as in politics.

DUDLEY, Thomas, governor of the colony of Massachusetts, was a native of England. He came to Massachusetts in 1630 as deputy governor, and was one of the founders and pillars of the colony

He was chosen governor in the years 1634, 1640, 1645, and 1650. He died 1652 aged 76.

DUDLEY, Joseph, governor of the colony of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1665. In 1682 he went to England as an agent for the colony. When the government was changed in 1686 he was appointed president of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His commission was received in May 1686. His authority was of short continuance, for Andros arrived at the end of the same year. He, however, was continued in the council and was appointed chief justice. In 1689 he went again to England, and in 1690 returned with a commission of chief justice of New York, and continued in America three years. He was then eight years lieutenant governor of the isle of Wight. He was appointed governor of Massachusetts 1702, and continued in the government till 1715. He died 1720 aged 72.

DUDLEY, Paul, F. R. S. chief justice of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1690. He finished his law studies at the Temple in London. He returned in 1702 with the commission of attorney general, which he held till he was appointed chief justice in 1718. He died 1751, aged 75. From his regard to the interests of religion, and as a proof of his attachments to the institution in which he was educated, in his last will he bequeathed to Harvard college 100l., the interest of which was to be applied to the support of an annual lecture to be preached in that college; the first lecture to be for proving and explaining, and for the proper use and improvement of the principles of natural religion; the second for the confirmation, illustration and improvement of the great articles of the christian religion; the third for detecting, convicting and exposing the idolatry and tyranny, the damnable heresies, and abominable superstitions, and fatal and various errors of the Romish church; the fourth for maintaining, explaining and proving the validity of the ordinations of ministers as the same hath been practised in New England from the first beginning of it. These subjects were successively to occupy the lecture, and he who should be chosen for the last, was directed to be a sound, grave, experienced divine of at least forty years of age. A copy of each discourse is required to be left with the treasurer. The first sermon on this foundation was preached by president Holyoke in May 1755. Mr. Dudley published twelve articles in the transactions of the royal society in vols. 31, 34 and 39; among them an account of the making of maple sugar; of discovering the hive of bees in the woods; of the earthquake of N. E.; of the poison wood tree; of the rattlesnake; of the Indian hot houses, and cures by sweating in hot turf; description of the moose deer; essay upon the natural history of whales. He published also an essay on the merchandize of slaves and souls of men, mentioned in Revelation XXIII. 13, with an application to the church of Rome.

DUFFIELD, George, D.D., was born in Oct. 1732. He was first settled in the town of Carlisle, Pen. but his talents attracting much notice he was afterwards made pastor of the second presbyterian church in Philadelphia. Dr. Duffield died, Feb. 2, 1790.

DUFRESNY, Charles Riviere, a native of Paris, called grandson of Henry IV. from his great resemblance to that monarch. He was employed about the court, in laying out the garden and pleasure grounds, and when dismissed he became a dramatic writer. His works were published in 6 vols. 12mo. He died very poor 1724, aged 86

DUGARD, William, son of a clergyman, was born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 1606, and educated at Worcester school, and Sydney college, Cambridge. He was a man of great learning, and much and deservedly esteemed as a teacher. He died 1682. His "Lexicon Græci Testamenti" has been improved and edited by Bowyer. He wrote besides a compendium of rhetoric, a Greek grammar, and a selection of Lucian's dialogues.

DUGDALE, sir William, an eminent English historian and antiquary, born 12th Sept. 1605. He was educated at Coventry grammar-school, and instructed by his father in civil law and history. He devoted himself deeply to the study of antiquities, and in 1638 he came to London, and by the influence of his friends Hatton and Spelman he procured an appointment in the Heralds' office. In this favorite retreat he had the means of improving his collections, and by the encouragement of sir Christopher Hatton he was employed in taking draughts of the most celebrated of the English cathedrals, which were afterwards deposited in the library of his friends. He was with Charles at the battle of Edge-hill, and at the siege of Oxford, where he was in 1642, made M. A. Upon the reduction of Oxford he returned to London, and after compounding for his estate he applied himself laboriously with his friend Dodsworth in completing their collection from the records of the Tower, and other places. Of his Monasticon Anglicanum the first volume appeared in folio 1655, the second 1661, and the third 1673, a curious collection of all the foundation charters of the dissolved monasteries. His antiquities of Warwickshire were published in 1656, after the laborious researches of 20 years, of which valuable compilation a second edition appeared in 1730 by Dr. Thomas. His history of St. Paul's cathedral was published in 1658, and it was afterwards greatly improved and edited by Dr. Maynard. At the restoration, he was made norroy king at arms, and in 1677 created garter, and knighted by the king. He died at Blythe-hall, of a cold, 10th Feb. 1686, in his 81st year. He published several other works, and left 43 vols. in folio, of manuscript.

DUGOMIER, N. a French general, born at Martinico. In the revolution war he was appointed commander in Italy, and was afterwards successful in retaking Toulon from the English. He next was employed against the Spaniards, and defeated them in various encounters; but he was killed 17th Nov. 1794, at the battle of St. Sebastian His name was inscribed in the Pantheon.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, René, a celebrated French admiral, born at St. Maloes, 10th June 1673. He early distinguished himself by his intrepidity and perseverance, and in various encounters with the English and the Dutch he came off victorious. In 1711 he took Rio Janeiro from the Portuguese, and every where in the Indies, and also in the Mediterranean against the corsairs, he displayed the greatest skill united with the most consummate wisdom. This brave man, honored by the king, and respected by the nation, died at Paris 27th Sept. 1736.

DUGUET, James Joseph, a French writer, born 1649. He was a priest of the oratory, and went to Brussels to his friend Arnauld, but returned to Paris, where he led a very retired life, and died 1733. He was a man of great learning, and uncommon sweetness of manners, but his firm opposition to the bull unigenitus, exposed him to much obloquy and trouble. He wrote nearly 20 works in French, on theological subjects, in a style clear, pleasing, and perspicuous.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henry Lewis, a French agricultural writer, was born at Paris in 1709, and died in 1780. To the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member, he furnished above sixty memoirs on agriculture, commerce, and shipping. Besides which, he published numerous works, among which are, A General Treatise on Fisheries; A Treatise on the Culture of the Soil; and A treatise on Trees and Shrubs.

DUIGENAN, Patrick, L L.D., an Irish civilian, was born in 1735.—His parentage was humble, and he was solely the creator of his own fortune. From being a sizar in the college of Dublin, he rose to the degree of doctor of laws, was made advocate-general, a judge of the prerogative court, vicar general of Armagh, and a privy counsellor. In the Irish parliament he zealously supported the union; and in that of Great Britain he as strenuously opposed the claims of the Romanists to political power. He died April 10th, 1816. Dr. Duigenan published—1. Lachrymæ Academicæ, 8 vo.—2. An Address to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, 8vo., and some other tracts on political subjects.

DUKE, Richard, a poet, educated at Westminster and made fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was the friend of Otway, and of the poetical wits of the times, and was for some time tutor to the duke of Richmond. His poetry is not very respectable. He wrote a poem on the marriage of Anne and the duke of Denmark. He was made chaplain to the king, prebendary of Gloucester, and obtained the rich living of Witney, Oxfordshire, where he was found dead in his bed, after returning the preceding evening from an entertainment, 10th Feb. 1711. He published a volume of sermons and another of poems.

DUMANIANT, John Andrew, whose real name was Bourlein, an actor and comic writer, was born, in 1754, at Clermont, in Auvergne, and died in 1828. During the latter part of his life he was the manager of several provincial theatres. He is the author of more than fifty pieces; among which are, the French in Huronia; Open War, or Stratagem against Stratagem; the Night of Adventures; and The Intriguers. He also wrote three novels.

DUMARSAIS, Cæsar Chesneau, an eminent grammarian, was born at Marseilles in 1676. He was successively a preacher, a barrister, a tutor, and a writer for the Encyclopædia; and spent the greatest part of his life in a state bordering upon penury. Dumarsais was not less modest than he was learned, and he disdained to resort to intrigues to better his condition. He died in 1756. Among his works, which form seven volumes, are, an excellent Treatise on Tropes; a Treatise on Logic; and a Method of learning Latin.

DUMAS, Charles Louis, a French anatomist, was born in 1765. He became a professor at Montpellier in 1795, and died there in 1814. His works are—1. An Inaugural Dissertation on Life. 2. A Treatise on Myology, 4to. 3. Principles of Physiology, 4 vols. 8vo. 4. A Physiological Sketch on the Transformation of the Organs of the Human Body.

DUMEE, Joan, a learned lady, born at Paris. She married very young, and at the age of 17 lost her husband, who fell in Germany at the head of his company. She devoted herself with unusual application to astronomy, and published at Paris, in 1680, "discourses of Copernicus on the mobility of the earth," 4to. in which she displays great knowledge and Extensive erudition.

DUMESNIL, Maria Frances, a celebrated tragic actress, was born at Paris in 1713; went upon the stage in 1737; and was popular till the moment of her retirement in 1775. She died in 1803; having preserved to the last all her intellectual faculties. It was in queens and lofty characters, particularly in the parts of Merope, Clytemnestra, Athaliah, and Agrippina, that she most strikingly displayed her talents. When she exerted her full powers, she surpassed all her theatrical contemporaries in exciting the emotions of pity and of terror.

DUMMER, William, lieutenant governor of the province of Massachusetts. He was appointed in 1716. At the departure of gov. Shute in 1723 he was left at the head of the province, and he continued commander in chief till the arrival of gov. Burnet in 1728. He was also commander in chief in the interval between the death of gov. Burnet and the arrival of gov. Belcher. He died 1761, aged 82. During his life his alms were a memorial of his benevolence, and at death he left a great part of his estate to pious and charitable uses.

DUMMER, Jeremiah, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a graduate at Harvard college in 1699, early rendered himself conspicuous by an extraordinary brilliancy of genius, and progress of knowledge. Designing to devote himself to the ministry, he entered the university of Leyden, and obtained by his superior learning the applause of the celebrated Witsius, professor in that seminary. He afterwards abandoned the ministry, and became a civilian. He went to England, and was in 1710 appointed agent for Massachusetts. He engaged in the service of the party then in power, and received several important employments from lord Bolingbroke, but lost his hopes by the change in the administration at the death of the Queen, and unhappily by his intimacy with that profligate nobleman, made shipwreck also of his religious principles and morals. He sent forth religious and political publications, which bore the marks of an extraordinary mind, and have passed through several editions. He died in 1739, at Plastow.

DUMONT, John, a publicist, a native of France, born in the seventeenth century, settled in Austria, where he was appointed historiographer to the emperor, and created baron of Carlscroon. He died at Vienna, in 1726. He is principally known by his voluminous collection of Treatises, in eight folio volumes, under the title of A Universal Diplomatic Code of the Law of Nations; and by his Voyages in France, Italy, Germany, Malta, and Turkey, in four volumes.

DUMONT, Stephen, was born at Geneva in 1759, was educated and ordained to the ministry, was pastor of the French reformed church at St. Petersburgh, and afterwards tutor to the son of Lord Lansdowne. At the house of this statesman he formed an intimate connection with some of the most eminent politicians of Great Britain. The French revolution brought him to Paris in 1789, and he was there associated with the leading men of the cause, but became disgusted with the display of violence and cruelty, and returned to England in 1791. His intimacy with Jeremy Bentham led to a very singular arrangement in respect to the publication of the works of this extraordinary man. Bentham wrote his valuable treatises in an obscure and grotesque style; and they were entirely remodelled by Dumont, and made intelligible, before they were given to the world. The works thus produced were published in the following order, Treatise on Civil and Penal Legislation, in 1802; Theory of Rewards and Punishments, in 1811; Tactics of Legislative Assemblies, followed by a Treatise on Political Sophisms, in 1816; a Trea-

tise on Judicial Proofs, in 1823; of the Organization of the Judiciary and Codification, in 1828. When Geneva recovered her independence, in 1814, Dumont hastened back to his country, and succeeded in effecting some important improvements in her constitution. He died at Milan in September, 1729.

DUMOURIEZ, Charles Francis Duperier, a French general, was the son of a military man of talent, who translated the Ricciardetto, and wrote some dramatic pieces, and other works. He was born at Cambray in 1739, and was carefully educated by his father. At the age of nineteen he made his first campaign as a cornet, and before the close of the seven years' war had received twenty-two wounds. After the peace of 1763, he travelled in Italy and Portugal. In 1768 and 1769, he served with distinction in Corsica. He was afterwards employed as a secret diplomatist in Poland and in Sweden. The last of these missions was undertaken by desire of Louis XV. without the knowledge of the minister of foreign affairs, and it consequently brought on Dumouriez a persecution from that minister. He was even imprisoned for several months; but he recovered his liberty, and obtained satisfaction, on the accession of Louis XVI. In 1778, he was appointed commandant of Cherbourg; in 1791, was intrusted with the command of the country between Nantz and Bourdeaux; and, in 1792, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and made minister of foreign affairs, from which office he was shortly afterwards removed to the war department. That department, however, he held only for three days, at the end of which he resigned. He was now placed at the head of the army destined to oppose the Prussian invading army under the duke of Brunswick. By a masterly disposition of his troops, in the defiles of Champagne, he completely foiled the enemy, and compelled them to retreat. He then broke into the Netherlands, gained the battle of Jemappe, revolutionized the whole country, and carried the French arms into Holland. Quitting his army for a while, he visited Paris, for the purpose of endeavoring to save the king; but in that he failed, and rendered himself an object of suspicion. The tide of military success, too, at length began to turn against him. He lost the battle of Neerwinden, and was forced to abandon the Low Countries. Commissioners were now sent by the Convention to arrest him; and, after having vainly endeavored to rally his army on his side, he was compelled to seek for safety in flight. He subsequently resided in Switzerland, at Hamburgh, and in Holstein, and finally settled in England, where he was often consulted by the ministers. In the restoration of the Bourbons he took no part; nor did he approve of their conduct. He died March 14, 1823. Besides The Present State of Portugal, and some other works, Dumouriez wrote his own memoirs in three volumes.

DUMOURIER, Anthony Francis Duperier, a native of Paris, eminent as a commissary in the French armies. He was author of Richardet, a poem, 2 vols.—some comedies translated from the Italian, Spanish, and English, and an opera. He died 1767, aged 60.

DUNBAR, William, an eminent poet of Scotland, born 1465 at Salton, on the south of East Lothian. He was originally poor, and after travelling as a noviciate of the franciscan order, he returned home in his 25th year. His "thistle and the rose," was written on the marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret daughter of Henry VII. but whilst he expected ecclesiastical preferment for the offering of his poetry, he unfortunately was disappointed; for the great listen with delight to the flattering compliments of the learned, but seldom reward merit. He wrote besides, the golden terge—the freirs of Berwick—the twamarrit wemen—and the wedo. His poetry is commended by Warton, as next in rank to Chaucer's and Lydgate's; and Pinkerton, with national partiality, says, that he surpasses the morals and satires of Langland, Chaucer's humor and knowledge of life, Gower's allegory, and the description of Lydgate. His works were published with learned notes by sir David Dalrymple. He died about 1580.

DUNBAR, William, a planter, died at his seat at Natches, Nov. 15, 1810. He was an astronomer, and distinguished for his researches in natural sciences. To the philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, he made several communications, which are published in transact. vol. vi. account of the language of signs among the Indians; meteor. observ. 1800; description of the Mississippi.

DUNCAN, William, a learned writer, professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. He was born at Aberdeen in July 1717, and was educated there under the celebrated Dr. Blackwell. He went to London in 1739, and there chiefly employed himself in writing for the booksellers. His works appeared generally without his name. He translated some books from the French, and was concerned in that translation of Horace known under the name of Watson. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Johnson, Campbell, and Fordyce, in the preceptor which Dodsley published, and he wrote for his share the logical part. He also translated several of Cicero's orations, and likewise Cæsar's commentaries which appeared in 1752, folio, with fine cuts. In 1753 he removed to Aberdeen, where he had been the preceding year appointed professor of philosophy. He died May 1st 1760, aged 43.

DUNCAN, Adam lord, a well known English admiral, born at Dundee of a respectable family. As a younger son he was bred to the sea, and in 1761, was made post captain. He served under Keppel as his captain, and in 1787 was made rear admiral, in 1793 vice admiral, and in 1795 admiral of the blue. His station during the late war was in the north sea to block up the Texel, but in his temporary absence during the mutiny of the fleet, the Dutch escaped from their ports, and were soon brought to an engagement by the English admiral, near Camperdown, within five miles of their own shores. On this celebrated day, 11th October 1797, the Dutch admiral De Winter struck with eight ships to the superior valor of the English, and in reward for his conduct, Duncan was created the 21st of the same month viscount Duncan of Camperdown, baron Duncan of Lundie, Perthshire, with a pension of 2000*l.* on himself and his two successors in the peerage. Lord Duncan, whose character in private life as a man and as a christian, was equal to his bravery as a seaman, died 1804. He was in stature a comely person, full six feet three inches tall, so that he observed jocosely to the Dutch admiral, who was likewise a man of tall stature, I wonder how you and I have escaped the balls in this hot battle.

DUNCOMBE, William, an English writer, born at Stocks, Hertfordshire. In 1726 he married the only sister of John Hughes, whose poems he edited in two vols. 12mo. 1735, and the miscellanies of the other brother Jabez, in one vol. 1737. He translated Racine's Athaliah, which met with applause, and afterwards edited the works of Mr. Needler, and he produced his L. J. Brutus on the boards of Drury lane, and it was published in 1735

and 1747. He besides edited some of Herring's sermons, and published Horace in English verse by several hands 1757. He died 26th February, 1769, aged 80.

DUNCOMBE, John, son of the preceding, was born in 1730. At the age of 16 he was admitted at Benet's college, Cambridge, at the recommendation of archbishop Herring his father's friend. In 1750 he was chosen fellow of his college, and three years after took orders, and became assistant preacher at St. Anne's Soho, where his eloquence as an orator, and his amiable manners in private life, gained him the respect of a populous neighborhood. In 1757, the primate Herring gave him the livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, but the death of that excellent patron, two months after, cut off all hopes of further and more valuable preferment. In 1766, Secker appointed him one of the six Canterbury preachers, and the next primate, Cornwallis, presented him, in 1773, to the living of Herne, six miles from Canterbury. He was also master of Harbledown and St. John's hospitals, which, though places of trust and not emolument, enabled him to display his regard for the poor, and his humane endeavors to relieve their necessities. He was also an active magistrate, and in this office he was the means of encouraging virtue and of checking vice. He died on the 18th of January, 1786. His works are chiefly fugitive pieces published in Dodsley's collection, and in periodical magazines, besides the Seminead, and a poem on the death of Frederick prince of Wales. He also greatly assisted his father in his translation of Horace, and published the seventh satire of the second book in 1752, imitated, and inscribed to R. Owen, Cambridge.

DUNDAS, Sir David, general in the British army, was born near Edinburgh about the year 1735. He entered the army in 1752, and served in Germany in 1759, and in Cuba in 1762. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1781, and of major-general in 1790. He served at Toulon in 1793, and in Germany in 1794, where he for some time had the chief command of the British forces. He became quarter master-general of the British army in 1797, and served that year with great reputation as a general officer in Holland. In 1803 he resigned his quarter-master-generalship, and was put on the staff as second in command under the duke of York, and in 1809 he became commander-in-chief of the forces, which rank he held two years. He about the same time became privy counsellor. His death took place February 18th, 1820. He published "principles of military movements, chiefly applicable to infantry," in 1788, and in 1792 "rules and regulations for the formations, field exercises, and movements of his majesty's forces."

DUNDAS, Henry, viscount Melville, son of lord Arniston, was born in 1740, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, in 1773 appointed solicitor-general, in 1775 lord-advocate, and in 1777 joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was sworn one of the privy council, and made treasurer of the navy; but when the coalition administration came into power he lost his places. This, however, was but for a short time; and when that party fell he resumed his station at the navy-board, on which he relinquished that of lord advocate. The board of control for East India affairs being established, Mr. Dundas was appointed first president; and in 1791 he became secretary of state for the home department, which he exchanged for that of the war office in 1794. He continued in active employment till 1801, when he resigned his places, and was created viscount Melville. On the return of Mr. Pitt to power, his lordship was made first lord of the admiralty, and continued so till he was impeached, in 1805, of high crimes and misdemeanors in his former situation as treasurer of the navy. Of all the charges brought against him, however, he was acquitted, and afterwards resumed his seat in the privy council, though he never returned to public business. He died in Scotland, May 27, 1811, being succeeded by his son, the present lord Melville.

DUNLOP, William, M.A., was born 1692 at Glasgow, where his father was principal of the university. He applied himself for about two years to the study of the law at Utrecht, but abandoned the plan at the representation of Mr. Wishart, and became, by means of his friend, regius professor of divinity and church history at Edinburgh 1716. He distinguished himself much as a preacher, and died 1720, aged 28. He published two volumes of sermons 12mo. and an essay on confessions of faith.

DUNLOP, Alexander, M.A., brother to the above, was born in 1684, in America, where his father was in exile. He came over at the revolution, and was in 1720 appointed professor of Greek in Glasgow university. He published in 1736, a Greek grammar which still maintains its superiority in the Scotch university, and died at Glasgow, 1742, aged 58.

DUNMORE, John Murray, earl of, the last royal governor of Virginia, was the governor of New York from 1769 to 1771, and governor of Virginia from 1770 to 1775. In his zeal for his royal master he removed the public stores from Williamsburg on board of armed vessels in April 1775, and afterwards abdicated the government, and retired for safety on board the Fowey man of war at York Town. He landed in different places, acting the part of a corsair and plunderer. He burnt Norfolk Jan. 1, 1776; but famine and disease obliged him to quit the coast. He was appointed in 1786 governor of Bermuda. He died 1809.

DUNN, Samuel, an English mathematician, born at Crediton, Devonshire, where he kept a school for some years, and where he founded a mathematical school. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he kept school, and was appointed mathematical examiner of those officers who entered into the East India company's service. He died 1792, author of several mathematical treatises —an atlas—treatises on book keeping.

DUNNING, John, Lord Ashburton, the son of a lawyer of Ashburton, in Devonshire, was born in 1731, served his apprenticeship to his father, and studied at the Temple. The circumstance which brought him into practice was his drawing up, for the East India Company, a memorial against the claims of the Dutch; and his conduct, as counsel for Wilkes, and on other constitutional occasions, established his reputation. In 1767, he became attorney-general, but resigned in 1770. Of the American war he was a decided opponent in parliament. In 1782, he was raised to the peerage, and appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He died in August, 1783.

DUNOIS, John, count of Orleans and Longueville, was the natural son of Lewis duke of Orleans, and born 23d November 1407. He distinguished himself in arms, in the defeat of the earls of Warwick and Suffolk, and in the defence of Orleans, till it was relieved by Joan of Arc. He pursued the English, and took from them Blaic, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne. He was rewarded for his

services by Charles VII. who called him the restorer of his country, and gave him large grants of lands, with the office of grand chamberlain of France. This great hero, so respectable also for the virtues of private life, died 24th November, 1468, aged 61.

DUNS, John, commonly called Duns Scotus, a celebrated theologian of the franciscan order, born at Dunstance, Northumberland. He became fellow of Merton, Oxford, and then went over to Paris, where his abilities and his acuteness in disputation procured him the appellation of the subtil doctor. He opposed the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas, hence his followers were called Scotists, and his opponents Thomists. He afterwards went to Cologne, where he died 1308. It has been said by Paul Jovius that he was attacked by an apoplexy and buried as dead, and that upon his recovery, he languished in a most miserable manner in his coffin till he expired. His works were printed at Lyons 1639, 10 vols. folio, and are now little regarded.

DUNSTAN, St. archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 924. He embraced the ecclesiastical life, and was made by Edgar bishop of Worcester, and afterwards in 959 translated to Canterbury. He was also abbot of Glastonbury. He is well known as a man of intrigue, and of great spiritual power, which he showed with unusual obstinacy in the English court, especially under Edmund. The pope knowing his influence, made him his legate. He died 988.

DUNSTER, Henry, first president of Harvard college, was inducted into this office Aug. 27, 1640. He succeeded Nathaniel Eaton, who was the first master of the seminary, being chosen in 1637 or 1638, and who had been removed on account of the severity of his discipline. Mr. Dunster was highly respected for his learning, piety, and spirit of government; but having at length imbibed the principles of antipedobaptism, and publicly advocated them, he was induced to resign his office in Oct. 1654. He now retired to Scituate, where he spent the remainder of his days in peace. He died 1659. He was a modest, humble, charitable man. By his last will he ordered his body to be buried at Cambridge, and bequeathed legacies to the very persons who had occasioned his removal from college. He was a great master of the oriental languages, and when a new version of the psalms had been made by Eliot, Welde, and Mather, and printed in 1640, it was put into his hands to be revised. He accordingly, with the assistance of Richard Lyon, improved the version, and brought it into that state, in which the churches of New England used it for many subsequent years.

DUNTON, John, a bookseller, born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, 14th May, 1659. Upon failing in his business as bookseller, after twenty years' success, he began author, and in 1701 was employed in the Post angel paper. He afterwards began the Athenian Mercury, which was a plan to answer questions monthly proposed by unknown persons, and which was re-published by Bell under the name of the Athenian Oracle, 4 vols. 8vo. In 1710 he published his Athenianism, containing 600 treatises, in prose and verse, on all subjects. Though prolix and sometimes obscure as a writer, he yet possesses merit as a satirist, and some of his pieces will be read with pleasure. He also wrote "Dunton's life and errors." He died about 1725.

DU PATY, advocate general, afterwards president of the parliament at Bourdeaux, was born at Rochelle, and died at Paris 1788, not far advanced in life. He distinguished himself as an eloquent and powerful orator, and as an upright magistrate. His historical reflections on penal laws, are a very valuable work. He wrote also academical letters and discourses on Italy, two vols. 8vo. 1788. He affected to imitate Diderot, and was deficient in taste. Voltaire with sarcastic self-consequence spoke with indifference of his abilities.

DUPIN, Lewis Ellis, a learned, and well known critic, was born at Paris 17th June 1657. He early displayed great partiality for literature, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became doctor of the Sorbonne 1684. He devoted himself to the composition of his great work called "Bibliotheque universelle des auteurs ecclesiastiques," the first volume of which appeared 1686. The boldness, however, with which he spoke of various writers gave offence to the critics, and the author was obliged by Harlay, archbishop of Paris, to retract some of his opinions, and to suppress the work in 1693, with the privilege of continuing it under the altered title of Bibliotheque nouvelle. Besides this great work which was brought down in several volumes to the end of the 16th century, Dupin wrote others, the chief of which are—prolegomena to the bible,—notes on the psalms and pentateuch,—a profane history—a treatise of power ecclesiastical and temporal,—and method of studying divinity. He was professor of the Royal college, from which he was removed in the famous cas de conscience, but afterwards restored. He died at Paris 1719, aged 62. He was a man of extensive erudition, and of indefatigable application.

DUPLEIX, Scipio, was born at Condom 1566, and noticed by queen Margaret, who brought him to Paris in 1605, and made him master of requests, and afterwards historiographer of France. In his old age, which he reached without sickness or infirmity, he wrote a book on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to chancellor Seguier for the liberty of printing, but the courtier with unparalleled audacity threw it into the fire, which so shocked the venerable author, that he returned to Condom and died soon after, of deep vexation, 1661, aged 92. His works are memoirs of the Gauls 1650, folio, a book of great value,—history of France in six vols. folio, not very accurate or impartial—an account of the flatteries heaped on Richelieu, and the violent reflections thrown on the deceased Margaret, now no longer the patroness of the author,—Roman history three vols. folio, an insipid performance,—a course of philosophy three vols. 12mo.—natural curiosity, 8vo. insignificant and often licentious,—and the liberty of the French language against Vaugelas.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Peter Samuel, a French political economist, was born at Paris, in 1739, and died in America, in 1817. During the revolution he filled several important situations, among which were those of president of the constituent assembly, president of the chamber of commerce, and secretary, in 1814, to the provisional government. He was also a member of the Institute. Dupont was moderate in his politics, and philanthropic in his views. Among his numerous productions are, several works on various branches of political economy; The Philosophy of the Universe; a variety of Memoirs on natural history and natural philosophy; and a translation of part of Ariosto.

DUPORT, James, a learned divine educated at Cambridge, where he became professor of Greek, and master of Magdalen college. He was raised to the deanery of Peterborough, and died 1680. His great erudition as a classical scholar is evinced in his learned works. He wrote a Greek version

of the psalms,—gnomologia Homeri cum duplice parallelisimo, Cambridge, 1660—poetica stromata, 1676, 8vo.—and lectures published with Nedham's Theophrastus' characters, 1712.

DUPPA, Brian, D.D., a learned prelate, born 1589, and educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1641 he was translated to Salisbury, but he received little benefit from it, and on the suppression of episcopacy he attended his master, especially in the isle of Wight, and assisted him, it is said, in the composition of the Eikon Basilike. He afterwards lived in retirement at Richmond, till the restoration, when he was made bishop of Winchester, and lord almoner. He died in 1662 aged 73, at Richmond, in Surrey, a place which he loved, and where he erected and endowed an alms-house. A few hours before he expired, Charles II. visited this venerable prelate, and kneeling by his bed-side implored his blessing, which the dying man, placing one hand on the king's head, and raising the other to heaven, gave him with great fervor and piety. He was buried in Westminster-abbey. He left many charitable legacies to those places, or societies, with which either by birth, office, or predilection, he had been connected.

DUPRE, Mary, a learned lady of the 17th century, born at Paris, and educated by her uncle des Marets de St. Sorlin in the learned languages and in rhetoric, versification, and philosophy. She also studied Descartes, and was called the Cartesienne. She was intimate with the learned of her time, and her pieces of poetry and also her prose writings were read with great applause.

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR, Nicholas Francis, a native of Paris, who died there December the 1st, 1774, aged 80. He was a member of the French academy. He translated Milton's Paradise lost, with Addison's odes, and also Paradise regained, by a Jesuit, four vols. 12mo. He wrote an essay on the coins of France, 1740, 4to. a valuable work,—inquiries on the value of money, and the table of the duration of human life. He was well informed in matters of agriculture, economy, and commerce.

DUPUIS, Charles Francis, a French philosopher, was born at Tryé, near Gisors, in 1742; was educated at Harcourt College; and was successively professor of eloquence at the college of Lisieux, and of Latin eloquence at the college of France, a member of the convention, of the council of five hundred, and of the legislative body. Of the latter he became president. He was also a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honor. He died in 1809. His principal work is The Origin of all Modes of Religious Worship, or Universal Religion, three vols. 4to., with an atlas.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, a native of Normandy, who distinguished himself in the French navy in various fights against the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Genoese, &c. He died at Paris the second February 1688, aged 78, much and deservedly respected, not less in his private than his public character.

DURANT, Gilles, sieur de la Bergerie, advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was one of the nine appointed by the court to reform the customs of Paris. He possessed great talents for ludicrous poetry, and his verses on the ass that had joined the league, and had fallen during the siege of Paris 1590, are much admired. He wrote other humorous pieces, which equally command the approbation of the public, though some are of a licentious tendency. Some suppose that he was broke on the wheel, 16th of July 1618, for a libel on the French king, but the sufferer was another person, who with his two brothers endured that savage punishment. Durant's works were printed 1594.

DURANTI, John Stephen, a native of Toulouse, of whose parliament he was advocate-general, and afterwards in 1581 first president. He violently opposed the league, and perished in a tumult which he endeavored to appease, being shot by a musket ball 10th of Feb. 1589, and treated with every mark of insult and indignity by the mob. This meritorious martyr had the year before successfully employed his influence to preserve Toulouse from the plague, and he had deserved the affection of his country by his liberality and charity of some institutions which he founded for the education of youth and the relief of indigence. He wrote also a book de ritibus ecclesiæ, printed at Rome 1591 folio.

DURBACH, Anne Louisa, a German poetess, born 1722. From the mean occupation of watching cattle, she raised herself to distinction by the reading of books, and by uncommon application to literature. At 17 she married a woolcomber, but with him and with another afterwards, she was exposed to great poverty, till the age of 40, when her muse celebrated in a triumphal ode the battle of Lowoschutz. This piece was noticed, and recommended to the Prussian monarch, who sent for the poetess to Berlin, and by his patronage placed her above want. Her poems have been published, and possess great merit. She died about 1780.

DUREAU DE LAMALLE, John Baptist Joseph Renatus, an eminent translator, was born in St. Domingo, in 1782, and died, in France, in 1807. He was a member of the legislative body, and of the Institute. He published excellent versions of Tacitus and Sallust, and of a part of Seneca; and left an unfinished translation of Livy.

DURELL, John, D.D., a divine of eminence, born 1626 in the island of Jersey, and educated at Merton college, which he left at the beginning of the civil wars, and then passed to Caen, where he took his degree of M.A. He was ordained by the bishop of Galloway, at Paris 1651, and was afterwards invited by the church of Caen to supply the place of the famous Bochart during his absence at the court of Christina of Sweden, an honorable appointment, which however he did not accept. At the restoration he was chaplain to the king, and preferred to a prebend at Salisbury, afterwards at Windsor, and then at Durham. He died 1683, aged 58. His writings were chiefly controversial —a vindication of the church of England against schismatics, and a view of the government, of the church of England, 4to.—besides a translation of the liturgy into Latin and French.

DURELL, David, D.D., a native of Jersey, educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards became fellow of Hertford college, of which in 1757 he was made principal. He served the office of vice chancellor and died 1775, aged 47. He was author of critical remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiaste and Canticles, 4to.—the Hebrew text of the parallel prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the 12 tribes, with a translation and notes, 4to.

DURER, Albert, a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Nuremburg 20th May 1471, of Hungarian parents. His Adam and Eve are still preserved in the royal palace of Prague, and also a picture of Christ bearing the cross, an adoration of the wise men, and at Frankfort two pieces of the passion and an assumption of exquisite beauty. In the senators' hall at Nuremburg are also still exhibited with national pride, a portrait of Charlemagne, and of some of the emperors, with the 12 apostles. His engravings are highly admired. Instead of the tedious mode of engraving on copper, he first attempted to work on wood, and his first pieces in

that way, were the beheading of John the Baptist, and the presentation of his head to Herod, published in 1510. One of his best pieces is said by Vasari to be a St. Eustachius kneeling before a stag. The merit of Durer was not lost in obscurity, he was esteemed by the great, and the emperor Maximilian not only patronised him but granted him a pension and a patent of nobility. He died in his native city, 6th April 1528. He was cheerful but not licentious in his conversation, the firm friend of virtue and piety, and he never, like some of his fellow artists, employed his talents on any thing that was either obscene or profane.

D'URFEY, Thomas, a facetious English poet. His parents, who were Huguenots, left Rochelle before it was besieged by Lewis XIII. in 1628, and they settled at Exeter, where the poet was born. He applied himself to the law, but the liveliness of his genius, and the volatility of his mind, carried him to the cultivation of poetry, and as he possessed the powers of wit and the keenness of satire, his plays were received on the stage with great applause. His facetiousness and easy manners recommended him to the notice of the great, and Charles II. was often seen with this favorite of the muses, most familiarly leaning on his shoulder, or humming over a song with him. But though popular, his ballads, songs, and plays possessed all the coarseness of wit, licentiousness, and indelicacy which were fashionable in the days of the second Charles, and which better times have happily banished, so that within 30 years after his death, none of his pieces were suffered to appear on the stage. He died 26th February, 1723. His age is not exactly known, though it must have been about 70.

DURHAM, James, a Scotch divine, born in West Lothian 1620, and educated in St. Salvador's college, St. Andrew's. At the age of 30 by the persuasion of his friends he took orders, and became a very popular and eloquent preacher at Glasgow. He died of a consumption 1658, aged 38. He wrote a commentary on the revelations—discourse on scandal—sermons on the 53d of Isaiah and the Song of Solomon.

DUROC, Michael, Duke of Friuli, and marshal of France, was born at Pont à Mousson, in 1772, and entered the military service, in 1792, as a lieutenant of artillery. In 1796 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Bonaparte. He distinguished himself in Italy, Egypt, and Syria. On the formation of the imperial court, in 1805, he was created grand marshal of the palace. He was subsequently charged with diplomatic missions to Prussia, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Resuming his military capacity, he fought with distinction at Austerlitz, Wagram, and Essling, and, finally, was slain by a cannon bullet, at the battle of Wurtzen, May 23, 1813. Napoleon was warmly attached to Duroc, placed a boundless confidence in him, and deeply regretted his loss.

DURY or DURÆUS, John, a Scotch divine, who labored earnestly to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists, but to little purpose. He began about 1634 to travel through Europe, engaged in this gigantic undertaking, and after conferring with the divines of England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Geneva, and other places, he at last, after 40 years' laborious pursuit, found himself disappointed, and though all commended his spirit and extolled the purity of his intentions, none would resign their opinions and their faith to the decision of their neighbors. It is unknown when he died, but in the last part of his life he was honorably patronised, by Hedwig Sophia, princess of Hesse, who allowed him a comfortable retirement, with a table well furnished, and every convenience. He wrote much in favor of his grand plan, and evinced himself a man of extensive learning, great zeal, becoming piety, but rather fanatical. His letter to Dumoulin, concerning the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under Cromwell, is curious. It was published London 1658, 12mo.

DUSSAULT, John Joseph, a journalist and critic, was born at Paris, in 1769, and died in 1824. He contributed largely to the Orator of the people, the Truth-teller, and the Journal of Debates. The critical articles which he had inserted in the last of those papers he afterwards published in five volumes, with the title of Literary Annals. He also wrote various pamphlets and essays, and several articles in the Universal Biography.

DUSSAULX, John, a native of Chartres, who after distinguishing himself in the war of Hanover under Richelieu, devoted himself to literary pursuits. At the revolution he became member of the convention, but his conduct was moderate and humane, and he was one of the 73 proscribed deputies who were imprisoned for opposing the measures of their more violent associates. He was afterwards member of the council of ancients, and president of the national institute, and died at Paris 16th March 1799, aged 71. He published a translation of Juvenal—de la passion du jeu, 8vo.—eloge de Blanchet—memoire sur les satiriques Latins, &c.

DUSSEK, John Louis, the son of an organist at Czaslau in Bohemia, born in 1762. Having gone through the course of classical education at the university of Prague, he directed his attention principally to the study of music, and travelling to Hamburgh, put himself under the tuition of Emmanuel Bach. After visiting Poland, Prussia, and Paris, whence he was driven by the breaking out of the Revolution, he went to London, and in 1776 opened a musical establishment, in conjunction with N Corri. In 1799 he returned to the Continent, and died in 1810 in the service of the prince of Benevento. He is the author of an immense number of sonatas, concertos, and other musical pieces.

DUSTON, Hannah, the wife of Thomas Duston of Haverhill in Massachusetts. In 1679 Haverhill was attacked by the Indians. Duston succeeded in placing himself and children in security, but his wife with her infant, and the nurse were taken by the Indians. After proceeding a short distance the Indians took the child from the nurse and killed it. After a fatiguing journey they were brought to an island just above Concord N .H formed at the junction of the Contoocook river with the Merrimack, between Concord and Boscawen, now called Duston's island. The Indian family to which she had been assigned, consisted of twelve persons, two men, three women, and seven children ; the prisoners in this family were three, Mrs. D. Mary Neff, and Samuel Leonnardson, a boy, who had been taken at Worcester. Early in the morning of April 5, Mrs. D. awoke her confederates, and seizing the hatchets of the Indians, who were asleep, despatched ten of the twelve, a favorite boy being spared, and a wounded woman making her escape with him. Mrs. D. arrived safe at Haverhill, and for the scalps received 50*l.* from the general court, besides many valuable presents. In 1816 her house was standing, owned by Thomas Duston, a descendant.

DUTENS, Louis, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Tours, in 1730, and died at London, in 1812. In 1758 he became secretary and chaplain to the British minister at Turin, who, on his return to England, left him as chargé d'affaires. He afterwards obtained the living of Elsdon, in North-

umberland, travelled with Lord Algernon Percy, and accompanied Lord Mountstuart to Turin, when his lordship was appointed envoy extraordinary. He is the author of various works, of which the principal are, An Inquiry into the Origin of Discoveries, and his own memoirs, under the title of Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement. He also published an edition of Leibnitz, in six vols. 4to.

DUTTON, Matthew Rice, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College, at which institution he graduated in 1808. He was born in Watertown, Con. June 1783, and died July 17, 1825. In 1814 he was settled as a congregational minister of Stratford in his native state; here he remained about eight years, when he was removed to his professorship at New Haven.

DUVAL, Valentine Jaimerai, a literary student, whose early attainments originated in a spontaneous taste for scientific pursuits. He was the son of a peasant in Champagne, and was born in 1695. After spending some time in rustic employment in various situations, his thirst for knowledge attracted the notice of some noblemen belonging to the court of the princes of Lorraine, by whom he was sent to Jesuits' college at Pont-à-Mousson. He there prosecuted his studies with great advantage, and afterwards, in 1718, he visited Paris. He next year was appointed librarian to duke Leopold of Lorraine, and professor of history at Luneville. On the removal of the family by which he was patronized, to Florence in 1738, he accompanied them thither; and he was subsequently made keeper of the imperial cabinet of Medals at Vienna; and in 1751 the office of sub-preceptor to prince Joseph, afterwards emperor, was conferred on him. He died in 1775, having amidst the splendors of a court life, preserved that simplicity of manners and fondness for study, which led to his advancement from the low station in which he was born. The works of Duval, relating to miscellaneous literature, with memoirs of his life, were published at Strasburgh and Petersburg, 1784—88, 2 vols. 4to.

DUVOISIN, John Baptist, a French ecclesiastic, born at Langres, in 1744. He was a doctor of the Sorbodne, and grand vicar of the diocese of Laon, in 1792, when he suffered deportation with a great number of his clerical brethren. He went to Brussels, and afterwards to Brunswick, where he employed himself in teaching mathematics and the belles lettres. Returning to France in 1802 he was raised to the bishopric of Nantes, and obtained the confidence and esteem of Bonaparte, who created him baron and made him member of the legion of honor. He was one of the four prelates who resided near the pope at Savonne, and at Fontainebleau, and he is said to have endeavored as much as possible to lighten the captivity of the fallen Pontiff. He died at Paris in 1813.

DWIGHT, Timothy, D.D., L L.D., president of Yale college, where he graduated in 1769. He was ordained in 1783 the minister of Greenfield, a parish of Fairfield, and continued there three years. While residing here he opened an academy, which was filled with pupils of both sexes, and which was highly celebrated during the whole period of its existence. After the death of Dr. Stiles he was chosen president of Yale college and inaugurated in Sept. 1795. For ten years he was annually appointed professor of theology. In 1805 the appointment was made permanent. He died 1817 aged 64. The following is a catalogue of his publications:—the history, eloquence and poetry of the Bible, 1772; the conquest of Canaan, a poem, 1785; election sermon 1791; the genuineness and authenticity of the N. Test. 1793: Greenfield Hill, a poem 1794; the triumph of infidelity, a poem, occasioned by Chauncey's work on universal salvation; two discourses on the nature and danger of infidel philosophy; a sermon on the death of Elizur Goodrich, 1797; the duty of Americans at the present crisis, 1798; on the character of Washington 1800; on some events of the last century 1801; on the death of E. G. Marsh, 1804; on duelling 1805; at the theological institution at Andover and ordination of E. Pearson, 1808; on the death of gov. Trumbull, 1809; a charity sermon, 1810; at the ordination of N. W. Taylor; on the fast; on the national fast 1812; a sermon before the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, 1813; remarks on the review of Inchiquin's letters, 1815; observations on language, and an essay on light in Mem. of Con. Academy of sciences, 1816; theology explained and defended in a series of sermons, 4 vols. several editions American and English; travels in New England, and New York, 4 vols. 8vo.

DYCKMAN, Jacob, M.D., graduated at Columbia college in 1810, and studied physic with Dr. Hosack. For some years he was physician of the city dispensary, and surgeon of the almshouse at New York; in 1821 he was appointed health commissioner. He died 1822, aged 34. He published a dissertation on the pathology of the human fluids; an improved edition of Duncan's dispensatory, 1818; an essay on Adipocire in trans. N. Y. Lyceum.

DYER, Sir James, an eminent lawyer, born at Roundhill, Somersetshire, 1511, and educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and removed to the Middle temple, London. Here by assiduity he distinguished himself, and in 1552, he was made sergeant at law, and elected speaker of the house of commons. In 1556 he was made one of the judges of the common pleas, in 1557 removed to the king's bench, and in 1559 again restored to the common pleas, and the next January he was made chief justice of that court. This respectable and upright magistrate died at his seat of Stanton, Huntingdonshire, 24th March 1581, aged 70. He wrote a large volume of reports, published 20 years after his death, and reprinted often, and deservedly commended by sir Edward Coke. He left also some other law tracts, and, for his learning and great excellence of character, fully merited the eulogium passed on him by Camden.

DYER, Mary, a victim of persecution, was the wife of William Dyer, who removed from Mass. to R. Island in 1638. Having been sentenced to execution for "rebellious sedition and obtruding herself after banishment upon pain of death," she was reprieved at the request of her son, on condition that she departed in forty-eight hours, and did not return. She returned, and was executed June 1, 1660.

DYER, John, an English poet, born at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, 1700. He was educated at Westminster school, and returned home to study the law, his father's profession, but he had a greater relish for poetry and design, and therefore he determined to become a painter. In 1727 he published his "Grongar-hill," a beautiful little poem, and afterwards set out for Italy to delineate the antiquities of that celebrated country, and employed much of his time among the enchanting prospects near Rome and Florence. At his return home in 1740 appeared his poem "the ruins of Rome," and soon after, by the advice of his friends, he took orders. He was presented to Calthorp, Leicestershire, which, after a residence of 10 years, he exchanged

for Belchford, Lincolnshire. In 1752 he was presented by sir John Heathcote to Coningsby, and in 1756 the chancellor added to it, Kirkby on Bane; but whilst he began to enjoy himself, and prepared the improvements of his parsonage house, and of his garden, the cup of felicity was dashed from his hand, and he was carried off by a rapid consumption 1758.

E.

EACHARD, John, D.D., an English divine, born in Suffolk 1636. He was educated at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He died 7th July 1697, aged 61, and was buried in the chapel, where a handsome inscription is placed over his remains. He is well known as the author of the grounds and occasions of the contempt of the clergy and religion inquired into, in a letter to R. L. 1670, which was attacked by several writers, and answered by him. In 1672 he published Mr. Hobbes' state of nature considered, in a dialogue between Philanthus and Timothy, dedicated to Sheldon the primate, which Hobbes never noticed, and perhaps wisely, as his superior powers must have sunk before the wit and raillery of his opponent. These two performances were long in esteem, and deserved the high commendations of Swift. All Dr. Eachard's works were printed complete in 1774.

EARLE, John, a native of York, educated at Merton-college, Oxford, and made tutor to Charles prince of Wales. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, and at the restoration was made dean of Windsor, then bishop of Worcester, and in 1663 bishop of Salisbury, where he died two years after. He was author of a translation of the Icon Basilike into Latin—micro cosmography, or a piece of the world characterized in essays and characters, 12mo. and an elegy on Francis Beaumont the poet.

EARLOM, Richard, an engraver, born in 1740, was the son of the vestry clerk of St. Sepulchre's, London. His attention was first attracted to the arts by the paintings on the lord mayor's coach, and his father was induced to place him under Cipriani. He was employed by Boydell, to make drawings from the Houghton collection, and those drawings he afterwards engraved in mezzotinto; an art in which he was his own instructor. He died in 1822. His flower pieces, engraved from Van Huysum, are highly valued. Among the other admired productions from his burin are, Agrippina, from West; a tiger hunt, and other pieces, from Zoffany; and the first and second parts of the Liber Veritatis, from Claude.

EARLY, Peter, governor of Georgia, was bred a lawyer, and became distinguished in the profession. In 1802, he was chosen a representative in congress, and was among the most conspicuous of the members who supported the administration. In 1807, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Georgia, and in 1813, governor of the State, and rendered important services in those stations, by the intelligence, firmness, and freedom from party spirit, with which he discharged their duties, particularly by hindering the enactment of a law to prevent the collection of debts. He died August 15th, 1817.

EASTON, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, came to America in 1636, and in 1639 went to Newport, where he built the first house. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1650 to 1655, and in 1672 and 1674. He died 1675 aged 83.

EATON, Theophilus, first governor of New Haven colony was a native of England. He was bred a merchant, and was for several years agent for the king of England at the court of Denmark; and after his return prosecuted his business in London with high reputation. He accompanied Mr. Davenport to New England in 1637, and soon after his arrival was chosen one of the magistrates of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of New Haven in 1638, and was annually elected governor till his death, Jan. 7th, 1657, aged 66.

EATON, William, general, graduated at Dartmouth college 1790. In 1792 he was appointed a captain in the army, and soon repaired to Ohio. He continued in service till 1797, when he was appointed consul at Tunis, and sailed in company with Mr. Catchcart consul to Tripoli in 1798. When the efforts of commodore Preble proved unavailing to humble the bashaw of Tripoli. Mr. Eaton projected an alliance with his brother Hamet, the rightful sovereign, then in exile at Tunis, the object of which was to recover for him the sovereignty, and with him to establish a permanent peace. The plan was approved, and he was authorized to carry it into effect in behalf of the United States. An army of five hundred men was raised by the united exertions of Hamet and Eaton. March 6, 1805, the army entered the desert of Lybia, it being arranged that the American fleet should co-operate in the expedition. After surmounting great obstacles and marching fifty days over a space of six hundred miles in the desert, the army encamped April 26, in the rear of Derne. This town was the capital of the richest province of Tripoli. It contained 15,000 souls and was defended by a fort and batteries, and strong garrison. Eaton with an army now increased by the addition of Arabs to 2500 men commenced the attack on the 27th with the important aid of three frigates. In two hours the town was captured. He was wounded in the left wrist by a pistol ball. A large army, collected by Jussap or Joseph Bashan, soon appeared before the town, and was defeated in a battle May 13, and met with a complete repulse June 10, and thus a way was opened to the gates of Tripoli. At this moment a peace was concluded by Tobias Lear, who had authority for the purpose, and thus an end put to the war. The feelings of Eaton, at being thus arrested in his career of triumph, can better be imagined than described. Returning to America in this state of excited feeling, it is not surprising that col. Burr should think him likely to lend a favorable ear to an invitation from him. Eaton probably thought that he had more to hope from fidelity to the government, than he could ever expect to get by adherence to Burr. He appeared as a witness against Burr on his trial. He failed to obtain the compensation he expected from the United States. He obtained from the legislature of Massachusetts a grant of 10,000 acres of land as a reward for his heroism. The last years of his life were passed amidst the pains of disease, and the distresses of poverty, to which his own imprudence had reduced him. He died 1811, aged 47.

EBELING, Christopher Daniel, was born in 1741, at Garmissen, in Germany. He studied theology at Gottingen, but afterwards devoted himself

more particularly to geographical pursuits. His great work is entitled Geography and history of North America, published at Hamburg, in five volumes, 1793-9. He was afterwards professor of history and the Greek language in the Hamburg gymnasium, and superintendent of the Hamburg library. He died in 1817. His collection of books relating to America, amounted to more than 3900 volumes, which were purchased in 1818, by Israel Thorndike, of Boston, and presented by him to the library of Harvard college.

EBROIN, mayor of the palace under Clothaire III., and Thiery I., maintained for a while the great power which his intrigues and hypocrisy had obtained, but his pride and cruelty offended the French nobles, and he was at last confined in a monastery. He however escaped, and soon returned with an army to regain his lost influence. His enemies and rivals were sacrificed to his ambition and revenge, and the greatest atrocities were exercised in the name of public justice. This tyrant, execrated by the people, was at last assassinated by Hermanfroi, a noble whose death he meditated, 681.

ECCARD, John George d', a German historian and antiquary, born at Duingen, Brunswick, 1670. He was professor of history at Helmstadt, and succeeded his friend Leibnitz in the chair of Hanover 1716. His debts obliged him to leave his situation 1723, and turning Roman catholic he retired to Wurtzburg, where he obtained the office of episcopal counsellor and librarian. He was ennobled by the emperor, and died 1730. His works are Corpus historicum medii ævi a Caroli magni tempor, ad finem seculi xv. two vols. fol. a learned and valuable work,—leges Francorum, and de origine Germanorum,—historia studii etymologici.

ECCHELLENSIS, Abraham, a Maronite professor of oriental languages at Rome. He translated from the Arabic into Latin some of the books of Apollonius' conics, and went to Paris to assist le Jay in the publication of his polyglott bible. He quarrelled with le Jay, and also with Flavigny, who had attacked his edition of the bible, and he showed himself wantonly severe and licentiously satirical. He was recalled from Paris to assist the translating of the scriptures into Arabic, and died at Rome 1664.

ECHARD, Lawrence, an English historian and divine, born at Bassam near Beccles, Suffolk, 1671, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A., 1695. He took orders, and in 1706, published his history of England, from the time of the Romans to James I., in one volume folio, to which he added a second and a third volume 1718, up to the settlement of William and Mary. He wrote also an ecclesiastical history, and an English translation of Plautus and Terence, besides a gazetteer. He was made prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1712, archdeacon of Stowe, and soon after presented to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudborn, and Alford, Suffolk. His declining state of health obliged him to go to Scarborough for the waters, but he died by the way, while in his chariot, 16th August 1730. He was an author of great judgment and perseverance, but the labors of more modern and elegant writers have rendered his works obsolete.

ECKHEL, Joseph Hilary, an eminent antiquary and numismatist, was born in Upper Austria, in 1736, and died in 1798, director of the medallic cabinet at Vienna. Few men have had so extensive a knowledge of medals as Eckhel. Among his valuable works on this subject are Nummi Veteres Anecdoti, two vols. folio; and Doctrina Veterum Nummorum, in eight vols.

ECKIUS, John, a learned professor of Ingoldstadt, born in Suabia 1483. He warmly opposed the great leaders of the reformation, and disputed at Leipsic with Luther, before the duke of Saxony, and at Worms against Melancthon. He was a divine of great abilities, warm zeal, and extensive erudition. His writings are chiefly on controversial subjects, in support of the popish supremacy against the protestants. He died at Ingoldstadt 1543.

ECKLEY, Joseph, D.D., minister of Boston, was a native of England, graduated at Princeton college New Jersey, 1772. He was ordained at Boston over the Old South congregation Oct. 1779. He died 1811 aged 60. He published an essay on the divine glory in the condemnation of the ungodly 1782; a sermon at the artillery election, 1792; at the installation of Mr. Evans; at the thanksgiving 1797; before the female Asylum, 1802; before the society for propagating the gospel, 1805; at the installation of H. Holley, in 1809; Dudleian lecture of 1806, 1810.

EDELINCK, Gerard, an engraver, born at Antwerp 1641. The munificence of Lewis XIV., invited him to France, where he executed in the most finished style the holy family of Raphael, Alexander in Darius' tent by le Brun, and Mary Magdalen also by le Brun. Some of his portraits are excellent, especially his own. He died 1707, aged 66, at the hotel of the Gobelins.

EDEN, Sir Frederick Morton, a diplomatist and writer on political economy, was employed as ambassador, from 1792 to 1796, at the courts of Berlin, Madrid, and Vienna. He died in 1809. Of his statistical works the most important is, The State of the Poor; or, a History of the Laboring Classes in England, from the Conquest, three vols. quarto. The Globe Insurance Company was established by him.

EDEN, Charles, governor of North Carolina, arrived in the colony, May, 1714. During his administration, the noted pirate Theach, alias Blackbeard, surrendered himself with his companions to the government, in consequence of the king's proclamation of pardon. He, however, soon afterwards fitted out a sloop in North Carolina, recommenced his depredations, and was killed by a party detached from a British frigate in quest of him. From circumstances which afterwards transpired, it was believed that Eden and the secretary of the colony had been confederate with him. He died March 27, 1722, and the administration devolved on Thomas Pollock, president of the council.

EDEN, Sir Robert, the last royal governor of Maryland, succeeded Mr. Sharpe in 1768. He was a man of amiable manners, and at the commencement of the revolutionary controversy, was more disposed to moderation than any of the other British officers, and complied, though reluctantly, with the order of congress, to relinquish his government. After the restoration of peace, he returned from England to America for the recovery of his estates, to which he was entitled by the treaty of 1783, and died at Annapolis, September 2, 1784; at this time, he enjoyed a pension of 800*l.*, from the British government. He was a native of Durham, England, brother of Sir John Eden, and married lady Calvert, sister of Lord Baltimore.

EDES, Benjamin, a printer in Boston. He published the Boston Gazette and Country Journal, and during the controversy with Great Britain this paper was devoted to the cause of freedom, and had a wide circulation and great influence. By the depreciation of paper money Mr. Edes

lost his property, and died in poverty 1803, aged 8[illegible] years.

EDGAR, succeeded on the throne of England after his brother Edwy 959, and deserved from his mildness the name of peaceable. He was a warlike prince, and obtained some important victories in Scotland and in Ireland, and also in Wales, where he exacted from the inhabitants a tribute of wolves' heads, which thus cleared the country from those rapacious animals. After the death of his queen Egelflida, he married the beautiful Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devonshire, whom his favorite Ethelwolfe, overpowered with the love of her beauty, claimed for himself instead of demanding her for his master. Edgar died 975, aged 33.

EDGEWORTH, Richard, was born at Bath in 1744, and died at Edgeworth's town, June 13, 1817. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and next at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the temple. Instead, however, of studying the law, he applied the mathematical sciences, and became an excellent mechanic. In 1767, he invented the telegraph, which many years after he saw generally adopted. He also contrived several agricultural instruments, and wheel carriages, upon new principles. On going to France, he was employed in directing the works across the Rhine at Lyons. In 1780, he became a member of the Royal Society; and in 1785, he was named in the patent for establishing the Royal Irish Academy. He proved a great benefactor to that part of the country where he resided, by making railways, draining bogs, and introducing an improved system of agriculture. Some years before he died, he formed a spire for the church of Edgeworth's town, which was all constructed of frame-work on the ground, and then elevated by machinery to the tower, where it was fixed. Mr. Edgeworth published—1. Poetry explained. 2. Readings in Poetry. 3. Essays on Practical Education, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Professional Education. 5. Letter to lord Charlemont on the Telegraph. 6. Essay on the Construction of Roads; besides various tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. He was married four times, and had several children, one of whom, Miss Maria Edgeworth, is well known by her excellent publications; and the continuation of her father's memoirs, from which this is extracted.

EDMONDES, sir Thomas, a statesman born in Devonshire about 1563, and introduced at court under the patronage of sir Francis Walsingham. He was employed by Elizabeth in some negotiations, but when her ambassador at Paris he was allowed only 20*s.* a day, so that he complains severely of his inability to support the dignity of a royal representative, and adds that "he has not the means wherewith to put a good garment on his back, to appear in honest company." He was sent in 1599 to Brussels, and was afterwards employed as one of the clerks of the privy council. He was knighted by James I., and engaged in affairs of trust and importance, and afterwards appointed to the offices of comptroller of the king's household, and privy counsellor, and in 1618, of treasurer of the household. In the two first parliaments of Charles I., he sat for Oxford, and some of his speeches are preserved. In 1629 he went as ambassador to the French court, and afterwards retired from office, and died in peaceful privacy 1639. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a negotiator, active as a courtier, upright, firm, and incorruptible, as attached to the privileges of his king and country. Some of his papers, which once consisted of 12 vols. folio, have been preserved, and some of his letters are published in Sawyer's three volumes of memorials of affairs of state 1725, and Dr. Birch's View of negotiations 1749, 8vo.

EDRIDGE, Henry, R. A., an artist, was born at Paddington, in 1768; studied under Pether; and, in 1786, obtained a medal from the Royal Academy. Miniatures in ivory were his first productions; he next drew his heads on paper in pencil and Indian ink; and, lastly, he adopted water colors. In all these varieties his works were excellent. In his latter days, he devoted much of his time to painting landscapes, which equalled his portraits. He died in 1821.

EDWARD, the elder, succeeded his father Alfred, as king of England 900. He defeated the Scotch and Welsh, and repressed the invasion of the Danes. He erected five bishoprics, and by founding the university of Cambridge, he extended his protection to learning. He died 925, and was succeeded by his illegitimate son Aldestan.

EDWARD, surnamed the confessor, son of Ethelred, succeeded his brother Hardicanute 1041. He was a weak and impolitic prince, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by earl Godwin, whose daughter he had married. At his death, unable or unwilling to settle the succession about which he had consulted his friend William of Normandy, he left his kingdom a prey to ambitious factions. He died 5th January 1066, and after the short but unfortunate reign of Harold, he was succeeded the following October by William the conqueror.

EDWARD I. king of England, son and successor of Henry III. was born at Winchester. He was recalled from his expedition in Asia against the infidels to ascend the throne 1272, and he distinguished himself by the vigor and wisdom of his government. The Welsh were subdued, and to reconcile them to their change of master, the king created his own son prince of Wales. In 1286 he was appointed umpire between the rival competitors for the crown of Scotland, and he so artfully conducted himself, that he nearly made the whole kingdom subservient to his power. He died at Carlisle 5th July 1307, aged 68, as he was preparing to march against the Scots, who had revolted against him, and on his death-bed he recommended to his son the prosecution of the war. From the wisdom and equity of the laws which he established, Edward has been called the English Justinian, and to his fondness for war and his expensive levies, the people may be said to be indebted for their liberties, which were cemented by the weight and consequence given to their representatives first called to sanction and to support the measures and the taxes of government.

EDWARD II. son and successor of the preceding, ascended the throne 1307. He was devoid of that vigor and firmness requisite in the head of a turbulent kingdom, and his ill judged attachment to his worthless favorites Gaveston and the Spencers raised his barons in opposition to his measures and embittered the whole of his life. Not only his people but his own wife, rose up against him, and after the punishment of his favorites he was solemnly deposed by the nobles, and shut up in Berkeley castle, where soon after he was murdered in the most barbarous and insulting manner, 1327, aged 42.

EDWARD III. son of the preceding, ascended the throne on his father's death 1327. After a campaign in Scotland, where Baliol paid homage to him for his crown, he turned his arms against Philip king of France. His successes brought on the celebrated victory of Cressy 1346, in which

30,000 French fell, and after the capture of Calais, peace was re-established between the two countries. The succession of John on the French throne renewed the war, and in 1357 another dreadful battle was fought at Poictiers, by the black prince, who in the midst of the slaughter took the French monarch prisoner. The arms of Edward had also been successful against the Scotch, and their king David Bruce was taken prisoner, and thus England saw two captive monarchs in her capital. These brilliant actions were unfortunately obscured by the misfortunes of the latter end of the king's reign. The monarch abandoned the cares of government to his rapacious ministers, and lost himself in the grossest sensuality. He died 23d July 1377, aged 65, and was succeeded by his grandson Richard II. During his reign England was greatly improved by her connexion with the continent, and the arts and manufactures of the Flemish, were transplanted into the island, where the industry and the bold genius of the inhabitants have since cherished and improved them.

EDWARD IV. son of Richard duke of York, claimed the crown as descended from the second son of Edward III. in preference to the reigning monarch Henry VI. the descendant of a third son of Edward III. This rivalship, which filled the kingdom with blood, had already been disputed in six battles, in one of which Richard the duke of York fell, and in seven others it continued to engage the passions of contending armies, till Edward prevailed, and was crowned at Westminster 1461. His marriage with Elizabeth Woodville, disgusted greatly his friend Warwick, who received the surname of king-maker, and the dissatisfaction was so rooted, that another civil war was to decide the dispute. Warwick joining himself to the forces of the deposed Henry, defeated Edward's army at Banbury 1469, and soon after took him prisoner. Edward found means to escape, and Warwick, defeated in his turn, fled to France for new supplies, and soon returned to place Henry from a prison on the throne. In his turn, Edward became a fugitive, but unbroken by misfortunes, he collected forces on the continent, and on his return defeated his enemies, and slew Warwick in the field of battle, and in another fight in Tewksbury park so completely routed the forces of Margaret, the heroic queen of the cowardly Henry, that no further opposition was raised against him. Respectable as a warrior and as a negotiator, Edward became despicable as a monarch, and lost himself in effeminacy, and in the indulgence of the most sensual appetites. He died 9th April 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V., a son of Edward IV. was only twelve years old on his father's death. The guardianship of his minority was intrusted to his uncle Gloucester, whose ambition prompted him to the commission of the foulest crimes. The young monarch with his brother the duke of York, were on pretence of greater safety, conducted to the tower, and soon after barbarously smothered 1483, and the cruel uncle ascended the vacant throne, under the name of Richard III. The bodies of these unfortunate princes were discovered in 1678, and conveyed to a decent burial in Westminster-abbey.

EDWARD VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the English throne at the age of 10, 1547. His character exhibited strong marks of benevolence, virtue, and humanity, but the goodness of his inclinations was often prevented by the intrigues or the malice of his ministers. He continued the work of the reformation begun by his father, and by the powerful co-operation of Cranmer, nearly settled the religious establishment in the form in which it now exists. To avoid the errors of a popish reign he set aside by his will his two sisters Mary and Elizabeth, and settled the crown on his cousin the lady Jane Grey, but his benevolent wishes failed, and the bloody reign of Mary overturned for a while his excellent institutions. He died of a consumption 1553, aged 16. He showed himself a munificent patron of literature, by the foundation of several schools in the kingdom, and by the liberal endowment of Christchurch, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospital.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales, surnamed the black prince, from the color of his armor, was the eldest son of Edward III. He distinguished himself by his valor in the field of battle in the wars of France under his father, especially at Cressy, and afterwards he commanded the English forces on the victory of Poictiers, where he took John the king of France and one of his sons prisoners. Sensible of the deference due to royalty, he waited behind the chair of this illustrious prisoner on the evening of the battle, and when he conveyed him to London he entered the capital mounted on a small black horse, while the royal captive was borne by a beautiful white charger richly caparisoned. This warlike prince, who was the idol of the nation, died 1376, aged 46.

EDWARDS, John, D.D., a divine of the church of England, was born 26th February 1637, and educated at Cambridge. He took his master's degree 1661, and was soon after ordained, and then undertook the cure of Trinity church, Cambridge, where his sensible discourses and eloquent delivery procured him a large and admiring audience. He died 16th April 1716, aged 79. Though he had no collection of books, he drew much assistance from the libraries of the university, and in his writings, which are numerous, showed himself most indefatigable, well skilled in ecclesiastical history, and a subtle and able polemic. That he was occasionally unpopular among the clergy arose from his decided partiality for calvinistic principles, and his bias towards the abjured doctrines of the old puritans. Dr. Kippis has called him the Paul, the Augustine, the Bradwardine, the Calvin, of his age; but though he possessed merit in a very great degree, the commendation is perhaps immoderate. His writings are now little known

EDWARDS, George, the father of ornithologists, was born at Stratford, Essex, third April 1694. He was brought up to trade, but the great powers of his genius began to be developed by the perusal of books on natural history, and antiquities, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he travelled abroad, and visited Holland, and two years after, Norway, where his researches were attended with the most unbounded friendship and hospitality from the natives. The first of his learned and valuable labors appeared in the history of birds, 4 vols. 4to. in the years 1743, 1747, 1750, and 1751; and in 1758, 1760, and 1764, three more 4to. vols. were added, called, "gleanings of natural history:" two most valuable works, containing engravings and descriptions of upwards of 600 subjects in natural history never before delineated. This worthy man died 23d July 1773, aged 81.

EDWARDS, Thomas, D.D., an eminent divine of the church of England, born at Coventry 10th August 1729. He early displayed his knowledge of the learned languages by the publication of a new English translation of the psalms from the original Hebrew, with notes, 8vo. 1755. In 1759 he published his useful work, "the doctrines of irresistible grace proved to have no foundation in the writings of the new testament;" and in 1752 he at-

tacked Dr. Lowth's "metricæ Harianæ brevis confutatio;" and by thus supporting Hare's metrical system, he began a controversy, which was continued for some time, and after some pamphlets between the rival divines, ended at last in the general opinion of the superiority of Lowth's arguments. He died 30th June 1785, aged 56. Besides the above, Dr. Edwards published two dissertations, on bigotry, and on the interpretation of the new testament, and some very learned notes on some of the idyllia of Theocritus. As a teacher, Dr. Edwards was able and assiduous, and as a minister he was attentive, exemplary, and devout. The habits of a sedentary life, however, rendered him little fond of company, and though the correspondent of some learned men, he was the intimate friend of few, among whom bishop Law of Carlisle was the chief.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, president of the college in New Jersey, graduated at Yale college 1720. He was ordained a minister of Northampton 1727, and remained there till 1750, when he was dismissed. He was six years a missionary among the Indians. In 1758 he accepted the office of president of the college in New Jersey. He was inducted into office in Jan. and died the March following, aged 54. His publications were very numerous: the following is a catalogue of them,—a sermon preached at Boston, 1731; a sermon preached at Northampton, 1734; a narrative of the work of God in the conversion of many hundreds of souls in Northampton, 1736; five discourses on justification by faith alone, pressing into the kingdom of God, Ruth's resolution, the justice of God in the damnation of sinners, and the excellency of Jesus Christ, 1738; sinners in the hands of an angry God, a sermon preached at Enfield, 1741; a sermon on the distinguishing marks of a work of the spirit of God, 1741; thoughts on the revival of religion, 1742; a sermon at the ordination of R. Abercrombie, 1744; at the installation of S. Buell, 1746; a treatise on religious affections, 1746; an attempt to promote agreement in prayer for the revival of religion, 1746; life of D. Brainerd, 1749; an inquiry into the qualifications for full communion in the church, 1749; a reply to S. Williams' answer to the enquiry, 1752, a sermon preached at Newark, 1752; an inquiry into the modern prevailing notions of that freedom of will, which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, 1754; the great doctrine of original sin defended, 1758. Since his death the following works have been published from his manuscripts; eighteen sermons, with his life written by Dr. Hopkins, 1763; the history of redemption, 1774; on the nature of true virtue, 1788; God's last end in the creation; thirty-three sermons; twenty sermons, 1789; miscellaneous observations, 1793; miscellaneous remarks, 1796.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, D.D., president of Union college at Schenectady, graduated at the college in New Jersey 1765. He was ordained pastor of the church at White Haven in the town of New Haven, Jan. 5, 1769, and continued there till May, 1795, when he was dismissed. In Jan. 1796 he was installed pastor of the church at Colebrook in Litchfield county. In this retired situation, where he was enabled to pursue his theological studies with little interruption, he hoped to spend the remainder of his days. But in June 1799 he was elected president of the college, which had been recently established at Schenectady. In July he commenced the duties of the office. He died 1801, aged 56. He published a work entitled the salvation of all men strictly examined, in answer to Dr. Chauncey's dissertation on liberty and necessity; observations on the language of the Mohekaneew or Stockbridge Indians, communicated to the Connecticut society of arts and sciences, and republished in Mass. hist. collections, with notes by J. Pickering; brief observations on the doctrine of universal salvation; numerous sermons, and a number of excellent pieces with the signature of I and O, in the New York theological magazine. He also edited, from the manuscripts of his father the history of the work of redemption, two volumes of sermons, and two volumes of observations on important theological subjects.

EDWARDS, Morgan, a baptist minister, was born in Wales in 1722, and began to preach in his 16th year. He came to America in May 1761 and became the pastor of a church in Philadelphia. He removed in 1772 to a plantation in Newark, Newcastle county. Being opposed to the revolution, he ceased preaching during the war. Afterwards he read lectures in different parts of the country. He had been intemperate: it was his own opinion, that a minister should not preach again after such a fall. He died 1795, aged 72. He once persuaded himself, about the year 1770, that he should die on a particular day and preached his own funeral sermon; but he lived a quarter of a century afterwards. He published a farewell discourse, 1761; at the ordination of S. Jones; customs of primitive churches; on new year 1770; materials towards a history of baptists of Penns. and N. Jersey 2 vols. 12mo. 1792; on the millenium; on the new heaven and new earth; res sacra, a translation. He left many volumes of sermons, and 12 volumes of manuscripts on various subjects.

EDWARDS, Bryan, a historian, was born in 1643, at Westbury in Wiltshire. He was brought up by his maternal uncle, a planter in Jamaica, to whose property he succeeded, as he also did to that of Mr. Hume, another merchant of the same island. In 1796, he was elected into Parliament for Gram pound, which place he represented till his death, July 15th, 1800. His works are—1. Thoughts on the trade of the West India Islands, 8vo. 2. A speech on the Slave trade. 3. History of the British Colonies in the West Indies, 2 vols. 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo. 4. The Proceedings of the governor and assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes, 8vo.

EDWARDS, Edward, an artist, was born in London in 1738. He was brought up to his father's business of a chair-maker and carver; but quitted it for drawing, in which he acquired skill enough to become a teacher, and by that means he supported his mother when a widow, and also his brother and sister. He obtained two premiums from the society of arts for historical pictures, and in 1773, became an associate of the royal academy. After this he visited Italy, and on his return was employed by several gentlemen, particularly Horace Walpole, and Mr. Hamilton of Bath. In 1788, he was appointed teacher of perspective in the Royal Academy. He died in 1806. Mr. Edwards published a "Treatise on Perspective," 4to. And after his death were printed his "Anecdotes of Painters," 4to. with his own life prefixed.

EDWY, succeeded his uncle Edred as king of England 955, and married Elgiva, who was related to him within the prohibited degrees. This circumstance proved his ruin, and that of his queen, who was seized by Odo, the archbishop, and after being branded with a hot iron in the face, to destroy her beautiful features, was banished to Ireland, where she expired by a most cruel and violent death.

The king was also excommunicated, and died in exile 959.

EECKHOUT, Gerbrant Vanden, a painter, born at Amsterdam, 19th of August 1721. He studied the manner of his master Rembrandt with such success that his pictures drew equal applause, and possessed equal merit. He preferred historical subjects to portraits, and excelled chiefly in the representation of the feelings of the soul in the features of the countenance. His best pieces are—a Jesus among the doctors,—the infant Jesus in the arms of Simeon,—Abraham dismissing Hagar and Ishmael,—the continence of Scipio,—and a woman looking for the fleas of her dog. He died 22d July 1674, a bachelor.

EECKHOUTE, Anthony Vanden, a painter, born at Bruges. He travelled into Italy with his brother-in-law Deyster, and while he executed the flowers and the fruits, his companion completed the figures of the several pictures which were thus conjointly produced. After his return home, Eeckhoute purchased an honorable post under the bishop of Bruges; but, to the astonishment of all, he suddenly abandoned his country, where he was loved and patronised, and embarked for Italy. In his way he was carried by a storm to Lisbon, where his works soon recommended him to general notice; and after the residence of two years he married a lady of quality, and of opulent fortune. His rivals, however, viewed his success with jealousy, and as he was riding out in his coach, he was shot with a ball and instantly expired, 1695. The causes of this melancholy catastrophe are unknown.

EGBERT, last king of the Saxon heptarchy, and first king of England, was proclaimed monarch of Wessex 800, and of all England in 828. He died 10 years after, distinguished for valor and success against his Danish invaders.

EGEDE, John, a Dane, who went as missionary to Greenland 1721, where he resided 15 years. His description of Greenland appeared 1729, and he died 1758. His son Paul assisted him in his endeavors to convert the Greenlanders, and was appointed bishop of the country, and died 1789, aged 81. He republished his father's history, besides a journal about the occurrences of Greenland.

EGERTON, John, L L.D. a learned prelate, born 30th November 1721, in London, and educated at Oxford. He was son of the bishop of Hereford, and descended from the earl of Bridgewater's family. On taking orders he was presented by his father to the living of Ross, afterwards made archdeacon of Hereford, and the year after prebendary of Hereford. In 1749 he became chaplain to the king, and in 1750 was made dean of Hereford. In 1756 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor. In 1768 he was translated to Lichfield, and in 1771 to the see of Durham. These high and rapid preferments were not undeserved. The bishop possessed among his many virtues the manners of conciliation and humility, and by a temperate condescending conduct he restored peace and good will among the political contending factions which unhappily divided his county when he succeeded to Durham. By hospitality and affability he recommended himself to his clergy, and by his anxious concern for the general improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of useful projects through the diocese, he rendered himself deservedly popular, and greatly beloved. The respectability of the pastor, and the comforts of the poor were always nearest his heart, therefore his patronage was extended only to the virtuous and good, and his charity tended to encourage humble poverty in honest pursuits and in industrious diligence. This very virtuous and venerable prelate, after a life usefully spent in distributing liberally and judiciously the many favors which Providence had placed at his command, died 18th January 1787.

EGMONT, Lamoral count, one of the lords of the Low Countries, born in Holland 1522. He distinguished himself in the service of Charles V. in Africa, and also under Philip II. at the battles of St. Quintin and Gravelines, where he was general of horse. Though attached to his sovereign, he seemed unwilling to assist in the enslaving of his country, and therefore being suspected by the duke of Alva of favoring the cause of the prince of Orange, and moreover hated by the tyrant for his superior abilities, he was beheaded by the governor's order at Brussels, 5th June 1568, together with Philip de Montmorency count Horn. On this dreadful occasion the French ambassador wrote to his court that he had seen that head fall which had twice made France to tremble.

EGNATIUS, John Baptist, a learned man, born at Venice 1473. He was pupil to the famous Politian, and like him he contributed by the force and excellence of his instructions to the revival of learning. When grown old, the republic paid him the highest honors for his eminent services in education, and for his virtues, and decreed that his stipend should be continued as public teacher, and that he should be exempted from all taxes. The works which he published are numerous, but they do not exhibit any marks of superior excellence, as the abilities of the author consisted chiefly in an astonishing retentive memory, in a striking ready elocution, and in a convincing mode of conveying instruction. This respectable man died at Venice 1553. His works are orations,—epistles,—a poetical panegyric on Francis I. of France,—de Romanis principibus vel Cæsaribus,—de exemplis vivorum illustrium, and on the origin of the Turks.

EICHHORN, John George, a celebrated German divine and biblical critic, born in the principality of Hohenzollern Oehringen. He applied himself with great success to the study of Oriental literature, and became professor at Jena, where he published his "History of the commerce of India before Mohammed," 1775. In 1788 he removed to the university of Gottingen, and after having been one of the greatest ornaments of that establishment, he died June 25, 1827. Eichhorn was highly distinguished not only as an Orientalist and a divine, but also as a bibliographer and historian. Among his principal works are "History of Literature from the Earliest to the Latest Times," 11 vols.—a "General History of Cultivation and Literature in Europe," 2 vols.—"History of Eloquence in the Modern Languages," 3 vols.—"History of the Last Three Centuries," 6 vols.—"General Library of Biblical Literature," 10 vols.—"Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature," 18 vols.—"Introduction to the Old Testament," 5 vols.—"Translation of the Hebrew Prophets," 3 vols.—He was also editor of the "Goettingen Anzeigen."

EKINS, Jeffery, D.D., an English divine, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He held successively the rectories of Quainton, Sedgefield, Morpeth, and Durham, and was made dean of Carlisle. He published a translation of Apollonius Rhodius' loves of Jason and Medea, 3 vols. 4to. 1771, and died 1791.

ELBEE, N. d', a native of Poitou, for some time engaged in the service of Saxony. During the revolution he espoused the cause of his suffering countrymen in la Vendée, and put himself at the

head of the royalists there, 1793, and, by the most masterly manœuvres, the greatest intrepidity, and the most consummate prudence, he succeeded in defeating all the republican forces sent for his destruction. After the victories of Grolleau, Thonars, Saumur, Chatenay, and Clissot, he was unfortunately defeated at the battle of Chollet, and retired to Noirmontiers, where he was taken, and condemned to be shot. This extraordinary man, the bravest and the most formidable of the royalists of la Vendée, was then aged 42.

ELBERT, Samuel, major general and governor of Georgia. He was a soldier of the American revolutionary army. He entered the army in 1776 as lieut colonel. In 1778 he was engaged in the expedition against East Florida; and conducted with gallantry in command of a brigade in the action at Brier creek, March 2, 1799, in which he was taken prisoner. In 1785 he was governor of Georgia. He died 1788, aged 45.

ELBŒUF, René de Lorraine, marquis d', seventh son of Claude duke of Guise, died 1566. His grandson Charles married Catherine, the daughter of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, and died 1657. These great and illustrious characters were concerned in the intrigues and tumults of the French court under Richelieu and Mazarin. The last male descendant of this noble house was Emmanuel Maurice, duc d'Elbœuf, who died in France 1763, aged 86. He is particularly known as the discoverer of Herculaneum. As he had served the emperor in Naples, he settled there, at Portici, and being offered pieces of ancient marbles, to ornament his villa, by a peasant, who found them in digging a well, he purcahsed the ground, and by carefully making excavations Herculaneum was discovered.

ELIAS LEVITA, a celebrated Jewish rabbi, a native of Germany, was born at Neustadt, in Brandenburg, in 1472, and died at Venice, in 1549. For many years he was professor of Hebrew at Venice and Padua. Among his works, which are highly valuable, are, A Chaldaic, Talmudic, and Rabbinic Lexicon; A Hebrew Glossary; and a Commentary on the Grammar of Moses Kimchi.

ELIO, Francis Xavier, a Spanish general, who defended with courage the independence of his country against Napoleon, and at the restoration of Ferdinand VII. he was appointed governor of Valencia, in which station his devotion to the interests of the king procured him new favors from the court. On the revolution in 1820, part of the population of Valencia rose in opposition to the governor, who escaped from their fury in the first instance, but being taken prisoner, was tried by a military commission, declared guilty of tyrannical and arbitrary acts, and condemned to be strangled, which death he accordingly suffered. Ferdinand, on recovering his authority in 1823, reversed the proceedings against general Elio, and granted a pension to his widow and children.

ELIOT, John, minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts, usually called the apostle of the Indians, was a native of England. In 1631, he came to America and arriving at Boston harbor November 3d, immediately joined the church in that town, and preached to them, as Mr. Wilson their minister was then in England. Here he was earnestly requested to remain; but he was settled as teacher of the church in Roxbury, Nov. 5, 1632. His benevolent labors were not confined to his own people. Having imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, his heart was touched with the wretched condition of the Indians, and he became eagerly desirous of making them acquainted with the glad tidings of salvation. For this purpose he learned their barbarous dialect, and was enabled to address an assembly of Indians in their own language in 1646. He was violently opposed by the sachems, and pawaws or priests; when he was alone with them in the wilderness, they threatened him with every evil, if he did not desist from his labors, but he was a man not to be shaken in his purpose by the fear of danger. He said to them, "I am about the work of the great God, and my God is with me; so that I neither fear you, nor all the sachems in the country: I will go on; do you touch me, if you dare." The fatigue and dangers he encountered may be imagined from the following extract from one of his letters. "I have not been dry, night or day, from the third day of the week unto the sixth; but so travelled, and at night pull off my boots and wring my stockings, and on with them again, and so continue. But God steps in and helps. I have considered the word of God, endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." He made a missionary tour every fortnight, planted a number of churches, and visited all the Indians in Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, pursuing his way as far as Cape Cod. In 1651, an Indian town was built on a pleasant spot on Charles' river called Natick, and the first Indian church established there. Other Indian churches were planted in various parts of Massachusetts, and he frequently visited them, but his pastoral care was more particularly over that which he first established. He died 1690, aged 86. Mr. Eliot had deep rooted prejudices against wigs and tobacco, and preached against both; but it is said that in contempt of all his admonitions, the hairless head would be adorned with curls of foreign growth, and the pipe would send up volumes of smoke. So remarkable was he for his charities, that the parish treasurer, when he once paid him the money due for his salary, tied the ends of a handkerchief into which he put it, in as many hard knots as he could, to prevent him from giving away the money before he should reach home. The good man immediately went to the house of a sick and necessitous family, and told them, that God had sent them some relief. Being welcomed by the sufferers with tears of gratitude, he began to untie the knots. After many fruitless efforts, and impatient of the perplexity and delay, he gave the handkerchief and all the money to the mother of the family, saying, "Here, my dear, take it; I believe the Lord designs it all for you." Mr. Eliot published several letters in a work, entitled, the glorious progress of the gospel among the Indians, 1649; tears of repentance, in conjunction with Mr. Mayhew, 1653; a late and further manifestation of the progress of the gospel among the Indians, 1658; of the gospel among the Indians 1659; a brief narrative of the progress of the gospel 1670. A work of his, entitled the Christian commonwealth, was published in England about the year 1660. When it was received in Massachusetts, the governor and council, viewing it as full of seditious principles against all established governments, especially against the monarchy of their native country, required Mr. Eliot to make a recantation, which he accordingly did, acknowledging that government by kings, lords, and commons was not anti-christian. The book was not pressed. In 1661, he published his translation of the New Testament into the Indian tongue, and in 1663, his immense work the translation of the whole bible. As a specimen of the incredible labor he must have gone through, and at the same time the utter uselessness of it, we will give one word—"Wutappessttukqussunnoohwehtunkquoh,—kneeling down to him." Mr. Eliot also published the Jews in

America, 1660, intended to prove the Indians were descendants of the Jews; an Indian grammar, 1666; the logic primer for the use of Indians 1672; the psalms translated into Indian metre, and a catechism, annexed to the edition of the New Testament in 1680; a translation of the practice of piety, of Baxter's call to the unconverted, and of several of Shepard's works; the harmony of the gospels in English 1678; the divine management of gospel churches by the ordinance of councils, designed for the reconciliation of the presbyterians and congregationalists. Nine of his letters to sir Robert Boyle are in the third, and his account of Indian churches in the tenth volume of the historical collections. In 1639, he assisted in making a new version of the psalms.

ELIOT, Jared, minister of Killingworth, Connecticut, graduated at Yale college 1706. Ordained 1709, and died 1763, aged 78. He was a botanist and a scientific and practical agriculturist. The white mulberry tree was introduced by him into Connecticut. He discovered a process of extracting iron from black sand. He was the first physician of his day in the colony. Such was his fame for the treatment of chronic complaints, that he was sometimes called to Boston and Newport, and was more extensively consulted than any physician in New England. Maniacs were managed by him with great skill. In the multitude of his pursuits his judgment seemed to be unfailing. His farms in different parts of the country were well managed. Living on the main road from Boston to New-York he was visited by many gentlemen of distinction. Dr. Franklin always called on him, when journeying to his native town. For forty years he never omitted preaching on the Lord's day. He published agricultural essays, several editions; religion supported by reason and revelation, 1735; election sermon 1738; sermon on the taking of Louisbourg, 1745.

ELIOT, Andrew, D.D., minister in Boston, graduated at Harvard college, 1737. He was ordained pastor of the new church in Boston as colleague with Mr. Webb, 1742. He died 1778, aged 59. When the British took possession of Boston, he sent his family out of the town with the intention of following them; but a number of the people belonging to his society and to other societies, being obliged to remain, requested him not to leave them. He complied with their request, and was eminently useful. He was a friend to the freedom, peace, and independence of America. He was a friend of literature and science, and rendered important services to Harvard college, and once had the offer of the presidency. He published a number of occasional sermons, and in 1774, a volume of twenty sermons, 8vo.

ELIOT, Samuel, a merchant of Boston, and a benefactor of Harvard college. He died 1818 aged 81. Some time before his death he presented to Harvard college twenty thousand dollars to found a professorship of Greek literature.

ELIOT, John, D.D., minister in Boston, graduated at Harvard college 1772. After preaching a few years in different places, he was ordained as the successor of his father, (Dr. A. Eliot,) in 1779, pastor of the New North church in Boston. He died 1813, aged 58. As one of the ministers of Boston he was a member of the board of overseers, and for nine years one of the corporation of Harvard college. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts historical society, to the publications of which he contributed many writings. In 1809, he published a New England biographical dictionary, 8vo. In addition to his contributions to the historical collections, he published a number of sermons.

ELIOT, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield, the son of a Roxburghshire baronet, was born about 1717, and received his education at Leyden. He first bore arms in the Prussian service; but returned to Scotland in 1735, and, in the following year entered the engineer corps, from which he removed into the horse grenadiers. He distinguished himself at Dettingen, and during the seven years' war in Germany. His laurels, however, were chiefly gained at Gibraltar, of which fortress he was appointed governor in 1775, and which he defended with consummate constancy and talent. The title of Lord Heathfield and the order of the Bath were bestowed on him as a reward. He died in 1790.

ELIOTT, Richard, an English divine, born at Kingsbridge, Devon, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. and took orders. He was expelled from St. George's chapel, Hyde-park, for printing a sermon on salvation by faith without works, and afterwards became minister of a dissenting congregation, Glass-house yard, Aldersgate street. He died suddenly in his pulpit 1789. He published some controversial tracts and sermons, and defended himself against the attack of Dr. Dodd, about his discourse on faith.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Boleyn, was born seventh September 1533. She lived in privacy and retirement, but on Mary's accession she was imprisoned and nearly sacrificed to the queen's bigotry by the influence of bishop Gardiner, who represented her as the future prop of protestantism. Philip, however, interceded for her, as he already marked her for his second wife on Mary's decease. She was drawn from prison to sit on the throne 1558, and thus educated in the school of adversity, she came to govern a gallant and rising nation, and by her wisdom and energy to fix their destinies on the most glorious basis. Prudent and discerning in all her measures, she proceeded with caution in her determination to establish the protestant religion, she treated the catholic party with tenderness, and professed a great willingness to be on amicable terms even with pope Paul IV. She was fortunate in the choice of her ministers, but though she could depend on Cecil and on Walsingham, she yet loved business, and regarded the prosperity and happiness of the nation as her immediate care. It is unnecessary here to mention the glorious events which marked her reign. The most indelible blot, however, on her character, is her treatment of the unfortunate Mary, whom, as her rival in beauty, and as her presumptive heir she hated. Instead of pitying her misfortunes indeed, she deceived her; and instead of granting her liberty, or replacing her on her throne, she ignominiously led her to a scaffold, and then meanly pretended to blame the horrible proceedings as the act of her ministers. After an illustrious reign of 44 years four months and six days, and after seeing her people grown powerful in arms, successful in extending navigation and commerce, and distinguished in science and literature, this great princess died twenty-fourth March 1603, aged 70. Never, says a Jesuit, did a crowned head better understand the art of government, and commit fewer errors in it, during a long reign. Her aim was to reign, to govern, to be mistress, to keep her people in subjection. She was not a warlike princess, but she knew so well how to train up warriors that England had not for a long time seen a greater number of them, nor more experienced.

ELIZABETH, of Austria, daughter of Maximilian II. was married to Charles IX. of France,

26th November 1570, at Mezieres. The dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew overwhelmed her with grief, but as she never meddled in the public affairs of the kingdom, she avoided the dangers of politics and retained the affections of her capricious husband, who on his death-bed tenderly recommended her and her daughter to the kindness of Henry IV. king of Navarre his successor. Thus respected and beloved in France as a most virtuous wife and most benevolent queen, she retired to Vienna after her husband's death, and though her sister-in-law, Margaret of Navarre, was different from her in temper and character, yet she honored her with her friendship, and sent her two books she had written with her own hand, one on the word of God, and the other on the remarkable events that had occurred during her residence in France. She died at Vienna in a convent which she herself had founded, 1592, aged 38, deservedly beloved and sincerely lamented.

ELIZABETH, Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great, was born 1709. Her rank and personal attractions made her an object of admiration among her neighbors, and among her suitors are mentioned Lewis XV. of France, Charles Augustus bishop of Lubec, Charles Margrave of Anspach, Kouli Khan, and Lewis of Brunswick, but she rejected all. She ascended the throne of Russia in 1741, and received the appellation of humane, because she made a vow that no capital punishment should be inflicted during her reign. Severities however were practised, the public prisons were filled with wretches who frequently expired under tortures, and Elizabeth herself gave a strong example of cruelty, in condemning two ladies of her court, women of beauty and rank, the countess Bestuchef and Lapookin, to receive 50 strokes of the knoot, in the open square of Petersburg, to have their tongues cut out, and to be banished to Siberia for divulging the secret amors of the empress. She died 25th December 1761, in the 21st year of her reign and 52d of her age.

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN, John Theodore, physician to the king of Prussia, was born at Pletzkau in Anhalt-Bernburg, and died at Berlin 1760, aged 71. He was a man of great learning and of extensive experience in his profession. He wrote a Latin treatise on the knowledge and treatment of diseases, translated by Le Roy into French.

ELLERY, William, a member of the congress of 1776, graduated at Harvard college 1747. He was educated to the law, of the congress of 1776 he was an active and influential member. His name was affixed to the declaration of independence. On his retiring from congress in 1786, he was appointed commissioner of loans; he was also elected chief justice of Rhode Island. When the new government was organized, Washington appointed him in 1789 collector of Newport; an office, which he held, till his death in 1820, aged 82.

ELLICOTT, Andrew, professor of mathematics at West Point, was a native of Penns. and was employed in surveying and planning the city of Washington. He was also employed in ascertaining the boundary between the United States and Spain, which labor he commenced in 1796. He died 1820, aged 67. He published a journal, with a map of Ohio, and Mississippi, and a part of Florida, 1806; astronomical and other papers in the transactions of A. P. society.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, LL.D. a botanist and man of letters, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1771, and received his education at Yale College. On his return home he applied himself to the improvement of his paternal estate, devoting his leisure hours to history and poetry. At the age of 22 he was chosen to the legislature of his native state, where he obtained considerable influence, by his knowledge, attention, and power of argument. He was chosen president of the state bank, established in 1812, and continued to discharge the duties of this office with ability to the time of his death. His two volumes of the botany of South Carolina are held in high estimation, and his lectures before several literary and learned societies obtained great applause. His acquisitions in literature and science were extensive, and he left a valuable collection in the several branches of natural history scientifically arranged. He was the chief editor of the Southern Review, and the author of some of its best articles. He died in 1830. Most of his productions remain in manuscript.

ELLIS, John, a native of London, born in 1698, was by profession a money scrivener, and died in 1792, having possessed his faculties to the last. Johnson, who was his frequent guest, said, "The most literary conversation I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis." Ellis wrote some fugitive poems: translated the Surprise, or Gentleman Apothecary; and burlesqued Maphæus's additional book to the Æneid. He also made a version, which was never published, of Ovid's Epistles.

ELLIS, William, an agriculturist, was born towards the close of the seventeenth century, and died after the middle of the eighteenth. He was a farmer at Great Gaddesden, Herts, and enjoyed considerable reputation in his time as an agricultural writer, and an inventor and maker of farming instruments. His principal work is, The Modern Husbandman, in eight volumes.

ELLIS, John, a naturalist, was born in London in 1710, and died in 1776. He held the office of agent for Florida and Dominica, and was a member of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which body he communicated many papers. He is the author of various works, the chief of which are, An Essay towards a Natural History of British Corallines; and a Natural History of uncommon Zoophytes. Ellis was one of the first writers who established the animal nature of corallines.

ELLIS, George, a miscellaneous writer, was born in London, and educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was one of the writers of the Rolliad, a satirical publication, intended to annoy the administration of Mr. Pitt; but afterwards he became much attached to that statesman, and was appointed secretary to Lord Malmesbury when he went on the embassy to Lisle. Mr. Ellis was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and died at the age of 70, in 1815. His works are 1. Specimens of the early English poets, 3 vols. 8vo.,—2. Preface, Notes, and Appendix to a translation of Le Grand's Fabliaux, 2 vols. 8vo.—3. Specimens of English metrical Romances, 3 vols. 8vo.

ELLIS, Henry, F.R.S. governor of Georgia, was appointed 1757. He succeeded Reynolds, and continued governor until 1760. In 1761 he was appointed governor of Nova Scotia, where he was succeeded by Wilmot in 1764. He was a lawyer, educated at the temple, and became celebrated as a traveller, and as a man of genius and learning. He spent the close of his life in Europe, and died at a very advanced age.

ELLIS, Caleb, judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, was born at Walpole, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1793; when admitted to the bar, he settled at Claremont, N. H. The talents and integrity which he displayed in his profession, the gentleness of his manners,

and the purity of his life, rendered him peculiarly an object of the public esteem and confidence. In 1804 he was elected a representative in congress. He was afterwards a member of the council, and in 1811 elected a member of the senate of the state. In 1812 he was one of the electors of president and vice-president. In 1813 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and continued in that office until his death, May 9th, 1816, aged 49. He was a man of piety, and exhibited his regard for religion by the bequest of five thousand dollars for the support of the ministry in the town where he resided.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, L L.D., chief justice of the United States, graduated at the college in New Jersey, 1766. He studied law, and soon became eminent in the practice. In 1777 he was chosen a delegate in congress from Connecticut. In 1780 he was elected into the council of Connecticut, and was a member of that body till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention, which framed the federal constitution. In an assembly illustrious for talents, erudition and patriotism, he held a distinguished place. His exertions essentially aided in the production of an instrument, which has been the main pillar of American prosperity and glory. He was afterwards a member of the state convention of Connecticut, and contributed his efforts towards procuring the ratification of the constitution by that state. When the federal government was organized in 1789 he was a member of the senate from Connecticut. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, and on account of ill health resigned the office in 1800. In 1799 he was appointed by president Adams envoy extraordinary to France for the purpose of settling a treaty with that nation. He died 1807, aged 65.

ELLYS, Anthony, D.D., an English prelate, born in 1693, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he was vicar of St. Olave's Jewry, rector of St. Martin's Ironmonger's lane, and the next year prebendary of Gloucester. In 1752 he was made bishop of St. David's, and died at Gloucester 1761. Besides three occasional sermons, he published, in 1736, a plea for the sacramental test, remarks on Hume's essay on miracles; and left unpublished tracts on the liberty, spiritual and temporal, of protestants in England, the first part of which was printed 1763, the second in 1765. These works prove the author to have been a man possessed of learning, of candor, of benevolence, and every christian virtue.

ELMANICUS, George, an Egyptian, of the 13th century, author of a Saracen history, from Mohammed to the year 1118. He professed himself to be a christian, and held places of honor under the caliphs; but the favorable manner in which he speaks of the mussulmans, of Mohammed, and of his religion, suggests a suspicion that he had little of the christian besides the name. This history has been translated from the Saracen into Latin by Erpenius and completed by Golius, Leyden, 1625, folio, and into French by Vattier, Paris, 1657; but both translations are very incorrect.

ELMSLEY, Peter, D.D., an eminent Scotch scholar and physiologist. He was born in 1773, and died in 1825. In 1802 he became one of the contributors to the Edinburgh Review. At a subsequent period he also wrote occasionally in the Quarterly Review. In pursuit of his philological studies he visited most of the principal libraries on the continent of Europe, and spent the whole of the winter of 1818 in the Laurentian one at Florence. On his return to his native country he became Camden professor of ancient history in the university of Oxford.

ELPHINSTON, James, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1721, being the son of an episcopal clergyman of that city. He was educated at the High School and university of Edinburgh; on leaving which he became tutor to lord Blantyre. In 1750 he superintended an edition of the Rambler, printed at Edinburgh, with translations of the mottos. The year following he settled near London and kept an academy till about 1778; after which he delivered a course of lectures on the English language at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He died Oct. 8, 1809. He was a man of learning, but rendered himself ridiculous by endeavoring to introduce a new mode of spelling. He translated Martial into English, and published "Propriety ascertained in her picture," 2 vols 4to. which was followed by English Orthography epitomized," and "Propriety's Pocket Dictionary." In 1794 came out a selection of his correspondence, in 6 vols. 8vo; but his best work is a grammar for the use of schools, 2 vols. 12 mo.

ELPHINSTONE, William, a Scotch divine, born in the county of Stirling 1432, and educated at St. Salvador's, St. Andrew's, and at Paris, where he studied the law. On his return home he took orders, and became arch-deacon of St. Andrew's, provost of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and bishop of Aberdeen. In 1483, he went as ambassador to France, and in 1489, to Henry VII. of England; and in 1495, he was made chancellor of Scotland. The death of king James, at the battle of Flodden-field, 1513, so overpowered his spirits that he died soon after, aged 81.

ELSNER, James, a Prussian, professor of theology and oriental languages at Lingen, and afterwards master of Joachim's school, Berlin. In 1730, he became pastor of one of the Berlin churches, and was made member of the academy of sciences, and confessor of the royal consistory. He wrote observationes sacræ in novi testam. libros Utræ. 1720, 1728,—explanation of the epistle to the Philippians—state of the Greek church in Turkey, 8vo. 1737. He died 1750, aged fifty-eight.

ELSTOB, William, a learned divine and Saxon linguist, born at Newcastle 1673, and educated at Eton and Catharine-hall, Cambridge. He afterwards removed to Queen's college, Oxford, and thence was chosen fellow of the University, where he was tutor. In 1702 he became rector of Saint Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London, where he died, twelve years after. He published Lupus' Saxon history translated into Latin, and also Ascham's Latin letters, and wrote an essay on the great affinity and mutual agreement of the two professions, law and divinity. He was engaged also in the laborious edition of the Saxon laws, with notes, which he did not live to complete, and which was finished by Dr. Wilkins, 1721.

ELSTOB, Elizabeth, sister of the preceding, born in 1683, was well skilled in the Saxon language. She retired, after her brother's death, to Evesham, Worcestershire, were she kept a small school. By lord Oxford's interference, she obtained from queen Caroline an annuity of 21*l.* but after the death of her majesty she was again reduced to poverty, and though skilled in 8 languages, she was obliged to become a governess. She was then engaged in the duchess of Portland's family, where she continued seventeen years, and died at Bulstrode 30th May 1756. She gave an English translation to the homily, which her brother published

from the Saxon 1709. In 1715, she published a Saxon grammar, and, as Rowe Mores observes, "she was the indefessa comes of her brother's studies, a female student of the university, upon a genteel fortune, but pursuing too much the drug called learning."

ELZEVIR. The name of a celebrated family of printers, who resided at Amsterdam and Leyden. Louis, the first of them, exercised his profession from 1592, to 1617, and took for his device an eagle holding seven arrows, with the motto, Concordia res parvæ crescunt. This he afterwards exchanged for that of a man standing, with the motto, Non solus; and this was adopted by his successors. His descendants continued in the profession till the end of the seventeenth century. Their editions are numerous, and highly valued.

EMANUEL, succeeded John II. as king of Portugal 1495, and distinguished himself by the liberal manner in which he patronised commercial adventures among his subjects. Their ancient privileges were restored to the nobility; and, by the persevering boldness of the Portuguese, the way to India by the Cape was discovered by Gama; Brazil was visited in 1501, by Cabral, and a regular intercourse was established with the kingdom of Congo and the other states on the African coast. This popular monarch, deservedly called the great, died 1521, aged fifty-three.

EMERSON, William, an eminent English mathematician, born, 14th May, 1701. His mind had been well cultivated. He was not only a general scholar, but well skilled in classical learning, and knew something of physic. With a noble independence of mind, his manners, as well as his dress and conversation, were singular and eccentric. When he had any thing for the press, he walked to London, and corrected every sheet himself. He was very fond of fishing, and generally stood up to his middle in the water while engaged in it. He expired 26th May 1782, aged near 81. His publications were sixteen in number, and all on mathematics, fluxions, algebra, optics, navigation, and mechanics. They are considered as very learned and accurate, as he never advanced a proposition before he had first tried it in practice.

EMERSON, William, minister in Boston, graduated at Harvard college in 1789. He was ordained minister of Harvard in 1792, and in 1799 he was installed the pastor of the first church in Boston. In 1804 he was one of the conductors of a literary journal called the monthly Anthology. He died 1811, aged 42. He published a number of sermons, and a history of the first church in Boston, 8vo.

EMLYN, Thomas, a learned English divine. He was born 27th May 1663, and educated by his parents for the ministry among the dissenters. After being at a private school, he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where however he staid little time, and removed to Doolittle's academy, near London. Though he occasionally officiated, he acquired no permanent settlement till May 1689, when, on the invitation of Sir Robert Rich, one of the lords of the admiralty, he undertook the care of a dissenting congregation at Leostoff. Here he continued about a year and a half, and applied himself to the examination of the then warmly disputed trinitarian controversy. The flight of James II. from Ireland allowed the dissenters to re-establish their regular congregations, and Emlyn, who was well known as a preacher in Dublin, was invited to settle there by his friend Boyse, and to share with him the labors of the ministry over his congregation in Wood-street. Emlyn consented, and in 1691 removed to Dublin. In this active scene he displayed great powers of eloquence as a preacher; he was universally followed; and he insured the public esteem by his pathetic discourses. His opinions with respect to the Trinity began to be suspected by some of the neighboring ministers, and he openly declared his sentiments, and after much disputation he was suspended from his office, and persuaded abruptly to leave the country. He went in consequence to London, where he published his case; but, after ten weeks' absence, he determined to return to Dublin to his family, and there roused the indignation and the animosity of all parties against him by the publication of his "humble inquiry into the scripture account of Jesus Christ, or a short argument concerning his deity and glory, according to the gospel." This book drew the arm of the law upon its author. He was arrested at the instance of the dissenters, his book was seized, and he was tried, and found guilty of blasphemously asserting that Jesus Christ was not equal to God the Father, to whom he was subject, and that with a seditious intention. He was accordingly sentenced by the lord chief justice to suffer a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1000*l.* to the queen, and be confined till paid, and to find sureties for his future good behavior. After two years' confinement the fine was reduced to 70*l.* and he was liberated. He returned to London, where he occasionally preached among the dissenters; but by the death of some of his friends and supporters, his congregation was diminished, and at last he retired to peaceful solitude, where he engaged himself in polemical divinity. Emlyn died 30th July 1743, aged 79.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, an eminent lawyer, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1764, the son of a physician. Educated at Trinity college, Dublin, he studied medicine at Edinburgh and took the degree of M.D. in 1784. He visited the most celebrated schools of the continent. On his return to Ireland, the death of a brother induced him to change his profession to that of the law. He spent two years at the Temple in London, and was admitted to the Irish bar at Dublin in 1791. While Mr. Emmet was rising to eminence in his new profession, the association of "United Irishmen" was constituted. He was one of the general committee which had a superintendency and control over all the associations under this name. Their object was rebellion, and from some disclosures made to the government, Emmet with others were arrested and thrown into prison. After the peace of Amiens he was set free and conveyed to the river Elbe. The winter of 1802 he spent in Brussels, where he saw his brother about to embark in the enterprise, which ended in his execution. From France Mr. Emmet proceeded to New York, where he arrived Nov. 11, 1804. He was soon admitted to the supreme courts of the state and of the United States, and stood among the first in his profession. In 1812 he was appointed attorney general of the state. In the circuit court of 1827 he was engaged in the important Astor cause, and on Monday Nov. 12th replied in an elaborate argument to Webster and Van Buren. On Wednesday, while occupied in another cause, he was seized with the apoplexy in court, and died Nov. 14, 1827, aged 63. While in prison in Scotland he wrote part of an essay towards the history of Ireland, which was published at N. Y. in 1807.

EMMIUS, Ubo, a professor of Groningen, born at Gretha, in East Friesland, 1547. He studied successively at Embden, Bremen, Rostock, and Geneva, and at his return was appointed rector of

Norden college, 1579. He was however expelled from his office, for refusing to subscribe the confession of Augsburg, and 1588 he became rector of Leer college, which he raised to high eminence and distinction. In 1549 he was appointed over Groningen college, and when it was changed, in 1614, into an university, he was selected to be professor of history and Greek. After a life usefully and honorably spent in the service of the public, this worthy and learned man died at Groningen 1625, leaving several children by two wives. He was author of several works, the most known of which are, Vetus Græcia illustrata, 3 vols. published after his death—history of William Lewis count Nassau—decades rerum Frisicarum,—chronological and genealogical works—and vita et sacra eleusinia Davidis, Georgii.

EMPEDOCLES, a Pythagorean philosopher, was a native of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he flourished about B. C. 444. He refused the sovereignty, which was offered to him by his fellow citizens, and established a popular government. He was skilled in philosophy and medicine, and had a talent for poetry. Some ascribe to him the Golden Verses, which others attribute to Pythagoras. The story that he died by throwing himself into mount Etna is, probably, as fabulous as another story, that he was carried away by a cloud.

EMPEREUR, Constantine P., of Oppyck, in Holland, was professor of Hebrew at Leyden, and died 1648, at an advanced age. His works are chiefly translations of Jewish and Talmudical books, which display deep research and great knowledge of oriental literature. He wrote also de mensuris templi, 4to. 1630.

ENDECOTT, John, governor of Massachusetts, was sent to America by a company in England, as their agent, to carry on the plantation at Naumkeag or Salem, and arrived in Sept. 1628. It was here, that he laid the foundation of the first permanent town within the limits of the Massachusetts patent. The company in April 1629, chose him the governor of "London's plantation:" but in August it was determined to transfer the charter, and the government of the colony to New England, and John Winthrop, who arrrived in the following year was appointed governor. In 1636, Mr. Endecott, was sent out on an expedition against the Indians on Block island, and in the Pequot country. He continued at Salem till 1644, when he was elected governor of Massachusetts and removed to Boston. He was also governor from 1649, to 1654, excepting 1650, and from 1655, to 1665. He died 1665, in his 77th. year.

ENFIELD, William, L L.D., a native of Sudbury, educated at Daventry, under Dr. Ashworth, and made in 1763 the minister of a dissenting congregation in Liverpool. He was in 1770 tutor in belles lettres to the Warrington academy, and afterwards, in 1785, settled as pastor of a dissenting meeting at Norwich, where he died, 1797, aged 56. He published two volumes of sermons, of considerable merit—an history of Liverpool—institutes of natural philosophy—prayers and hymns—an history of philosophy, 2 vols. 4to.—biographical sermons—the speaker, a popular school book—and, since his death, 3 vols. of sermons have appeared, with his life by Dr. Aikin.

ENGEL, John James, a German writer, a native of Mecklenburgh, was born at Parchau in 1741, and died there in 1802. From 1776 to 1787, he was professor of morals and literature at Berlin, and had, subsequently, along with Ramler, the management, till 1794, of the Berlin theatre. His works, which are remarkable for perspicuity and correct taste, form twelve volumes. Among them are, Ideas on the Dramatic Art; Lorenz Stark, a romance; and two excellent comedies.

ENGELBRECHT, John, a celebrated German visionary, born in 1599 at Brunswick, was the son of a tailor. Bad health, misery, and religious fanaticism, combined to overthrow his reason. He fasted at times for a fortnight together, and remained without sleep for a much longer period, and occasionally fell into trances, during which he believed that he was transported to hell and to paradise, and that he received the mission of exhorting mankind to repentance. He wandered for several years through Germany, published his imaginary revelations, and was not without proselytes. At length, completely worn out, he died in 1642.

ENGHIEN, duke of, son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé, was seized in the night at his seat at Ettenheim, in the territories of the elector of Baden, by an armed force, by direction of Bonaparte, and hurried to Paris. This atrocious step was followed by a mock trial, and the prince condemned for having carried arms against his country during the tyrannical reign of Robespierre. The sentence of his judges was carried into execution in the night of the 22d of March 1804, and he was shot in the wood of Vincennes. He died with heroic resignation, and rejoiced in his last moments that the soldiers who shot him were not Frenchmen, but the mercenary hirelings of the body guard of his bloody murderer.

ENGLEFIELD, Sir Henry Charles, was born in 1752, and died in 1822. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and contributed largely to their transactions. His scientific knowledge was extensive, and he was an excellent classical scholar. Among his separate works are, Tables of the apparent place of the Comet of 1681; On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets; A Walk through Southampton; and a Description of the Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight.

ENGLISH, Hester, a Frenchwoman by descent, was eminent for fine writing in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Her performances are preserved in libraries and private hands. One of her pieces was preserved by Mr. Cripps, surgeon, London, called, "Octonaires upon the vanitie and inconstancie of the world, written by Ester Inglis, the firste of Januarie 1600." It is an oblong 8vo. French and English verse, the French in a print hand, the English, Italian or secretary, curiously ornamented with flowers and fruits, painted in water colors, containing on the first leaf her own picture in a small form, with the motto, "de Dieu le bien, de moy le rien."

ENGLISH, George Bethune, graduated at Harvard college 1807. He studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but never engaged in practice. He gave up the profession of the law, and repaired to Cambridge, and became a student in divinity; and three years after commenced preaching, but never was a candidate for any parish. But his connexion with this last profession was dissolved by the publication of a volume, which is now hardly remembered, even by its title, and of which, the least that is said, is best, both for the memory of English, and the good of the world. He was now shut out from every employment that depended on public opinion. He applied in vain for a commission in the army. He spent some time in the Western country as an editor of a paper, and succeeded at last in obtaining the appointment of a lieutenancy in the Marine corps In this capacity

he sailed to the Mediterranean; but from offers made him by Ibrahim Pacha, he resigned his commission in the Marine corps, and accepted a command in the Egyptian army then preparing for the conquest of Abyssinia. This was an unfortunate engagement for English, and he retired from it without either money or glory. He had however acquired some knowledge, and the government of the United States appointed him an agent with letters to their public functionaries in the Mediterranean. In 1827, he returned to America, and spent most of his time at the city of Washington, in endeavoring to obtain some appointment, till his death in August 1828, aged 39. In 1813 he published the volume referred to in this article; and an answer to it was published by the Hon. Edward Everett, a member of congress from Massachusetts, [1834], but then minister of the Brattle Street church in Boston; letter to Mr. Cary on his review of that work 1813; letter to Mr. Channing on his two sermons on infidelity; expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, 8vo. 1823.

ENNODIUS, Magnus Felix, an eminent writer, born in Italy about 473. The loss of an aunt, at the age of 16, reduced him to poverty, from which he was relieved by marrying a lady of fortune and quality. He afterwards altered his mode of life, and took orders; and his lady also retired to the seclusion of a religious life. His writings raised his reputation, and in 511 he was advanced to the bishopric of Pavia, and was afterwards engaged to negotiate an union between the western and eastern churches. Though unsuccessful, he displayed great prudence as a negotiator. He died at Padua 521. His works were published by Scottus at Tournay 1610, and at Paris by Sirmond 1611, with notes to illustrate the history of the age of the author.

ENSENADA, Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la, an able minister of Spain. From obscurity and the office of a book-keeper to a banker, he rose to places of honor and trust; and being ennobled by the king, took the name of Ensenada (*nothing in itself,*) either from modesty or from laudable ostentation. He was intimate with Farinelli, who, like himself, had risen from obscurity to consequence; and when dismissed from office, by the intrigues of the duke of Huescar, his friend had the boldness to reflect upon the severity of the measure in the presence of the queen. Though never reinstated in the office and influence of prime minister, he yet retained in privacy the esteem and good will of his sovereign. He died 1755.

EN'TICK, John, an English clergyman, and school-master at Stepney, well known as the author of a Latin and of a spelling dictionary. He also wrote a history of the war terminated in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo. and a history of London, 4 vols. 8vo. abridged from Stow and Maitland, and other works. He died 1780, and was buried in Stepney church-yard.

ENZINAS, Francis, a native of Burgos, 1515, known also by the name of Dryander and du Chesne. He became a disciple of Melancthon, and at Wittemberg turned protestant, as his brother, John Dryander, had done. He translated the new testament into Spanish, for which he was imprisoned fifteen months; and escaping from imprisonment, he fled to Calvin at Geneva, 1545. He wrote a history of the Low Countries, and of Spain, which forms part of the protestant martyrology printed in Germany. His brother was burnt at Rome as a heretic, 1545.

EON, de l'Etoile, a fanatic of Britany. Taking advantage of his name, he thought himself the son of God, and the judge of quick and dead, per *eum* qui justificaturus est vivos et mortuos. He gave rank to his followers, calling some angels and some inferior spirits; and as he bribed those who were sent to seize him, it was considered by the vulgar that it was impossible to apprehend him. He was brought before pope Eugenius at the council of Rheims in 1148, and pretended, that when he held up to heaven the forked stick in his hand, two thirds of the world were under the power of God, and the other of himself, and when he turned the stick to the earth, that his authority extended over two parts and that of God only over one. He died wretched in prison, and some of his followers chose to be burnt rather than abjure.

EON DE BEAUMONT, Charlotte-Genevieve-Timothée d', a native of Tonnerre sur Armençon, born 5th October 1728. She was brought up as a boy by her parents, who wished at her birth to have a son, and, after going through the labors of a school and college education, she was recommended to the court, and sent three times as ambassador to Russia. She afterwards served in the army under marshal Broglio, and behaved with unusual courage, and after the peace of 1762, she was sent as secretary to the embassy in London, and also succeeded as ambassador. A wager determined her sex in London, and before the king's bench she declared herself to be a woman. The pension she had received was continued by the French king, but on condition she assumed the dress of her sex. This extraordinary woman died in 1790. She published tracts relative to the negotiations in which she had been engaged.

EPAMINONDAS, one of the most illustrious of the Thebans, brave, patriotic, and incorruptible, was the son of Polymnis. He saved the life of Pelopidas, in a battle against the Arcadians; incited him to liberate Thebes from the Lacedemonian yoke; defeated Cleombrotus, and gained the battle of Leuctra; overcame Alexander, tyrant of Pheræa; and, at last, fell at Mantinea, B. C. 363, in the moment of gaining a victory over the Spartans. Cicero considered him as the greatest man that Greece ever produced.

EPEE, Charles Michael de l', a French ecclesiastic, celebrated for his most humane efforts to restore the deaf and dumb to the blessings and the enjoyment of society. By his salutary instruction, these unfortunate members of the community have been able to acquire the knowledge of even six different languages, they have become profound mathematicians, aud ready calculators. This worthy and most benevolent man, after receiving the most honorable marks of esteem and gratitude from the empress of Russia, the emperor of Germany, the king of France, and the whole of Europe, died at Paris, February 1790. He was succeeded in his benevolent institution by l'abbé Sicard.

EPICHARMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, who flourished about B. C. 440, and is said to have reached his ninety-seventh year, was born in the island of Cos, and was a disciple of Pythagoras. He wrote fifty-two comedies, all of which are lost, and he is supposed to have been one of the first who gave regularity to that species of composition. He also wrote upon medical and philosophical subjects.

EPICTETUS, a celebrated Stoic philosopher, who flourished in the first century, was born at Hierapolis in Phrygia, and was originally a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's freedmen. Having obtained his freedom, he retired to an humble hut, and gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy. His

lessons were greatly admired, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue. Being banished from Rome, with the other philosophers, by Domitian, he settled at Nicopolis, in Epirus. Whether he ever returned to the Roman capital is uncertain; nor do we know the period at which he died. His memory was so much venerated that the earthen lamp which gave him light was sold for more than ninety pounds. His admirable Enchiridion, a manual of morality, was translated into English by Mrs. Carter.

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, an able divine, born of protestant parents at Amsterdam, 1583, and educated there and at Leyden. During the controversy between Gomarus and Arminius about predestination, he embraced the opinions of the latter, and was consequently exposed to persecution and obloquy, and considered as the public disturber of the church. He was ordained in 1610, and two years after he was appointed divinity professor at Leyden, in the room of Gomarus. In 1615 he went to Paris; but this journey, undertaken for purposes of curiosity, was viewed with suspicion by his enemies, and he was on his return accused of concerting with father Cotton the ruin of the protestant church and the United States. He was consequently obliged to appear before the synod at Dort, and because he and his friends refused to submit to the authority of arbitrary judges, they were deposed from their functions, and banished from the territories of the commonwealth. He retired to Antwerp, and in his banishment employed his pen in the support of his opinions, and in severe attacks upon the popish tenets. He afterwards visited Paris; and in the revolutions of party zeal and religious persecution he was again permitted to return to Holland, in 1626, where he became minister of the remonstrants' church at Rotterdam. He died 4th April, 1643. As the moon was under an eclipse at the moment of his death, his friends, in the wildness of their grief, considered it as the emblem of the church, which lost its brightest light by the departure of that shining luminary Episcopius.

EPPENDORF, Henry, a German noble, who acquired celebrity by his dispute with Erasmus. He was born near Friburg, a city of Misnia, and though he boasted of his nobility, he was the son of a plebeian. He reflected with vulgar severity on the illegitimate birth of Erasmus, who in his turn retorted against his adversary and censured him for his petulance, falsehood, and defamation. The interference of friends at last produced a reconciliation, but it was momentary, and a war of letters arose more fierce and inveterate than before. These things are to be lamented in the life of men of literary merit and christian virtue, but too many unfortunately forget their character and profession while intent to repel or avenge an injury. The time of Eppendorf's death is not recorded.

ERASMUS, Desiderius, D.D., a most illustrious character in the republic of literature, and in the cause of religion, was born 28th October, 1467, at Rotterdam. His studies at Deventer, where he had for his friend and fellow-student pope Adrian VI., were interrupted by the plague. Erasmus was removed from Deventer to Tergou, about the age of 14, and placed under the care of guardians, who wished to obtain possession of his small patrimony by devoting him to the seclusion of a monastery. He was first sent to a convent at Bois-le-duc, where, as he says, he lost 3 years of his life, then removed to Sion near Delft, and afterwards to Stein near Tergou, where, overpowered by the unceasing solicitations of his guardians, he became a regular canon 1486. In the retreat of a convent, which, as he describes, is a place of impiety rather than of religion, where every thing was done to which a depraved inclination could lead, under the sanction and mask of piety, and where it was hardly possible for any one to keep himself pure and unspotted, Erasmus could not long be confined. He was introduced to Henry a Bergis, archbishop of Cambray, who wanted a learned secretary on his visit to Rome; but though the journey was laid aside by the prelate, Erasmus determined not to return to the convent, but after being ordained priest at Utrecht 1492, he set out for Paris in 1496, to prosecute his studies. To maintain himself he instructed some pupils, some of whom were Englishmen, and among them William Blunt, lord Montjoy, who ever after treated him with respect. In 1497 he left Paris, and was kindly received at Cambray by the bishop. The same year he visited England under the patronage of his pupil lord Montjoy, and he entered at St. Mary's college, Oxford, where, in the company and conversation of Colet, Grocyn, Linacer, Latimer, and Moore, he devoted himself to classical studies, and especially to the learning of Greek, which now began to revive in England, and of which he knew nothing. After nearly a year's residence, he returned to Paris, and in consequence of the plague which prevailed in that city, he passed to Orleans, and in 1498, completed his Adagia. The kindnesses he had experienced in England could never be forgotten, and he again, in 1499, visited for a little time that country, which he describes as abounding with humanity, politeness, and learning. It was his intention to study divinity in Italy, but this plan he did not immediately adopt, as in 1502, he was pursuing theological studies at Louvain, under his friend Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. In 1510 Erasmus again took residence in England, wrote his Praise of Folly, while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. Returning to the continent in 1514, he vigorously continued his literary labors. Basil was chiefly the place of his residence. Among the numerous works which he now produced, may be mentioned an edition of the works of St. Jerome; an edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his dialogue entitled Ciceronianus; and his celebrated Colloquies, which, attacking superstition and church abuses, gave such offence to bigoted catholics, that he was branded by them as having laid the egg which Luther hatched. With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility. Erasmus died July 12, 1536. A complete edition of his works, in ten volumes folio, was published by Le Clerc. Rotterdam has not forgotten the celebrity she derives from giving birth to her favorite citizen. The house in which he was born is marked out to the admiration of the traveller by a becoming inscription, the college bears the name of Erasmus, and a beautiful copper statue erected in 1622, in an open part of the city, points out with how much pride the inhabitants reckon Erasmus in the number of their fellow-citizens.

ERASTUS, Thomas, a physician and divine, born at Baden 1524. He was educated at Basil, and afterwards studied at Bologna, and after 10 years spent in Italy he returned to his native country. He practised physic with great reputation at Henneberg, and at the court of Frederic III. elector palatine, and became professor of physic at Heidelberg university. The disputes about the real presence at the sacrament engaged his pen, and he attended the conference held on the subject

between the divines of Wirtemberg and the palatinate, and he eloquently maintained that the words flesh and blood are to be used metaphorically. He retired to Basil afterwards, where he died 31st December 1583. Of his books on divinity the best known is "de excommunicatione ecclesiasticâ," published after his decease, which was attacked by various divines, who wished to maintain that the censures of the church extended beyond this life.

ERCILL-YA-CUNIGA, Don Alonzo d', a Spaniard, in the service of Maximilian. He was at the battle of St. Quintin under Philip II. in 1557, and afterwards travelled through France, England, and Italy. Animated with romantic bravery he went to the attack of the Indians who had revolted in Chili and Peru, and he defeated them, and made his adventures the subject of his poem called Araucana. This poem, which consists of 36 cantos, contains many tedious repetitions, but it abounds in bold descriptions, and possesses all the charms of animated poetry. The best edition is that of Madrid 1632, in 12mo.

ERIC IX. King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, after Margaret 1412, married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. His pilgrimage to the holy land and his captivity in Syria disordered the affairs of his kingdom, and on his return to Europe he found the Swedes dissatisfied with his government, and the Danes anxious to revolt from him, because he wished to render their crown hereditary and not elective. Though he attempted to maintain his authority by arms, he found opposition unavailing, he was solemnly deposed 1439, and retired to Pomerania, where he died in privacy 1459. He wrote in his exile a history of Denmark to the year 1288.

ERIGENA, John Scotus, a celebrated scholar in the ninth century, born at Ayr in Scotland, though others give him a Welsh, others an Irish, origin. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he quitted his native country where only ignorance and superstition prevailed, and travelled into foreign lands, and at Athens so perfected himself in classical and oriental literature and science that he proved the greatest philosopher and most learned man of the age. At the invitation of Charles the Bald he resided for some years at the French court, and the king offered him the most munificent and honorable patronage, and bore with the severity of his raillery with good humor and most forgiving composure. Afterwards he took residence in England, and he was employed under Alfred in restoring literature in Oxford. According to Tanner he was in 879 professor of mathematics and astronomy in that university, and in consequence of some dispute, after three years' residence he retired to Malmsbury, where he opened a school. His severity in this place was said to be so great that his pupils murdered him. Others state that he died in France. The most celebrated of Scotus' works is his treatise on the division of nature, published from the MS. by Dr. Gale 1681, Oxford. It is written with great acuteness and metaphysical subtilty, and must rank its author if not among atheistical philosophers, yet among fanatical enthusiasts.

ERNESTI, John Augustus, a native of Tennstadt, professor of theology at Leipsic, and afterwards of ancient literature, and eloquence. He died 1781, aged 74, universally respected for learning, and indefatigable zeal in the service of literature. Besides excellent editions of Cicero, Xenophon, Suetonius, Homer, Tacitus, and Callimachus, with learned notes, he published institutio interpretis Novi Testam. Leips. 1761—opuscula oratoria, orationes prolusiones & elogia, 8vo.—opusculorum, oratorum novum volumen, 8vo. 1791, and opuscula critica, 8vo.

ERPENIUS, Thomas, or Van Erpe in Dutch, a learned writer, born at Gorcum in Holland 11th September 1584. He studied at Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in philosophy 1608, and afterwards travelled for four years into England, France, Italy, and Germany. His extensive learning, and the fame of his works made him known to the learned of Europe. In 1612 he was appointed professor of Arabic and of oriental languages at Leyden, where he died of a contagious disease 13th November 1624. His abilities were so much admired that he was earnestly solicited to settle in England, also in Italy, and in Spain, and his knowledge of Arabic was so correct that the emperor of Morocco showed his nobles, as a curiosity for its elegance and purity, a letter in Arabic, which he had received from him, as the interpreter and corresponding secretary of the states of Holland, to the powers of Asia and Africa. Though he was but 40 years old at the time of his death, yet he published 19 various works, on oriental history, and on subjects connected with his professorship, in which he displayed the great powers of his mind, and the vast stores of his retentive memory.

ERSCH, John Samuel, an eminent bibliographer, a native of Silesia, was born in 1766, and died in 1828, principal librarian, and professor of geography and statistics, at the university of Halle. Among his works are, Literary France, 5 vols. A Catalogue of Anonymous and Pseudonymous German works; and A Manual of German Literature, 2 vols.

ERSKINE, Ebenezer, son of Ralph Erskine, was born 1680, in the prison of Bass, where his father was confined in the persecutions of the times. In 1701 he took his master's degree at Edinburgh, and the next year was ordained minister of Portmoak, Fifeshire, from whence he removed in 1728 to Stirling. In 1747, in consequence of some disputes with the clergy, he joined the seceders called burghers, and died at Stirling 1755, aged 75. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at Glasgow, 1762, 8vo. and a fifth at Edinburgh, 1765.

ERSKINE, James, lord Alva, was born at Edinburgh 20th June 1722, and made one of the barons of the Scotch exchequer 1754, which he resigned in 1761, on being appointed to the supreme civil court of Scotland. He assumed the name of lord Barjarg, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Alva. He died at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, 13th May 1796.

ERSKINE, Thomas, lord, the most celebrated of modern forensic orators, was the third son of the earl of Buchan, and was born in Scotland in 1750. After having received a good education at Edinburgh high school and St. Andrew's university, he went to sea as a midshipman, under Sir John Lindsey. His early fondness for the sea, however, soon evaporated, and, in 1768, he entered the army, as an ensign of the first regiment of foot. With that regiment, after having married, he went to Minorca, where he resided for three years. The scanty pittance of the rank which he held being but ill calculated to support a family, he was persuaded by his mother to turn his talents to the law; and accordingly, in his twenty-sixth year, he commenced his legal studies. Buller and Wood, both of whom became judges, were his instructors. In 1778 he was called to the bar, and he was instantly successful. The splendid powers which he displayed, in the memorable case of Captain Baillie, placed him at once in the first rank of his profession. His subsequent efforts more than sustained his

fame. Among the most prominent of them may be mentioned, his speeches for Carnan, Admiral Keppel, Lord George Gordon, Dean Shipley, Stockdale, Paine, and the persons who were tried for high treason in 1794. In 1783 he was returned to the Commons' House as a member for Portsmouth, and he continued to sit in that house till he was removed to the other. In principle he was a whig, and he was a strenuous opposer of the war against the French republic. On the Causes and Consequences of that war he published a pamphlet, which went through nearly fifty editions. In 1806 he came into office with his friends, as lord chancellor, with the title of baron; and when, in the following year, his party was deprived of the reins of government, he retired with the usual pension. During the latter years of his life he labored under considerable pecuniary embarrassment, and displayed some of those "follies of the wise" which have been too often witnessed in the decline of eminent men. He died November 17, 1823. Besides his tract on the French war, he wrote a political romance, called Armata, and some pamphlets in favor of the Greeks. But as a writer he has little claim to praise. The pen seems to act on him like a torpedo; his style is lax and spiritless. Nor did he stand high as a parliamentary orator. It was at the bar that he was truly in his element. There, his voice, his manner, his rhetorical skill, his copiousness of language, and his mastery over the feelings and prejudices of his hearers, bore away the palm from all his rivals, and, on most occasions, insured to him a complete triumph.

ERVING, William, a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated in 1753, and quitted the British army, in which he was an officer at the commencement of the American revolution. He died at Roxbury May 27, 1791, aged 56, bequeathing to the college, in which he was educated, 1000*l.* towards establishing a professorship of chemistry, and materia medica.

ERXLEBEN, John Christian Polycarp, a native of Quedlinburg, who studied at Gottingen, and gave lectures in physic, the veterinary art and natural history. He was an able naturalist, and his principles of natural history in 8vo. 1768, are particularly admired. He died 1777, aged 33.

ERYCEIRA, Ferdinand de Meneses count d', was born at Lisbon 1614, and distinguished himself in military affairs, as governor of Penicha and of Tangiers. He was also an able historian, and wrote the history of Tangiers, fol. printed 1723,—history of Portugal, 2 vols. folio, from 1640 to 1657,—and the life of John I. king of Portugal.

ERYCEIRA, Francis Xavier de Meneses count d', great-grandson of the foregoing, was born at Lisbon 1673, and died 1743. He was known also as a literary and military character. He was honored by several princes, and many learned men, and by the present of their works and other munificent donations, he increased the valuable library of his ancestors with 15,000 new volumes, and 1000 manuscripts. He wrote above 100 different publications, the best known of which are his memoirs on the value of the coins of Portugal,—reflections on academical studies,—58 parallels of illustrious men, and 12 of illustrious women, and the Henriade of Voltaire translated, with observations.

ESCALO, Mastin de l', was elected podestat of Verona 1259, but though prudent and humane in the administration of affairs, he raised himself enemies by whom he was assassinated 1273. The sovereign authority remained however in his family, and his descendant Mastino III. added Vicenza, Brescia, and even Padua to his dominions. His tyranny at last was repressed by the Venetians, and he died 1387, after a life of cruelty and perilous adventures. The families of l'Escalo and the Carraras of Padua had long and bloody contests, but Verona at last became independent till overpowered by the intrigues of her neighbors.

ESCARBOT, Mark, published Nova Francia, or an account of New France, as described in late voyages into the countries called by the Frenchmen Lu Cadie, 4to. London 1654; translated from the French edition of 1812: the same in Purchas and Churchill.

ESCOBARY MENDOZA, Anthony, a celebrated Spanish casuist, born at Valladolid, in 1589; entered the society of the Jesuits at the age of fifteen; was for many years a popular preacher; and died in 1669. He is the author of several works, extending to forty volumes (most of them folio), the principal of which are, his Moral Theology, and his Cases of Conscience; the last of these, in particular, Pascal has rendered notorious by the severity with which he has treated it in the Provincial Letters.

ESCOUBLEAU, Henry d', archbishop of Bourdeaux. He was at the siege of Rochelle, under Lewis XIII. and at the retaking of the isles of Lerins under Harcourt. He quarrelled with the duke of Epernon, who struck him a blow, which was punished by the excommunication of the guilty lord, which disgrace however was removed by his falling on his knees before the haughty prelate. He died 1645.

ESMENARD, Joseph Alphonso, a French poet, a member of the Institute, was born, in 1770, at Pelissane, in Provence; was connected with several literary and political journals during the revolution; travelled in various parts of Europe, and accompanied General Leclerc to St. Domingo; and was killed, in 1811, by his horse throwing him down a precipice. He is the author of Navigation, a poem; the operas of Trajan and Ferdinand Cortez; and some articles in the Universal Biography.

ESPAGNAC, John Baptist Joseph de Sapuguet Damarzil baron d', a French general, born at Brive la-Gaillarde 25th March 1713, and died at Paris 28th February 1783. He signalized himself in the campaigns of Italy, and Bavaria, and was made major-general of the army under marshal Saxe, and as governor of the Hotel-des-invalides he introduced some useful regulations. He wrote several books on the military profession, among which are his campaignes du roi, 1745, 4 vols. 8vo. essai sur la science de la guerre, a valuable work, 3 vols. 8vo., and Historie du marechal de Saxe, 3 vols. 4to. He had four sons and a daughter by his wife baroness de Beyer.

ESPAGNET, John d', president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, became known by his Enchiridion physicæ restitutæ, in which he establishes a complete system of physics contrary to the tenets of Aristotle. He considers earth and water to be the only elements, and he places the real fire of the world in the sun, which he calls the eye, not only of the universe but of the Creator. He wrote also arcanum hermiticæ philosophiæ opus, on the philosopher's stone. In 1616 he published an old manuscript, called le Rozier des guerres, of which an earlier edition had appeared in 1523.

ESPAGNOLET, Joseph Riberia l', a Spanish painter, born at Xativa, in Valencia 1580. He studied the manner of Caravagio, and surpassed him in correctness. In poverty he was extremely happy in his delineations, but prosperity rendered him indolent, and regardless of his art. The countenances of his figures were extremely expressive,

and he was particularly successful in the representation of terror, anguish, and ferocity. He was patronised at Naples, where he died 1656, aged 76. His chief works are preserved in the Escurial and at Naples.

ESPEN, Zeger Bernard Van, was born 1646, at Louvain, where he became professor of laws. His observations on the formulary, and on the bull ungenitus, proved the sources of great bitterness to him, so that to avoid persecution, he retired to Maestricht, and afterwards to Amersfort, where he died 2d October, 1728, aged 83. His works which are considered as valuable, especially his jus ecclesiasticum universum, were published at Paris 1753, in 4 vols. folio.

ESPENCE, Claude d', a native of Chalons-sur-Marne, rector of the university of Paris, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He attended the cardinal de Lorraine in Flanders, and likewise at Rome 1555, where he displayed so much eloquence as an orator, that the pope, Paul IV. wished to bestow on him a cardinal's hat, which he refused. He died at Paris 5th October 1571, aged 60. He was a man of great learning and moderation. He wrote some commentaries on Paul's epistles to Timothy and Titus, and some controversial tracts. His Latin works were printed 1619, folio, Paris.

ESPER, John Frederic, a German naturalist and astronomer, was born at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, in 1732, and died in 1781. He was the first who examined and described the curious fossil remains in the subterranean caverns of Bayreuth. On this subject he published An Accurate Description of the Zoolites of unknown Animals, with plates. He is also the author of A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, &c. without instruments or mathematical calculation.

ESPERIENTE, Philip Callimachus, a native of St. Geminiano, in Tuscany, who under Pius II. formed an academy, the members of which assumed Greek or Latin names. Under Paul, Pius' successor, the academy was considered as an assembly of seditious men, and the founder therefore fled to Poland, where he became preceptor to the children of king Casimir III. He was also employed as ambassador to Constantinople, Vienna, Venice, and Rome, and on his return to Poland, an accidental fire destroyed his house, library and manuscripts, and overwhelmed him with grief. He died soon after at Cracow 1496. His works are commentarii rerum Persicarum, folio.—historia de iis quæ a Venetis tentata sunt, Persis & Tartaris contra Turcas movendis,—Attilla historia de rege Vladislao, 4to.

ESPREMENIL, James Duval d', a Frenchman, born at Pondicherry, the nephew and heir of Duval de Leyril, the governor of the city, and the accuser of Lally. He became an advocate, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and was remarkable for his violent proceedings during the revolution. He was guillotined April 23, 1794. He was asked by his old opponent Chapelier, as he was going to the scaffold with him, To which of us two are the shouts of the mob addressed? To both, replied D'Espremenil. He wrote remonstrances, published by the parliament 1788,—nullity and despotism of the assembly, 8vo.—actual state of France, 1790, 8vo.

ESSARS, Pierre des, a French nobleman, who served in the Scotch army against the English, and was taken prisoner in 1402. On his return to France he attached himself to the duke of Burgundy, by whom he was raised to places of trust and honor, but he became suspected of partiality to the duke of Guienne, and fled to Cherbourg, of which he was the governor. In 1413 he secretly returned to Paris, and was thrust into the bastille, and soon after condemned, and he lost his head, 1st July, 1413. His body was interred in the Mathurins' church, by his widow, who obtained the restitution of his property.

ESSARS, Charlotte des, countess of Romorentin, and daughter of lieutenant-general des Essars in Champagne, was a lady of great beauty. She was in England with the countess de Beaumont, and on her return to France she was introduced 1590 to Henry IV. by whom she had two children, afterwards legitimated. She afterwards lived with Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, by whom she had a son called the chevalier de Romerentin, and she married in 1630 marshal de l'Hopital, known under the name of Hallier. Her wishes to advance her son Romerentin by her intrigues proved fatal to her, as she fell under the resentment of the French king and Richelieu, by whom she was arrested, and placed in confinement where she died 1651.

ESSEX, James, F. A. S., was born 1723, and distinguished himself by his great knowledge of architecture. He repaired and improved King's college chapel, Cambridge, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, besides other colleges in Cambridge, which will remain lasting monuments of his great skill and judgment. His proposals for publishing plans and sections of King's college chapel, appeared in the Brit. Topog. vol. 1. p. 237, and he enriched that valuable collection with many other curious and ingenious communications. He died 14th September 1784, in his 61st year.

ESTAING, Charles Henry count d', a French admiral, born in Auvergne. He was under Lally in the East Indies, and escaped from an English prison, by breaking his parole. He was commander of the French squadrons in the American war, and he took Grenada. At the revolution he became member of the assembly of notables, and was at last guillotined 29th April, 1793, as a suspected character.

ESTCOURT, Richard, a native of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, who at the age of 15 escaped from his friends and joined a company of strolling players at Worcester, where he first appeared on the stage in women's clothes, in the part of Roxana in Alexander the great. His disguise did not prevent his discovery, he was pursued to Chipping-Norton, by his father, who immediately bound him to an apothecary in Hatton-garden, London. In this engagement he continued until business failed him, though others declare, he quitted his master abruptly, and wandered about the country for two years. He went afterwards to Ireland, where he was well received, and appeared at Drury-lane for the first time, in the part of Dominic in the Spanish Friar. His chief merit consisted in mimicry. Without great powers of his own, he could imitate with wonderful success the greatest players of the times, though he frequently offended the audience by the introduction of sentences which the author never wrote. He became, by his manners and conversation, a great favorite of the town, and when the chief wits and leading men of the times, and among them the duke of Marlborough, erected the beef steak club, Estcourt was appointed providore, and wore, as the badge of his office, a gold gridiron suspended from his neck, by a green silk riband. Some years before his death he quitted the stage. He died 1713. He left two dramatic pieces, Fair Example, a comedy, 1706, 4to., and Prunella, an interlude, 4to.

ESTOILE, Pierre de l', grand auditor of the

chancery of Paris, died 1611. From his MSS. were published his journal of Henry III. beginning May 1574 to August 1589, improved by du Fresnoy 1744, five vols. 8vo.—Journal of the reign of Henry IV. four vols. 8vo. improved also by du Fresnoy. These works are valuable, and illustrate the private history of France. The author, under the character of ease and openness conceals a severe and sarcastic disposition.

ESTOILE, Claude de l', son of the preceding, was member of the French academy 1632, and died 1652, aged 54. He was one of the five authors consulted by Richelieu in the making of his bad plays. D'Estoile wrote some poems and plays, and it is said that, like Moliere and Malherbe, he read his pieces for the stage to his maid servant, on whose approbation proceeding from simple and ingenuous motives, he could depend. His odes are published in the recueil des poetes Francois, 1692, five vols. 12mo.

ESTOUTEVILLE, William d', of an illustrious Norman family, was archbishop of Rouen, and a cardinal. He reformed the university of Paris, and enjoyed the confidence of Charles VII. and Lewis XI. and was a man of great firmness of character, and of the strictest integrity, and very charitable. He died at Rome 22d December 1483, aged 80. Besides his archbishopric he held six bishoprics in France and Italy, four abbeys, and three grand priories, and was dean of the cardinals.

ESTRADES, Godfrey count d', marshal of France and viceroy of America, was also an able negotiator. He was ambassador in England in 1661, and the next year he negotiated with Charles II. for the evacuation of Dunkirk, which he effected, though contrary to the wishes of the English parliament. In 1666, he had a dispute with Vatteville the Spanish ambassador, about precedency in London, and the year following he negotiated the peace of Breda, and in 1673, assisted at the conferences of Nimeguen. He died 26th February 1686, aged 79. His negotiations were printed at the Hague 1742, nine vols. 12 mo. from the originals, which consisted of 22 vols. folio.

ESTREES, Francis Annibal d', was born in 1573, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was made bishop of Laon by Henry IV. He soon however quitted the church for the army, and distinguished himself at the taking of Treves, and by other military exploits. He was made duke, peer, and marshal of France, and was employed in 1636, as ambassador to the court of Rome, where he offended the pope Urban and his nephews, for which he was recalled. He died at Paris 5th May 1670, aged 98. He wrote in an unadorned style, but with great fidelity, memoirs of the regency of Mary de Medicis, printed 1666, 12mo. and relation of the siege of Mantua in 1630, and another of the conclave which elected Gregory XV. pope, 1621.

ESTREES, Cæsar d', cardinal, abbot of St. Germain des Prés, was son of the preceding, and was born 1628. He was made bishop of Laon 1653, and produced a reconciliation between the pope's nuncio, and four of the French bishops who resisted his authority. He was afterwards employed by the French king at the court of Bavaria, and also at Rome, where he skilfully conducted himself to procure the elections of the popes Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. He accompanied Philip V. when he took possession of the Spanish throne, and he died 18th December 1714, aged 87, respected as an able negotiator, a benevolent man, and an agreeable companion.

ESTREES, Victor Marie d', vice-admiral of France, after his father John, was born 1660. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant 1691, and again in 1697 he besieged Barcelona. In 1701 he was made commander in chief of the French and Spanish fleets, and in 1703 was created marshal of France, and afterwards grandee of Spain, and knight of the golden fleece. He was a man well acquainted with literature, and he was member of several learned bodies. He died at Paris 28th December 1737, aged 77.

ESTREES, Lewis Cæsar duke d', marshal of France and minister of state, was born first July 1695. His father was Francis Michael le Tellier de Courtanvaux, and by his mother he was descended from John count d'Estrées, vice-admiral of France. He first distinguished himself in the war against Spain, and afterwards in the war of 1741, where, at the blockade of Egra, the battle of Fontenoi, the sieges of Mons and Charleroi, and the victory of Lafeldt, under marshal Saxe, his bravery was conspicuous, and his services were most meritorious. In the war of 1756 he was placed at the head of the French forces in Germany, and he gave battle to the duke of Cumberland at Hastenback, and paved the way for the success of Closterseven, which Richelieu, who superseded him through intrigue, obtained over the Hanoverians. He was made a duke in 1763, and died 1771, second January, aged 76, leaving no children behind him.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, became a christian by the preaching of Austin, who came to England at the invitation of Bertha the queen, daughter of Caribert king of France. He enacted a code of laws, and died 616, in the 56th year of his reign.

ETHELRED, son of Edgar, was king of England, after his brother Edward the Martyr 978. To deliver himself from the oppressive tax which he paid to the Danes, called Danegelt, he caused those unfortunate foreigners to be all murdered, in consequence of which Sweyn the Danish king invaded the kingdom, and obliged him to fly to Normandy. After Sweyn's death he resumed his authority, and died 1016.

ETHEREGE, George, a dramatic writer, born 1636, of an ancient family in Oxfordshire. It is supposed that he studied at Cambridge, and afterwards applied himself to the law at one of the inns of court in London. Besides his plays he wrote various sonnets, songs, and short poems, which with great ease and elegance contain the voluptuous descriptions, and the immoral levities which were so fashionable in the reign of Charles II. His comedies, though very popular, are not free from licentiousness; and however we may admire the politeness of the dialogue, the sprightliness of the conversation, the faithful delineation of the characters, and the interesting intricacies of the plots, yet the loose tendency and the impurities of the whole cannot escape the severest censures of every friend of virtue and morality.

ETHRYG, George, or Etheridge, or Edrycus, a native of Thame, Oxfordshire, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1539. In 1553 he was appointed king's Greek professor, but in Elizabeth's reign he was dismissed from the office in consequence of the persecution which he had encouraged against the protestant's in Mary's reign. He then practised medicine at Oxford with success, and engaged in the education of young persons of his persuasion, though he was exposed to severe trials on account of his popish tenets. He was living in 1588, but the year of his death is unknown. He excelled in the knowledge not only of the Greek and Hebrew, and of medicine, but also of music. Some of his

musical compositions and of his Latin poems are extant in manuscript.

ETTMULLER, Michael, a physician, born at Leipsic 26th May 1644, where he took his degree of M.D., 1666. After travelling through France, England, Holland, and Italy, he was appointed assessor of the medicinal faculty 1676, and in 1681 professor of botany. He died in consequence of an unsuccessful operation in chemistry March 9th, 1683. He wrote several things on medicinal subjects, and some of his works were published by his son at Frankfort 1708, and afterwards by professor Cyrillo, five volumes folio, Naples, 1729.

ETTMULLER, Michael Erne St. son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic 26th August 1673, and educated there and at Wittemberg. He took his degree of M.D., at Leipsic 1699, after visiting England, Holland, and Germany, and was elected professor of anatomy and surgery at the Lazaretto, Leipsic 1706, and after many honorable appointments, he was made in 1730, director of the imperial academy of naturæ curiosorum, and died 25th September 1732. He published his father's works, with a preface, and wrote several learned and curious treatises on medical subjects.

EUCLID, an eminent geometrician, is said by Pappus and Proclus to have been a native of Alexandria, in which city during the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, about B. C. 300, he taught mathematics. It was he who first established a mathematical school there. He wrote on Music, Optics, Catoptrics, and other subjects; but the work which has immortalized his name is The Elements of Geometry. Of the fifteen books which compose those elements, however, the last two are supposed to be the production of Hypsicles.

EUDOCIA, Feodoreuna, daughter of the boyar Feodor Lapookin, was made, 1689, the first wife of Peter the great, whom he chose out of the hundred young girls that he had by proclamation assembled at Moscow. Her complaints against the infidelity of her husband produced her disgrace. She was hurled from the throne, divorced in 1696, and confined in a convent at Susdal. In her retirement she formed an intimacy with general Glebof, and, trusting to the predictions of a fanatic bishop, she expected the death of her husband, and her restoration to power under the reign of her son. Peter was informed of her plans, and she was scourged by two nuns, and then immured in the convent of Nova Ladoga, and afterwards in the fortress of Shlusselburgh, from which she was released at the accession of her grandson, Peter II. at whose coronation she was present. She died in the monastery of Devitza, 1731, aged 59. Glebof was cruelly put to death by order of the inhuman Peter, and with his last breath he asserted his innocence, and that of the injured empress.

EUGENE, Francis, prince, a grandson of the duke of Savoy, and son of the count of Soissons, was born at Paris in 1663. He was intended for the church, and was known in his youth by the familiar appellation of the little Abbé. Eugene, however, had no fondness for theology, but much for military glory. He requested a regiment; was refused; and immediately entered the service of the emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks. So greatly did he distinguish himself, that Leopold gave him a regiment of dragoons. Louvois, the minister, now endeavored to bring back Eugene and the other French volunteers, by a menace of perpetual exile in case of disobedience. But the prince laughed at his threats, and exclaimed, "I will enter France again in spite of him." Savoy was the next theatre of his exploits, whence he was recalled on the duke joining the French, and was placed at the head of the army of Hungary. Louis XIV. who had at length discovered his merit, offered him a marshal's staff, a pension, and the government of Champagne, but they were disdainfully rejected. In 1697, he gained, in contempt of orders not to fight, the decisive battle of Zenta, in which the Turks lost thirty thousand men. The war of the Spanish succession raised his reputation to the highest pitch. He participated largely in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; defeated La Feuillade, saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, and invaded Provence; reduced Lisle; and performed many other splendid actions. In 1716, he routed the Turks at Peterwaradin, and, in the following year, he compelled Belgrade to surrender, after having inflicted on them another ruinous defeat. At the expiration of sixteen years of peace, which he had spent in cultivating and patronising the arts and literature, he was again, in 1733, called into the field, as commander on the Rhine: but no important events occurred. He died, unmarried, April 21, 1736. Activity, daringness, and promptitude in repairing his own faults and profiting by those of his adversaries, were the distinguishing military qualities of Prince Eugene. He was also the patron of learned men, and himself no indifferent scholar. Thomas à Kempis' book, de imitatione, was the constant companion of his travels and campaigns, and he wisely observed, with Gustavus Adolphus, that a good christian always made a good soldier. His collection of books, pictures, and prints, is preserved in the imperial library.

EUGENIUS IV., Gabriel Condolmero, a Venetian, elected pope 1431, after Martin V. He had a violent dispute with the council which had assembled at Basil, and issued a bull to dissolve it; but the bishops resisted his authority, and he was at last obliged to assent to their resolutions, and to confirm them. Another council at Ferrara was equally obstinate, though the pope proposed a reconciliation and union between the eastern and western churches, supported by the presence and authority of the emperor John Palæologus, and of several Greek bishops. The sudden breaking out of a plague dispersed the council, which removed to Florence; but the terms of pacification which were there adopted were soon violated. The council of Basil presumed to depose the pontiff, and to appoint Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy in his room, under the title of Felix V.; but the cause of the dishonored Engenius prevailed, and he died at Rome in the full enjoyment of his privileges, 1447, aged 64.

EULER, Leonard, one of the most illustrious and fertile mathematicians of the eighteenth century, was born at Basil in 1707, and was a pupil of John Bernouilli. He was one of the learned men whom Catherine the First invited to St. Petersburg, and in that capital he resided, as professor, from 1727 to 1741. In 1741, he removed to Berlin, at the request of the king of Prussia, and he remained there till 1766, when he returned to the Russian capital. He died of apoplexy, at St. Petersburg, in 1783. For many years previous to his decease he had been blind, but the privation of sight did not put a stop to his labors. Among the works produced while he was in a state of darkness were The Elements of Algebra, and The Theory of the Moon. His writings are so numerous, that a mere catalogue of them fills fifty pages. Many of them are to be found in the Memoirs of the Academies of Saint Petersburgh, Berlin, and Paris, especially in the first two. Euler was a

man, as his impartial and eloquent eulogist, Fuss, has mentioned, of astonishing powers, great and extensive erudition, and of such retentive memory that he could repeat the whole of the Æneid, and in one night he calculated in his head the six first powers of all the numbers above 20, which he repeated the next day most correctly to his astonished friends. Affable, humane, and benevolent in his conduct, he could abandon the most abstruse studies to mix with the general amusements of society, and, with unusual vivacity, enter into all the trifles and the frivolous anecdotes which often fill up the vacuum of company. His piety was ardent but sincere, he loved mankind, and defended the great truths of religion with earnestness and fidelity.

EULER, John Albert, a son of the foregoing, was born at St. Petersburg in 1734, and died there, 1800. Though inferior to his father, he was an able mathematician. He was secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, inspector of the Military Academy, and counsellor of state. Several of his papers, on astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c. were published in the Transactions of various learned bodies.

EULER, Charles, the second son of Leonard, was born in 1740, at St. Petersburg, and died there, in 1766, physician to the court, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He produced a paper On the Motions of the Planets, which some, from its excellence, have been disposed to attribute to his father.

EULER, Christopher, the youngest son of Leonard, was born at Berlin, in 1743; manifested early a genius for mathematics; was first in the Prussian artillery service, and afterwards in that of the empress of Russia, who placed him at the head of a manufactory of arms, near the Gulf of Finland. He was an excellent astronomer also, and was one of the persons selected to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. The year of his decease is not known.

EUMENES, one of the most celebrated of Alexander's generals, was a native of Candiopolis, in the Thracian Chersonese. After the death of his sovereign, the government of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia was assigned to him. Severe contests ensued between him and the other generals, which, after he had displayed splendid talents and gained many victories, ended by his falling into the hands of Antigonus, who put him to death, B. C. 315.

EURIPIDES, one of the three great tragic bards of Greece, was the son of Mnesarchus, and was born in the isle of Salamis, about B. C. 480. Socrates, Prodicus, and Anaxagoras were his instructors in ethics, eloquence, and philosophy. Dramatic composition he began to attempt in his eighteenth year. Some of his finest works are said to have been composed in a solitary cave near Salamis. He wrote seventy-five, or, as others say, ninety-two tragedies, of which only nineteen are extant. In two marriages Euripides was unhappy, and this circumstance is supposed to have rendered him hostile to the female sex. He is said to have been torn to pieces by the king's hounds, in his seventy-fifth year, at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon; but some attribute his death to natural decay. In pathos and in moral sentiment Euripides far excels both of his illustrious rivals.

EUSDEN, Lawrence, an English poet, descended from an Irish family, and born at Spotsworth in Yorkshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and upon taking orders, was made chaplain to lord Willoughby de Broke. He was also patronised by lord Halifax, and by the duke of Newcastle, whose marriage with lady Henrietta Godolphin he celebrated in verse, for which the duke, on Rowe's death, appointed him laureat 1718. This elevation was viewed with jealousy by the contemporary bards: and Pope, without any known cause, assigned to the laureat a distinguished place in his Dunciad. Eusden died at his rectory at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, 27th September 1730. He left a MS. translation of Tasso. Some of his poems are preserved in Nichols's select collection.

EUSEBIUS, surnamed Pamphilus, from his friendship with the martyr of that name, is supposed to have been born A.D. 267, at Cesaræa, of which city he became bishop in 315. He died in 339 or 340. He was one of the most learned and eloquent men of the Christian church. As, however, he was hostile to Athanasius, his character has not been spared by the partisans of that personage. St. Jerome calls him the prince of the Arians. His works were numerous, but many of them are lost. His Ecclesiastical History, which is extant, has gained for him the title of the Father of Ecclesiastical History; and his Evangelical Demonstration induced Scaliger to apply to him the epithet of Divine.

EUSTACE, John Skey, an officer who served in the American army during the war of the revolution. He held for some time the place of aid-de-camp to general Lee, and afterwards served in that capacity with general Greene. At the close of the war he removed to Georgia, and entered on the practice of law. While there he received the appointment of adjutant general. In 1794, his love of a military life led him to France, where he obtained the commission of brigadier-general, and afterwards that of major-general, in which station he served the French for a considerable time. In 1797, he commanded a division of the French army in Flanders. He returned to the United States in 1800, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement in the state of New-York. His death took place at Newburgh in 1805.

EUSTIS, William, M.D., governor of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780, graduated at Harvard college 1772. He was one of the physicians of Boston, and at the beginning of the revolutionary war was appointed the surgeon of a regiment. During the greater part of the war he was employed as hospital surgeon in the state of New-York. At the termination of the war he returned to his practice in Boston. In 1800 he was elected a member of congress. In 1809 he was appointed secretary of war, and resigned in 1812. In 1815 he was sent ambassador to Holland. After his return he was chosen a member of congress from Massachusetts in 1821, and in 1823, governor. He died 1825, aged 71.

EUTHYMIUS, Zigabenus, or Zigadenus, a Greek monk of Constantinople, the favorite of Alexius Commenus. He wrote at the emperor's command, Panoplia dogmatica orthodoxæ fidei, or the whole armor of the orthodox faith, against heretics. He wrote nine other works besides. The time of his death is unknown, though it was after 1118.

EUTOCIUS, a Greek mathematician of Ascalon, in Palestine, who wrote commentaries on the conics of Apollonius, published in Halley's edition. He wrote also commentaries on Archimedes, published at Oxford 1792. He is a very learned, accurate, and judicious commentator. He flourished in the sixth century.

EUTYCHES, abbot of a convent near Constantinople, opposed violently the Nestorians, and

maintained in his zeal that Christ's body was an aerial form, and therefore not human. These notions were censured in the council of Constantinople 448, and Eutyches was deposed, though another council was summoned to reverse the sentence; and a third composed of 630 bishops confirmed the sentence of the first, and declared that in Christ were united two natures without mixture or confusion.

EUTYCHIUS, a christian author, born at Cairo 876. He practised physic with great success among the Mahometans, and afterwards became, in 933, patriarch of Alexandira, and exchanged his name of Said Ebn Batrick for its Greek correspondent word Eutychius. He wrote, in Arabic, annals from the beginning of the world to 900, curious, but not always authentic. He wrote also, de rebus Siciliæ, preserved in M.S. in Cambridge public library; and died 950. An extract from his annals relating to the church of Alexandria appeared, in Arabic and Latin, at Oxford, by Selden, 1642, 4to., and the whole annals were published, Arabic and Latin, by Pocock, 1659, 4to.

EVANS, Abel, D.D., known best by the name of Dr. Evans the epigramatist, was of St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1699. He was intimate with the wits and poets of the times, especially Pope, and dean Swift. He was vicar of St. Giles', Oxford, and bursar of his college. His poetry is now forgotten. A good specimen of it may be seen in Nichols' select collections, especially his "Apparition," and "Vertumnus," and some epigrams.

EVANS, John, D.D., a dissenting minister born in Shropshire 1680. He was ordained minister of a meeting in Shropshire, and in 1716, succeeded Dr. Williams as pastor in Petty France, Westminster. He was popular as a preacher. He printed some occasional sermons, but his thirty-eight sermons on the christian temper is his best work, in great esteem with many divines. He died of the dropsy 1732, aged 52.

EVANS, Caleb, D.D., a native of Bristol, where his father was a dissenting baptist minister. He became also himself a preacher and instructed young people for the dissenting ministry. He died 1791, aged 54. He published scripture doctrine of the son and holy spirit,—hymns for public worship,—address to serious professors of Christianity —the doctrine of atonement or Christ crucified.

EVANS, John, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in that capacity December, 1703. His administration was unpopular, and he was removed by impeachment. Gookin succeeded him in March, 1709.

EVANS, Nathaniel, minister and poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1742, and graduated at the college in that city in 1765. Having been ordained by the bishop of London, he entered on a mission near the close of that year, under the patronage of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, where after laboring nearly ten years, he died 29th October, 1767. He had a high reputation for talents, and left a variety of manuscripts, from which a selection of peetry and prose was soon after published.

EVANS, Lewis, eminent for his acquaintance with American geography, was a surveyor in Pennsylvania, and died in June 1756. He made many journeys into the neighboring colonies, and had been frequently employed in surveying lands purchased of the natives. He had collected a great store of materials from other sources. From these he compiled a map of the middle colonies, and of the adjacent country of the Indians lying northward and westward. The first edition of it was published in 1749, and a second in 1755, accompanied with an explanatory pamphlet. The first edition of this map was chiefly limited to New-York, New-Jersey, and Delaware; the second was much enlarged, being made a general map of the middle British colonies, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the country of the confederate Indians.

EVANS, Oliver, a mechanic, was a descendant of Evan Evans, D.D., the first episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He made various improvements in the arts. His iron foundry, steam factory, and steam mill, were located at Philadelphia. He died at New York April 15th, 1819, aged 64. He published the young engineer's guide 1805; miller and millwright's guide, 28 plates 1807.

EVARTS, Jeremiah, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, graduated at Yale college, 1802. From 1803 to 1804, he was the instructor of the academy at Peacham, and afterwards studied law with judge Chauncey of New Haven, where he commenced practice. In 1810 he removed to Charlestown near Boston in order to become editor of the Panoplist, a religious and literary monthly publication. In 1820 the Missionary Herald was substituted in place of the Panoplist, and published under the authority of the American Board. This work was also committed to him. He had been chosen treasurer of the Board in 1812, and the next year one of the prudential committee. He served as treasurer till 1822. In 1821, he succeeded Dr. Worcester as corresponding secretary, in which office he continued nearly ten years till his death. He died 1831 aged 50. Besides his labors in editing the Panoplist, he wrote the ten annual reports of the American Board from 1821, to 1830, the last of which contains a most weighty and valuable discussion on the future growth of this country, and the means of saving it from ruin. His essays, twenty-four in number, on the rights and claims of the Indians under the signature of William Penn were published 1829; and he subsequently wrote various other pieces on the same subject, one of which is an article in the N. American Review. He edited the volume of speeches on the Indian bill, and wrote the introduction.

EVANSON, Edward, a native of Warrington, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after which he became curate to his uncle at Mitcham, Surrey, and then obtained in 1768, South Mimms living, Middlesex. In 1770, he was presented to the living of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and afterwards to Longdon, Worcestershire. His conduct in these parishes, and the alterations which he presumed to introduce in the liturgy and in the forms of the church duty, highly offended his auditors, but though he escaped the punishment of the ecclesiastical law, from some irregularity in the proceedings adopted against him, his unpopularity continued to increase and he resigned his livings in 1778. He afterwards resided at Mitcham, where he took some pupils, and died at Colford, Gloucestershire, 25th September, 1805, aged 74. He published without his name, in 1772, the doctrines of a trinity and the incarnation of God, examined on the principles of reason and common sense, &c.—the dissonance of the four generally received evangelists 1792, 8vo.—Argument against and for the observance of Sunday, &c.—letter to Dr. Priestley, —reflection on the state of religion in christendom, &c.—and he was also engaged in a controversy with bishop Hurd, on the subject of prophecy. An

account of the prosecution established against him was published 1774, fol.

EVELYN, John, L L.D., a native of Surrey, was born at Wotton, in 1620; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; studied for a while at the Middle Temple; and then sought refuge on the continent from the storms of civil war, and resided in France and Italy till 1651. After his return to England, he gave his time to literary pursuits. The Restoration, to which he had lent the aid of his pen, introduced him into public life. He was appointed one of the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen, and for rebuilding St. Paul's Church, and also a member of the board of trade. When the Royal Society was established he was one of the first who was nominated a fellow. James II. made him one of the commissioners for the office of lord privy seal, and William III. gave him the situation of treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. His devotion to literature, however, continued undiminished, and he produced many valuable works. Among them are, Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees; Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth; Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals; Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography; and Acetaria, a Discourse of Sallets. He died in 1706. It was a happy addition to the virtues and extensive powers of mind which he possessed, that he was in easy and independent circumstances, which left him no wish unsatisfied which a man of worth and virtue could form. His library was large and selected; his grounds and gardens about his mansion were neatly cultivated, and adorned with all the embellishments of nature and art which his fertile genius could suggest; and among his friends he could number the greatest and the most ingenious and learned men of the times. His services to literature and mankind have been celebrated by Cowley, Joseph Glanville, Dr. Wotton, bishop Burnet, Roger North, Morhoff and others. His life was a course of inquiry, study, curiosity, instruction, and benevolence.

EVELYN, John, son of the preceding, was born 14th January 1654. When little more than 15, he wrote that elegant Greek poem which is prefixed to the second edition of his father's Sylva. The powers of genius thus early displayed were cultivated with the greatest attention, and gave birth to some other original pieces of poetry, inserted in Dryden's miscellanies. He also translated, in elegant language, the four books of gardens from the poems of Renatus Rapinus, 1673—besides Alexander's life, from Plutarch, inserted in the 4th volume of Plutarch, by several hands—and the history of the grand visiers, with the secret intrigues of the seraglio, 1677, 8vo. He died in the flower of his age, in London, 24th March 1698, aged 45.

EVELYN, Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh, whose original name was Shuckburgh, was M. P. for the county of Warwick, and a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1804, in his fifty-fourth year. He was an excellent mathematician. To the Transactions of the Royal Society he contributed various papers, among which are, Observations made in Savoy, to ascertain the Height of Mountains by the Barometer; on the Temperature of Boiling Water; and an Account of the Endeavors to ascertain a Standard Weight and Measures. In the endeavors recorded by the last of these papers he took a very active part.

EVERARD, Sir Richard, baronet, governor of North Carolina under the proprietors, was appointed in 1724, but did not arrive in the colony until 1725. Burrington was his predecessor. His administration was disturbed by frequent altercations with the council. In 1729, the proprietors of Carolina surrendered the province into the hands of the king, who appointed Burrington governor of the northern division. He died in London, Feb. 17th, 1733, and was succeeded by his son Richard, in his title and estate.

EVERETT, Solomon, a physician, died at Canton, Con. in July 1822. He bequeathed 10,000 dollars to religious and missionary purposes.

EVERETT, David, editor of the Boston Patriot, graduated at Dartmouth college 1795, and engaged in the profession of the law in Boston. In 1809 he commenced the Patriot. In 1811 he was appointed register of probate, he held the office but a short time. In Sept. 1812 he commenced the Pilot, a paper devoted to Dewitt Clinton. He removed to Marietta and died there in 1813, aged 44. He published Common Sense in dishabille, or the Farmer's monitor, 1799; Davanzel a tragedy, 1800; essay on the rights and duties of nations; Junius Americanus in Boston Gazette in defence of J. Adams.

EVERMOND, St. Charles de St. Denis lord of, a well known French writer of a noble family in Normandy, born at St. Denis le Guast, April 1st, 1613. He was educated in the college of Clermont, Paris, and at Caen, and being a younger son, was intended for the law, but his inclinations turned to a military life, and before he was sixteen he obtained an ensignecy. He signalized himself in the army, and was as well known for his politeness and literary accomplishments, as for his valor in the field, so that the duke of Enghien admiring his character made him lieutenant of his guards to have him near his person. He was at the siege of Arras in 1640, and served in the campaigns of Rocroy and Friburg, and was wounded in the knee in the battle of Nortlingen. In the campaign of 1649 he served in Flanders, and soon after he accompanied Mazarin in the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty with the Spanish ministry. Of this journey and negotiation he gave a written account to the marquis of Crequi, which contained such severe reflections on the character of Mazarin, and such odious charges of sacrificing the honor of France, to private interest, that the composition was considered as treasonable, and though the cardinal was dead, the writer was obliged to fly to Holland, in 1661, from the persecution of the court. From Holland he immediately passed to England, where he had been sent the year before by the French king to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and he was received with great courtesy by Buckingham, and the English nobility. Devoting himself here to literature, and the society of his friends, he did not however forget his native country, and he solicited his return from the court, but to no purpose. At last the French king relented, and offers of reconciliation were sent by count Grammont, but St. Evermond now refused to quit a country where he had been so hospitably treated, and where his old age and infirmities could meet with a continuation of long experienced comforts. He died on the 9th of September, 1703, in his 95th year, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

EWALD, John, a native of Copenhagen, who, in the hopes of seeing the world, embraced the military profession, and became a sergeant in the Prussian service. He afterwards deserted from his regiment, and returned to Denmark, where he studied divinity, but did not enter into orders. Poetry was his favorite pursuit, and, to enlarge his

understanding, he studied the best English poets. He wrote poems in the style of Ossian—Adam and Eve, a dramatic poem—a theatrical piece called the fisherman—and other poems, which possess great merit and rank high in the temple of poetry. He died 1781, aged 38, and his works were collected together at Copenhagen in 1791, in 4 vols.

EWING, John, D.D., minister in Philadelphia, and provost of the college in that city, graduated at Princeton college 1752, and afterwards accepted the appointment of a tutor. He pursued his theological studies under the direction of Dr. Allison. At the age of twenty-six he was employed as the instructor of the philosophical classes in the college of Philadelphia, during the absence of Dr. Smith, who was then provost. In 1758 he accepted an unanimous call from the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, of which he continued a minister till his death. In 1779 he was elected provost of the university of Pennsylvania. He died 1802, aged 70. He published a few sermons, and several communications in the transactions of the American philosophical society. His lectures on natural philosophy were published 1809.

EYCK, John Van, brother and disciple to Hubert Van Eyck, died 1441, aged 71. He is supposed to be the inventor of painting in oil, which he discovered by mixing linseed oil in the composition of a brilliant varnish. The secret was conveyed to Italy by one of his pupils, and divulged to the world. He is sometimes called John of Bruges. His historical pieces and landscapes are much admired.

EYMAR, A.M. d', a deputy from Forcalquier to the states-general in 1789, evinced his attachment to the opinions and the system of Rousseau, as a lover of republicanism. He was sent as ambassador to Piedmont, and discovered the treaty which the Sardinian king had made to espouse the cause of the confederates against France; and in consequence of this, by his intrigues, he forced the unfortunate monarch from his Italian dominions. He was afterwards prefect of Leman, and died at Geneva 1805. He wrote some small tracts, not devoid of merit.

EZRA, Juan Josaphat Ben, a Spanish divine, born in America, who professed himself a convert from judaism to the Catholic faith. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century he published an account of his sentiments, under the title of "Venida del Mesias en Gloria y Magestad," reprinted at Paris in 1825, 5 vols, 12mo.

F.

FABER, John, a German divine, born in Suabia, and, from one of his works against the reformers, called the Mallet of Heretics. He was made, 1526, confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and in 1531, advanced to the see of Vienna, where he died 1542, aged 63. He owed his elevation to his zeal in the defence of the papists against Luther and his adherents. His works, which display warmth and fluency of language, are contained in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1537-1541.

FABER, Basil, a zealous Lutheran, born at Soraw in Lusatia. He was teacher in the schools of Nordhausen, Tennstadt, and Quedlinburg, and rector of Erfurt. His chief, and most valuable work is Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ, published 1571, and improved afterwards by Cellarius and others. The best edition is 2 vols. fol. 1735. Faber died 1576.

FABERT, Abraham, an officer, who raised himself, by his extraordinary merit, to the dignity of marshal of France under Louis XIV. He distinguished himself in 1635, at the siege of Turin 1640, when he was badly wounded, at the siege of Perpignan 1642, and in 1654 at the taking of Stenai. As he was not duly qualified by nobility of ancestors, he refused the collar of the royal order, observing, he would not be decorated with a cross, with his soul disgraced by an imposture. Though brave, he was childishly addicted to astrological calculations.

FABIAN, a saint of the Romish church, made pope 326. He was active in the dissemination of christianity and the building of churches, and he suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Decius.

FABIUS, Maximus Rullianus, a Roman, master of the horse to the dictator Papirius. He triumphed over seven nations, and was himself dictator, B. C. 287.

FABIUS, Maximus Quintus, an illustrious Roman, who opposed Annibal in Italy, and in consequence of his dilatory, but salutary measures, was called Cunctator. When the senate refused to ratify a ransom of prisoners on which he had agreed, he sold his estates to pay the money. He died B. C. 203.

FABRE, N. a native of Languedoc, famous for his filial piety. When his father was condemned to the gallies for his adherence to Calvinism, in 1752, he, unperceived, took his place among the condemned, and remained for six years in confinement, till this virtuous sacrifice was made known to Mirepoix, the governor of the province, who liberated him, and presented him to the court as an illustrious character.

FABRE, D'EGLANTINE, Philip Francis Mazaire, was born at Carcassone, 28th Dec. 1755, and, with a restless spirit, became successively an actor, a comic writer, and a statesman. In the convention he was the friend and confidential associate of Danton, Des Moulins, and the other promoters of the massacres, and of the miseries of France, and though originally poor, he soon became very rich. Robespierre, who viewed his assumed consequence with jealousy, hurled him from his eminence before the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined 5th April, 1794. He wrote some plays which possess merit, and he is particularly known as the person who recommended and introduced in France that puerile calendar which combated the habits, the opinions, and the prejudices of the rest of Europe.

FABRETTI, Raphael, a learned antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He studied at Cagli and Urbino, and then practised at Rome as an advocate. He was sent by cardinal Imperiali to negotiate into Spain, and he conducted himself there with such success and ability that he was made procurator fiscal of the kingdom. After 13 years' residence in Spain he returned to Rome, where he was appointed judge of appeals to the capitol, and afterwards auditor of the legation of Urbino, under Cerri the legate. Some time after he was engaged in drawing up the apostolical briefs to the pope's vicar, and lastly was secretary of the memorials to pope Alexander VIII. After Alexander's death he devoted himself to his favorite pursuits, the study of

antiquities, and with the horse, to which his friends gave the name of Marco Polo, he made excursions in the neighborhood of Rome to visit and examine whatever was most rare, curious, and valuable. Innocent XII. had such respect for him that he drew him from his retirement to make him master of the secrets of the pope's temporal state. He died 7th Jan. 1700. He published these valuable works, De Aquis, & Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ Dissertationes tres, 4to. 1680—De Columnâ Trajanâ Syntagma, fol. 1683. Jasithei ad Gronovium Apologema, in ejusque Titivilitiâ, sive de Tito Livio Somnia Animadversiones 1686, 4to.—Inscriptionum Antiquarum, Explicatio, fol. 1699, &c. He was learned, and in his researches indefatigable.

FABRICIUS, Caius, a Roman general, who obtained some victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and indignantly rejected the offers of Pyrrhus, who attempted to bribe his integrity. He afterwards discovered to Pyrrhus the plot which his physician had formed to poison him. He died B. C. 250.

FABRICIUS, George, a learned German, born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, 1516, and famous for his Latin poetry. He travelled to Italy as tutor to a nobleman, and at Rome he composed his work called Roma, containing an interesting and very animated description of that city. After returning home, he was for 26 years master of the school of Messein, where he died 1571. His poems, which are written with great powers of genius, and in the most elegant and correct language, appeared at Basle 1567, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote also some odes, hymns, &c. besides prose works, such as the Annals of Messein, in seven books, Origines Saxonicæ, 2 vols. folio, 2 vols. on the affairs of Germany.

FABRICIUS, Jerome, an Italian physician, called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth. He studied languages at Padua, and acquired his medical knowledge under Fallopius. He practised for 40 years at Padua, and with such repute that Venice, sensible of his great merits, settled an annual pension of 1000 crowns of gold on him, besides the honor of a golden chain, and of a statue. He died about 1603, and left 2 vols. folio, the one on surgery, published Holland, 1723, and the other on anatomy, Leyden, 1738.

FABRICIUS, John Albert, D.D., a learned German, born at Leipsic, 11th Nov. 1668, and educated at Quedlinburg. He showed astonishing powers of application, and after staying five years in the house of his friend Meyer at Hamburgh, he was chosen professor of eloquence in that city 1699. He was invited by the langrave of Hesse Cassel, to settle in his dominions, but so great was his reputation at Hamburgh, that the senators prevailed upon him, by a superior salary, not to relinquish his residence among them. This most indefatigable scholar, equally admired for his modesty, and the simplicity of his manners, died at Hamburgh, 3d April, 1736. Of his numerous works, the most useful are Bibliotheca Latina, sive Notitia Auctorum Veterum Latinorum quorumcunque Scripta ad nos pervenerunt, 2 vols. 4to. republished by Ernesti, 3 vols. 8vo.—Bibliotheca Græca, sive Notitia Scriptorum Veterum Græcorum, quorumcunque Monumenta Integra, aut Fragmenta, Edita extant, tum Plerorumque ex MSS. & Deperditis, 14 vols. 4to.—Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti, Collectus, 3 vols. 8vo. 1719.—Codex Pseu-depigraphus Veteris Testamenti, 2 vols. 8vo. 1722, and 1723.—Bibliographia Antiquaria, sive Introductio in Notitiam Scriptorum qui Antiquitates Hebraicas, Græcas, Romanas, & Christianas Scriptis illustraverunt, 4to. 1716.—Delectus Argumentorum, & Syllabus Scriptorum qui veritatem Relig. Christ. adversus Atheos, &c. asseruerunt, 4to. 1725.—Salutaris Lex Evangelii, 4to. 1731.—Bibliotheca Mediæ & Infimæ Latinitate, 5 vols. 8vo. 1734, and 6 vols. 4to. 1754, Padua.

FABRICIUS, John Christian, the greatest of modern entomologists, was born, in 1742, at Tundern, in Sleswick. He was the pupil and friend of Linnæus. Medicine was the profession which he adopted; but his principal attention was turned to entomology, and, for the purpose of improving that science, he visited all the museums of northern and central Europe. He died at Copenhagen, in 1807. The calamities to which his country was then exposed are said to have been mainly instrumental in causing his death. Fabricius was counsellor to the Danish monarch, and professor of rural and political economy. He is the author of Systema Entomologiæ; Philosophia Entomologia; Entomologia Systematica; Systema Eleutheratorum; and other works, both on his favorite science and on political economy. It is from the organs of the mouth that Fabricius classifies the insect tribes.

FABRIS, Nicholas, an Italian mechanician, was born at Chioggia, in 1731, and died there in 1801 He was of the clerical profession. Among his numerous and ingenious inventions were, a pianoforte which, while it played, noted down the music; a barrel which excluded air by contracting in the interior as the liquor was drawn off; a wooden hand to beat time; a watch, which marked at once the French and Italian hours, minutes and seconds, with the equinoxes and solstices; and a species of clock, of which a magnet was the motive power.

FABRONI, Angiolo, a native of Marradi in Tuscany, educated at Fienza and at Rome. He was made by Peter Leopold prior of St. Lorenzo's church at Florence, and afterwards curator of Pisa university. He wrote an account of the learned men of Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries, of which 21 vols. were published, and one was left unfinished. He published also an account of Cosmo, Lorenzo, and the other illustrious members of the house of Medicis, besides some religious tracts. He died at Pisa 1802, aged 70.

FABROT, Charles Hannibal, a French lawyer, born at Aix in Provence, 1580, where he became advocate and professor of law. In 1617 he came to Paris, and in 1637 he was prevailed upon by Seguier the chancellor, who granted him a pension, to give an edition of the Basilicæ, or constitutions of the Eastern emperors. This great work appeared in 7 vols. fol. 1647, with a Latin translation and notes, and two years after he published Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastasius Bibliothecarius, Constantine Manasses and Glycas, in 2 vols. fol. with curious notes. In 1658 he published the works of Cujacius, revised and with notes, 10 vols. fol. His great application brought on disorders, which put an end to his life, 1659. He wrote besides notes on the Theodosian code, and a treatise against Salmasius.

FACIO, Bartholomeo, a learned Italian, born at Spezzia near Genoa. He was secretary to Alphonso king of Naples, and intimate with Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. He died about 1457. He wrote de Bello Veneto Claudiano, seu inter Venetos & Genuenses, anno 1391, 8vo. 1578 —de Rebus ab Alphonso Neapolit. gestis, Libri decem—de Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate ad Alphonsum. Neap. Reg.—de Viris Illustr. sui Temporis, 1475. His enmity to Laurentius Valla was almost proverbial.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum in Asia, known for his defence of the three chapters, at the

council of Constantinople, 547. In consequence of his zeal on this occasion, and in favoring the Nestorians, he was banished by Justinian, but in his exile he still defended his opinions, and wrote no less than 12 books addressed to the emperor.

FAERNUS, Gabriel, a native of Cremona, known as a critic and a poet in the 16th century. He was the favorite of cardinal de Medicis, afterwards Pius IV. He wrote Latin elogies, besides pieces of criticism, and notes on Terence, so valuable that Bentley has inserted them whole in his edition of that poet. He wrote also in iambic verse 100 fables, so much in the style of Phædrus, that Thuanus has accused him of concealing from the world that Latin fabulist then unknown, to procure celebrity for his own composition; but of his 100 fables only five treat the same subjects as Phædrus, and therefore the idea of either deceit or plagiarism is puerile. Faernus died at Rome 1561.

FAGEL, Gaspar, an eminent Dutch statesman, was born at Haerlem, in 1629, and died in 1688. He was grand pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself on various occasions; particularly by his firmness when Louis XIV. invaded the country, and by the activity and spirit with which he seconded the plans of the prince of Orange, for the expulsion of James II. from England.

FAGIUS, Paul, a protestant minister, born at Rheinzabern in Germany, 1504. His German name was Buchlein. He was educated at Heidelberg and Strasburg, and after making great proficiency in Hebrew, which then was become fashionable, he undertook in 1527 the care of a school at Isna where he married. He afterwards abandoned this employment, and entering into orders he distinguished himself in 1541, by his zeal in administering to the necessities and comforts of the poor, during the plague which raged at Isna and the neighboring places, from the infection of which he happily escaped. He afterwards preached at Strasburg, and became professor at Heidelberg, where he published some works for the advancement of Hebrew literature. During the persecution of the protestants in Germany he was invited to England by Cranmer, where he went with Bucer in 1549. These two learned men were then engaged at Cambridge to complete a new translation of the bible, Fagius of the Old, and Bucer of the New Testament. This was never completed, as Fagius died of a fever at Cambridge, in Nov. 1550, and Bucer about a year after. The bodies of these two protestant divines were dug up and burnt under the gallows, in the reign of Mary. Fagius wrote on the Hebrew language and on the Targums.

FAGNANO, Julius Charles count of, marquis of Toschi, a native of Sinigaglia, who published at Pesaro 1750, his works in 2 vols. 4to. in which he treats in a clear manner of the discoveries of the property and of the use of the geometrical curve, called the Lemniscate. He died 1760, aged 70.

FAGON, Guy Cresent, an eminent physician, born at Paris. He early supported the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and gained the royal approbation by his indefatigable researches in collecting plants on the Alps, and in the South of France. He was made professor of botany and chemistry in the royal gardens, and gradually rose to be physician to Louis XIV. in 1693. It was by his advice that the king sent Tournefort to collect plants in the East. Though of a delicate constitution he lived by proper regimen to the age of 80, and died 1718, leaving two sons, one of whom became a bishop, and the other a counsellor of state.

FAHRENHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, an ingenious experimentalist, born at Dantzic, 14th May, 1686. He was intended for commerce, but his genius was bent to philosophical pursuits. In 1720 he improved the thermometer by substituting mercury for spirits of wine, and fixed the extremity of his scale at the point of cold, which he had observed in Iceland in 1709, but at Petersburg the cold had been known forty degrees below the ° of this thermometer. The English in general have adopted his scale, but the French adhere to Reaumur's. He travelled through Holland and on the continent in pursuit of knowledge, and died 16th Sept. 1736. He wrote a Dissertation on Thermometers 1724.

FAIRCLOUGH, Samuel, a native of Haveril, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He was minister of Barnardiston, and afterwards of Ketton, Suffolk, and was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He was a most amiable character in private life, and though he disapproved of some things in the liturgy, he was the friend of episcopacy. He published a sermon preached at sir Nat. Barnardiston's funeral, and some other tracts, and died 1678, aged 84.

FAIRFAX, Edward, an English poet in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, son of sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, Yorkshire. He early displayed poetical talents, and according to Dryden himself a judge of merit, he deserved to be ranked above Spenser in point of harmony. His first attempt was a translation of Tasso's Godfrey of Bouillon, a performance very respectable, and highly valued by the wits of the times, and esteemed greatly by James and Charles I. He wrote also some eclogues, besides controversial treatises on the pope's infallibility, &c. and deserved the amiable character of a modest, benevolent man, who preferred solitude and peace to the war and tumults of the times. He died about the year 1632.

FAIRFAX, Thomas, Lord, one of the principal generals in the civil wars of England, was the eldest son of Lord Fairfax, and was born, in 1611, at Denton, in Yorkshire. The love of a military life induced him to quit St. John's College, Cambridge, to serve as a volunteer, in the Nertherlands, under Vere. When the war broke out between Charles I. and the Parliament, Fairfax espoused the cause of the latter. In some of his earliest actions he was unsuccessful; but he distinguished himself at Marston Moor, and he was appointed general in chief when Essex resigned. After having been victorious at Naseby, he reduced the West to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. To the execution of the dethroned monarch he was hostile. At length, he withdrew from all public employments, and he ultimately contributed to the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1671. Fairfax wrote his own Memoirs, and a few poems.

FAIRTHORNE, William, an English painter, who became a soldier during the civil wars, and being taken at Basing-house was banished for refusing to swear allegiance to Cromwell. He studied abroad under Champagné, and on his return home applied himself chiefly in engraving, in which he also excelled. He wrote a book "upon drawing, graving, and etching," celebrated by Flatman the poet, and died at Blackfriars 1691, aged 75. His son William acquired celebrity by mezzotinto engraving.

FALCONBERG, Mary, countess of, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and second wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. She possessed great beauty, and so much spirit and activity that, as Burnet observes, she was more worthy to be pro-

tector than her brother. On Richard's deposition she exerted herself strenuously for the restoration of Charles II. with whom her husband was in great favor. She died 14th March, 1712.

FALCONER, William, a poet, born about 1730, was the son of a barber at Edinburgh; entered the merchant service when young; rose to be second mate; and was cast away in the Levant. He was, afterwards, a midshipman in the Royal George, and, next, purser of the Glory. In 1769, he was appointed purser of the Aurora, in which ship he is supposed to have been lost, on her voyage to India. He is the author of The Shipwreck, a poem; some minor poetical productions; and a Marine Dictionary. His lesser poems, with the exception of The Storm, a song, have little to recommend them; but his Shipwreck is a work which entitles him to hold an honorable place among British poets.

FALCONER, William, a physician, was born in 1743, and died in 1824, at Bath, where he was highly popular in his medical capacity. To him belongs the discovery of the properties of carbonic acid gas, which has been erroneously attributed to Dr. Priestley. He wrote many works on medical subjects; among which are, On the Influence of Climate; On the Bath Waters; On the Poison of Copper; and On the Influence of the Passions. He also translated Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea.

FALCONET, Camille, a French physician, the friend of Malebranche, born at Lyons 1671. He was elected in 1716 into the French academy, and from his excellent collection of nearly 500,000 volumes, he liberally enriched the royal library with such books as were deficient. He lived to the age of 91 in 1762, and is supposed to have, like Fagon, prolonged life by his medical skill. He wrote a translation of Villemont's Systema Planetarum—an edition of the Pastorals of Daphnis and Chloe, translated by Amyot—an edition of Desperier's Cymbalum Mundi, besides Dissertations.

FALCONET, Stephen Maurice, a French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1716, and died in 1791. His parents were in humble circumstances, he received little education, and was apprenticed to a cutter of barber's blocks; but he spent every leisure moment in modelling; obtained the patronage of Lemoine, the sculptor; rose to eminence as an artist; and, by dint of study, became an excellent scholar. In 1766, he was invited to Russia, to execute the statue of Peter the Great, and he resided there for twelve years. Among his best works are, Milo of Cotrona; Pygmalion; a threatening Cupid; Moses; David; and St. Ambrose. His writings, on the fine arts, form six volumes 8vo.

FALIERI, Ordelafo, a doge of Venice, who went with a fleet in 1102 to assist Baldwin of Jerusalem in the conquest of Syria. On his return he conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces, and afterwards lost his life at the siege of the revolted city of Zara in Dalmatia, 1120.

FALIERO, Marino, a Venetian noble, after having held several important offices, succeeded Andrew Dandolo, as doge of Venice, in 1354. He was then seventy-six years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade. For the insult Steno was condemned to a month's imprisonment; a punishment which Faliero deemed so inadequate, that, burning with revenge, he entered into a plot with the plebeians, to overturn the government, and massacre the patricians. The conspiracy was discovered on the night before it was to be carried into effect, and Faliero was decapitated, April 17, 1355. This story forms the subject of a tragedy by Lord Byron.

FALK, John Peter, a learned Swede, born at Westrogothia, and educated at Upsal, where he studied medicine and also botany under Linnæus. He was made professor of botany in the Apothecaries' garden at Petersburgh, and keeper of the natural history cabinet, and he published Observations on his travels, 3 vols. 4to. 1785, Petersburgh. In a fit of melancholy, to which he was often subject, he unfortunately destroyed himself, 1774, aged 47.

FALKENSTEIN, John Henry, a native of Franconia, made, in 1714, director of the academy of noblemen at Erlingen. He was next in the service of the bishop of Eichstadt, and afterwards of the margrave of Anspach. He left the protestant for the Roman catholic religion, and died 1760, aged 78. He published the Antiquities of Nordgan in the diocese of Eichstadt, 3 vols. folio, and other works on ecclesiastical and antiquarian subjects.

FALLOPIUS, Gabriel, a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, born at Modena, 1490. He travelled through Europe, and afterwards practised with the greatest success and reputation. He was professor of anatomy at Pisa, 1548, and three years after at Padua, where he died 9th Oct. 1563, aged 72. He made various discoveries in anatomy, and especially the tubes by which the ova descend from the female ovarium into the uterus, called from him "Fallopian tubes." His works, which are all on subjects of medicine and anatomy, were published in 3 vols. fol. Venice, 1584, and 1606.

FALSTER, Christian, a Danish critic of Flensburgh, the time of whose death is not accurately ascertained. He wrote Supplementum Linguæ Latinæ, 1717—Animadversiones Epistolicæ—Quæstiones Romanæ—Cogitationes Philologicæ—Sermo Panegyricus, Vigilia prima Noctium Ripensium—Amœnitates Philologicæ, 3 vols.—the 14th satire of Juvenal translated into Danish, 1731.

FANCOURT, Samuel, a dissenting minister, born in the west of England. He settled at Salisbury, where for 20 years he took some pupils, and had the care of a congregation; but his writings against Calvinism exposed him to persecution, and driven from his residence, he went to London About the year 1740, or 1745, he established the first circulating library in the kingdom; but, however, his plans did not succeed to his wishes, and after advertising for subscribers, and offering to teach the classics, so as to enable his pupils to write and speak fluently in 12 months for 12 guineas, he sunk into poverty and neglect, and from the corner of one of the streets of the Strand, where he had a shop, he retired to Hoxton square, where his indigence was relieved by the charitable contributions of his friends. He died 8th June, 1768, aged 90. His publications, which were numerous, are mentioned in the Gent. Magazine, 1784, p. 274.

FANEUIL, Peter, founder of Faneuil Hall in Boston, died March 3, 1743. He possessed a large estate, and he employed it in doing good. While his charities were extensive, his liberal spirit induced him to present to the town of Boston a stately edifice for the accommodation of the inhabitants at their public meetings.

FANNING, Edmund, L L.D., was a native of Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale college in 1757. He studied law and settled at Hillsborough, North Carolina, and at the time of the insurrection of that state in 1770, suffered severely from the regulators, in his person and property. He embraced the British cause at the commencement of

the revolution, and commanded a party of royalists, and was celebrated for his talents, activity, and severity, towards the Americans. After leaving the country, he was appointed lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia and of Prince Edward's Island, and promoted to the rank of general. He died at London in 1818.

FANSHAW, sir Richard, L L.D., an English gentleman, was born 1607. After studying at Cambridge, he travelled on the continent, and in 1655, was engaged in the service of Charles I. who sent him as envoy to Spain. In 1644 he attended the king at Oxford, and was afterwards appointed secretary to Charles Prince of Wales. He was treasurer of the navy under Rupert, in 1648, and was created 1650, a baronet by Charles II. and sent as envoy to Spain. He was taken at the battle of Worcester, and imprisoned in London, from which however he was liberated in consequence of a severe illness, by giving bail. In 1659, he visited the king at Breda, by whom he was knighted, and at the restoration he was made master of requests, and secretary of the Latin language. He afterwards was ambassador in Portugal, to negotiate the marriage of Charles and the infanta Catharina, and on his return 1663, he was sworn of the privy council. He was in 1664 sent as ambassador to Philip IV. of Spain, with whose successor he concluded a treaty of peace in 1665. He died at Madrid 16th June, 1666. Though engaged in political affairs, he found time to write some respectable pieces, and among them a translation in rhyme of Guarini's Pastor Fido, 1646, a translation of Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess, into Latin verse—Odes of Horace, translated into English—Virgil's fourth Æneid—and Camoens' Lusiad, translated into English, besides some poems, and original letters, published during his embassies in Spain and Portugal, 1702.

FANTIN-DESODOARDS, Anthony Stephen Nicholas, a political writer and historian, was born, in 1738, at Point de Beauvoisin, in Dauphiné, and died in 1820. He was originally an ecclesiastic, but adopted revolutionary principles, and was connected with Danton, Robespierre, and other demagogues. Among his works are, Continuations of Henault's and of Velley's Histories of France; a Philosophical History of the French Revolution; and a History of the Revolutions of Europe subsequent to the Fall of the Roman Republic.

FAREL, William, an able reformer, born at Gap in Dauphiné 1489. He studied with great assiduity at Paris the Hebrew and Greek tongues, but soon after he became a teacher, the spirit of persecution against the protestants drove him from France. He went to Strasburg, and then to Switzerland, and he successfully engaged with the duke of Wirtemberg, to introduce the reformation into Montbeliard, Aigle, Morat, and other places. He afterwards went to Geneva, but his violence against popery was resisted by the clergy, and he retired, though in 1534 he was recalled. In 1538 he was again banished from Geneva with Calvin, and retired to Basil, and then to Neufchatel. Zealous in the cause of reformation he labored assiduously as a preacher, and though exposed to a thousand dangers from persecution and from the jealousy of the papists, he escaped them all, and after increasing his proselytes at Metz and the neighboring places, he visited Calvin on his death-bed at Geneva 1564, and expired himself the next year on the 13th Sept. at Neufchatel.

FARIN, Emanuel de Sousa, a Portuguese knight, who accompanied Rodrigo, as ambassador to Rome. He died at Madrid 1650, aged 60, reduced to poverty, by his negligence of his property. He wrote poems in a manly and nervous style, collected into seven volumes after his death, besides moral and political discourses, commentaries on the Lusiad of Camoens, a history of Portugal to the reign of Henry the cardinal, and Portuguese Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

FARINGDON, Anthony, an English divine, born at Sunning, Berks, 1596. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor, and afterwards he was vicar of Bray, near Maidenhead, 1634, and divinity reader in Windsor chapel. In the civil wars, he was ejected from his parish, and reduced to great poverty, till invited by sir John Robinson, alderman of London, to officiate at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, where he died Sept. 1658. He published in 1657, a folio volume of his sermons, and after his death two other folio volumes of his MS. sermons, were published by his friends.

FARMER, Hugh, a dissenting minister, educated under Dr. Doddridge. He settled at Walthamstow, and lived in the house of his friend Mr. Snell, where he died 5th Feb. 1787. He wrote a dissertation on Miracles, 8vo.—a treatise on the Worship of Human Spirits among the Heathens, 8vo.—on Christ's Temptation, 8vo.—and on the Demoniacs, 8vo.

FARMER, Richard, D.D., a celebrated scholar and critic, was born at Leicester, England, May 4, 1735. His ancestors for several generations had resided in Ansley, in Warwickshire, and one of them, with several children, emigrated from that place to New-England, and settled at Billerica, Mass. about 1673. He was educated at Emanuel College, in Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor, and took his degree of A.M. 1760. In 1766, he published "An Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," in which he undertook to show that in the time of the bard, there existed translations of most of the classical writers, and that Shakspeare knew little or nothing of the ancients but by translations. This work, as it settled an important question, passed through several editions, and has been prefixed to a number editions of Shakspeare. It gained him the notice and approbation of many distinguished scholars. In 1767, he was appointed one of the Whitehall preachers. In 1775, he was elected master of his college, on which occasion he took his degree of D.D. He obtained afterwards a prebend, and the chancellorship in Lichfield cathedral, and soon became the principal librarian to Cambridge university and served as vice-chancellor. Lord North conferred upon him a prebend of Canterbury, and the Earl of Chatham twice offered him a bishopric, but he preferred a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, which he exchanged for his prebend. He had collected materials for the history of his native town, which, with the engraved plates he had procured, he gave to Mr. Nichols for his history of Leicestershire. For a man of his rare endowments he published but little; the "Essay" referred to; "Notes on Shakspeare;" a "Poem on laying the first Stone of the Public Library;" a "Sonnet on the King's death," in 1760, "Directions for the study of English history;" and "Letter on Dennis the Critic," being all that are known, and these excepting the first two, were printed in periodicals. Dr. Farmer died 8th Sept. 1797, aged 62. He left no children. His youngest sister, who married the Rev. Richard Byron, great uncle to the poet, is still living in England at an advanced age.

FARNABY, Thomas, an eminent grammarian, born in London 1575. He was servitor of Merton college, Oxford, and was persuaded by the jesuits to

leave his country and religion, and retire to Spain. Tired of the discipline of his new instructors, he at last with difficulty escaped, and went a voyage with sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins, 1595. He afterwards served as a soldier in the Low Countries, and then returned to Cornwall, poor and destitute. He settled at Martock, Somersetshire, where he taught grammar with great success, and then came to London, where he met with much encouragement, and had not less than three hundred pupils. During the civil wars he became obnoxious to the parliament, because he had said it was better to have one king than 500. He was therefore imprisoned in Newgate, and though his enemies wished to transport him to America, he was removed to Ely house, Holborn, where he continued till within a year of his death. He died 12th June, 1647. His works were Notæ ad Juvenalis & Persii Satiras, 1612.—Notæ ad Senecæ Tragœdias 1613,—ad Martialis Epigr. 1615,—ad Lucani Pharsalia, 1618.—Index Rhetoricus, 1625,—Florilegium Epigrammat. Græc. 1629,—Notæ ad Virgil, 1634, and Systema Grammatic. 1641. His works display every where great erudition, and his notes, says Boyle, are of great use, being short, learned, and designed to clear up the text.

FARNESE, Alexander, was born 1520. He was made bishop of Parma, by Clement VII. and advanced to the purple in 1534, by his grandfather Paul III. by whom he was employed as ambassador to Germany, France, and the Low Countries. His talents as a negotiator were very great, and he was respected for his learning, as well as patronage of literature, and of learned men. He died at Rome, 1589. Charles V. said of him, when dean of the sacred college, that if all the members resembled him, the college would be the most august assembly in the world.

FARNEWORTH, Ellis, an English divine, born at Bonteshall, Derbyshire, where his father was rector, and educated at Chesterfield and Eton, and then at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of Carsington, Derbyshire, 1762, by dean Yorke, and died there 25th March, 1763. He wrote the Life of pope Sixtus V. from the Italian of Leti, folio, 1754,—Davila's History of France, 2 vols. 4to. 1757,—Machiavel's works translated 1761, reprinted 1775, 4 vols. 8vo.

FARQUHAR, George, an eminent comic poet, son of a clergyman, born at Londonderry, 1678. He was educated at Dublin college, and afterwards engaged himself with a company of players. In this employment, at the representation of Dryden's Indian Emperor, he was nearly converting the play into a real tragedy, for forgetting to exchange his sword for a foil, he, as Guyomar, wounded his antagonist Vasquez so dreadfully that from that moment, he in terror bid adieu to the stage. He came to London in 1696, and at the repeated solicitations of Wilks the actor, he turned his thoughts to the composition of a theatrical piece. His opportunities of study and meditation were improved by the kindness of lord Orrery, who gave him a lieutenant's commission in his regiment. In 1698 his first comedy appeared, called "Love in a Bottle," and was well received. The success which it obtained he followed up, between 1698 and 1707, by supplying to the theatre The Constant Couple, Sir Harry Wildair, The Inconstant, The Twin Rivals, The Stage Coach, The Recruiting Officer, and the Beaux's Stratagem. Some of these still retain possession of the stage. He also published a volume of Miscellanies. In spite of his exertions, Farquhar was poor, and his difficulties were increased by his marriage with a portionless lady, who, being passionately attached to him had caused herself to be represented as the possessor of a large fortune. To his honor be it recorded, that he never even reproached her for the deception. He died in 1707. In the dramas of Farquhar there is much wit and sprightliness, unfortunately tinctured with the licentiousness which was the besetting sin of the drama in those days. For the success of his comedies, Farquhar is indebted to the natural delineation of his characters, the interesting tendency of his plots, and the flowing graces and sprightliness of his wit.

FASTOLFF, sir John, an English general, born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, about 1377. He attended the duke of Clarence, as lieutenant of Ireland, about 1405 and 1406, and in 1408 he married a rich widow of that kingdom, and soon after went over to France, where, under the English regency, he was promoted to places of trust and honor. He returned home 1440, covered with laurels bravely won in the field, and in his private conduct now he exhibited the hospitable, generous, and benevolent man. He bestowed large legacies on Cambridge to build the schools of philosophy and civil law, and was a most liberal benefactor to Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by his friend Wainfleet. He died 1459, aged upwards of 80, according to what Caxton his contemporary has mentioned. Shakspeare has been severely censured for abusing this great and good man under the character of sir John Falstaff. The age and the name of these two knights are so different, that the apparent coincidence must be purely accidental. Fastolff, as is well observed, was a young and grave, discreet and valiant, chaste and sober commander abroad, and eminent for every virtue at home; but the Falstaff of the poet is an old, humorous, vaporing, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken, debauchee. It is besides to be recollected that Shakspeare's Falstaff was first acted under the name of sir John Oldcastle, though modern critics dispute it.

FAUCHET, Claude, a French antiquarian, historiographer to Henry IV. He died 1601, aged 72, overwhelmed in debts. The monuments of his extensive reading and deep researches are found in his Gaulish and French Antiquities,—a treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church,—on the Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds,—Origin of Dignities and Magistracies in France. These works printed together in 4to. 1610, are curious, but so inelegant that, it is said, the perusal of them gave Louis XIII. a distaste for reading.

FAUCHET, Claude, a native of Dorne in the Nivernois, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Louis XVI The theatrical manner, and ridiculous affectation of his delivery, however, offended the devotion of the monarch, and in consequence of this disgrace, Fauchet, at the revolution, was most hostile to the government. He was one of the most active in the destruction of the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the event. These extravagancies rendered him popular with the mob; he was deputy from Calvados in the national assembly and in the convention, and became the constitutional bishop of Bayeaux. He was at last accused as a disaffected person before the revolutionary tribunal, and guillotined 1793, in his 49th year. He wrote a panegyric on St. Lewis, before the French academy,—a funeral Oration for the duke of Orleans,—Discourse on Universal Manners, and Eloge on Benjamin Franklin.

FAUCHEUR, Michael le, a French protestant divine, admired as a preacher at Montpellier, Charenton, and Paris. After hearing him discourse on

duelling, marshal de la Force said, "if a challenge was sent to me, I would refuse it." He died universally regretted at Paris, 1667. He wrote a treatise on Oratorical Action,—sermons in 8vo.—Christian Prayers and Meditations,—a treatise on the Eucharist, against cardinal Perron, Geneva, folio.

FAUGERES, Margaretta V., an American lady, was the daughter of Ann Elizabeth Bleecker, born in 1777, and was distinguished for her literary accomplishments. Her youth was spent at Tomhanic. She afterwards resided and married in New-York. Many of her poetical pieces were published in the periodical works of the day, and much admired. To the volume of her mother's works, which she published, she added memoirs of her own life, and several essays of her own, and afterwards she produced the tragedy of Bellisarius. By the profligacy of her husband Peter Faugeres, a physician of New-York, she was reduced to extreme poverty, and after his death, in 1798, resorted to teaching for support. She died in January, 1801.

FAULKNER, George, a printer of eminence, the first who raised his profession in Ireland to credit and respectability. He was the friend of dean Swift, and of lord Chesterfield, whose letters to him under the name of Atticus, are much admired. He had the misfortune to break his leg, in consequence of which Foote, with more humor than good breeding, introduced him in his Orators, 1762, in the character of Peter Paragraph. The insult was felt, and Faulkner commenced an action against the mimic, which, however was dropped by the interference of lord Townshend. He raised himself to opulence by the success of his "Journal," and was universally respected for his fair and upright conduct in his profession. He died Alderman of Dublin, 23th August 1775.

FAUQUIER, Francis, governor of Virginia from 1758 to 1767. He died 1768. He was well educated, had fine talents, sustained an excellent character, and his administration was very popular.

FAUR, Guy de, lord of Pibrac, a native of Toulouse, eminent as an advocate, and sent by Charles IX., as ambassador to the council of Trent, where he manfully defended the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 he was made advocate general in the parliament of Paris, and in 1570, counsellor of state. In 1572 he vindicated the massacre of St. Bartholomew, no doubt compelled by his superiors, as his own character was mild, humane, and far from vindictive. He made peace between the court and the protestants under Henry III., whom he had accompanied to Poland, when he was elected king there. He possessed great influence with his master, and was created one of the chief presidents of the court of law. He died 1584, aged 56. He published some speeches, but he is best known by his "Quatrains," or Moral Stanzas of four lines, so much admired at that time, that they were translated into all languages, and into English by Sylvester.

FAWCETT, Sir William, an English general, born at Shipden hall near Halifax, Yorkshire. He received his education at a grammar school in Lancashire, and early embraced the military profession, and served in Germany during the seven years' war under Eliot and Granby. His abilities were applauded by the king of Prussia, who made him liberal offers to accept a command in his army, but he preferred the service of his native country, and was gradually promoted to the rank of a general, and made knight of the bath, colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelsea hospital. He died 1804, and was buried with great military pomp in Chelsea college chapel. He translated from the French count Saxe's reveries, or Memoirs on the Art of War, 4to. 1757—Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry, from the German, 1757—Regulations for the Prussian Infantry, and the Prussian Tactics, 1759.

FAWKES, Francis, a poet, was born about 1721, in Yorkshire; was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; and, after having been curate of Bramham and Croydon, and vicar of Orpington and St. Mary Cray, died in 1777, vicar of Hayes, in Kent. He wrote many miscellaneous poems; translated Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Theocritus, Musæus, and Apolonius Rhodius; and edited the Poetical Calendar, in conjunction with Woty. Though not bearing the stamp of superior talent, his poetry is pleasing and elegant.

FAYETTE, Louisa de la, a French lady of great celebrity. She was maid of honor to Anne of Austria, and enjoyed the confidence of Louis XIII., without sullying her good name or her virtue. So great was her influence upon this monarch that she reconciled him to his queen, and when she had thus served the man whom she respected, she retired uncontaminated to a convent, and took the veil. Louis visited her in her retreat, but she resisted every invitation to the court. She died in her convent, universally beloved, and deservedly admired for that uncommon display of virtue and self-command which, in a young and beautiful woman, could resist the most flattering offers of distinction and of rank, and sacrifice the world, and her innocent attachment to a king, to the meek spirit of devotion.

FAYETTE, Marie Madeleine, countess of, daughter of Aymer de la Vergne, governor of Havre de Grace, and wife of count de la Fayette, is celebrated for her knowledge of literature and of the fine arts, and her intimacy with Rouchefoucault, Huetius, Menage, Segrais, and other learned men. She died 1693. Though abused for levity of conduct by the author of the memoirs of Madam de Maintenon, she is represented by Madam de Sevigné as a woman of respectable and exemplary character. She wrote Zaide—La Princesse de Cleves—La Princesse de Montpensier, romances—Memoires de la Cour de France 1688 and 1689—Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre—divers portraits, &c. These works are still esteemed. She is the first, says Voltaire, who exhibited in her romances the manners of people of fashion in a graceful, easy, and natural way.

FEATLEY, Daniel, D.D., or FAIRCLOUGH, an English divine, born at Charlton, Oxfordshire, March 1582. He was educated at Magdalen college school and Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1602. He distinguished himself so much by his extensive knowledge of school divinity, and by his eloquence as a preacher, that he was sent as chaplain to sir Thomas Edmund's embassy to France, where he continued three years. He became, in 1613, rector of Northill, Cornwall, and chaplain to Abbot the primate, who made him rector of Lambeth. He suffered much in his property by the civil wars, and hardly escaped with his life, as he was seized and imprisoned in 1643, for opposing the covenant. He grew so weak and dropsical from the confinement that he was permitted to remove to Chelsea college, where he died April 1645. He was a very able disputant, and a most smart scourge, says Wood, of the church of Rome. He published nearly 40 works, all of the polemical kind, besides "Cygnea Cantio," 1629, and the scholastic duel between him and king James.

FECKENHAM, John de, D.D., so called as being born of poor parents near that forest in Worcestershire. His right name was Howman. His promising abilities were observed and improved by the priest of his parish, and he was educated carefully in the monastery of Evesham, and afterwards at Glocester hall, Oxford. He was afterwards chaplain to bishops Bell and Bonner, and in 1549 he was committed to the tower for refusing, it is said, to administer the sacraments after the manner of the protestants. On Mary's accession he was released, and raised to distinction in the church. In 1554 he disputed at Oxford with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, before they suffered martyrdom; but though favored by the papists, he exercised every office of benevolence and kindness towards the suffering protestants. On Mary's death, Elizabeth, before her coronation, sent for him, and as he had interested himself warmly in her favor during the last reign, she acknowledged his services, and offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would conform, which he absolutely refused. In the queen's first parliament he was the last abbot that sat there, and he then spoke so boldly against the reformation, that he was sent to the tower in 1560. He continued in custody, either in the house of some bishop, or in a public prison, the rest of his life; but though he acknowledged the queen's supremacy, he never would conform to the reformation. He died a prisoner in Wisbech castle, in the isle of Ely, 1585. Though a violent papist, he was a most humane and charitable man, whose mildness, piety, and goodness of heart, have been warmly commended by Camden, Fuller, Burnet, Dart, and Reyner.

FEIJOO, Benedict Jerom, a Spanish Benedictine, who attempted by his writings and example, to correct and reform the vitiated notions of his countrymen. His Teatro Critico, in 14 vols. 4to. is a work of great merit, which, with great freedom and spirit, censures the ignorance and licentiousness of the clergy, and exposes the futility of pilgrimages, pretended miracles, and superstitious exorcisms. This unusual boldness against the prejudices of the times proved very offensive to the church, and the author was, with difficulty, saved from the horrors of the inquisition. He died 1765.

FEITHUS, Everard, a learned German, born at Elburgh, in Guelderland. After devoting himself with great assiduity to literature at Berne, he returned home; but the invasion of the Spaniards under Spinola so terrified him, that he retired to France, where he taught Greek, and was honored with the friendship of Casaubon, Thuanus, Du Puy, and other learned men. As he walked one day at Rochelle, attended by a servant, he was invited into a house by one of the citizens, and from that moment, it never could be known what became of him, though the mysterious occurrence was diligently inquired into by the magistrates of the place. He was then young, but had given great specimens of superior learning. Of his MS. works were published Antiquitatum Homericarum Libri Quatuor, 12mo. Leyden, 1677—De Atheniensium Republicâ—and De Antiquit. Atticis, very learned and interesting.

FELIBIEN, Andrew, a native of France, born at Chartres, in 1619, was secretary to the French embassy at Rome, in which city he became intimate with Poussin, and his intercourse with that eminent painter doubtless heightened and matured Felibien's natural taste for the fine arts. On his return to France, he was appointed superintendant of the royal buildings, and of arts and manufactures. He was also one of the first eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals. He died in 1695. The most considerable of his works are, Dialogues on the Life and Works of Painters; and The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.—His eldest son, John Francis, who died in 1733, wrote, among other things, An Historical Collection of the Lives and Works of celebrated Architects.

FELIBIEN, John Francis, succeeded his father in all his appointments, and inherited all his taste and knowledge of the fine arts. He wrote an Historical Collection of the Lives and works of the most celebrated Architects, 4to. 1687—Description of Versailles ancient and modern, 12mo.—Description of the Church of Invalids, fol. 1706 and 1756. He died 1733.

FELL, Dr. John, a learned prelate, born at Longworth, Berks, 23d June, 1625. During the civil war, he bore arms for the king, and for his loyalty he was expelled from the college, and lived in retirement till the restoration, when he was made prebendary of Chichester, and canon and dean of Christ-church. In 1666, and the three following years, he served the office of vice-chancellor, and by his indefatigable attention he contributed much to restore the good order and ancient discipline of the university. In 1675-6 he was made bishop of Oxford, without giving up his deanery, and now, besides charitable contributions, he applied a large part of his income to the rebuilding of Cuddesden palace. He died 10th July, 1686, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral, where an inscription by Aldrich, his successor, marks his grave. He wrote the Life of Dr. Hammond, 1660.—Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon, 2 vols. folio, translated from Wood's—Alcinoi in Platonicam Philosophiam Introductio—In Laudem Musices Carmen Sapphicum—St. Clement's two Epistles to the Corinthians, Greek and Latin—Allestree's Life—sermons—an edition of Cyprian's works, and other classics.

FELL, John, a dissenting minister, born at Cockermouth, 1732. He was originally a tailor; but after living in that employment in London, he acquired some knowledge of the classics, and became pastor of a congregation at Beccles, Suffolk, and afterwards Thaxsted, Essex. He was afterwards tutor at an academy at Homerton, from which he was dismissed, says his biographer, for reading a newspaper on a Sunday. A subscription of 100 guineas was made that he should preach sermons on the evidences of Christianity. Four only of these discourses were delivered at the Scots' church, London Wall, when the preacher fell a victim to a dropsy, 13th Sept. 1797. The sermons were continued and published by Dr. H. Hunter. Fell was the author of Answers to Farmer's Essay on the Demoniacs—and his treatise on the Idolatry of Greece and Rome—Genuine Protestantism—an Essay on the Love of one's Country—a Letter to Burke on the Penal Laws—and an Essay on English Grammar.

FELLER, Francis Xavier, an ex-jesuit, born at Brussels. He wrote an Historical and Literary Journal from 1774 to 1794, at Luxemburg—a Geographical Dictionary—Observations on Newton's Philosophy—and Buffon's Epochs of Nature examined—an Historical Dictionary, 8 vols. 8vo. Liege, said by the editors of the Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, to be pirated from their own work. He died at Ratisbon, 1802, aged 67.

FELLTHAM, Owen, an English writer born in the reign of James I. in Suffolk, where his family had been settled for several generations. Few particulars are known of his history, though it ap-

pears that his learning and virtues recommended him to the notice of the earl of Thomond, in whose family he lived for some years in easy and honorable dependence. He wrote Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political, a work of great merit, and singular excellence, of which the 12th edition appeared in 1709, in 8vo. The time of his death is unknown, though he was living in 1677.

FENDALL, Josias, governor of Maryland, who exercised also the powers of chief justice, received his appointment from the commissioners of parliament in 1658. He had previously been appointed governor by the proprietors, but rendered himself unworthy of their confidence by his intrigues, which caused great confusion in the province. In June, 1660, he was succeeded by Philip Calvert. Twenty years after he was fined forty thousand pounds of tobacco, and banished from the province for his seditious practices.

FENELON, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, archbishop of Cambray, was born 6th Aug. 1651. He was educated at Cahors, and afterwards finished his studies at Paris, and began early to acquire popularity as a preacher. At the age of 24 he took orders, and in 1686, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was sent by the king at the head of the missionaries who were to convert the protestants of the coast of Saintonge and the Pays de Aunis, who had not yet submitted to the influence of military force. In 1689 he was appointed tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and he displayed such abilities in the education of these princes, that the king in gratitude for his services gave him the abbey of St. Valery, and soon after the see of Cambray, to which he was consecrated by Bossuet, 1695. Having espoused the cause of Madam Guyon, and published a work, The Maxims of the Saints, which was considered as teaching her doctrine of quietism, he was bitterly attacked by Bossuet, and his book was ultimately censured by the Pope. Fenelon himself read his recantation in his own cathedral. He afterwards assisted the Jesuits, in their successful attack against the Jasenists, and procured the disgrace of Noialles their patron, and the condemnation of their writings. The work from which Fenelon derives immortality is his "Telemachus." It was indeed exposed to the jealousy of Louis and his courtiers, who pretended to see the character of Madam de Montespan in Calypso, of Mademoiselle de Fontanges, in Eucharis, of the duchess of Burgundy, in Antiope, of Louvois, in Protesilaus, of James II. in Idomeneus, and of Louis XIV. in Sesostris, but though its publication was prohibited in France, it appeared at Paris surreptitiously in 1699, and in a corrected form at the Hague, 1701. Such is the merit of the work, that it ranks, though in prose, among epic poems, and by the elegance of its style, and the sublimity of its moral, it has secured universal applause, and has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe. The last part of Fenelon's life was spent in the conscientious discharge of the pastoral office, in his diocese, where his benevolence, and goodness of heart, gained him the affection and gratitude of his people. This amiable prelate died 7th Jan. 1715, aged 63. Besides his Telemachus, and his Explication of the Maxims, he wrote some other valuable works, a treatise on the Education of daughters, 12mo. much admired—Dialogues of the dead, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dialogues on Eloquence, and the Eloquence of the Pulpit, 12mo.—Lives of ancient Philosophers, abridged, 12mo.—Spiritual Works, 4 vols. 12mo.—a Demonstration of the Existence of God, 12mo.—Directions for the Conscience of a king—and sermons.

FENTON, Elijah, a poet and divine, was born, in 1683, at Shelton, in Staffordshire; was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; was at one period private secretary to the earl of Orrery; assisted Pope in translating the Odyssey; and died tutor to the son of Lady Trumbull, in 1730. Fenton was an amiable and worthy man, and an elegant writer of verse. Besides his poems and his share in the Odyssey, he produced Mariamne, a tragedy; and the Lives of Milton and Waller.

FENTON, sir Geoffrey, an eminent writer, descended from a good family in Nottinghamshire. He served queen Elizabeth in Ireland, where he became member of the privy council 1581, and where he married the daughter of Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor of the island. He was afterwards appointed to the secretaryship of the lord lieutenant, and continued in that responsible office under all the changes of government. He died 19th October 1608, in Dublin. He translated Guiciardini's Wars of Italy, dedicated to queen Elizabeth, besides Golden epistles from Guevara's works.

FERDINAND I. emperor of Germany, second son of the archduke Philip, was born at Medina, in Castile, 1503. He was crowned king of Hungary, and Bohemia 1527, on the death of his brother-in-law, Louis the younger, the last king, and in 1531 he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1558 he succeeded as emperor, on the abdication of his brother Charles V. He governed with moderation and prudence, and after making peace with the Turks, and producing a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, he died of a dropsy at Vienna, 25th July 1564, aged 61.

FERDINAND II. archduke of Austria, and son of Charles, duke of Stiria, was made king of Bohemia 1617, and of Hungary 1618, and raised to the imperial throne 1619. His subjects of Bohemia revolted, and placed on the throne Frederick V. elector Palatine, but Ferdinand attacked, and defeated them at the battle of Prague 1620, and the dukedom of the usurper was given to Maximilian, duke of Bavaria. The fortunes of the unfortunate Palatine, were supported by Christian, king of Denmark, but the victories of Tilly, the imperial general, rendered his opposition hopeless, and obliged him to sue for peace 1629. These brilliant successes roused against Ferdinand the king of France, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and the imperial general was defeated at Leipsic 1631, though soon after the Swedish conqueror fell covered with glory in the celebrated battle of Lutzen. The battle of Nortlingen in 1634, proved favorable to the cause of the Germans, and the following year tranquillity was restored among the rival powers. Ferdinand died at Vienna, 8th Feb. 1637, aged 59.

FERDINAND III. surnamed Ernest, eldest son of the preceding, was made king of Hungary 1625, of Bohemia 1627, and of the Romans 1636, and elected emperor on his father's death. He pursued the same plans of ambition and aggrandizement as his father, but in his war against the Swedes, his troops were defeated by Bernard duke of Weimar, who in four months gained four important victories. The French under the great Condé supported the Swedish arms, and Ferdinand was besieged in Ratisbon where he held a diet of the empire. In 1645 another battle was fought and won by Condé at Nortlingen on the same spot where the Swedes had been eleven years before defeated. Tranquillity was at last restored to the empire by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, and the treaties of Osnaburg and Munster, which granted Pomerania to the

Swedish Monarch, and made him one of the members of the Germanic body, and tolerated the Lutherans and Calvinists in the midst of the Roman Catholic religion. The emperor died 1657, aged 49. He was three times married.

FERDINAND V. surnamed the Catholic, was son of John II. king of Arragon. He married in 1469 Isabella of Castile, and thus united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. He made war against Alphonso king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro 1476, and he next turned his arms against the kingdom of Grenada, which he totally subdued after a war of eight years, and thus put an end to the Moorish power, which for 800 years had flourished in Spain. Ambitious and enterprising, Ferdinand next turned his arms against Navarre, and by means of his brave general Gonsalvo of Cordova, he conquered part of the kingdom of Naples, but whilst his dominions were thus enlarged in Europe and in Africa, a new continent submitted to his power by the great discoveries of the immortal Columbus. Ferdinand left four daughters, and died 1516.

FERDINAND of Cordova, a learned Spaniard of the 15th century, who was not only well skilled in the logic of Aristotle, and the learning of the ancients, but an accomplished master in the polite arts, so that he passed among the vulgar for a magician. He wrote de Artificio Omnis Scibilis—and Commentaries on Ptolemy's Almagest, and on the Bible.

FERDONSI, Hassan Ben Scharf, a Persian poet, whose epic poem called Schanameh is very celebrated. It is the labor of thirty years, and consists of 60,000 verses, each of which is a distich. It contains the annals of the kings of Persia. He died at Thous 1020.

FERGUSON, Robert, a native of Edinburgh, who studied divinity, but preferred poetry and literary fame to all other pursuits. He obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office Edinburgh, but dissipation abridged his days, and he died insane in the lunatic asylum of Edinburgh 1774, aged 24. His pastoral, humorous, and lyric poems have been edited in Dr. Anderson's collection.

FERGUSON, James, an ingenious Scotchman, self-taught as a philosopher, born of poor parents at Keith in Bamffshire, 1710. He was for four years a common shepherd, and in this solitary employment he marked accurately the position of the stars with a thread and bead. His ingenuity was observed and encouraged by his opulent neighbors, who had him instructed in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, and under the patronage of sir James Dunbar for many years he supported himself by drawing and taking portraits. His ingenuity was so great that after the accidental sight of a watch and of a clock, he made one of each with wood. In 1744 he came to London, and in consequence of his astronomical rotula to show the new moon and eclipses, he was introduced to the learned and ingenious, and made fellow of the Royal society. He was a man of inoffensive manners, mild and benevolent in his character. The present king at his accession granted him a pension of 50*l.* a year, and occasionally took great delight in his conversation. He invented some useful instruments, and died 16th Nov. 1776. He wrote "Select Mechanical exercises," 1773—Introduction of Electricity, 1770—to Astronomy, 1772—treatise on Perspective, 1775—and Astronomy Explained on Newton's principles, edited for the fourth time 1770—Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, edited the fifth time, 1776.

FERGUSON, Adam, a distinguished writer, was born in 1724, at Logierait, in Scotland, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated at the school of Perth, from whence he removed to St. Andrews, and after obtaining his degree of master of arts, he went to Edinburgh to qualify himself for the ministry. His first situation as a clergyman was in the capacity of chaplain to the 42d regiment of foot, with which he served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and then returned to Edinburgh; where, in 1759, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy, which chair he afterwards resigned for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his "Essay on Civil Society," which was well received, and the author honored with the degree of doctor of laws. Soon after this he married a niece of Dr. Black; and in 1773 he accompanied the late earl of Chesterfield on his travels. In 1776 he published an answer to Dr. Price on "Civil Liberty," which procured him the favor of the ministry, who appointed him secretary to the mission sent to America in 1778, to effect a reconciliation between the two countries. On his return, Dr. Ferguson sat down to the duties of his professorship, and the composition of his "History of the Roman Republic," which work was published in 3 vols. 4to. in 1783. He now resigned his professorship in favor of Mr. Dugald Stewart, and took that of mathematics as less laborious. In 1793 he reduced his lectures to the form of a "Treatise on Moral and Political Science," 2 vols. 4to.; and not long afterwards went abroad. On his return he settled at St. Andrews, and died there, Feb. 22, 1816. Besides the works already noticed, he published "Institutes of Moral Philosophy," 8vo. as a text book for students in that class.

FERISHTA, Mohammed Casem, an Indian historian, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Ahmednagur, in the Deccan. Being neglected by Jehanguire, he accepted the invitation of the sovereign of Visiapour, who patronized him in the most liberal manner, and raised him to important offices. In 1609, he published his History of India under the Mussulmans; a work which bears a high character for veracity and impartiality. Parts of it have been translated by Dow, Scott, Stewart, and Anderson. The time of his decease is not known.

FERMAT, Peter, an eminent mathematician, born at Toulouse 1590, where from his knowledge of the law he became counsellor in the parliament, and an upright magistrate. As a philosopher he may be said to have prepared the way for the Infinites of Newton and Leibnitz, and to have introduced new geometry. He was connected with Descartes, Huygens, and Pascal, and died 1664. His works highly valued were published at Toulouse, 2 vols. fol. 1679. His son Samuel was eminent as a literary man, and wrote some learned dissertations.

FERMOR, William count Von, a native of Phaskow, the son of a Scotchman. He like his father, was in the Russian service, and greatly distinguished himself against the Turks. In 1755 he was commander of the Russian forces, and for his services in defeating the Prussians he was made count of the empire by the emperor Francis. He defeated the king of Prussia at the famous battle of Zorndorff, and afterwards took Berlin. He died 1771, aged 64.

FERNEL, John Francis, physician to Henry II. of France, was born at Montdidier in Picardy 1506. He applied himself to study with the most indefatigable zeal at Paris, and he made such progress that his lectures on philosophical subjects

were greatly admired for eloquence and erudition. He afterwards studied physic, and when admitted to practice, he divided his time between his patients and his books, allowing himself scarce five hours of rest in 24. When invited to court by the king, whose friendship and good opinion he had secured by curing one of his favorites, he excused himself, and when solicited to accept honors and places of emolument, he modestly refused, and preferred the retirement and studies of private life to every other pursuit. Fernal died 1558. He wrote several works on medical subjects in high repute, as he was considered one of the great restorers of medicine. His practice was so great that his gains were yearly 12,000 livres.

FERRACINO, Bartolomeo, a self-taught mechanic, born at Bassan in Padua 1692. He was a sawyer, and his invention of a saw which worked by the wind recommended him to the notice of the great. He built a famous bridge over the Brenta in his native town, and died soon after the completion 1764. An account of his life and inventions was published by Memo, Venice.

FERRAR, Robert, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and made bishop of St. David's by the influence of Cranmer, to whom he had been chaplain. He was imprisoned on suspicion in Edward's reign, and under Mary he was burnt as a heretic at Caermarthen, 1555.

FERRAR, Nicholas, a native of London, son of an East India merchant. He was educated at Cambridge, and after travelling on the continent, he was made secretary to the Virginia company, and in 1624 elected member of Parliament, and directed, with two others, to draw the impeachment against lord Cranfield the treasurer. He soon after retired to Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, where he established a protestant monastery, and devoted himself to devotional pursuits. In 1626 he took deacon's orders, and died 1637. He had translated from the Spanish Valdesso's Considerations on Religion.

FERRARI, Octavian, an Italian author, born at Milan, 1518. He was much respected as a professor of ethics and politics at Venice, Padua, Milan, and other places of Italy. He died at Milan, 1586, considered for his learning as a second Aristotle. He wrote de Sermonibus Exoreticis, 1575—de Origine Romanorum, 1607—a Latin translation of Athenæus, and notes on Aristotle.

FERRARI, Francisco Bernardino, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Milan, 1577. He was a doctor of the Ambrosian college, and he was encouraged by the archbishop of Milan to travel not only to improve himself, but to make a collection of books. This valuable selection, made in Spain, Italy, and in other countries, laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library. Ferrari died at Milan, 1669, aged 92. He wrote de Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere Libri tres, 1613—de Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Concionum Libri tres, 1620—de Veterum Acclamationibus & Plausu Libri septem, 1627. These works are very curious, and display the great erudition and deep researches of the author.

FERRARI, Octavio, of the same family, was born at Milan, 1607, and educated at the Ambrosian college, of which he became professor of rhetoric at the age of 21, on account of his great proficiency. Six years after he was invited by the republic of Venice to Padua, where as professor of Greek, of eloquence, and politics, he collected a great number of pupils, and restored the declining reputation of the university. His learning was so extensive, and his fame so deservedly established, that Christina of Sweden honored him with presents, and Louis XIV. settled on him a pension of 500 crowns for seven years. He died 1682, respected for his amiable manners, and that sweetness and humanity of character which procured him the name of Pacificator. His works are chiefly on classical antiquities, the most known of which is Origines Linguæ Italicæ, fol. 1676, a subject treated before by Scaliger, in 24 books, now lost.

FERRARIS, Joseph, count de, an Austrian general, was born, in 1726, at Luneville; entered the army in 1741; and in 1767 was appointed director general of artillery for the Austrian Low Countries. It was while he held this situation that he undertook the map of the Netherlands, in twenty-five sheets, which bears his name. In the campaign of 1793 he distinguished himself on various occasions; and at the end of it was called to Vienna, to fill the place of vice president of the aulic council of war. He was made a field-marshal in 1808, and died in 1814.

FERRARS, George, a learned man, born of an ancient family near St. Alban's, 1512. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's inn, and soon distinguished himself as an advocate under the patronage of Cromwell, earl of Essex. He became afterwards a favorite with Henry VIII. and his arrest, when he was member of parliament for Plymouth, created such confusion, that in the event, it established the privileges of the members of the house. On the fall of Somerset under Edward VI. he was named lord of misrule, to entertain the public with pastimes, and for twelve days he exhibited at Greenwich all the pomp and magnificence of assumed greatness, to the satisfaction of the court, and the gratification of the populace. Ferrars possessed such versatile talents, that though the religion of the court frequently changed at the caprice of the sovereign, he continued still a favorite with all, and died a protestant at Flamstead, Herts, 1579. He wrote the history of Queen Mary, which was inserted in the chronicle under the name of Richard Grafton. He also contributed to the poetical work called "the Mirror for Magistrates," published 1559—the Fall of Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice,—the tragedy of Thomas Woodstock, duke of Gloucester—tragedy of king Richard II.—the story of Eleanor Cobham.

FERRAUD, N. a native of Daure, near the Pyrenées, who was a deputy in the convention, and distinguished himself by his enmity to the monarchy. He was commissary in the armies of the Rhine, where he behaved with coolness and intrepidity, and on his return to Paris, when opposing the attack made on the convention, 26th May, 1795, he was shot through the heart with a pistol His murderer was executed, and the convention appointed a day to celebrate his obsequies.

FERREAS, Don John of, a Spanish divine born at Rabanezza 1652, and educated at Salamanca. His wit and learning recommended him to the court, from whose favors he refused the pressing offer of two bishoprics. He was made member of the academy of Madrid 1713, and appointed Librarian to the king. He contributed much to the Spanish Dictionary, published by the academy 1739, in 6 vols. fol. He died 1735, leaving several works in philosophy, divinity, and history, the best known of which is his history of Spain, translated into French, by Hermilly, 10 vols. 4to.

FERRETI, or FERRETUS, a poet and historian of Vicenza, of the 14th century, who contributed much to the revival of learning in Europe. He wrote an history of his own times from 1259, to

1328, in seven books, and other works in verse and prose, in Italian.

FERRI, Paul, a learned divine, born at Metz 1591, and educated at Montauban. He became a minister in his native town, and gained popularity by his eloquence, and his dignified address as a preacher. He zealously employed himself to reconcile the protestants, and for these benevolent motives he was accused by his enemies of being bribed by Richelieu to form a coalition of the two religions. He died 1669, of the stone, and more than 80 calculi were found in his bladder. He published, 1616, Scholastici Orthodoxici Specimen, a book approved by Du Plessis Mornay—Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodox 1619—and General Catechisme de la Reformation, 1654.

FERRIAR, John, a physician and writer on elegant literature, was born, in 1764, at Chester; studied medicine, and took his degree at Edinburgh; and settled at Manchester, where he acquired an extensive practice, and was chosen physician to the Infirmary and the Lunatic Asylum. Of the Literary and Philosophical Society he was an active and efficient member. He died in 1815. Ferriar is the author of Medical Histories and Reflections; Illustrations of Sterne, in which he proves the literary larcenies committed by that writer; The Bibliomania, a poetical epistle; An Essay on the Theory of Apparitions; and some smaller pieces in prose and verse.

FERRIER, Arnaud de, a lawyer, born at Toulouse 1506, and, from the greatness of his abilities, called the Cato of France. He was professor of the university, and afterwards counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse, and he was, in 1562, deputed by the French king to the council of Trent, where the boldness of his harangues in favor of his master offended some of his Italian hearers. He afterwards went to Venice, where he assisted father Paul in the collection of materials for the History of the council of Trent. He was at heart a protestant, and professed it at the solicitation of Du Plessis Mornay. He was made chancellor to the king of Navarre, and he formed the design to declare the French king head of the Church, after the example of England. He died in his 79th year. He wrote some works.

FERRIER, Jeremy, a divinity professor at Nismes, who, from protestant, became papist, even after declaring in a public disputation that Clement VIII. was Anti Christ. He was afterwards made state counsellor to the French king, and he attended him in Britany in 1626. He was patronised by Richelieu, and wrote some tracts, especially "Catholique d'Etat," in favor of his religion and principles. He died of a hectic fever 1626. He had a large family, but only one daughter, who married Tardieu, and of whom some anecdotes are recorded in Boileau's tenth satire.

FERRON, Arnauld du, a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who died 1563, aged 48. He wrote in elegant Latin in the style of Terence, and continued to the reign of Francis I. The Latin History of France by Paulus Æmilius the Veronese. It was published at Paris 1555, and very highly esteemed for curious and interesting details.

FERTE, Henry de Senecterre Mareschal de, a famous general under Lewis XIII. and his successor, distinguished at the siege of Rochelle 1626, and at the battles of Rocroi and Lens. In 1650, he defeated the duke of Lorraine, at the battle of St. Nicholas, and was made marshal of France, but in 1656, he was taken prisoner, at Valenciennes, by the Spaniards. He died 1681, aged 82, respected as a warrior, but inferior to Turenne, whose fame he envied.

FETTI, Dominico, a painter born at Rome, 1589, and educated under Ludovico Civoli, of Florence. He studied and imitated the paintings of Julio Romano, and was patronised by the duke of Mantua, whose palaces he adorned with his highly finished pieces. He ruined his constitution by licentious indulgences at Venice, and died in his 35th year. His pictures are very scarce, and much sought after. His sister, a nun, was also a good painter, and she adorned her convent, at Mantua, with some of her pieces.

FEULLEE, Lewis, a French naturalist, born in Provence 1660. His great abilities were honorably employed by Louis XIV. in different parts of the world, to advance the knowledge of natural history, and at his return he received a pension, and an observatory was built for his residence at Marseilles, where he died 1732. He wrote a journal of observations physical, and botanical, on the Coasts of South America, 3 vols. 4to. and presented the French king with a large folio of curious drawings, executed in the South-seas.

FEVRE, Guy le, sieur de la Boderie, a poet, born in Lower Normandy. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and published some works in Syriac and Chaldee, and assisted in editing of Montanu's Polyglott bible. He died 1598, aged 57.

FEVRE, James le, or Jacobus Faber, a learned Frenchman, born at Estampes, in Picardy 1440. He was suspected of protestantism, and therefore exposed to persecution, and after taking refuge at Meaux, Blois, and Guienne, he at last found a safe retreat at Nerac, under the protection of Margaret, queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I. He died there 1537, nearly 100 years old. Though not professedly a protestant, he yet disapproved of many of the tenets of the church of Rome, and he held a conference with Bucer and Gaptio, at Strasburg, about the reformation of the church. In 1512, he published a translation of St. Paul's epistles, with notes, and gave the rest of the New Testament in 1522, with copious commentaries. Though the intimate friend, and correspondent of Erasmus, he quarrelled with him in consequence of some disputed passages in scripture, and Erasmus, much to his honor, after repelling the attack, solicited the continuance of his friendship. It is said that he was murdered in his bed, after weeping in the presence of queen Margaret, and lamenting that he had not, like many of his disciples, had the fortitude to become a martyr in the defence of his opinions.

FEVRE, Nicholas le, or Nicholaus Faber, an ingenious and learned man, born at Paris, 2d June, 1544. In his youth, he had a dreadful accident, while cutting a pen, a small piece of the quill flew into his eye, and caused such acute pain, that he lifted, in sudden anguish, the knife to his eye, and struck it out of the socket. He studied the civil law at Toulouse, Padua, and Bologna, and after residing 18 months in Rome, he returned to Paris, and applied himself to belles lettres. His edition of Seneca, appeared in 1587, with learned notes. He also devoted some time to mathematics, and with such success that he discovered the falsity of Scaliger's demonstration of the quadrature of the circle. On the accession of Henry IV. to the crown, he was made preceptor to the duke of Condé, and after the king's death, he held the same office in the education of Louis XIII. He died 1611. His works, which are few, were collected after his death by his friend le Begue, in a 4to. vol. 1614 Paris. He was not indeed anxious to appear as an author, but he was more willing to communicate instruction and intelligence to those who enriched the world with

literary productions, and therefore for his liberality, and for his modesty, and the amiable qualities of a private character, he is deservedly commended by Baillet, Lipsius, and others.

FEVRE, Tanaquil, or Tannequi, a learned man, father of Madame Dacier, was born at Caen in Normandy, 1615. After studying with the greatest success at home, and under the care of his uncle, he went to Paris, and was soon recommended to the patronage of Richelieu, who settled a pension of 2000 livres upon him, to inspect the books published at the Louvre. The death of his patron, and the neglect of the next minister Mazarine, altered his plans of life, and he turned protestant, and accepted a professorship in the university of Saumur. Here his learning and his reputation drew pupils from all quarters. He died 12th Sept. 1672, and left a son of his own name, who was a protestant divine in Holland, and at London, but became a Roman catholic at Paris, and published a Tract de Futilitate Poetices 1697. He published among other books, Luciani de Morte Peregrini Libellus, 4to. 1653. Diatribe Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christi Testimonium suppositum esse 1655, 8vo.—epistolarum Pars Prima, 1659, Secunda, 1665,—a short account of the Lives of Greek poets—the life of Theseus, from Plutarch—Methode pour Commencer les Humanités Grecques & Latines—editions of Xenophon's Convivium, of Plato's Alcibiades, of Plutarch's de Superstitione, besides notes on Apollodorus, Longinus, and other classics.

FEVRET, Charles, a French civilian, born at Saumur 1583. He studied the law at Heidelberg under Godefroy, and in 1607 he returned to Dijon, where he married Anne Brunet of Beaulne, by whom he had 19 children, 14 of which were born in eight years. He was a popular advocate at Dijon, and became counsellor of the three estates of the province. When Louis XIII. came to Dijon to punish an insurrection, Fevret was the only person considered as capable to plead the cause of the insurgents, and to petition the monarch, and so eloquent and persuasive was his address that the king desired him to print it, and forgave the rebels. His abilities rendered him universally known, the princes of Condé appointed him their counsellor, and he held the same honorable office also with Frederic Casimir the palatine of the Rhine. He died at Dijon 1661, aged 78. He published 1645 a Latin treatise de Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus—and in 1653 his famous "Traite de l'Abus," which has been frequently reprinted.

FEUSTKING, John Henry, D.D., a native of Holstein, who became professor in the university of Wittemberg. He was also confessor to the elector of Saxony, and counsellor to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and died 1713, aged 41. He wrote various works in German and in Latin.

FEVRET DE FONTETTE, Charles Marie, great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon 1710, and became eminent as a lawyer, and obtained a pension from government. He was a member of the academy of belles lettres, and was laboriously employed in editing "le Long's Bibliotheque Historique de la France," which he enlarged from one to five large fol. vols. He died 1772.

FEYJOO Y MONTENEGRO, Benedict Jerome, an able Spanish writer, was born at Compostella, in 1701; studied at the university of Oviedo; and, in 1714, entered the convent of St. Benedict, in that city. He became professor of theology, and abbot of the monastery of Saint Vincent. Feyjoo was one of the most indefatigable of human beings. Besides performing his official duties, and preaching frequently, he acquired a knowledge of several of the sciences, and of the best Greek, Latin, Spanish, English, Italian, and French authors, and wrote an astonishing number of volumes. He allowed scarcely four hours to sleep, and seldom mixed with society. His talents were devoted to rooting out prejudices, and promoting the welfare of his country. Of his works the principal are, The Universal Critical Theatre, sixteen vols.; and Curious and Instructive Letters, eight vols. He died in 1764. In 1780, a complete edition of Feyjoo's productions was published, in thirty-three volumes, by Campomanes.

FICHARD, John, a lawyer and syndic, of Frankfort on the Mayne, where he died 1581, aged 69. The best known of his works are, Virorum Qui Superiori Nostroque Sæcolo Eruditione et Doctrinâ Illustres atque Memorabiles Fuerunt, Vitæ, 1536, 4to.—Vitæ Juris-consultorum, 1565—Onomasticon Philosophico-Medico Synonymum, 1574—de Cautilis, 1577—Concilium Matrimoniale, 1580.

FICHTE, John Theophilus, one of the most celebrated German philosophers of the modern school, was born, in 1762, at Rammenau, in Lusacia; studied at Wittemberg and Leipsic; was successively professor of philosophy at Jena and Erlangen, and rector of the university of Berlin; and died in 1814. He is the author of more than twenty works, in most of which he unfolds the doctrines of transcendental idealism. Schelling was his most formidable opponent.

FICINUS, Marsilius, a learned Italian, born at Florence 1433, and educated at the expense of Lorenzo de Medicis, to whom his father was physician. He distinguished himself as an able scholar, a great philosopher, physician, and divine, and under the patronage of his friends Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medicis, he restored in the West the study of the platonic philosophy, and translated not only his favorite author Plato, but also Plotinus, Proclus, Iamblicus, and Porphyrius. Though originally a skeptic, the eloquent preaching of Savanorola brought him to a due sense of religion and of religious duties, but like many of the learned of his time he still remained devoted to astrology. By care and a proper regimen he supported his naturally feeble constitution to the age of 66. He died at Correggio 1499, and soon after, as Baronius gravely affirms, appeared according to his promise to his friend Michael Mercatus, to prove thus the immortality of the soul. His writings sacred and profane are very numerous, they were collected and printed at Venice 1516, and at Paris 1641, in 2 vols folio.

FIDDES, Richard, D.D., an English divine, born at Hunmandy near Scarborough, Yorkshire 1671. He entered at Corpus Christi college, and afterwards removed to University college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree he returned to Yorkshire, where in 1693 he married. In 1694, he was presented to the living of Halsham, but the marshy situation of the place proved so injurious to him that he was suddenly deprived of his speech, and never after completely recovered it. Thus disabled from performing his duty, he went to London 1712, and no longer able to shine as before as an eloquent preacher, he determined to maintain himself by his pen. By the friendship of Swift he was recommended to lord Oxford who made him his chaplain, but the hopes of preferment and independence vanished at the death of the queen and the changes of the ministry. He died at Putney 1725, aged 54, leaving in destitute circumstances his wife and six children. Of his writings the most known are, "a Body of Divinity Explaining the Principles and the Duties of Natural and Revealed

Religion, 2 vols. fol.—52 Discourses—and the life of Cardinal Wolsey, in fol. These works appeared under the patronage of a large subscription, but their popularity was severely attacked. Stackhouse found great fault with the body of divinity, and for the life of Wolsey the author was acrimoniously censured in the London journal, as being a friend to popery, and the secret enemy of the reformation.

FIELD, Richard, an English divine, born at Hempstead, Herts 1561, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1598 he was appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and under James her successor, he was made successively canon of Windsor, and dean of Gloucester. The bishopric of Oxford was intended for him, but he died before the appointment was conferred in form, 21st Nov. 1616, aged 55. He was a man highly respected for his learning, and anxiously devoted to the healing of dissentions in the church, so that at one time James wished to employ his great abilities to produce a reconciliation between the Lutherans and Calvinists of Germany. The first time the king heard him preach he quaintly observed, "this is a Field for God to Dwell in," and almost in similar words he was styled by Fuller, "that learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a Field which the Lord hath blessed." The most famous of his works is his "Four Books of the Church," augmented with a fifth in the second edition, which appeared 1610. His memory was retentive to a surprising degree, so that whatever he read he accurately remembered.

FIELDING, Henry, the celebrated English novelist, was born 22d April, 1707. Young Fielding was educated at home, under the care of Mr. Oliver, a clergyman, whom he afterwards turned to ridicule in the humorous but coarse character of parson Trulliber in Joseph Andrews. He then went to Eton, where he formed an early intimacy with the future leading men of the age; with Lyttleton, Fox, Pitt, Hanbury, Williams, and others, and then, when 18, he passed to Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of civil law for two years. Being ill supplied with money by his father, he soon found that something must be done for bread. He therefore commenced author, and produced his first dramatic piece, "Love in several Masques," 1727, which together with "the Temple Beau," the next year, drew forth the applauses of crowded audiences. He was not, however, always successful, but the severity of criticism, and the frowns of disapprobation were unheeded in the friendship and patronage of the great and powerful, especially of the duke of Argyle, and lord Lyttleton. About the year 1734 he married Miss Craddock at Salisbury, a woman of great beauty, and a fortune of about 1500*l.*, but this, together with the estate of Stower, Dorsetshire, which fell to him by his father's death, was quickly squandered away in expensive hospitality, and at 30 Fielding found himself poor, and destitute of every resource. He now applied to the law, and in due time was called from the Temple to the bar, and began to make a respectable figure in Westminster hall; but the frequent attacks of the gout, prevented the success which his abilities fairly promised. To maintain himself and a wife and children whom he tenderly loved, he again had recourse to his pen. In the full vigor of genius he produced his Joseph Andrews, and Tom Jones, novels so universally admired, as to be above the praise of his biographer. His "Wedding Day," however, did not meet on the stage the success which he expected, and while he meditated on the gloomy aspect of his affairs, the death of his wife came to embitter the cup of his affliction, and it proved so poignant, that his friends dreaded the loss of his senses. By time he recovered the severity of the blow, and he began again to struggle against fortune. He undertook to contribute to two periodical papers, but reduced as his income was, he found great assistance in the appointment of justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex. In the busy avocation of this office he planned and executed his Amelia, a work very respectable, but certainly inferior to Tom Jones. His constitution was now so enfeebled that his friends advised his removing to the softer climate of Lisbon, and two months after he arrived there he died, 1754, aged 48. Yet though weak, and laboring under the attacks of disease, he employed his pen in the humorous journal of his voyage to Lisbon, published in London 1755. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote an Essay on Conversation,—on the Knowledge and Characters of Men,—a Journey from this World to the next,—and the History of Jonathan the Wild. His dramatic pieces are twenty-six in number, and the whole of his works has been published in several sizes, with an Essay on his Life and Genius, by Arthur Murphy. Some years after Fielding's death, the French consul at Lisbon, de Meyrionnet, offered to erect a monument over his grave, but the English factory roused by the generous views of a stranger, discharged a debt due to departed literary merit.

FIELDING, sir John, the fourth half brother to Henry Fielding, was his successor in the office of Westminster magistrate. Though blind from his youth, he discharged his duty with great activity and impartiality, and for his services to the public received the honor of knighthood 1761. He published various tracts on subjects of police, charges to the grand jury, essays on important subjects, but it is supposed that most of these appeared under his borrowed name, and that he wrote nothing but Cautions against the Tricks of Sharpers, 1777. He died at Brompton, Sept. 1780.

FIENNES, William, Say and Sele, born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1582, was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He was raised from the dignity of baron to that of viscount, by James I., but in the reign of his successor he showed himself violent, inconstant, and vindictive. In the long parliament of 1640, he was very active with Hampden and Pym, and though made master of the court of wards, he slighted all reconciliation with the king, so that he was attainted of treason for not attending the king's person at Oxford. After the king's death he left the presbyterians whom he had hitherto supported, and joined himself to the independents, and during the usurpation he was created one of Cromwell's peers. At the restoration he was greatly noticed by Charles II., made lord privy seal, and lord chamberlain, though, as Wood observes, he had been a grand rebel for 20 years, and while others who had been reduced to a bit of bread for his majesty's cause, were left to pine and languish under insult and disappointment, and though a promoter of the rebellion, and in some respect accessary to the murder of Charles, he died quietly in his bed 14th April, 1662. He is called by Whitlock a man of great parts, wisdom, and integrity; and Clarendon, allowing him the same merit, describes him as ambitious, the enemy of the church, and a violent and dangerous leader of the discontented party. He wrote some political tracts, besides an attack against the quakers, who it seems were numerous in his neighborhood.

FIENNES, Nathaniel, second son of the above, was born at Broughton, 1608, and like his father

educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He travelled on the continent, and at Geneva, and in Switzerland confirmed that aversion which he derived from his father against the church. At his return he was made member for Banbury, and displayed the same violence against the royal party as his father. During the civil wars he was colonel of horse, under Essex, and governor of Bristol, which he too easily yielded to the assault of prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to lose his head. His father's influence, however, saved him, and he left the army disgraced, but still virulently animated against the king. He joined the independents like his father, and when Cromwell became protector, he was made one of his privy council, and sent among his lords. At the restoration he retired into the country, and died at his seat of Newton Tony near Salisbury, 1669. He wrote some things in support of Cromwell's usurpation, and in another tract defended his conduct at Bristol. Clarendon represents him as an able man, and in council inferior only to the great Hampden.

FILANGIERI, Gaetano, a celebrated Italian publicist, of an ancient family, was born at Naples, in 1752. He was placed in the army at the age of fourteen, but soon quitted it that he might give himself up to study. He subsequently, however, held an honorary office at court, and commission in the marines, and, in 1787, was made a member of the supreme council of finance. He died in 1788. His great work, the Science of Legislation, gives him a conspicuous place among the writers upon that important subject.

FILICAJA, Vincentio di, an elegant poet of Florence, who died 1707, aged 65. He was senator in his native city, and his wants were honorably and liberally relieved by Christina, queen of Sweden. His poems, which are in a delicate and refined style, were collected by his son in folio, and reprinted at Venice, 3 vols. 12mo. 1747.

FILMER, sir Robert, an English writer, born at East Sutton in Kent, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He died 1688. He wrote the Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy—"Patriarchia," in which he proves the original government to be monarchical, derived from the patriarch, and heads of families—and "the Freeholders Grand Inquest." His Patriarcha was attacked by Locke.

FINÆUS, Orontius, Finé, professor of mathematics in the college founded by Francis I. at Paris, was born at Briancon, Dauphiné, 1494. By his genius and application he recommended himself to the notice of the great, but though as a mathematician, and as a man of letters he was highly respectable, yet he was pinched by poverty, and at his death in 1555, he left his wife and six children in very reduced and distressed circumstances. He invented a clock in 1553, and pretended that he had found out the quadrature of the circle. His works were collected in 3 vols. folio, 1532, 1542, and 1556.

FINCH, Heneage, earl of Nottingham, son of sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, was born in 1621. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple he assiduously applied himself to the study of law. He was made solicitor-general to Charles II. and created a baronet, and in 1661 he was elected member for the university of Oxford. He was very active in the impeachment of lord Clarendon, in 1667, and in 1670 he was made attorney-general, and three years after lord keeper, and raised to the peerage. In 1675 he was appointed lord chancel or, and in 1681, he was created earl of Nottingham, and died the year after. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence, and though born in dangerous and troublesome times, he so conducted himself that he retained in every situation the good opinion of the king and of the people. Burnet has commended him for his attachment to the church, Dryden has recorded him in his Absalom and Achitophel, in the character of Amri, and for his powers in oratory, he acquired and deserved the name of the Roscius and Cicero of England. Some of his speeches in parliament, and on judicial causes, have been published.

FINCH, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, son of the preceding, was born in 1647. Though he was one of the privy counsellors who proclaimed the elevation of the duke of York to the throne, he never appeared at court during the reign of James, but upon his abdication he wished the appointment of a regent, and not the setting up of another king. He was secretary under William, and held the same office under Anne, till 1704. At the accession of George I. he was one of the lords for the administration of affairs, and was declared president of the council. He retired from public affairs 1716, and died 1730. He wrote a very elaborate book in reply to Whiston's letter to him on the trinity, for which he was thanked by the university of Oxford.

FINLAY, John, a native of Glasgow, was born in 1782, and was educated at the university of his native city, at which he distinguished himself by his talents, and was much beloved for the sweetness of his disposition. His poem of Wallace of Ellerslie was given to the world when he was only nineteen. He died at Moffat, in 1810. Besides his Wallace, he published A Collection of Historical and Romantic Ballads, 2 vols.; wrote A Life of Cervantes; and edited editions of Blair's Grave, and Smith's Wealth of Nations. His poetry is characterized by no trifling portion of elegance and animation.

FINLEY, Samuel, D.D., president of the college of New Jersey, was a native of Ireland, and came to America 1734. Having been licensed to preach, he was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick 1740. The first part of his ministry was spent in fatiguing itinerant labors. His benevolent zeal sometimes brought him into unpleasant circumstances. The legislature of Connecticut had made a law prohibiting itinerants from entering parishes, in which a minister was settled, unless by his consent. For preaching to a presbyterian congregation in New Haven Mr. Finley was in consequence of this law seized by the civil authority, and carried as a vagrant out of the colony. In 1744 he was settled as the minister of Nottingham, Maryland, where he remained seven years. While here he established an academy which acquired great reputation. On receiving the appointment of president of New Jersey college he removed to Princeton. He died 1766, aged 50. He published a number of sermons.

FINLEY, Robert, D.D., president of the university of Georgia, graduated at Princeton college 1787. From 1793 to 1795 he was a tutor, and a trustee from 1807 till 1817, when he resigned. He was the minister of Basking Bridge, N. Jersey, from June 1797 till 1817. Deeply interested in the welfare of the free blacks, he formed a plan of sending them to Africa, and may be considered as the father of the Colonization society. In Dec. 1816 he went to Washington and succeeded in calling a meeting of gentlemen Dec. 21, at which addresses were made by Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. The next week a constitution was adopted and

judge Washington chosen president. On his return Dr. Finley caused the establishment of an auxiliary society at Trenton. Being at this period chosen president of Franklin college at Athens, Georgia, he repaired to that place in 1817, and in a few months died there, aged 45. He published several sermons.

FIRENZUOLA, Angelo, an Italian poet, born at Florence, and patronised by pope Clement VII. He was for some time an advocate, and then became an ecclesiastic, and died at Rome 1545. His prose works were published at Florence 1548, 8vo. and his comedies and other poetical pieces the year after, and in 1763, in 3 vols.

FIRMICIUS MATERNUS, Julius, a Christian writer of the fourth century, of whom little is known. His book "de Errore Profanarum Religionum," has been often printed, and is a valuable performance. The eight books of astronomy or mathematics, printed at Venice 1497, which bear his name, are supposed not to be by him, or at least to have been written by him before he was converted from heathenism to Christianity.

FIRMIN, Thomas, a most benevolent Englishman, born at Ipswich, June 1632. He was apprenticed by his parents who were puritans, to a linen manufacturer in London. He was very prosperous in his business, and he honorably employed the fruits of his industry and success to the most charitable purposes. He was in his religious opinions a Socinian, but he nevertheless was held in esteem by the clergy, by Wilkins, Whichcot, and especially Tillotson, who frequented his company even when archbishop. He was settled in Lombard street, and the ravages of the plague in 1665, and the fire of 1666, gave full activity to his extensive benevolence. In 1676 he erected a warehouse in Little Britain for the industrious employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and in 1682 he established another manufactory of the same kind at Ipswich for the benefit of the protestants who had fled from France on account of religious persecutions. For the last 20 years of his life he was governor of Christ hospital, London, to which he was a great benefactor. There was indeed scarce a charitable institution to which he did not liberally contribute, with the most humane and benevolent of intentions. This worthy and great character, died 20th Dec. 1697, aged 66. He published in 1678 Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and the Prevention of Beggary, 4to.

FISHER, John, D.D., an English prelate, born at Beverly, Yorkshire, 1459. In 1501 he was made vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1504 was nominated bishop of Rochester, and the next year accepted the headship of Queen's college, Cambridge. On Luther's appearance he stood forth as the champion of Rome, but though long favored by the king, he fell under his displeasure 1527, on account of his zealous defence of the queen, in the affair of her divorce. In 1530 he narrowly escaped poisoning by one Rouse, who threw in the cook's absence poison into the gruel, of which luckily the bishop did not taste, but which proved fatal to two of the servants, and nearly so to 15 others who partook of it. Upon the question of the king's supremacy in 1531, Fisher opposed it with great freedom, and increased the dissatisfaction of the court, by listening to the predictions of the holy maid of Kent, and more at last by refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to the king, and to his children, by Anne Boleyn. He was committed to the Tower for his contumacy, and though solicited by his friends he refused to alter his opinion, or assent to the lawfulness of the divorce, and the marriage of the king. He was attainted of high treason, but he might have languished in confinement the rest of his life, had not the gratitude of the pope been unseasonably manifested towards him. Pleased with the firmness of the venerable bishop, Paul III. in 1535, created him a cardinal, an honor which displeased Henry so much, that he gave orders that none should bring the hat into his dominions. He was soon after arraigned, and condemned to suffer death for high treason, and on the 22d June, 1535, he was beheaded, and his head fixed on London-bridge, the next day. He was then nearly 77. As he was the literary opponent of Erasmus, the opinion of that illustrious author must be considered as impartial. He describes him as a man of great and extensive powers of mind, and for integrity, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul, far superior to all the men of his age.

FISHER, Alexander M. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale college, Connecticut, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1794. He was graduated at Yale College, in the year 1813, and in 1815 appointed a tutor in that seminary. In 1817, he was advanced to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy. He early discovered very uncommon talents for the acquisition and communication of knowledge, and excited the highest expectations of his usefulness and distinction. His power of attention, quickness, and clearness of apprehension, rapid discernment of the relations of objects, accuracy of judgment, and independence, caution, and originality in investigation, are rarely equalled, and constituted a genius of the highest order for the department of science to which he devoted his attention; and his attainments were as extraordinary as his endowments. After having once delivered his course of lectures he undertook a voyage to Europe, to improve himself in his professional studies, and perished in the wreck of the packet Albion, on the coast of Ireland, on the 22d of April, 1822. He possessed great amiableness, modesty, and delicacy of taste, and his conduct was marked by an uncommon regard to religious obligation. Several of his scientific papers may be seen in Silliman's Journal of Science and the Arts.

FISHER, Myers, a lawyer at Philadelphia, and a quaker, died March 12, 1819, aged 71. He was a man of science and an eloquent orator. He published an answer to Paine's age of reason.

FISK, Pliny, a missionary, graduated at Middlebury college 1814. Having studied theology at Andover, where he was one of the "group of stars," commemorated by Wilcox, he was employed as an agent for the board of foreign missions one year, and sailed for Palestine with Mr. Parsons 1819. On arriving at Smyrna they engaged in the study of the eastern languages; but in a few months removed to Scio, in order to study modern Greek under professor Bambas. The college at Scio then had 7 or 800 students. But in 1821 the island was desolated by the barbarous Turks. In 1822 he accompanied to Egypt his fellow laborer, Mr. Parsons, and witnessed his death and buried him in the Greek convent. From Egypt he proceeded in April 1823 through the desert to Judea, accompanied by Mr. King and Mr. Wolff. Having visited Jerusalem, he went to Beyroot, Balbec, Damascus, Aleppo, and Antioch. He made a third visit to Jerusalem with Mr. King. When he withdrew from Jerusalem in the spring of 1825, he retired to the mission family of Mr. Goodell and Mr. Bird at Beyroot, where he died in Oct., aged 33. He was eminently qualified to be a missionary in the east. He was a preacher in Italian, French,

Modern Greek, and Arabic. He had been employed in preparing a dictionary in English and Arabic, and on the day of his seizure by his sickness he had put down against the last letter of the English alphabet the last word, which he knew in Arabic. His various communications are found in several volumes of the missionary herald.

FISKE, Nathan, D.D., a congregational minister of Brookfield, Mass. He was born in Weston of that state, Sept. 20, 1733; graduated at Harvard university in 1754; and was ordained May 20, 1758. He continued to officiate in the duties of his office for a period of more than forty years; and died at the age of 66, Nov. 24, 1799. He was much respected for his piety and talents. The following is a list of his publications—a sermon on the settlement and growth of Brookfield, 1775; a Fast Sermon, 1776; three Funeral sermons, 1778; 1779, and 1784; an Oration on the capture of Cornwallis, 1781; a volume of sermons, 1794; Dudleian lecture, 1796; and the Moral Monitor, 2 vols. 12mo. 1801.

FITZHERBERT, Sir Anthony, an able judge, was born at Norbury, in Derbyshire, and studied at Oxford and one of the inns of court. He rose, in 1523, to be judge of the court of common pleas; and he died in 1538. Among his legal works are, The Grand Abridgment; The New Natura Brevium; and The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace. The Book of Husbandry, and a Treatise of the Surveying of Lands, are also generally attributed to him; but some suppose them to have been written by his brother John.

FITZHERBERT, Thomas, grandson to sir Anthony, was born at Staffordshire 1552, and educated at Oxford, either at Exeter, or Lincoln college. As he was a zealous catholic, he left the university without a degree, and fled as a voluntary exile to France 1582. He afterwards went to Madrid, and Milan, and at last entered into the society of Jesus, at Rome 1614. He was afterwards at Brussels, and for 22 years presided over the English college at Rome, where he died 1640, aged 88. He was a man of great learning, and he wrote several books, on controversial subjects, against Barlow, Downe, Andrews, and other divines. His treatise concerning policy and religion, in three parts, was much admired by papists and protestants.

FITZHERBERT, Nicholas, grandson to sir Anthony, and cousin to Thomas, was born 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1572, he went abroad as a voluntary exile, on account of his religious principles, and settled at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, in the house of William Alan, the English cardinal. He was unfortunately drowned in a journey from Rome 1612. He wrote Casæ Galatæi de Bonis Moribus, 1595—Oxoniensis in Angliâ Academiæ Descriptio 1602—de Antiquitate & Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis,in Angliâ, 1608—Cardinalis Alani, Vitæ Epitome, 1608.

FITZJAMES, James, duke of Berwick, natural son of the duke of York, afterwards James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough, was born at Moulines 1671. He was early inured to the labors of a military life, and was wounded at Buda 1686, and signalized himself at the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, and afterwards in Ireland at the siege of Londonderry, and at the battle of the Boyne. In 1703, he headed the French troops in Spain, reduced the rebels in the Cevennes, and in 1705 took Nice, and for his services was made marshal of France by the king. He gained the famous victory at Almanza, over the English and Portuguese under Galloway 1707, and thus secured the Spanish crown, on the head of Philip V. He was killed at the head of the French army, by a cannon ball, at the siege of Philipsburg, in Germany 1734. He was a man of a benevolent character, generally poor from the great sacrifices which he made to support the emigrants in his father's cause. Montesquieu has drawn up his character, and 2 vols. of his memoirs have been published, 12mo. by Margon.

FITZPATRIC, Richard, a whig politician and wit, was born in 1748, and was educated at Eton. At the age of eighteen he entered the army, and he rose to the rank of lieutenant general. From 1774 till the period of his decease, in 1813, he was a member of the House of Commons. During the coalition in 1783, and the whig administration in 1806, he was secretary at war. He contributed to the Rolliad and the Probationary Odes, and wrote various small poems. Of his senatorial eloquence the best specimen is his speech, delivered in 1796, on a motion to effect the liberation of M. de la Fayette.

FIXLMILLNER, Placidus, an Austrian astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1721, near Lintz, and died in 1791. He was a monk of the monastery of Kremsmunster, and held several monastic offices, besides being professor of canon law, and apostolical notary of the Roman court. He is the author of Decennium Astronomicum; Reipublicæ Sacræ Origines Divinæ; and other works. Fixlmillner was one of the first who calculated the orbit of the Georgium Sidus.

FIZES, Anthony, a famous physician of Montpellier, who died there 1765, aged 75. His works are esteemed. Opera Medica, 4to. 1742—Lecons de Chymie, 1750.—Tractatus de Febribus, 12mo. 1749.—Practatus de Physiologiâ, 12mo, 1750, and dissertations.

FLAMEL, Nicolas, a notary of Paris, born at Pontoise. He suddenly rose from poverty to extensive opulence, and gave rise to a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. His riches, however, were nobly used in the relief of indigence, and in the erection of hospitals. It is supposed that his riches arose from successful speculations in commerce, at that time little known. He was living in 1399, and Lucas amused his readers by declaring that he had seen him in India after his decease. Some works on Alchymy have been attributed to him.

FLAMINIO, Mare Antonio, son of the preceding, born at Imola. He was patronized by cardinal Farnese, who appointed him his secretary at the council of Trent, an office which his infirmities prevented him to execute. He died at Rome 1550, aged 57. His letters and epigrams appeared 1561, 8vo.—and his paraphrase of thirty psalms, 1558. His latinity is very pure. He was learned, and his other writings are much esteemed.

FLAMSTEED, John, a celebrated astronomer, was born, in 1646, at Denby, in Derbyshire, and was educated at Derby free school; but his weak state of health did not then allow him to proceed to the university. Some years afterwards, however, he entered himself of Jesus College, Cambridge. To astronomy his attention is said to have been directed by perusing Sacrobosco's work De Sphæra; and he cultivated the science with such assiduity as to become one of the most eminent astronomers of his time. He was appointed astronomer royal and the observatory at Greenwich was erected for him. Flamsteed was also in orders, and held the living of Burstow, in Surrey. He died in 1719. His Historia Cœlestis Britannica, of which the best part was printed before his death, was published by his widow 1725, in 3 vols. fol. and dedicat-

ed to the king. His papers, as he himself tells us in his preface, had been examined by the direction of George, prince of Denmark, by Roberts, Newton, Gregory, Arbuthnot, Wren and others, and under this high recommendation, were afterwards presented to the public.

FLATMAN, Thomas, an English poet, born in Aldersgate street, London, 1633, and educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and became barrister of the Inner Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. He now turned author, and wrote several light poems, one of which, on the death of lord Ossory, was read by the father, the duke of Ormond, with such gratification that he sent the author a mourning ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100*l.* He died in Fleet-street, London, 1688. He was an indifferent poet; but, says Granger, succeeded better as a painter, as one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics. His poems, third edition, were printed 1682, in one vol. 8vo.

FLAVEL, John, an English divine, born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He was ejected from his living at Dartmouth, in 1662, for nonconformity, and retired to Hudscott, near South Molton. He returned to his living on the indulgence granted by Charles II. and died there 1692. He wrote Navigation and Husbandry spiritualized, &c. His works, which are respectable, were published 2 vols. fol. and 6 vols. 8vo.

FLAXMAN, John, a distinguished modern sculptor, the son of a sculptor who worked for Roubilliac and Scheemaker, was born, in 1755, at York; and, in 1770, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Modelling in wax and clay was one of his first occupations; and he also painted in oil colors. In 1787 he went to Italy. During his seven years studies there, he executed several important works, and made his drawings to illustrate Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. To these he subsequently added illustrations of Hesiod. The engravings from these designs spread his fame throughout Europe as an artist of truly classical taste. In 1794 he returned to England; and his first work after his return, Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster Abbey, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. Thenceforth he was constantly employed, and his productions are consequently numerous. Among these may be mentioned the monuments of Collins, the poet; Miss Cromwell; Earl Howe; Lord Nelson; Sir Joshua Reynolds; Countess Spencer; and the Baring family. In 1818, he completed drawings and a model for the shield of Achilles, as described in the Iliad; from which four casts in silver have since been made. He died December 9, 1826. "To the aid of his art," says a celebrated reviewer, "he brought a loftier and more poetical mind than any of our preceding sculptors; and learning unites with good sense and natural genius in all the works which come from his hand." Flaxman was professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy.

FLECHIER, Esprit, a celebrated French prelate, born 1632, at Perne, near Avignon. He distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and became known as an elegant scholar, by his poetical description of a carousal in pure latinity. His funeral orations were much admired, especially that on Turenne, and that on Montauser, which raised him to the same rank of reputation with the well known Bossuet. In 1679 he wrote his History of Theodosius the Great, and in 1685 he was honorably promoted to the see of Lavaur, on which occasion the king said, Be not surprised I have so long delayed to reward your merit; I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses. In 1687 he was translated to Nismes, where, as a preacher and a bishop, he was successful in drawing many of the protestants to the catholic faith. In the famine of 1709, his charity and benevolence were unbounded. This most virtuous and exemplary man died 1710, lamented, says d' Alembert, by the catholics, regretted by the protestants, having exhibited to his brethren an excellent model of zeal and charity, simplicity and eloquence. His works are Œuvres Melées—Panegyric of Saints—Funeral Orations—sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.—the History of Theodosius—Gratiani de Casibus Illustr. Vir.—the Life of Ximenes, 4to.—letters, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Life of Cardinal Commendon, 4to.—posthumous works. Those who compare Bossuet with Flechier observe, that the former has less elegance but greater strength, and that the style of his rival is more flowing, finished, and uniform. Bossuet owes all to nature, Flechier much to art.

FLEETWOOD, William, an English lawyer, recorder of London in Elizabeth's reign, was natural son of Mr. Fleetwood of Hesketh, Lancashire. He was educated at Oxford, and studied the law in the Middle Temple, and soon distinguished himself by his abilities. He was made recorder of London 1569, he showed himself very active against mass-houses, and popish priests. In 1580 he was made serjeant at law, and in 1592 serjeant to the queen. He died 1593, and was buried at Great Missenden, Bucks, where he had an estate. He was married, and had some children who survived him. He was an eloquent orator, says Wood, and his skill as a politician recommended him much to the notice of Leicester. He published an oration at Guildhall before the lord mayor —a table to Plowden's Reports—the Office of a Justice of the Peace, 1658—Annalium tam Regum Edwardi V. Richardi III. Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII.—Titulorum Ordine Alphabet & Elenchus 1579 and 1597.

FLEETWOOD, William, an English prelate, descended from the Lancashire Fleetwoods, and born in the tower of London 1st Jan. 1656. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, and on taking orders, became an eloquent preacher. He was made chaplain to king William, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Eton, and the rectory of St. Austin's, London. He was installed canon of Windsor 1702, but in 1705, he quitted the tumults of the town, and, much to the concern of large audiences, who attended his eloquent and persuasive discourses, he retired to the privacy of Wexham rectory, in Bucks. In 1706, without any solicitation on his part, or that of his friends, he was nominated to succeed Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, and in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died at Tottenham, in Middlesex, where he had retired for change of air, 4th August, 1723, and he was buried in Ely cathedral, where his lady, who soon followed him to the grave, erected a monument over him. His only son, Dr. Charles Fleetwood, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, did not long survive him. Bishop Fleetwood's character was respectable in every point of view. Admired as a preacher, he made an exemplary life, and a benevolent heart, the noblest ornaments of his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit. As a bishop he was beloved by his clergy, and did not arrogantly assume that superiority over them which conscious merit disdains, but illiberal pride asserts. As a writer he was highly respected, his sermons and divinity tracts were

widely circulated; but the firmness of his opinions, however, drew upon him the censure of the house of Commons. Besides these, Fleetwood published Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, 8vo. 1691—a translation of Jurieu's Method of Devotion, 1692, the 27th edition of which appeared 1750—an Essay on Miracles, 8vo. 1701—the Reasonable Communicant, 1704—Sixteen Practical Discourses on the Relative Duties of Parents, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1705—the Thirteenth of Romans vindicated, 1710—the Judgment of the Church of England in Lay Baptism and Dissenters' Baptism, 1712—the Life of St. Wenefrede, 1713—Chronicon Preciosum, or Account of English Money, Price of Corn and other Commodities for the last 600 Years, 1707, besides smaller works.

FLEMING, Robert, a North Briton, born at Bathens, 1630. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and at the age of 33 became pastor of a congregation, from which office he was ejected after the restoration. He then settled at Rotterdam, in Holland, as minister of the Scots' congregation there, and died 25th July 1694. His "Fulfilling of the Scriptures," has been a popular work among the dissenters.

FLEMING, Robert, son of the preceding, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Leyden and Utrecht. He settled at Leyden as minister, and then removed to Amsterdam, from whence he came to London, and officiated at the Scotch church, Lothbury, and at Salters' hall. He wrote, among other things, sermons—tracts—Christology, 3 vols. 8vo.—the Rise and Fall of Popery, of which it is said that many passages are particularly applicable to the first events of the French revolution. He died 1716.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, Richard, a native of Croston, Yorkshire, educated at University college, Oxford, and made prebendary of York 1408. He was, in 1442, made bishop of Lincoln, and went as deputy to the council of Constance. The pope raised him to York; but as the king refused his consent he continued bishop of Lincoln till his death, 1431. He was founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, and was a strenuous opposer of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he afterwards as warmly embraced. To his disgrace he was instrumental, however, in digging up the bones of that bold reformer, according to the impotent resolutions of the Constance council.

FLESSELLES, N. de, a French magistrate, respectable for his loyalty, and the mildness of his manners. He attempted in vain to repress the tumults which preceded the revolution; but on the 14th of July 1789, his benevolent and patriotic interference proved fatal at the taking of the Bastile. He received a shot from a pistol, and his head, being cut off, was carried on a pike in triumph through the streets.

FLETCHER, Richard, D.D. father of the dramatic poet, was born in Kent, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was made dean of Peterborough 1583, and three years after attended the Scotch Mary's execution, where he displayed more zeal than good sense in pressing that unfortunate queen to turn protestant. In 1589, he was advanced to the see of Bristol, in 1592, translated to Worcester, and 1594, to London. After the death of his wife he took a second, lady Baker, a woman of great beauty, about 1595, and this so offended Elizabeth, who was averse to the marriage of the clergy, especially of bishops, that she caused Whitgift to suspend him. Though afterwards restored to favor, the queen's conduct sat heavily upon him, and he died suddenly in his chair 1596. As he was fond of tobacco, then little known, Camden imputes his death to an immoderate use of it.

FLETCHER, Giles, L.L.D. brother to the bishop, was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. His abilities were employed by queen Elizabeth, as commissioner in Scotland, Germany and the Low Countries, and in 1588, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, to reconcile the Russians to the English commerce, and to efface the disadvantageous impressions which the jealousy of the Dutch and other powers had excited. On his return he was made secretary to the city of London, and in 1597 treasurer of St. Paul's. He died 1610. He wrote a curious account "of the Russian Commonwealth," with a description of the fashions and manners of the people, 1590, 8vo. The book was suppressed, but appeared in Hakluyt's collection, 1643.

FLETCHER, John, a dramatic writer, son of the bishop of London, was born in Northamptonshire 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, probably Benet college, and distinguished himself as a writer of plays conjointly with Beaumont. He also assisted Ben Jonson in his "Widow," and after Beaumont's death he consulted Shirley in the formation of the plots of his pieces. The respective share of these joint authors is not known, though it is said that Beaumont's judgment corrected the redundancies of Fletcher's wit. Once at a tavern the brother bards debated upon the plot of a tragedy, and Fletcher being overheard by the waiter to say that he would kill the king, he and his friend were both seized for high treason, till explanations proved to the magistrate that the intended murder was the innocent sacrifice of a theatrical hero. Fletcher died of the plague in London 1625, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark. Fletcher was ranked with Jonson and Shakspeare, in the great triumvirate of chief dramatic authors, by Edward Philips, and Dryden says that his plays, as possessing gaiety in the comic parts, and pathos in the more serious characters, were acted more frequently than those of Jonson or Shakspeare. Now, though they possess great merit, the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher are little regarded, and seldom appear on the stage.

FLETCHER, Phinehas, a poet, son of Giles Fletcher. He was educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge, 1600. He was made minister of Hilgay in Norfolk, 1621, by sir Henry Willoughby, and died there about 1650. He is known as the author of "Purple Island," a poem containing an allegorical description of man, and very popular at the time of its publication. He wrote besides "Piscatory Eclogues," which were published at Edinburgh 1772, and the Purple Island, with Giles's "Christ's Victory," 1783 London.

FLETCHER, Andrew, son of sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, Scotland, was born 1653. He was educated under bishop Burnet, and when in parliament he so strongly opposed the measures of the court that he was obliged to leave the country and go to Holland. He landed in the West of England with Monmouth 1685, and afterwards fought against the Turks in the Hungarian army. The revolution restored him to his country, and he became a commissioner to settle the government of Scotland. He died in London 1716. His works, which are all on political subjects, and in the bold style of theory, appeared together in 1 vol. 8vo. 1732.

FLETCHER, Benjamin, governor of New York, succeeded Ingoldsby in August, 1692, and continued in the administration until 1698. He

was passionate, avaricious, and arbitrary, and rendered himself unpopular. He gave the colony of Connecticut some trouble by endeavoring to obtain the command of its militia, which had been improperly given him in his commission. Piracy prevailed on the coast during his administration, and he was accused of countenancing it. He was during the same period governor of Pennsylvania, but resigned the administration into the hands of Markham, his deputy.

FLEURIEU, Charles Peter Clarel de, a hydrographer, was born at Lyons, in 1738. He became a captain in the marine service, and in 1790, was appointed minister of that department. In 1792 he was made tutor to the dauphin, but soon afterwards was thrown into prison by the revolutionary party. Buonaparte nominated him to the offices of the intendant of horse and governor of the Thuilleries, which places he resigned in 1805. He died in 1810. Fleurieu published a work, entitled "Decouvertes des Francois en 1768 et 1769, dans le sud-est de la Nouvelle Guinée," 4to. A voyage to prove some time pieces, 2 vols. 8vo. He spent many years in completing a great "Hydrographic Atlas," but left it unfinished.

FLEURY, Claude, a French advocate, born at Paris 1640. After being at the bar nine years he took orders, and in 1672 became preceptor to the princess of Conti, and in 1680 to the count de Vermandois. Under Fenelon he was subpreceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and for his services he was made abbot of Locdieu, which he resigned in 1706, for the rich priory of Angenteuil. In 1716 he was confessor to Lewis XV., and died 1723, aged 82, greatly respected for his learning and virtues. His works are numerous, the chief of which are, Manners of the Israelites—Manners of the Christians—Ecclesiastical History, in 13 vols. 4to. a valuable book—Institution of Ecclesiastical Law—a treatise on the choice and method of Studies—Duties of Masters and Servants—treatise on Public Law, 2 vols. 12mo.

FLEURY, André Hercule de, a famous cardinal, born at Lodeve in Languedoc 1653, and educated at Paris. Recommended by abilities, and by a pleasing address, and handsome figure, he rose from canon of Montpellier to the bishop of Frejus, and was appointed by Lewis XIV., preceptor to his grandson, after Bossuet and Fenelon. In 1726 he was made cardinal and prime minister, though aged 70, and so active was his conduct, and sagacious his measures, that the kingdom of France prospered greatly under his administration, the succession war was gloriously finished, and Lorraine added to the French dominions. His economy, however, neglected and ruined the marine, and in the war of 1740, his plans were not crowned with victory, so that it is said, he died with a heart broken with grief, 1743. Without the pride of Richelieu, and the avarice of Mazarine, he possessed great abilities; and though the misfortunes of the last war were attributed to him, he rather deserved the gratitude of the nation for his prudent management of the finances, and more for the benevolence of his heart.

FLINDERS, Matthew, an eminent modern navigator, was born at Donington, in Lincolnshire, and entered early into the merchant service, from which he removed into the king's, and went with Captain Hunter to New South Wales. After having, in a small boat, in conjunction with Mr. Bass, discovered the straits which now bear the name of his companion, he was appointed to the command of the Investigator, in which he explored a considerable part of the coast of New Holland. His vessel was at length wrecked on a coral reef On his passage homeward to England, in 1803 he touched at the Isle of France. There he was detained for more than six years a captive, and wa deprived of his journal and papers. He died in 1814. His Voyage was published, in two quarto volumes, shortly after his decease.

FLODOARD, or FRODOARD, a French historian of Epernai. He was an ecclesiastic in the church of Rheims, where he wrote a Chronicle from 916 to 966—and a History of his Church from its Foundation to 949. The best edition is that of 1617. He wrote also poetry, and died 966, aged 73.

FLOGEL, Charles Frederic, author of a History of the Human Understanding—History of Comic Literature—and Present State of the Belles Lettres in Germany, in German, was professor of philosophy in the college of noblemen at Leignitz, where he died 1788, aged 59.

FLOOD, Henry, a celebrated Irish orator, the son of the chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, was born in 1732; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford; became a member of the Irish House of Commons, in 1759, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and his patriotic exertions; was elected, in 1783, member for Seaford, in the British Parliament; and died in 1791. From 1775 to 1781, he held an office under government, and during the rest of his career he was in the ranks of the opposition. One of the most remarkable events of his senatorial life was the violent interchange of invective which, in 1783, took place between him and Grattan.

FLORIAN, John Peter Claris de, a French writer, was born, in 1755, at the castle of Florian, in the Lower Cevennes. Voltaire, to whom he was related by marriage, and who had a warm affection for him, recommended him to the duke of Penthievre as a page. The duke soon contracted an equal regard for him. He gave him a company in his own regiment, and, afterwards, employed him about his person, treated him as a confidential friend, and afforded him the means of pursuing the career of literature. Thenceforth, Florian became a fertile and a popular writer. Among his earliest works were, Galatea; Estelle; Numa Pompilius; Comedies; Tales; and Gonsalvo of Cordova. His Fables, which rank him second among French fabulists, appeared in 1792. In 1794, he was for a while imprisoned, and he died on the 13th of September, shortly after his liberation. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced several others, among which may be mentioned Eliezar and Naphtali; William Tell; Ruth; a translation of Don Quixote; and his own memoirs, under the title of Memoirs of a young Spaniard. Elegance, simplicity, and benevolent feeling, are the distinguishing qualities of Florian's writings.

FLORIO, John, the Resolute, as he styled himself, was born in London in the reign of Henry VIII. His parents who were Waldenses, and descended from the Florii of Sienna in Tuscany, had fled from the persecutions of popery in the Valteline, and settled finally in England under Elizabeth, after a short absence during Mary's bigoted reign. Florio taught Italian and French in the university of Oxford, and was admitted at Magdalen college. He was tutor in those languages to prince Henry, and to Anne the queen of James I., to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died of the plague at Fulham 1625, aged 80. Of his works the principal are, "first Fruits and second Fruits." containing proverbs and witty sentences—Garden of Recreation—a translation of Montaigne's Es

says—and an Italian and English Dictionary, fol. 1597, a work of merit. He married the sister of Sam. Daniel, the poet.

FLOOD, William, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a member of the committee of correspondence of New-York in 1774, and a delegate to congress from Suffolk county. He continued in that station until near the close of the revolution, after which he removed to the then unsettled valley of Oneida, and resided there during the remainder of his life. In 1789 he was again elected a member of congress. In 1792 he was one of the electors of president and vice-president, and was repeatedly appointed to the same office at subsequent elections. He died at Western, August 3d, 1821, aged 89.

FLOYER, sir John, a native of Hinters, Staffordshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled as a respectable practitioner at Lichfield and was knighted. He wrote the Touchstone of Medicines, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Virtues of Cold Water, 8vo. and died 1720, aged 71.

FLUDD, Robert, an English philosopher, son of sir Thomas Fludd, knight, born at Milgate, Kent, 1574. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and after taking his degrees in arts, applied to physic and travelled in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, to improve himself. He took his degrees in medicine 1605, and settled in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians. He began to publish about 1616, and was a voluminous writer, chiefly on the powers and wonders of Alchymy, and the Rosicrucian doctrines. His works are in Latin, and written in an obscure and mysterious language. They amount to about 20, and are all mentioned in Wood's Athenæ. Two of his productions were against Kepler and Mersennus, and they were answered by those great philosophers.

FOBES, Perez, LL.D., a graduate of Harvard college, in 1762. In 1766, he was ordained to the ministry at Raynham, Mass., and in 1786, he was appointed professor of mathematics in Brown university. Dr. Fobes died Feb. 23, 1812, aged 70. He published a History of Raynham; a Sermon on the death of President Manning; and an Election sermon.

FOES, or FOESIUS, Anutius, a learned physician, born at Metz, 1528. He was well skilled in Greek and Latin, and translated the works of Hippocrates into Latin, as also the commentaries of Galen. His abilities are praised by Huetius. He practised physic at Lorraine with reputation, and died 1596.

FOINARD, Frederic Maurice, a native of Conches in Normandy, who was eminent as a Hebrew scholar, and became vice-principal of the college of du Plessis. He published Breviarium Ecclesiasticarium, 2 vols. 8vo.—Genesis Explained, French and Latin, 2 vols. 12mo, and the Psalms in Historical Order. He died 1743.

FOIX, Odel de, lord of Lautrec, a French general of eminence. He was wounded under Louis XII. at the battle of Ravenna 1512, and appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. The success of Colonna, however, soon after drove him from Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Parma, and Placentia, and after the unfortunate battle of Bicoque he retired to Guienne 1522. In 1528 he re-entered Italy, took Pavia, and boldly besieged Naples, before which he died. His body was conveyed to Spain, and 20 years after buried in the tomb of the great Gonsalvo of Cordova.

FOLARD, Charles, a French officer born at Avignon 1669. His military genius was roused by the reading of Cæsar's commentaries, and at the age of 16 he became a soldier. His father confined him in a monastery, but he escaped, and still more attached to the army, became aid-de-camp to Vendome, who commanded in Italy 1702, and intrusted him with part of his forces. He was honored for his services with the cross of St. Lewis, and had a pension of 400 livres settled on him. In 1705 he was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and in consequence lost the use of his left hand. In 1706, he defended Modena against prince Eugene, by whom he was taken prisoner some time after the battle of Blenheim. In 1711 he was made governor of Bourbourg, in 1714 he assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks, and afterwards went into the service of Charles XII. of Sweden. He accompanied him in his invasion of Norway, and was present at his death, at the siege of Frederickshall 1718. On his return to France he served as colonel under the duke of Berwick, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the military art. He died at Avignon 1752, aged 83. He wrote some valuable commentaries on Polybius, in 6 vols. 4to. a book of new discoveries in war—a treatise Concerning the Defence of Places. Though not an accomplished writer, yet his publications show great knowledge of the military art.

FOLENGO, Theophilus, known by the assumed name of Merlin Cocaye, was of a noble family in Mantua. He fled from Bologna, and for some time was in the military profession, which he quitted for the society of the Benedictines in St. Euphemia monastery. He died 1544, aged 51, at the priory of St. Croce, Bassano. The best known of his works are "Opus Macaronicum," 1651, a popular work—Orlandino, 1526, and Chaos del Triperuno, two licentious poems—on the three Ages of Man, 1527,—le Humanita del Figlio di Dio, 1533.

FOLKES, Martin, LL.D., an English antiquary and philosopher, born at Westminster 1690. He was of the Royal society, London, and became its president after Sir Hans Sloane 1741. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and was a great connoisseur of old and modern coins. He died in London 1754. Boyer's anecdotes contain an ample account of him. He wrote a 4to. volume of English Silver Coin, from the Conquest to his own time.

FONTAINE, John, de la, a celebrated French poet, born at Chateau-Thierry, 8th July 1621. He read with eagerness the best poets of Greece, and Rome, of Italy, and of his country, and in the writings of Plato and Plutarch, collected all that morality which has enriched and beautified his fables. Though not a libertine he was most indifferent to religious truths, and he informed the priest with great composure that he had the New Testament which he thought a tolerable good book. He died 13th April, 1695, and it is said he was found with a hair shirt on, a proof of sincere repentance according to some.

FONTAINE, Nicholas, son of a scrivener, admitted at the age of 20 among the society of Port Royal, where he had afterwards the superintendence of the pupils. In 1664 he was confined for four years in the bastille with Sacy, and at last finally settled at Melun where he died 1709, aged 84. He wrote "Lives of the Saints of the Old Testament," 4 vols. 8vo.—Lives of Saints in General, 4 vols. 8vo.—the Figurative Language of the Bible, 4to.—Memoirs of the Solitaries of Port-Royal, 2 vols. 12mo.—Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Paul's epistles, translated, 7 vols. 8vo. For private worth, for learning, and piety, and for indefatigable and patient industry, Fontaine not only equalled but surpassed his contemporaries.

FONTAINE DES BERTINS, Alexis, a celebrated French geometrician, was born, in 1725, at Claveison, in Dauphiné, and died in 1771. He was the first who applied himself to the general theory and the applications of the integral calculus. His mathematical papers, on that and other important subjects, form a quarto volume.

FONTAINES, Peter Francis Guyot des, a French critic, born at Rouen 1685. He took the habit of a jesuit at 15, and quitted the society at 30. For some time a priest, he became a man of wit, and in 1724, he was intrusted by Bignon with the care of the "Journal des Savans." The severity of his censures drew upon him the accusation of an abominable crime from his enemies, but, after some confinement, his character was cleared up and re-established. In 1731, he began the "Nouvelliste du Parnasse, on Reflexions sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux," of which he wrote 2 vols. till the work was suppressed for the severity of its contents. In 1735, he began "Observations sur les Ecrits Modernes," which, after 33 vols. were completed, was also suppressed 1743. The next year another periodical paper, "Jugemens sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux," was undertaken; but after 11 vols. had appeared, death stopped the labors of the critic 1745. He published translations of Virgil and other classics, besides those of Pope, Swift, Fielding and others.

FONTANA, Dominico, a Roman architect and mechanic, born at Milan 1543. His chief work was the setting up of the obelisk, in front of St. Peter's, which had been buried for many years, and considered as an impracticable thing by all other mechanics. He was deservedly commended and rewarded for the bold and successful execution of this, and in 1592, he removed to Naples as an architect to the king, and died there greatly respected 1607.

FONTANA, Charles, an Italian architect, was born, in 1634, at Bruciato, and died in 1714. He was patronized by Popes Innocent XI. and Clement XI., and executed many important works, among which are several fountains, the mausoleum of Queen Christina, and the Grimani, Bolognetti, and Mount Citorio palaces. He wrote various architectural treatises, among which are descriptions of the Vatican and the Flavian amphitheatre.

FONTANA, Felix, an eminent Italian philosopher and naturalist, was born at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol, in 1730, and died at Florence, in 1805. From Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy, Leopold II. invited him to Florence, and confided to him the formation of the fine cabinet of natural history which is now one of the boasts of the Florentine capital. He is the author of various physiological and chemical works, one of the best known of which is a Treatise on Poisons.

FONTANA, Gregory, a brother of the foregoing, a mathematician, was born in 1735, in the Tyrol; became a monk at an early age; succeeded Boscovish as mathematical professor at Pisa; filled that office with distinguished reputation for more than thirty years; was elected a member of the legislative assemblies of the Cisalpine and Italian republics; and died in 1805. He wrote a great number of mathematical papers in the transactions of various learned bodies; and translated several scientific works from the English, French, and German.

FONTANES, Louis De, an eminent French writer, was born at Niort, in 1761. He first became known to the public by his poems, among which were the Orchard, and a translation of Pope's Essay on Man. During the revolution he edited, first, the Journal called the Moderator, and afterwards, with La Harpe, The Memorial. For the latter he was proscribed in 1797, and obliged to take refuge in England. After the establishment of the consulships he took a share in the management of the Mercury. He was one of the original members of the Institute, and was successively a member and president of the legislative body, grand master of the university, and a senator. Louis XVIII, whose recall he was one of the first to propose, made him a peer, and a privy counsellor. He died in 1821. His last work was an ode on the Violation of the Tombs of St. Denis. By his countrymen he is considered as standing among the highest of their poets of the second class, and in the ranks of their first rate orators.

FONTANINI, Juste, archbishop of Ancyra, was born in the Frioul, and died at Rome 1736. His chief works are Bibliotheca Della Eloquenza Italiana, 2 vols. 4to. 1753,—a Literary History of Aquileia, 1742,—a collection of Bulls of Canonization from John XV. to Benedict XIII.

FONTE-MODERATA, a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo. She was born at Venice 1555, and though placed at first in a monastery, she married, and after 20 years of conjugal happiness, died in child-bed 1592. Her memory was so retentive that she could repeat verbatim a discourse when only once heard. She wrote a poem called "il Floridoro," and another on the Passion and Resurrection of Christ, besides "Dei Meriti Delle Donne," a prose work in which she maintains that the female sex is not inferior in understanding to the male.

FONTENELLE, Bernard le Bovier de, son of an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, by a sister of the great dramatic Corneille, was born at Rouen, 11th Feb. 1657. Though so weak at his birth that his surviving was unexpected, he attained the age of 100, never troubled with attacks of disease till his 90th year, when his eyes became dim and his hearing dull. He died Jan. 1757. He displayed early proofs of genius, and before he had reached his 20th year he had written a great part of his Bellerophon, a tragic opera. He did not, however, shine as a dramatic writer equal to his uncle Corneille, but in his other pieces he exhibits great powers, delicacy of wit, and profoundness of thought, so that Voltaire has truly observed that he was the most universal genius which the age of Louis XIV. produced. His "Plurality of Worlds" is a most fascinating performance, in which he introduces a lady conveying the sublimer truths of philosophy in a dialogue, pleasing, lively, and refined. In his office of secretary to the academy of sciences, in which he continued more than 40 years, he devoted himself to the "History" of that learned body, and introduced elegance of language into the most abstruse parts of science. The "Eloges" delivered on deceased members are perused with particular attention and delight, and his apology for Descartes' virtues, though in favor of an exploded system, must be read with interest and admiration due to a great but mistaken genius. No man more than Fontenelle deserved and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his contemporaries. In his temper he was mild and affable, and with the feelings of a true christian he observed that a man should be sparing in superfluities to himself, that he may supply necessities to others. Though originally poor, he acquired, by industry and commendable economy, an independent fortune; but not despising the rest of the world for his superiority of mental talents and of riches, he said that men are foolish and wicked, but such as they are we must live

among them. He wrote besides the works already mentioned, Pastoral Poems 1688—History of the French Theatre to Corneille—Reflections on Theatrical Poetry, particularly Tragedy, a judicious and valuable work—Elements of Geometry—of Infinites, 1727—a tragedy, and six comedies—Endymion—Moral Discourses—the History of Oracles—and Dialogues of the Dead. His works have been published at Paris in 8 vols. 8vo. His Eloge was pronounced by le Cat.

FOOTE, Samuel, a dramatic writer, called the English Aristophanes, was born at Truro, Cornwall, 1722. He was at Worcester college, Oxford, and then removed to the temple, but the law was too dry and abstruse a pursuit for his volatile temper, and he therefore went on the stage. He appeared first in Othello, but his success in performing the character of other writers did not please him, and he commenced author and actor in the Hay-market, where in 1747, he first appeared before the public in "the Diversions of the Morning." This entertaining piece, at first opposed by the Westminster justices, as representing characters in real life, was altered to "Mr. Foote's giving Tea to his Friends," and thus for upwards of 40 mornings drew crowded and applauding audiences. The next year presented "An auction of Pictures" which met with equal approbation, though it reflected on the popular characters of the day, on sir Thomas de Veil the justice, Cock the Auctioneer, and Henley the orator. From 1752, to 1761, his success continued uninterrupted by the introduction of new pieces, and the versatility with which he himself represented various characters, and the little theatre Hay-market was now considered as the regular summer theatre, after the close of the other two. As he was on his way to France by the advice of his physicians, he was taken ill and died a few hours after at Dover, 20th Oct. 1777. In his private character Foote was respectable, and the wit and humor of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, as Boswell relates, met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, says he, I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner pretty sullenly, affecting not to mind him, but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible. His dramas are 20 in number, mostly built on temporary topics, and full of personalities. He borrowed liberally from Molere, but made all his own by his own peculiar powers of humor and originality. His works have been collected and published in 4 vols. 8vo. His life has been published with entertaining anecdotes by Mr. Cooke.

FORBES, Patrick, a Scotch prelate, of a noble family, born in Aberdeenshire 1564. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and being ordained presbyter at the age of 28, he was, in 1618, raised to the see of Aberdeen, much against his will, but at the pressing solicitations of king James. This great and good man died 1635, aged 71. His Commentary on the Revelations appeared London, 1613. He was a great benefactor to Aberdeen university, of which he was chancellor, and he revived the professorship of law, physic, and divinity.

FORBES, John, son of the preceding, was made bishop of Aberdeen, by king James. He was expelled from the divinity professorship at Aberdeen by the covenanters, and after two years residence in Holland, he returned to his native country and ended his days at his estate at Corse 1648. He was a very learned man, as his theological and historical institutions fully evince. His works were published at Amsterdam, 2 vols. fol. 1703.

FORBES, William, bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen 1585, and educated there. After studying at Leyden, and in the universities of Germany, he came to England, where he rejected the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, that he might re-establish his health by returning to the air of his native country. He was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and as his health would not permit his frequent preaching, he was appointed principal of the Marischal-college Aberdeen. On the foundation of the see of Edinburgh by Charles I. Dr. Forbes was honorably placed by the monarch to fill it, but he enjoyed his dignity only three months, and died 1634. He was a man of extensive learning, but was very moderate in his opinions, and pacific in his temper, as his treatise to diminish controversies printed London 1658, and re-printed at Frankfort 1707, fully proves.

FORBES, Duncan, a Scotch judge, born at Culloden 1685. He studied at Edinburgh, Utrecht, and Paris, and on his return to Scotland 1710, practised as an advocate. In 1722, he was elected member for Invernesshire, and 1725 was made lord advocate. In 1742, he was raised to be lord president of the court of sessions, and, in the rebellion of 1745, he nobly opposed the pretender, but the refusal of government to refund what he had lost by his liberal support of the royal cause, proved so disagreeable to his feelings, that it produced a fever of which he died 1747, aged 62. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and wrote Thoughts on Religion,—a Letter to a bishop on Hutchinson's writings,—Reflections on Incredulity, 2 vols. 12mo. 1750.

FORBES, Sir William, a native of Scotland, born in 1739, at Pitsligo, was one of the first who, with Sir James Hunter Blair, founded a banking establishment at Edinburgh. As a commercial character he was distinguished by liberality of conduct. His intellectual powers were of a superior order; and he was early a member of the Literary Club, in London, to which Johnson and other eminent men belonged. He died in 1807. His only work is, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie.

FORBES, James, a native of London, born in 1749, was sent out to India, as a writer in his youth, and returned from thence, with a fortune, in 1784. During his residence in India, he travelled over a considerable part of it, and made notes and drawings, which afterwards formed the basis of Oriental Memoirs, four volumes 4to. He is also the author of Letters from France; and of Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos. Forbes died in 1819.

FORBES, John, a brigadier general in the British army, and commander-in-chief of the forces employed in the expedition against fort Duquesne in 1758, was a native of Petincrief, Fifeshire, Scotland, and educated a physician. He left his profession, entered the army, and in 1745 was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He acted as quarter-master-general of the army under the duke of Cumberland, and in 1757 was appointed brigadier-general, and sent to America. In the expedition against fort Duquesne he was successful; the fort was abandoned on his approach, and he changed its name to that of Pitt, in compliment to the prime minister. After having concluded treaties with the Indian tribes on the Ohio, he returned to Philadelphia, and there died, March 13th 1759, aged 49.

FORBES, Eli, D.D. minister of Brookfield, and

of Gloucester, Massachusetts, entered Harvard college in 1744. In the month of July in the following year he was demanded as a soldier, and he cheerfully shouldered his musket and marched more than a hundred miles to oppose the French and Indians. Having been released by the interposition of his friends, he returned to his studies with a sharpened appetite, and was graduated in 1751. He was ordained minister of the second parish in Brookfield 1752. In the year 1758, and 1759, he was a chaplain in one of the regiments. In 1762 he went as a missionary to the Oneidas, one of the six nations of Indians, and planted the first christian church at Onaquagie, on the river Susquehannah. Having established in this place a school for children, and another for adults, he returned bringing with him four Indian children, whom he sent back again in a few years, after furnishing them with such knowledge as would be useful to them. He also brought with him a white lad, who had become a complete savage ; but he was civilized, and being educated at Dartmouth college, where he received a degree, was the agent of congress during the revolutionary war, and was very useful. In March 1776 he was dismissed from Brookfield, and in June installed at Gloucester. He died 1804, aged 77. He published a family book, and a number of single sermons.

FORBIN, Claude Chevalier de, a French naval officer, born in 1656. He was early brought up to the sea service, and in 1686 became chief admiral to the king of Siam in the East-Indies. He afterwards distinguished himself in Europe, on the coast of Spain, and in the service of Louis XIV. The king was pleased with his valor, and the disinterestedness, and generosity of his character, but though favored by the prince, he was neglected by the ministers, and therefore he retired in discontent from the service 1710. He died 1733, aged 77. His maxims to persons in the sea service, were two, never to interfere with any thing not belonging to their employment, and to pay a blind obedience to the orders they received, however repugnant to their private opinions.

FORCE, James duke de la, son of Francis, lord of la Force, who, with his eldest son Arnaud, was murdered in his bed, on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew. He was then nine years old, and was between his father and his brother in the bed, but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped with his life, a circumstance which Voltaire has recorded in the 2d canto of his Henriade. He fought under Henry IV. and espoused the side of the protestants, against Louis XIII. especially at Montauban 1621. He soon after made his peace with the king, upon which he was created marshal of France, a duke, lieutenant general of the army of Piedmont, besides a present of 200,000 crowns. He afterwards took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan 1630. He was afterwards engaged in the German wars, and took Spires, after raising the siege of Philipsburg. He died full of years and glory 1652, aged 89.

FORDYCE, David, a learned Scotsman, born at Aberdeen 1720, where he was educated, and where he became professor of moral philosophy, in the marischal college. He travelled through France and Italy, and other parts of Europe, and was drowned on his return, in a storm on the coast of Holland 1751. He wrote Dialogues concerning Education, 2 vols. 8vo.—treatise of Moral Philosophy—Theodorus, a dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching—and the Temple of Virtue, a dream.

FORDYCE, James, a Scotch divine, brother to the above, born at Aberdeen, and educated there. He was minister of Brechin, and afterwards of Alloa, and in 1762, he removed to Monkwell street, London, where he was assistant, and then successor to Dr. Lawrence. He afterwards settled in Hampshire, and died at Bath 1796, in his 77th year. He is author of Sermons to young Women, 2 vols.—Address to young Men, 2 vols.—Addresses to the Deity—a sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit—poems—and single sermons.

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, a native of Berlin, minister of the French church there, and afterwards professor of philosophy in the French college, and then secretary to the royal Berlin academy of sciences, and privy counsellor. He died 1797, aged 86. He was author of Abridgement of Ecclesiastical History—History of Philosophy abridged, both translated into English—Researches on the Elements of Matter—Considerations on Cicero's Tusculanum—the Christian Philosopher—Pensées Raisonables—Anti-Emile against Rousseau, and other works, and he conducted, with Beausobre, the Bibliotheque Germanique.

FORSTER, John, a protestant Hebraist of Wittemburg, born at Augsburg 1495. He was the friend of Luther, Reuchlin, and Melancthon, and died 1556. He published a Hebrew Lexicon, 1564, folio, Bale. Another person of the same name published Commentaries on Isaiah, and other works.

FORSTER, John Reinhold, L.L.D., a naturalist and traveller, was born in 1729, at Derschau, in Prussian Poland, and was educated at Berlin and Halle. After having been a minister of the gospel in Prussia, he was invited to Russia to superintend some new colonies at Saratoff. From Russia he soon removed to England, and became a teacher in the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772, he was engaged, with his son, to accompany Captain Cook, as naturalist. Subsequently to his return, his conduct gave, on more than one account, so much offence to the British government, that he thought it advisable to leave England. For some time he was much distressed; but in 1780 he was fortunate enough to be appointed professor of natural history, and inspector of the botanical garden, at Halle, in Saxony. He died in 1798. Among his works are, Observations made on his Voyage; and a History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North.

FORSTER, John George Adam, the son of the foregoing, was born near Dantzic, in 1754; accompanied his father in the voyage round the world; and was successively professor of natural history at Cassel and Wilna, and principal librarian to the elector of Mentz. Having adopted republican principles, Forster was sent to Paris, by the revolutionists of Mentz, to desire that their city might be united to France. This step was his ruin, and he was compelled to find an asylum in the French capital; where he died, in 1794, while preparing for a voyage to Hindostan and Thibet. He is the author of a Voyage round the World; a Journey along the Banks of the Rhine; and several other works: and he assisted his father in the Characteres Generum Plantarum.

FORSTER, Nathaniel, a native of Plymstock, Devonshire, educated at Plymouth and Eton school, and afterwards at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became fellow. He obtained Hethe rectory, Oxfordshire, and in 1750 was chaplain to Butler, of Durham, who made him his executor. He was, in 1752, chaplain to Herring the primate, and two years after obtained a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and Rochdale vicarage, Lancashire. In 1756 he was chaplain to the king, and then preacher to the Rolls. He died 1757, aged 40. He published Platonis Dialogi quinque, 1745—Reflections on the

Antiquity of Egypt—Appendix Liviana, 1746—Popery destructive of the Evidence of Christianity, a sermon—Dissertation on Josephus' Account of our Saviour—Biblia Hebraica, sine Punctis, 4to.—and on the Marriage of Minors, 8vo.

FORSYTH, William, a horticulturist, born in 1757 at Old Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire, was a pupil of Philip Miller, and succeeded him at the Chelsea physic garden. In 1784, he became superintendent of St. James's and Kensington Gardens. He died in 1804. Forsyth invented a composition to cure the wounds and diseases of trees; and wrote Observations on the Diseases, &c. of Fruit and Forest Trees; and a Treatise on the Culture of Fruit Trees.

FORTESCUE, Sir John, an English lawyer, born of an ancient family at Wear Gifford, in Devonshire. He was according to Tanner, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1441 he was made king's sergeant at law, and the next year chief justice of the king's Bench. His integrity, wisdom, and firmness recommended him to Henry VI. by whom his salary was raised; but his attachment to the house of Lancaster proved the source of persecution. In the first parliament of Edward IV. he was attainted of high treason, and he followed his exiled master into Scotland, where he was nominated chancellor of England. He embarked for Holland in 1463, with queen Margaret, and continued several years in exile in Lorraine. In this foreign country he employed himself in the composition of his book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," written for the instruction of young prince Edward; but not published till the reign of Henry VIII. The year of his death is unknown, though he lived to nearly his 90th year, and was buried in the church of Ebrington, Glocestershire, where, in 1677, one of his descendants repaired his monument. He wrote besides, "the Difference between an absolute and limited monarchy," published by J. Fortescue Aland, 1714, besides other works remaining in MS. The best edition of his book, "De Laudibus is that of 1741. His character was very respectable for piety, learning, and benevolence, and, as attached to his country, none deserves a better name.

FORTIGUERRA, Nicolas, an Italian prelate and poet, born 1674. He was made a bishop by Clement XI. but he was so often disappointed by Clement XII. who as the patron of poets, had promised him a cardinal's hat, that he fell ill in consequence, and died 1735, aged 61. He wrote "Ricciardetto," a burlesque poem in 30 cantos, in a short time, to prove to some of his friends the ease with which he could write in the manner of Ariosto. This poem, though very faulty, exhibits sallies of pleasantry and strokes of genius. It has been translated into French by du Mourrier. Fortiguerra translated Terence into Italian 1736.

FOSCOLO, Ugo, a distinguished Italian writer, was born at sea, in 1776, near Zante, of which island his father was the Venetian governor. He was educated at Padua, and produced his tragedy of Thyestes before he was twenty. After the Venetian territory was placed under the Austrian yoke, he returned to Lombardy, where he produced his celebrated Letters of Ortis, a romance which established his fame. Having entered into the first Italian legion, he formed a part of the garrison of Genoa when that city was besieged by the Austrians in 1800, and two of his finest odes were composed while he resided in the Genoese capital. He retired from the army in 1805. In 1807, he published The Tombs, a poem; and, in the following year, an edition of the works of Monteculi. He was appointed professor of literature at Pavia, in 1809; but the bold language of his introductory lecture, On the Origin and Office of Literature, is said to have induced Napoleon to suppress the professorship immediately. In 1812, Foscolo gave still farther offence by his tragedy of Ajax, which was supposed to be a satire on the emperor, and a panegyric on Moreau. He was consequently obliged to withdraw from the kingdom of Italy to Florence. In 1814, he was compelled to fly to Switzerland, in consequence of having joined in a plan to expel the Austrian oppressors from Italy; and in the following year he settled in England. Here he published his tragedy of Ricciarda; Essays on Petrarch; Dissertation and Notes on Dante; and contributed to the Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, and Retrospective Reviews, and other periodicals. He died, Sept. 10, 1827; having for a considerable period suffered much from disease and penury.

FOSTER, Samuel, an English mathematician, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. 1623. He was elected in 1636, to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, which he resigned the same year, and to which he was again elected in 1641. During the civil wars he formed one of that society of learned men who united for philosophical purposes, and were afterwards incorporated under the name of the Royal society by Charles II. He not only applied himself to astronomy, and to curious and intelligent observations on eclipses and on celestial bodies, but he constructed and improved with great ingenuity, several mathematical and astronomical instruments. He died at Gresham college, of a decline, 1652. The chief of his works are "The Art of Dialling," 4to. 1638—four treatises of Dialling, 4to. 1654—Miscellanies or Mathematical Lucubrations—descriptions of several Instruments invented and improved. There were two other mathematicians of the name of Foster in the same century; William, a disciple of Oughtred, and author of the Circles of Proportion, and the Horizontal Instrument, 1633, 4to. and Mark, who published a treatise of Trigonometry.

FOSTER, James, D.D., a dissenting minister, born 16th Sep. 1697, at Exeter, at the grammar school and in an academy of which place he was educated. With great abilities, a sound judgment, and a ready elocution, he began to preach 1718, but the warm disputes which prevailed in the west of England, and especially Exeter about the Trinity, rendered his situation in Devonshire unpleasant, and he removed to Melborne, Somersetshire, and soon after to Ashwick. In Barbican he acted as pastor nearly twenty years, and also as lecturer in a meeting house in the Old Jewry. He was an eloquent preacher, and popular among many who differed from him in their tenets, and who filled all ranks and conditions of life. He attended lord Kilmarnock after his trial in 1746, and died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, 5th Nov. 1753. His character for humanity and benevolence of heart was equal to his learning, popular as a preacher, and liberal in his religious sentiments. He wrote A Defence of the Usefulness, and Truth of Christian Revelation against Tindal, "Tracts on Heresy," in a controversy with Dr. Stebbing—4 vols. of sermons, 8vo.—2 vols. of Discourses on Natural Religion, and Social Virtue, 4to. Bolingbroke attributes to him that false aphorism, "that where mystery begins, religion ends." Pope has mentioned him with commendation in the preface to his satires.

FOSTER, John, an elegant scholar, born at

Windsor 1731, and educated at Eton college, where under the able tuition of Plumptree and Rurton, he distinguished himself as a superior proficient in the Greek and Hebrew languages. In 1748 he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards became assistant to Dr. Barnard, whom he succeeded in 1765, in the mastership of Eton college. But though eminent in learning, and great in mental powers, he was deficient in manners, in temper, and in a perfect knowledge of the world, which are so necessary for such a situation, and which were possessed in a high degree by his predecessor Barnard, so that his authority became unpopular, and he at last resigned. His merits, however, were rewarded by a canonry at Windsor in 1772, but his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that he did not enjoy his honors long. He went to the German Spa for the recovery of his health, and died there Sep. 1773. His remains were afterwards brought over to England, and buried at Windsor near those of his father who had been mayor of the town, and over his tomb is an elegant Latin inscription written by himself. He wrote besides a prize dissertation on the doctrines of Epicurus, and the Stoics, Cambridge—an Essay on the Different Nature of Accents and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Tongues, with the Defence of the Greek Accentual Marks, against Js. Vossius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Galy, &c. 8vo. 1762. It is a curious and valuable performance.

FOSTER, Michael, a learned judge, born at Marlborough, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough school, and Exeter College, Oxford, and in 1707, entered at the Middle Temple. In 1737, he was elected recorder of Bristol, and in 1745, he was made one of the justices of the king's bench, and then knighted. He died 1765, aged 74. He published an Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in bishop Gibson's Codex, 1735 —Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of Rebels in 1746, in the county of Surrey, 1762.

FOSTER, Jedediah, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, was born at Andover in 1726, and was graduated in 1744, at Harvard college. He established himself at Brookfield, where highly respected for his talents and integrity, he enjoyed a number of civil and military offices. He took his seat on the bench of the superior court in 1776. He was a distinguished member of the body which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and died during its session, 17th October, 1779.

FOSTER, Benjamin, D.D., a Baptist minister successively officiating in Leicester and Danvers, Mass.; Newport, R. I; and in the city of New York. He was born, June 12, 1750; graduated at Yale college in 1774; and subsequently studied divinity with the late Dr. Stillman of Boston. Dr. Foster was distinguished for his knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldean Languages; and he was characterized for uprightness and benevolence, and for an amiable disposition. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in New York, he shrunk not from exposure in visiting the sick and dying; and on the 26th of Aug. 1798, fell a victim to that disorder, aged 48 years. When at Leicester he published a work on the mode of baptism; and, subsequently a Dissertation on the 70 weeks of Daniel.

FOSTER, John, D.D., for many years a highly respected clergyman of Brighton, Mass. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1783, and died in Sept. 1829. He published several occasional sermons; before a charitable society; on the death of Washington; on the death of C. Winship; on infidelity; at the installation of his brother; at a fast; at artillery election; at a dedication; and before the society for propagating the gospel. The wife of Dr. Foster wrote the Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton, a popular novel, founded on facts, well known in some parts of New England.

FOTHERGILL, George, D.D., eldest of seven sons, was born the last day of the year 1705, at Lockholme, Westmoreland, of an ancient family. He was educated there, and at Kendal school, and then removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751, he was made head of St. Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hampshire. He died of an asthma, 5th Oct. 1760, and was buried in the chapel of his hall. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons.

FOTHERGILL, John, an eminent physician, born 8th March, 1712, at Carr-end, Yorkshire, of respectable quakers. He was educated at Sedburgh school, Yorkshire, and in 1718 bound apprentice to an apothecary at Bradford. In 1736, he removed to London, and studied two years under Wilmot at St. Thomas's hospital, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. He afterwards visited Leyden, and travelled through France and Germany, and in 1740 settled in London. He was a licentiate of the college of physicians, London, and fellow of Edinburgh, and of the royal and antiquarian societies. He continued to rise in fame and practice, so that his business brought him little less than 7000*l.* per ann. and enabled him to accumulate a property of 80,000*l.* He died 26th Dec. 1780. Besides his medical engagements, he devoted much of his time to natural history, and made a collection of shells and other natural curiosities, which were sold after his death to Dr. Hunter for 1200*l.* He formed an excellent botanical garden at his house at Upton in Essex, and he liberally endowed a seminary of young quakers at Acworth near Leeds, for the education and clothing of above 300 children. He published some tracts, the best of which is "on the Ulcerous Sore Throat," and was a great patron of learned men. He assisted Sydney Parkinson in his account of his south sea voyage, and at the expense of 2000*l.* printed a translation of the bible from the Hebrew and Greek original, by Anthony Purver the quaker, 2 vols. fol. 1764, and in 1780, published Percey's Key to the New Testament, for the use of his seminary.

FOUCHE, Joseph, duke of Otranto, one of the most celebrated, and perhaps one of the most calculatingly wicked, of the French revolutionists, was born at Nantes, in 1763. Capacity, steadiness, and a love of learning, he early displayed, and he gained applause, as a professor, among the fathers of the Oratory. At the bar, however, which he chose as his profession, he was little known: it was the revolution that raised him into notice. Having established a popular club at Nantes, and shone as one of its most violent orators, he was chosen, in 1792, as a deputy to the National Convention. He voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collot d'Herbois, and the cold-blooded cruelty which he there exercised stands recorded against him in the damning evidence of his own letters. To the downfall of Robespierre he assented, not because he hated the crimes of that individual, but because he feared to be a victim. His desertion of his jacobin friends did not prevent a decree from being passed to arrest him for his participation in their enormities; but he contrived to conceal himself till the amnesty restored him to

safety, and he soon re-appeared in public life. After having been intrusted with a mission on the Spanish frontier, he was appointed ambassador to the Cisalpine republic. He was recalled to Paris for disobedience of instructions, and remained unemployed till a change in the directory raised him to the office of minister of the police. Bonaparte retained him in it till after the peace of Amiens, when he suppressed the office. It was, however, speedily revived, with Fouché again at its head, who, in 1805, was created duke of Otranto. In 1809, during the campaign in Austria, he was also minister of the home department, and was, in fact, at the head of the government. But some circumstances in his conduct displeased Napoleon, and he was dismissed, and doomed to a kind of exile, though the disgrace was gilded by the nominal rank of governor of Rome. In 1813 he was once more called forth on the political stage, and employed by the emperor on various occasions. He was consulted, but his advice was not followed, by Louis XVIII.; and when Napoleon returned, Fouché again became minister of police. It is past a doubt, however, that he acted the part of a traitor to the restored emperor, and contributed to the second return of the Bourbons. For a while Louis XVIII. retained him in the ministry, but the earliest opportunity was taken to discard him, and at length he was included among the regicides who were banished from France. He died at Trieste, in 1820, regretted by no party; for all parties had, by turns, been oppressed, insulted, and betrayed by him.

FOUCQUET, Nicolas, marquis of Belle-Isle, was born 1615, and for his talents was early advanced in the state. He was at the age of 35 procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, and at 38 superintendent of the finances. His peculation and extravagance, however, were little calculated to repair the mismanagement of Mazarin, and when he had spent above 150,000*l.* of the public money in adorning his seat at Vaux, and attempted to rival his master in the affection of la Valliere, his ruin was complete. He was arrested in 1661, and condemned to perpetual banishment, exchanged afterwards for imprisonment. He died March 1680, aged 65, in the citadel of Pignerol.

FOUCQUET, Charles Lewis Augustus, grandson of the preceding, better known by the name of mareschal Bellisle, was born 1684. He entered early into the army and distinguished himself at the siege of Lisle, for which Louis XIV. promised him his favor and protection. After that monarch's death, he shared the disgrace of the minister le Blanc, and was confined in the Bastille, till his modest justification recommended him to the court, and paved his way to promotion and honor. He was commander in Flanders in the war of 1733, and became the adviser and confidential friend of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created mareschal of France, and in 1742 he assisted at Frankfort at the election of the emperor Charles VII. where his influence was equal to his great magnificence. Afterwards being deserted by the Prussians and Saxons, he effected his escape with great difficulty from Prague, but with sagacious dexterity, so that he was created by the emperor member of the Golden Fleece, and a prince of the empire. He was taken prisoner in 1743 at Elbingerode near Hanover, and brought over to England. He afterwards served against the Austrians in Provence, and was made peer of France 1748. He was made prime minister 1757, and died four years after, a sacrifice to his zeal in the service of his country, and his anxiety to restore her finances and commerce to a prosperous course. He died Jan. 1761, aged 77. He was a great character, respected in private life, and much attached to the glory of his country. He was a patron of merit, and free from blame, except in his criminal partiality for the fair sex. His only son, born of a second wife, was killed in battle 1758.

FOULON, N., a French politician who advised the government to recover its credit by a general bankruptcy. He was placed over the finances at the beginning of the revolution, but in the midst of the general confusion he became one of its first victims. He in vain attempted to conceal himself, when discovered 22d July, 1789, he was dragged with the greatest insult, and in the most excruciating manner to Paris, where he was hanged amidst the acclamations of a rejoicing, and ferocious populace.

FOUNTAINE, sir Andrew, an antiquarian, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He studied here the Anglo-Saxon language, and published a specimen of his great proficiency in his instructor Hickes' Thesaurus, under the title of Numismata Anglo-Saxonica & Anglo-Danica, breviter Illustrata ab Andreâ Fountaine, eq. aur. & ædis Christi Oxon. Alumno, 1705. He was knighted by king William, and afterwards travelled through Europe in making a collection of valuable pictures, medals, statues, and inscriptions. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Swift, and he embellished his Tale of the Tub, with excellent designs. Sir Andrew, as a masterly connoisseur of medals and antiques, improved his property greatly by collecting for some of the largest cabinets in the kingdom. He was vice-chamberlain to Caroline, when princess of Wales and queen, and in 1727 was made warden of the mint, an office which he held till his death, 4th Sept. 1753.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, Anthony Quentin, a Frenchman of infamous memory, born at Herouan near St. Quentin. From a bankrupt, he became the friend of Robespierre, and so sanguinary was his conduct, and so ferocious his principles, that he was deemed by the tyrant, worthy to be the public accuser. In this office he displayed the most bloody and vindictive character. The young, the aged, the innocent, were hurried with insulting indifference to the scaffold, and in one instance, in four hours, 80 individuals were devoted to immediate death. When one of the gaolers observed that a person brought up before the tribunal was not the accused, Fouquier observed with unconcern, that one was as good as the other, and the unhappy victim marched to the guillotine. On another occasion, under a similar mistake, he exclaimed, it matters little, to-day is as good as to-morrow, and the wretched prisoner suffered death. The fall of Robespierre checked not the hand of this monster, on the day of the tyrant's arrest, he observed, on signing the condemnation of 42 persons, that justice must have her course. At last punishment came though late, the vindictive Fouquier appeared before that tribunal where he had exercised such bloody tyranny, and on the 7th May, 1794, he was guillotined, aged 48, and universally execrated.

FOURCROY, Anthony Francis, an eminent French chemist, was born at Paris in 1755, and studied at Harcourt College. In 1784, he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Garden, in which office he soon became celebrated, by his scientific knowledge, and by his fluent, elegant, and impressive manner of speaking. He was, successively, a member of the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, the Council of Elders, and the Council of State. As Counsellor of State, he was intrusted with the management of all affairs connected with public instruction; and he established three

medical schools, twelve law schools, and more than three hundred seminaries for education. His chemical labors, too, were incessant, and his discoveries important. He died in 1809. Among his works are, a System of Chemical Knowledge; Chemical Philosophy; Medicine enlightened by Physical Science; and Synoptical Fables of Chemistry.

FOURMONT, Stephen, professor of Arabic and Chinese at Paris, was born at Herbelai near that city 1683. He devoted himself with unusual application to study, and had so retentive a memory that the most difficult passages became familiar to him. He was so well known as a man of erudition, that once or twice a week conferences were held at his house, on literary subjects, by learned Frenchmen, and foreigners. He was liberally invited by count de Toledo to settle in Spain, which he declined. He succeeded Galland in 1715, as Arabic professor, and was admitted into the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and London, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Orleans his friend and patron. He died 1743. His works are "the Roots of the Latin Tongue in Metre,"—Critical Reflections on Ancient History, to the time of Cyrus, 2 vols. 4to.—Meditationes Sinicæ, folio—a Chinese Grammar in Latin, folio—Dissertation in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

FOURNIER, Peter Simon, a French engraver and letter founder, born at Paris 1712. In 1737, he published a table of proportions to be observed between letters, to determine their height. He wrote also dissertations on the rise and progress of the typographical art, published since in 1 vol. 8vo. divided into three parts. His great work is Manuel Typographique utile aux Gens de Lettres, & a ceux qui exercent les Differentes Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie, 8vo. 2 vols. This excellent character, who had done so much for his profession, died 1768.

FOURQUEVAUX, Raymond of Pavia, baron of, an Italian, of the family of Beccari in Pavia, who came to France in the wars of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, and signalized himself in the defence of Toulouse against the Huguenots in 1562. He was for his services made governor of Narbonne, where he died 1574, aged 66. He wrote the lives of 14 great French generals, 4to. Paris 1543, much esteemed.

FOWLER, Christophe, a puritan of some eminence, born at Marlborough 1611, and educated at Magdalen-college, and Edmund-hall, Oxford. He took orders, but in 1641 declared himself a presbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the oddity of his gestures and the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able assistant to the Berkshire commissioners in the ejection of what then were called ignorant and insufficient ministers. At the restoration he was ejected from his preferments, and died 1676, considered as little better than distracted. His writings are not worth mentioning.

FOWLER, Edward, D.D., an English prelate, born 1632, at Westerleigh, Glocestershire, where his father was minister. He was educated at the college school Glocester, and removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. As he had been brought up among the puritans, he at first objected to conformity with the church, but became afterwards one of its greatest ornaments. As he was an able preacher he was made by the primate Sheldon, rector of All-Hallows, Bread-street, 1673, and two years after he became prebendary at Glocester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles' Cripplegate. He was an able defender of protestantism, and appears as the second of the London clergy, who refused to read king James's declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1688. He was rewarded for his eminent services in the cause of religion, and in the promotion of the revolution, by being made in 1691, bishop of Glocester. He died at Chelsea 1714, aged 82. He wrote sermons and various pieces on divinity, the most known and useful of which is his "Design of Christianity," often printed, and defended by the author against Bunyan, the writer of the Pilgrim's Progress.

FOWLER, Thomas, a physician, was born at York in 1736. He commenced business as an apothecary in his native city in 1760; but in 1774, he went to Edinburgh, and graduated there in 1778. After this he settled at Stafford, as physician to the infirmary; but in 1791 he returned to York. He died in 1801. His works are—1. Medical Reports on the Effects of Tobacco, 1785. 2. Medical Reports on the Effects of Arsenic, 8vo. 3. Medical Reports on the Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

FOX, Edward, an English prelate and statesman, born at Dursley, Glocestershire, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became provost 1528. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Wolsey, by whom he was engaged as an ambassador to Rome with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of the king from Catharine of Arragon. He was afterwards sent on embassies to France and Germany, and in 1535 raised to the see of Hereford. He was an active promoter of the reformation, and if inferior to Cranmer in abilities, he was his superior in dexterity. When in Germany he zealously invited the protestant divines to unite themselves to the doctrines of the church of England. He died in London 1538. He wrote in the midst of his political engagements, a book called de Verâ Differentiâ Regiæ Protestatis et Ecclesiasticæ et quæ sit ipsa Veritas, et Virtus utriusque 1534; translated into English by lord Strafford. His maxims were that "an honorable peace lasts long, but a dishonorable peace no longer, than till kings have power to break it; the surest way therefore to peace is a constant preparedness for war," and "two things must support a government, gold and iron,—gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies."

FOX, John, an English divine, and ecclesiastical historian, born at Boston, Lincolnshire 1517. In his younger years he displayed poetical genius in the publication of some Latin plays on scriptural subjects, but he afterwards turned all his thoughts to divinity, and to the reformation which now engaged the attention of Europe. To acquire the judgment and information necessary on such important points, he read with great care the Greek and Latin fathers, studied Hebrew, and perused every work from which he could reap information; but his seclusion, and his frequent absence from public worship, alarmed his friends and encouraged his enemies. He was therefore accused of heresy in 1545, and with difficulty escaped with his life by expulsion from college. In his distress, and abandoned by his father-in-law, he was generously received in the house of sir Thomas Lucy of Warwickshire, to whose children he became tutor. He afterwards married a person of Coventry, and after residing there some time, he went to London still exposed to the privations of a narrow income. His wants, however, says his son, were relieved by an unknown stranger, who gave him an untold sum of money, and bade him hope for better times, which in three days arrived by his being admitted into the service of the duchess of Richmond, and made tutor to her nephew lord Surrey's children. He lived at

Ryegate under the kind protection of this noble family, and though the persecuting Gardiner, in the bloody reign of Mary, plotted his ruin, he remained for some time unhurt by the influence and the dexterity of his worthy pupil now duke of Norfolk. At last, he escaped from the pursuit of the artful prelate to the continent with his wife, and passing through Antwerp and Frankfort he settled at Basil, and there maintained himself by correcting the press for the famous printer Oporinus. Here he formed the plan of his great work, and at the end of Mary's reign returned to England, where he was received with all the respect due to his merits. His pupil, the duke of Norfolk, settled a pension on him, and Cecil obtained for him a prebend in the church of Salisbury, but though he might have risen high in preferment by the interest of his friends Walsingham, Drake, Gresham, Grindal, Pilkington, and others, he refused to subscribe to some of the canons, and when urged by Parker the primate, he produced a Greek testament, adding, to this only will I subscribe. He died 1587, aged 70, and was buried in the church of St. Giles' Cripplegate, of which for some time he had been vicar. Fox is deservedly celebrated as the author of the history of the acts and monuments of the church, called "Book of Martyrs" published in London 1563, in one volume folio, and afterwards improved and enlarged, and published in a ninth edition 1684, in 3 vols. fol. That Fox is occasionally intemperate and abusive cannot be denied, but though Jeremy Collier accuses him of disingenuity and ill-nature, he is still to be read with interest, as he is accurate, minute, and generally impartial.

FOX, George, the first preacher of the sect called quakers, was born at Drayton in the Clay, Leicestershire, 1624. He was bound by his father, who was a weaver, to a shoemaker and grazier, and the occupation of his youth was chiefly the tending of sheep. He did not however follow the professions in which he had been engaged, as, in 1643, he began his wandering life, and after retiring to solitude, and at other times frequenting the company of religious and devout persons, he became a public preacher in 1647 or 1648. He inveighed, with sullen bitterness, against the drunkenness, the injustice, and the vices of the times, he attacked the clergy, and the established modes of worship, and asserted that the light of Christ, implanted in the human heart, was alone the means of salvation and the right qualification of the gospel ministry. Such doctrines produced persecution, he was imprisoned at Nottingham in 1649, and during the whole course of his laborious life, he suffered the same treatment eight times more, and often with great severity. In his pious zeal, Fox visited not only England, Ireland, and Scotland, but he extended his travels to Holland, and Germany, to the American colonies, and the West-India Islands, recommending in his life and conduct the merits of a meek, devout, and inoffensive character. He died in London 1690. Though illiterate he wrote much. His journal was printed 1694, his epistles 1698, his doctrinal pieces, about 150 in number, 1706. The name of quakers was first given to him and his followers at Derby, in consequence of the odd contortions of their body.

FOX, Richard, a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire. Though of obscure origin, he was well educated at Boston school, and Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he removed in consequence of the plague, to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was by the friendship of Morton bishop of Ely, recommended at Paris, to the notice of Henry earl of Richmond, who on his accession to the English throne, made him a privy counsellor, and raised him to the see of Exeter. His abilities were employed by the monarch in various embassies on the continent, and he was translated to the see of Durham, and then to Winchester. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded besides several free schools, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He died 1528.

FOX, Charles James, an eminent statesman, born 13th Jan. 1749. He was the second son of lord Holland. Westminster and Eton schools, and Hertford College, Oxford, were the seminaries at which he received his education. In classical learning his proficiency was great, and he always retained a fondness for it. Having completed his studies, he set out on his travels, and an intellect like his could not fail to profit by such an enlarged field of observation. Unfortunately, however, his powerful mind did not preserve him from dissipated habits, and from a propensity to gaming, which long continued to be the bane of his existence. In the hope of weaning him from these follies, he was, when only nineteen, elected member for Midhurst, through the influence of his father. Prudence, perhaps, kept him silent in the House till he was of an age legally to hold a seat in it. His lips were unlocked in 1770, and for four years he continued to be the advocate of the ministry. After sharing the favors of the minister as a lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as a lord of the Treasury, he was dismissed from his offices, and had the singular fortune before he reached his 24th year, of being the ablest supporter of the government during one session, and in the next of becoming one of its most eloquent and dangerous opponents. During the American war he was a regular, consistent, and active antagonist of the ministry, and on the removal of lord North he was raised to a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state. The death of lord Rockingham soon after dissolved the new ministry, and Mr. Fox after some time opposing the measures of lord Shelburne returned to power by his well known coalition with lord North. So heterogeneous an union gave great offence to the people, and reflected little honor on the integrity of the two colleagues, and therefore the memorable India-bill proved fatal to their interests, and brought on their downfall. The French revolution was an event which Fox hailed as the harbinger of freedom, happiness, and prosperity, not only to France, but to neighboring nations, but he lived to witness the fallacy of his rash conclusions. In his addresses at some of the public meetings at the Crown and Anchor tavern, he gave offence to the ministry, and in consequence of his speeches, in which he affected to treat the sovereign with disrespect, his name was struck off from the list of the privy counsellors. On the lamented death of his great rival Pitt, in the beginning of 1806, he was drawn from the ranks of opposition, and by the advice of lord Grenville, placed as secretary of state for foreign affairs. He died 13th Sept. 1806. Of this extraordinary character, it must be acknowledged that he was one of the greatest men that country ever produced. As an orator his powers were gigantic, his eloquence irresistible, vehement and sublime. It was a torrent which in its impetuous force hurried along its hearers in spite of all opposition. His mind capacious and intelligent, at one view grasped the whole subject of debate, at one glance he saw the weak and the strong parts of his adversary's defence, and with masterly dexterity he combated the most formidable opponent, and improved every advantage which in the field of debate lay exposed to his attacks. If he was less copious, less elegant, and less sententious than Pitt, if he was deficient in

the dazzling and flowery profusion, in the lively sallies of imagination of his great master Burke, he possessed the pathos, the forcible argument, the convincing language, the imposing earnestness which captivated and enchained every hearer. In a profound acquaintance with the human character, and a mature knowledge of domestic and foreign politics, he was above all others supremely happy. In private life he was universally beloved. He was the convivial friend, the pleasing companion, the man of integrity and honor. As a man of letters, Mr. Fox is highly respectable. His letter to the electors of Westminster, passed through several editions, not only on account of the political situation of the times, but the abilities and the force of argument displayed in the address. Some copies of his verses are preserved, and show great genius and strong poetic fire. It was said that he was engaged in the composition of an History of England from the Revolution, and that he visited Paris during the short interval of peace, after the treaty of Amiens, to collect materials, but probably little, if any, progress was made in the work.

FOXCROFT, Thomas, minister in Boston, graduated at Harvard college 1714. His father, who was a member of the church of England, was desirous that his son should be an episcopal minister. This was also his intention until the course of his studies and inquiries, led him to believe, that the congregational mode of worship was most agreeable to the scriptures. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wadsworth, Nov. 20, 1717. Dr. Chauncey was settled as his colleague in 1727. He died 1769 aged 72. His publications were numerous, but altogether sermons.

FOY, Maximilian Sebastian, celebrated both in the field and the senate, was born, in 1775, at Hamm, in Picardy; studied at the military school of La Fere; and made his first campaign, in 1792, under Dumourier. In the war which was terminated by the piece of Amiens he acted with conspicuous talent and bravery, particularly at the assault of the bridge head of Huninguen, the passages of the Lech, the Rhine, and the Limmat, and the action of Peri, in the Tyrol. In 1805 he bore a part in the Austrian campaign; in 1807 he was sent to Turkey, with a corps of French artillerymen, and assisted in defending the Dardanelles; from 1807 to 1814 inclusive, he fought with great gallantry in Spain and Portugal, and on the Pyrenian frontier; and he closed his military career at the battle of Waterloo. The rank of general he attained in 1809. In 1819 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and in this capacity he continued to be one of the most active and eloquent defenders of the liberties of his country till his decease, Nov. 28, 1825. He was attended to his grave by thousands of his countrymen, and a subscription was made to provide for his children, and erect a monument to his memory. He had begun a History of the War in the Peninsula. The part which he completed was published by his wife.

FRACASTORIO, Girolamo, an Italian poet and physician, born at Verona 1483. Two singular things are related of him in his infancy. When born his lips adhered so closely together, that the knife of a surgeon was necessary to separate them, and his mother when she took him up in her arms was killed by lightning, and he remained unhurt. He was a man of great parts and address. By his influence pope Paul III., removed the council of Trent to Bologna, on pretence of a contagious disease. He was also eminent as an astronomer and mathematician, and the intimate friend of cardinal Bembo, of Julius Scaliger who esteemed him inferior only to Virgil, and other learned men. He died of an apoplexy at Casi near Verona 1553, and six years after the town of Verona honored his memory with a statue. His chief poem is "Siphilis, or de Morbo Gallico" his medical pieces—de Sympathiâ & Antipathiâ,—de contagione & Contagiosis Morbis,—de Causis Criticorum Dierum. The works were printed collectively, the best edition that of Padua, 2 vols. 4to. 1735.

FRACHETTA, Girolamo, a political writer of Rovigno, engaged in several public affairs. His great services procured him enemies, and to escape from their persecution he retired to Naples, where he vindicated his conduct to the Spanish court, and was protected by Benevento viceroy of Naples, and received a liberal pension. He died at Naples the beginning of the 17th century. His great work is "Ill Seminario de Governi di Stato & di Guerra," which contains about 8000 military and state maxims. The work is highly esteemed. The best edition is that of Genoa 1648, 4to.

FRA DIAVOLO, whose real name was Michael Pozzo, was a native of Calabria, and was originally a stocking weaver, but quitted his occupation to join a band of robbers, of which he subsequently became the chief. So formidable was he in the Calabrias, that the government offered a reward for his head. In 1799, however, when Cardinal Ruffo was laboring to expel the French from Naples, he gave Fra Diavolo the command of a large body of the insurgents, and the bandit behaved with equal bravery and ferocity. In 1806 Fra Diavolo took the field against the troops of Joseph Bonaparte; but, after having displayed much talent, and gained some advantages, he was taken, and sentenced to be hanged.

FRAGUIER, Claude Francis, a French writer born at Paris 1666, and educated among the Jesuits, Rapin, Jouvenci, and La Rue. He taught belles lettres at Caen for four years, but on his return to Paris he quitted the order of the Jesuits 1694, and devoted himself to the greater cultivation of his mind, and to literary pursuits. As he was well skilled in the classics, and in modern languages, he assisted the abbé Bignon in the Journal des Scavans, and undertook a translation of Plato. He died 1728, aged 62. His works consist of Latin poems published at Paris 1729, 12mo. with dissertations concerning Socrates, and other subjects inserted in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member.

FRANCIS, a Romish saint, born at Assisi in Umbria, 1182. He abandoned the profession of his father as merchant, and devoted himself to austerity. He founded one of the four orders of mendicant friars, which was approved and confirmed by Innocent, III., 1210. His followers increased so rapidly that in 1219, his order consisted of five thousand members. He afterwards travelled to the Holy Land, with the intention of converting the sultan Meledin, and offered to throw himself into the flames, to prove the truth of what he preached. He died at Assisi 1226, and was canonized by Gregory IX., four years after. His order rose to great consequence in time, and was distinguished not only for its services to the Roman see, but for the popes and other great men whom it nurtured.

FRANCIS XAVIER, a famous ecclesiastic, born at Xavier at the foot of the Pyrenees, 7th April, 1506. He taught philosophy at Paris, and there became acquainted with Ignatius Loyola, whom he assisted in the establishment of the order

of Jesuits, and with whom and five others he made a vow to labor in the conversion of infidels. Consequently he embarked at Lisbon 1541 for Goa, and as the apostle of the Indies he preached on the coast of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Moluccas, and at Japan; but as he formed the design of proceeding as far as China, he was cut off by disease 1552. He was canonized by Gregory XV., 1622. He wrote five books of Epistles, Pavia, 1631, 8vo.—a Catechism and Opuscula.

FRANCIS de Sales, a Romish saint, born at Sales, near Geneva, 21st August 1567. He studied at Paris and Padua, and in his zeal is said to have converted to the faith 70,000 protestants. In 1612 he was made bishop of Geneva, and founded the order of the Visitation, established by pope Paul V., 1618. Though invited to settle in France by Henry IV., he refused to quit Geneva. He died at Lyons 1622, aged 56, and was canonized by Alexander VI., 1665. His works are, Introduction to a Devout Life—a treatise on the Love of God, and letters, all displaying much piety and goodness of heart.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was son of Leopold duke of Lorraine, and was born 1708. He married in 1736 Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI., and after his father-in-law's death 1740, he was associated in the empire by his wife, and after the death of his opponent Charles VII., he was elected emperor 1745. The war which a disputed succession had occasioned was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1747, but new disturbances arose in 1756, and hostilities again began, till the treaty of Hubertsburg in 1763 restored tranquillity to the empire. Francis was a great patron of literature, of the arts, and of commerce, among his subjects. He died suddenly at Inspruck, 18th Aug. 1765, aged 58.

FRANCIS I. king of France, son of Charles of Orleans, and Louisa of Savoy, was born at Cognac, 12th September 1494. He succeeded to the French throne on the death of Louis XII. 1515, and immediately determined to obtain possession of the Milanese, which he claimed as descended from duke Valentine his maternal grandfather. His progress was stopped by the Swiss, but he defeated them in the dreadful battle of Marignan, Sept. 1515, and entering the Milanese obliged the duke Maximilian Sforza to resign his power into his hands. After making treaties with the Genoese and the pope, Francis in 1516, met Charles V. at Noyon, and swore eternal peace between their dominions. This pledge so solemnly given was observed only two days, and Francis dissatisfied that his rival had obtained the imperial crown against him, sought revenge in war. Successful for a while in Navarre, Francis acquired greater advantages over his enemies in Flanders, and took Landrecies, Bouchain, &c. In 1522, the French under Lautrec were defeated at Bicoque, Cremona and Genoa were taken, Toulon and Marseilles were besieged, and Provence was invaded. Francis flew to the relief of his suffering provinces, and began the siege of Pavia, but was soon after defeated, 24th Feb. 1525, in battle, and made prisoner with the bravest men of his army. On this melancholy occasion he wrote to his mother, and declared that all was lost except his honor. A prisoner at Madrid, Francis was treated by Charles with great and unpardonable severity, and he was restored to liberty in 1526, only upon signing his renunciation to Naples, the Milanese, Genoa, Aost, Flanders, and Artois. The peace of Cambray 1529, put an end to the disputes between the rival sovereigns. Francis took for his second wife Eleanora the emperor's sister, and agreed to ransom for a large sum his two sons who were still detained as hostages at Madrid. Still jealous of the power of his rival, Francis in 1535, seized upon Savoy, while he saw his provinces of Provence invaded, and Marseilles again besieged, but at last a reconciliation was effected by means of the pope Paul III. 1538. The peace was of short duration, Francis attacked Italy, Roussillon, and Luxemburg, but though his general, the duke of Enghien, defeated the imperialists at Cerisoles in 1544, his enemy supported by the powerful assistance of Henry VIII. of England made a formidable invasion in Picardy and Champagne. Boulogne and Soissons opened their gates to the conquerors, and fresh victories appeared probable, when the protestant princes united their forces against the conqueror, and stopped his career. Peace was restored with Germany 1554, and two years after with England. Francis died at Rambouillet, 31st March, 1547, aged 53.

FRANCIS, duke of Alencon, Anjou, and Berri, son of Henry II. placed himself at the head of the malcontents when his brother, Henry III. ascended the throne. He was seized and imprisoned by order of his mother Catherine de Medicis, but his brother the king restored him to liberty, and thus enabled him to excite fresh troubles. He supported the disturbances in the Low Countries, and was at last crowned 1582, duke of Brabant, but the oppressive conduct of his government revolted his new subjects against him, and the next year he was obliged to fly to France for safety. He died there 10th Feb. 1584, aged 29. He is known in English history as the suitor of queen Elizabeth in 1581, who flattered his vanity, but with unbecoming coquetry rejected his addresses, after she had given him a ring as a pledge of her affection.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, duke of Guise, and of Aumale, was born at Bar 17th Feb. 1519. He early displayed courage and abilities in war, and his defence of Metz in 1553, against the arms of Charles V. is deservedly commended. The next year he distinguished himself at the battle of Renti, in which he defeated the Germans, and after some glorious campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was named lieutenant-general of all the king's armies. His next exploit was against Calais, which he took after a siege of eight days from the English, who had possessed it for 210 years, and this was followed by the fall of Thionville. His services were such that he governed the kingdom under Henry II. and Francis II. and received from the parliamen the glorious title of the saviour of his country. The death of Francis II. was the signal for civil war, and while the duke supported the cause of the catholics, the interests of the protestants were ably protected by the valor of Coligni. He took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated his enemies at D. -- 1562, and he was preparing to besiege Orleans, the chief and strongest town of the protestants, when he was assassinated by a pistol shot from the hands of Poltrot de Mére, one of the Huguenots, 24th Feb. 1563.

FRANCIS, Philip, D.D. an eminent divine, son of an Irish dean. He is known by his excellent translations of Horace and Demosthenes. He wrote also Eugenia and Constantia, two tragedies not very successful, and for his services as a political writer, it is said, he was rewarded by government with the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, and the chaplainship of Chelsea college. He died March 1773.

FRANCIS, Sir Philip, a son of the foregoing, was born at Dublin in 1740, and was educated a-

St. Paul's School. After having been a clerk in the secretary of state's office, secretary of the embassy to Portugal, and a clerk in the war office, he was raised to a situation of much higher importance. In 1773, he was appointed one of the members of the council of Bengal. In India he remained from 1774, to 1780, during which period he was active in opposition to the measures of Mr. Hastings. Such was their mutual animosity that a duel ensued, in which he was shot through the body. In 1784, he obtained a seat in parliament, and he continued to sit there for the greatest part of his life. He voted with the whigs, and took a prominent part on many questions, particularly those of the impeachment of Hastings, India affairs, the slave trade, reform, and the war with France. When his friends came into power, he received the order of the Bath, and they at one time intended to send him to Hindostan as governor general. He died in 1818. Francis published nearly thirty speeches and political pamphlets; the style of which has a very large portion of point and spirit. The Letters of Junius have been attributed to him; and it must be owned that to no one have they been assigned with more probability. He, however, always disdained them.

FRANCISCO, Henry, died near Whitehall, state of N. York, Nov. 1820, aged 134. A native of England he was present at the coronation of queen Anne. He had lived in this country 80 or 90 years, and served in the French and revolutionary wars.

FRANCKENSTEIN, Christian Godfrey, a native of Leipsic, distinguished as an advocate, and more as a man of letters. He wrote the life of Christina of Sweden—History of the 16th and 17th centuries—and a Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction to History, and died 1717, aged 56.

FRANCO-BARRETO, a poet, was born at Lisbon in 1606, and died in 1664. In 1646 he fought gallantly against the Dutch in Brazil. On his return home, he took his doctor's degree; was appointed secretary of embassy in France; ultimately entered the church; and became vicar of Barreiro in 1648. He wrote many poems, and translated the Æneid, and the battle of the Frogs and Mice. His style is admired for its spirit, elegance, and purity.

FRANCOIS, Abbé Laurent, an able opponent of the French philosophers, who died 1782, aged 84. His works which were useful, were a Book of Geography—Proofs of the Religion of Jesus Christ, 4 vols. 12mo.—Defence of Religion, 4 vols. 12mo.—Examination of the Catechism of an honest Man—of the Facts on which Christianity is founded, 3 vols. 12mo.—Observations on the Philosophy of History, 8vo.

FRANCOWITZ, Matthias, a protestant divine, the pupil of Luther and Melancthon, born at Albano in Illyria 1520, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus. He taught the Greek and Latin languages at Wittemberg privately, and was afterwards public professor. He opposed the interim of Charles V. and was concerned in the drawing up of the centuries of Magdeburg. He died 1575. His best work is a Key to the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols. fol. He wrote besides a Catalogue of the Witnesses of the Truth, 4to.—de Translatione Imperii Rom. ad Germanos & de Electione Episcoporum.

FRANKLIN, Thomas, D.D. son of Richard Franklin the editor of the Craftsman, an anti-ministerial paper, was born in London 1720. He was educated at Westminster-school and Trinity-college, Cambridge of which he became fellow. For some time also he was Greek professor. He was in 1758, made vicar of Ware and Thunbridge, and afterwards obtained the rectory of Brasted in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died March 15th 1784. He possessed learning, genius, and application. He translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian, and he wrote the earl of Warwick, and Matilda, two tragedies which were received with great applause, and also "the Contract," a comedy in two acts performed at the Hay-market. Voltaire's works appeared translated under his name; but only two tragedies, the Orestes and Electra were by him. He published also some sermons on the relative duties.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, L L.D. a philosopher and statesman, and emphatically a self-made man, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1706. He was the offspring of poor parents, and was compelled to give the time, which ought to have been devoted to learning, in assisting his father in his business of a soap boiler and tallow chandler. He was then bound as an apprentice to a brother to learn the art of printing. This was an employment suited to his taste, and he made great proficiency in it; it also afforded him an excellent opportunity to gratify in some degree his insatiable desire for knowledge. At this period he was willing to forego not only the amusements but to risk even his life, by deprivation of food and sleep, in the pursuit of his darling object. Owing to some misunderstanding with his brother he determined to quit Boston. He privately went on board a sloop and soon arrived at New York. Finding no employment there, he pursued his way to Philadelphia, and entered the city without a friend, and with only a dollar in his pocket. He found employment in the printing office of a Mr. Keimer. Sir William Keith the governor having been informed, that Franklin was a young man of promising talents, invited him to his house, and treated him in the most friendly manner. He advised him to enter into business for himself, and in order to accomplish this object to make a visit to London, that he might purchase the necessary articles for a printing office. Receiving from the governor the promise of assistance, he prepared himself for the voyage, and on applying for letters of recommendation, previously to sailing, he was told that they would be sent on board. When the letter bag was opened in England, there was no packet for Franklin; and he now discovered that the governor was one of those men, who love to oblige every body, and who substitute the most liberal professions and offers, in the place of active substantial kindness. The object for which he went to London being thus defeated, he was compelled to seek employment as a journeyman printer. About two years after he returned to America as a clerk to Mr. Denham a merchant, but he dying the following year, he again entered the office of Keimer as his foreman. He next commenced business in partnership with a Mr. Meridith, but it was of short continuance. Having purchased Keimer's newspaper, he adopted such a style in conducting it as attracted much attention, and also opened a stationer's shop. The claims of business did not extinguish his taste for literature and science. He formed a club called the junto, for purposes exclusively literary, and which also led him to form a plan of a public library, which was carried into effect in 1731, and became the foundation of that noble institution the library company of Philadelphia. In 1732 he began to publish poor Richard's almanac, and continued it twenty five years. The maxims contained in this work, have been collected and published, in various

forms, under the title of the way to wealth. In 1636 he entered public life, being appointed clerk of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1737 post-master of Philadelphia. The first fire company was formed by him in 1738. When the frontiers of Pennsylvania were endangered in 1744, and an ineffectual attempt was made to procure a militia law, he proposed a voluntary association for the defence of the province, and in a short time obtained ten thousand names. In 1747 he was chosen a member of the assembly and continued in this station ten years. In 1753 he was appointed deputy post master general of the British colonies; in the same year the academy of Philadelphia projected by him was established. In 1754 he was one of the commissioners who attended the congress at Albany to devise the best means of defending the country against the French. After the defeat of Braddock, he was appointed colonel of a regiment, and he repaired to the frontiers and built a fort. In 1757, he was sent to England as the agent of Pennsylvania, and while residing there was appointed agent of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Georgia. He now received the reward of his philosophical merit. He was chosen a member of the Royal society, and was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrew, Edinburgh, and Oxford, and his correspondence was sought by the most eminent philosophers of Europe. He returned to America in 1762, and in 1764 was again sent to London, as an agent for the province, to procure a change of the proprietary government. In 1766 he was examined at the bar of the house of commons respecting the repeal of the stamp act; and there he evinced the utmost self-possession, and an astonishing accuracy and extent of information. He returned to America in 1775, and the day after his arrival was elected a member of Congress. In 1776 he was one of the committee appointed to inquire into the powers, with which lord Howe was invested in regard to the adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. When his lordship expressed his concern at being obliged to distress those whom he so much regarded, Dr. Franklin assured him, that the Americans out of reciprocal regard, would endeavor to lessen as much as possible, the pain which he might feel on their account, by taking the utmost care of themselves. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was president of the convention which met in Philadelphia to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania in 1776. He assisted in the negotiation with France, and had much influence in forming the treaty of alliance and commerce which was signed in 1778. He also completed a treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden. In conjunction with Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Laurens he signed the provisional articles of peace, Nov. 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty Sept. 30, 1783. While he was in France, he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine Mesmor's animal magnetism in 1784. He returned to America in 1785. He was received with universal applause, and was soon appointed president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. He was first president of a society established in Philadelphia, for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, and also of one for promoting the abolition of slavery. In 1788 he retired wholly from public life, and died 1790, aged 84. He published experiments and observations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, in two parts 4to. 1753: new experiments 1754; a historical view of the constitution and government of Pennsylvania, 1759; the interest of Great Britain considered with respect to her colonies, 1760, his experiments with the addition of explanatory notes, and letters and papers on philosophical subjects 1769; political, miscellaneous and philosophical pieces 1779; and several papers in the transactions of the American philosophical society. Two volumes of his essays, with his life, brought down by himself to the year 1730, were published in England 1792. A collection of his works was first published in London 1806, entitled the complete works of Dr. Franklin, first collected and arranged with a memoir of his life, 3 vols. 8vo.

FRANKLIN, William, the last royal governor of New Jersey, the son of Dr. Franklin, was born about 1731. He was a captain in the French war, and served at Ticonderoga. After the peace of Paris he accompanied his father to England. Going to Scotland he became acquainted with the Earl of Buté, who recommended him to lord Halifax, and by the latter he was appointed governor of New Jersey in 1763. He continued in office, firm in loyalty, till the beginning of the revolution, when the whigs, in July 1776, sent him to Connecticut. On his release he went to England, and obtained a pension for his losses. He died 1813, aged 82.

FRANKLIN, Eleanor Ann, a poet, the daughter of Mr. Forden, an eminent architect, was born in 1795. She early manifested great talent and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, The Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was The Arctic Expedition, which led, in 1823, to her marriage with Captain Franklin. Her principal work is the epic of Cœur de Lion, which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit, and richness of imagination.

FRANTIZIUS, Wolfgang, a German divine, born at Plawen, in Voigtland, was professor of divinity at Wittemberg, where he died 1620, aged 56. He wrote Animalium Historia Sacra—Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scriptuarum, 4to—Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarch. Sacra—Commentar. in Leviticum, &c. and other works.

FRASSON, Claude, a French monk, born at Peronne, in Picardy. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, theological professor at Paris, and superior of the Franciscan convent there. He wrote dissertationes Biblicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—a valuable system of Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. He died 1711, aged 91.

FREDEGONDE, wife of Chilperic, king of France, was born at Avancourt in Picardy, of obscure parents. She was in the queen's retinue, and by her arts, and by the influence of her personal charms, she became the third wife of the weak Chilperic. Raised to the throne, she sacrificed the members of the royal family to her pride and ambition, and by the sword, as well as by poison, she cut off all those whom, either on account of talents, influence, or birth, she regarded as enemies or rivals She at last completed the measure of her iniquities, by the death of Chilperic, who was assassinated in hunting, that the guilty queen might indulge her criminal passions for her favorite Landri. This detested character, who possessed bravery in the field of battle, died 597.

FREDERIC I. surnamed Barbarossa, was born 1121, and succeeded his father Frederic as duke of Swabia 1147, and in 1152, he ascended the imperial throne after the death of his uncle Conrad III. He passed in 1155 into Italy, where after some difficulties on account of the superiority which the pope claimed over him, he obtained the crown, and consecration from the hands of Adrian IV.

The disputes between him and the holy see were kindled anew on the death of Adrian, and Alexander III. the next successor, was soon opposed by the successive elevation of three anti-popes to the chair of St. Peter. The advantages obtained at Rome were followed by the defeat of the Milanese, and by the destruction of their city, and the overthrow of Brescia and Placentia, but at last the troops of Frederic were conquered at the battle of Como, and this disaster produced a peace. The emperor met the pope at Venice and a reconciliation was effected in 1177. New quarrels however soon arose, till Frederic was prevailed upon by Urban III. to undertake a crusade against Saladin. At the head of a numerous army he marched into the East, and after defeating the Greeks, and the Turks, he penetrated into Syria, where death stopped his victories. He died 10th June 1190, in consequence of bathing imprudently in the Cydnus, in Cilicia, where Alexander the Great, some ages before, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to the same recreation.

FREDERIC II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI. was born 1194, and was elected king of the Romans, two years after. In 1210, he was elected emperor of Germany, on the excommunication of Otho IV. by Innocent III. but he obtained peaceful possession of his power, only after the death of his rival 1218. After settling his affairs in Germany, he went to Italy, where he was solemnly crowned by the hands of Honorius III. 1220, and promised to extend the papal power by undertaking a crusade. His invasion of the Holy Land was so formidable, that Saladin, Sultan of Babylon, not only made a truce of 10 years with him, but yielded to him some of the Asiatic cities near Jerusalem. This conduct provoked the resentment of the pope, who stirred up war against Frederic, and incited his son and his father-in-law to take up arms against him. Frederic hastened back to Europe to oppose this unnatural conspiracy, and seizing Romagna, Ancona, Spoletto, and Benevento, defeated the plans of his enemies. His partisans in these troublous times bore the name of Gibbelins, while those of the pope were called Guelphs, and carried on their shoulders the impressions of two keys. At last however tranquillity was restored, and Frederic made peace with the Roman pontiff, 1230, to be enabled to reduce to obedience his rebellious son Henry, whom he degraded from the title of king of the Romans in favor of his second son Conrad. In 1240, Frederic passed again to Italy, and reduced the Milanese, and Sardinia, and after defeating the Genoese and Venetians, and seizing Tuscany and Urbino, he laid siege to Rome. The pope opposed his attack by the terrible denunciation of excommunication, but Frederic disregarded the impotent thunders of the Vatican, and defeated all the forces which were sent to check his progress. The death of the pope soothed for a while the enmities between Rome and Germany, but at last Innoccent IV. had the courage to depose this powerful enemy of the holy see, at a council at Lyons 1245, and Frederic rendered unpopular by the artifice of his opponents, saw Henry of Thuringia, elected in 1246, to fill the imperial throne, and the next year, William, count of Holland. Frederic died 13th Dec. 1250, aged 57.

FREDERIC I., the Pacific, king of Denmark 1523, after the expulsion of Christian, distinguished himself by the wisdom of his measures, and by his alliance with Gustavus I. of Sweden, and with the Hanseatic towns. After the conquest of Copenhagen, he reconciled to his government the Danish nobility, and rendered himself popular by his liberality, and the prudence and utility of his public measures, and by the introduction of Lutheranism among his subjects. He died 1533.

FREDERIC II., king of Denmark, after his father Christian III. increased his dominions, by the conquest of Diethmarsia. He was the patron of learning, and of learned men, and the protection which he extended to Tycho Brahe, added celebrity to his reign. He was for some time engaged in war with Sweden, but tranquillity was restored in 1570. He died 4th April 1588, aged 54.

FREDERIC III., archbishop of Bremen, succeeded his father Christian IV. in 1648, as king of Denmark. Though he lost some places in a war with Sweden, he enlarged the happiness of his people, by rendering them more independent of the nobles, and by making the crown hereditary, and no longer elective. He died 9th of Feb. 1670, aged 61.

FREDERIC IV., succeeded his father Christian V. as king of Denmark, 1699. He joined the Czar Peter, and the king of Poland in hostilities against Charles XII. of Sweden, but he was obliged to make peace, by the rapidity of the victories of his enemy. During the captivity of Charles in Turkey, Frederic drove the Swedes from his dominions, and recovered some of the places which the fortune of war had wrested from his hands. He died 1730, aged 59.

FREDERIC V., grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne 1746, and died after a reign of 20 years. On his death-bed, he called his son and successor Christian VII. and addressed him in these remarkable words, "It is a great consolation to me, my son, in my last moments, to reflect that I have offended no one, and that I have shed the blood of none of my subjects."

FREDERIC Augustus I., king of Poland, was son of John George III. elector of Saxony, and was born at Dresden 1670. He succeeded to the electorate after the death of his brother 1694, and distinguished himself against the French on the Rhine, and defeated the Turks, in 1696, at the battle of Oltach. By embracing the catholic religion, he recommended himself to the Polish nobles, and was in 1626, elected king, but the glories which he acquired in foreign wars, were eclipsed by the successes of Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederic beaten at Riga, Cliscow, and Frawstadt, was obliged to sign the peace of 1706, by which he was stripped of his dominions, and consented to see the crown of Poland placed on the head of Stanislaus. The battle of Pultowa, and the defeat of the Swedes, proved favorable to his views, he recovered the Polish throne, and maintained his power and independence till his death, 1st Feb. 1733, in his 63d year. His court was for a long time one of the most brilliant in Europe, and the patronage which he extended to literary characters, and to the arts, reflected the highest honor on his memory.

FREDERIC Augustus II., son of the preceding, was born 1696, and succeeded his father on the Polish throne 1734. The last years of his life were unhappily embittered by the miseries of war, and the king of Prussia invaded his dominions, and obliged him soon to yield to the rigorous fate of unconditional submission. Augustus was permitted indeed to return to Poland, but Saxony remained in the hands of the conqueror, till the peace of Hubersburgh, 15th Feb. 1763. Augustus died the following October. Respectable in private life, this monarch was unequal to the arduous duties of reigning, and whilst he devoted himself to the pleasures of luxury, and to indolence, he made no preparations

against the attacks of his powerful neighbors of Russia and Prussia. By his wife Mary Josephine, daughter of the emperor Joseph, he left several daughters, one of whom was the mother of the unfortunate Louis XVI. of France.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, surnamed the Great, elector of Brandenburg, was born at Cologne, on the Spree 1620. He made successful war against the Poles, but the treaty of Braunsberg, in 1657, put an end to hostilities. In 1674 he joined himself against Louis XIV. with Spain and Holland, and invaded Alsace, but his progress was checked by the intelligence that the Swedes had laid waste several of his cities, and he returned hastily to repel them, and seized the towns of Stralsund, Ferschantz, and Grispwald. Peace was soon after restored and Frederic directed all his attention to improve the commerce of his dominions, and joined the Spree to the Oder by the opening of a canal. He died 1688, aged 68, highly respected by his subjects as a liberal, generous, benevolent, and patriotic prince.

FREDERIC I., elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, was born at Konigsberg, 1657. The ambition of this prince was flattered with the hopes of erecting his duchy into a kingdom, and Leopold the emperor, although he, in 1695, had rejected his solicitations, granted his requests in 1700, provided he assisted him in the war against France, England, Holland, Sweden, and Poland; and in consequence of this elevation his title was fully acknowledged at the peace of Utrecht. The Prussian dominions were increased under him by the acquisition of Guelders, of the county of Tecklenburg, and of the principalities of Neuchatel and Valengin. Frederic died 1713, aged 60. He founded the university of Halle, the royal academy of Berlin, and the academy of nobles.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., king of Prussia, was born at Berlin 15th Aug. 1688, and succeeded his father just mentioned 1713. His reign was begun by a strict reform in the expenditure of the kingdom, and of the 100 chamberlains kept for ostentation by his father only 12 were retained. He unwillingly engaged in war against Charles XII., of Sweden, from whom he took Stralsund. Eager to encourage commerce and industry among his subjects, he invited foreign artisans into his dominions by the offer of liberal rewards, and while he contributed to the prosperity of the nation, he watched over its safety, and created a large standing army of sixty thousand men. He died 31st May, 1740, aged 52.

FREDERIC II., son of the preceding, was born 24th Jan. 1712, and ascended the throne of Prussia 1740. On his accession to the throne, Frederic laid claims to the province of Silesia which had been long occupied by the German emperor, and all the attempts of Maria Theresa to defend it against his invasion proved abortive. Count Neuperg the Hungarian general was defeated at Molwitz, and, in 1741, all Lower Silesia submitted to the conqueror, and his possession was confirmed by the treaty of Breslaw 1743. The following year war was rekindled, and Frederic advanced with 100,000 men to the siege of Prague, which he took with 16,000 prisoners, and this advantage was soon followed by the decisive battle of Friedburg over prince Charles of Lorraine. Another treaty signed at Dresden 1745, again restored peace to the continent, and Austria ceded to the Prussian conqueror all Silesia with the county of Glatz. In 1755 a new war, called the seven years' war, burst forth with increased violence, and while Prussia had for its auxiliary the English nation, Austria was supported by France and by the elector of Saxony, and Frederic soon saw the number of his enemies augmented by the accession of Russia, Sweden, and Germany. Undismayed in the midst of his powerful enemies, Frederic laid the foundation for victory and success in the strict discipline of his army, and in the fortitude and resignation with which he supported the reverses of fortune, and shared the fatigues of his soldiers. Though France attacked his dominions from Guelders to Minden, and Russia penetrated into Prussia, and the Austrians into Silesia, Frederic on all sides rose superior to misfortunes. Though defeated by the Russians he routed the Austrians, and again suffered a check in Bohemia, but on the 5th Nov. 1757, he avenged himself by the terrible defeat of the Austrians and French at Rosbach, and by an equally splendid victory the next month over the Austrian forces at Lissa near Breslaw. These important successes appalled his enemies, the Russians and Swedes retired in dismay from Prussia, and Frederic supported by a liberal supply of money from the English government, and by an army of Hanoverians under the duke of Brunswick, penetrated into Moravia, and laid siege to Olmutz. Though here checked by marshal Daun, he rapidly advanced against the Russians at Custrin, and defeated them in the dreadful battle of Zorndoff. The battle of Hochkirchen against Daun was adverse to his fortunes, and he also suffered a severe check at the doubtful fight of Cunnersdoff against the Russians, and in consequence of these repeated disasters, Brandenburg and the capital fell into the hands of the victorious enemy 1761. The defeat of Daun at Torgan gave a new turn to the affairs of the undaunted monarch, his territories were evacuated by the enemy, and he in every situation displayed such activity, such vigilance, and such resources of mind, that in 1762 a treaty of peace was concluded with Russia and Sweden, and the next year with France and the Empire, by which Silesia was for ever confirmed in his possession. While cultivating the arts of peace, Frederic was still intent on enlarging his dominions, and he joined with Austria and Russia, in 1772, in that unpardonable league which dismembered the defenceless territories of Poland, and added some of its most fertile provinces to his kingdom. In 1777, the death of the duke of Bavaria without children kindled the flames of discord and of war between Austria and Prussia. Frederic placed himself at the head of his troops, but the differences of the rival princes were settled by the peace of Teschen 13th May 1779. The last years of Frederic's life were earnestly devoted to the encouragement of commerce and of the arts, justice was administered with impartiality, useful establishments were created, and the miseries of the indigent and unfortunate were liberally relieved by the benevolent cares of the monarch. Frederic died 17th Aug. 1786, aged 75. His works are numerous and respectable. Four volumes in octavo were published in his life-time, and fifteen since his death. The chief of these are Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg—a Poem on the Art of War, a composition of great merit—the history of his own Time—the History of the seven Years' War. All these have been collected together in 25 vols. 8vo. 1790, with an account of his life.

FREDERIC, surnamed the Wise, elector of Saxony, was born 1463. He enjoyed the good opinion and shared the councils of the emperor Maximilian, after whose death he might have been placed on the imperial throne, an honor which he refused, while he supported the election of Charles

V. He was one of the first and most zealous friends of Luther, and contributed much to the establishment of the reformed church. He died 1526, and was succeeded by his brother John surnamed the Constant, whose son John Frederic, when raised to the sovereign power, became a powerful protector of the reformers, and was chief of the famous league of Smalkalde 1536. In the war which followed this league John Frederic was taken prisoner by Charles V. and condemned to lose his head, but the sentence was reversed on condition that he consented to the renunciation of the electoral dignity for himself and his posterity. He died 3d March 1554, aged 51.

FREHER, Marquard, a German, born at Augsburg 1565. He studied civil law in France under Cujacius, and at the age of 23 was counsellor to Casimir prince Palatine. He was afterwards professor of law at Heidelberg, and engaged in important affairs by the elector Frederic IV. He died at the age of 49. His books on law, criticism, and history, are very numerous and respectable. His abilities, and the amiable character of his private life, are highly commended by Douza, Melchior Adam, Scioppius, Casaubon, and others.

FREIGIUS, John Thomas, a learned German, born at Friburg, son of a husbandman. He studied the law under Zasius and Ramus, and taught first at Friburg, and afterwards at Basil, and then at the moment when he thought of retiring from the ingratitude of the world to the peace of a rural life, he was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf 1575. He died 1583 of the plague. Of his works, the chief are Questiones Geometricæ, and Stereo-Metricæ Logica Consultorum—Ciceronis Orationes Perpetuis Notis Logicis, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

FREIND, John, an English physician of eminence, born 1675. He was educated under Busby at Westminster, and came in 1690 to Christ-church, where Aldrich presided. His abilities as a scholar were already so distinguished, that he then in conjunction with a friend published an elegant edition of Demosthenes, and Æschines de Coronâ, and about the same time revised, for publication, the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses. He now directed his attention to physic, and displayed great knowledge of the subject, by addressing a letter concerning the hydrocephalus to sir Hans Sloane in 1699, and another in 1701 de Spasmi Rarioris Historiâ, which are inserted in the philosophical transactions, Nos. 256 and 270. In 1703 he drew the public attention to an useful and valuable work called "Emmenologia, in quâ Fluxus Muliebris Menstrui," and in 1704 was elected chemical professor at Oxford. The year after he accompanied lord Peterborough in his Spanish expedition, and after two years' attendance on the army, he visited Italy and Rome, and conversed with Baglivi and Lancisi, men of eminence and medical celebrity. On his return in 1707, he published an account of the earl of Peterborough in Spain as an able vindication of the honor and character of his friend since the raising of the siege of Barcelona, and during the campaign of Valencia; and the work became very popular and passed rapidly to a third edition. At this time he was created M.D., and two years after he published his Prælectiones Chimicæ, dedicated to sir Isaac Newton. This work was censured in the Acta Eruditorum by the German philosophers, and drew forth a defence from the author inserted in the philosophical transactions. In 1711 he was elected member of the Royal society, and that year went with the duke of Ormond as physician to Flanders. In 1716 he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and at that time he had a controversy with Dr. Woodward of Gresham college, in consequence of his publication of Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus, and afterwards on the subject of the fever in the small-pox, in which unpleasant dispute, more acrimony was shown, on both sides, than prudence or decorum could approve. In 1722 he was elected M.P., for Launceston in Cornwall, and the freedom and eloquence of his speeches in the house, together with his intimacy with Atterbury, drew upon him the suspicion that he was concerned in the plot of that unfortunate bishop, and consequently he was committed to the Tower, March, 1722-3, from which he was bailed the June following. In his confinement he wrote a letter on some kind of small-pox, addressed to his friend Mead, and he formed the plan of his great work "the History of Physic," the first part of which appeared in 1725, and the second 1726. He died 26th July, 1728, in his 52d year. His Latin works were published together, London 1733, in fol. by Wigan, who added a Latin translation of the History of Physic, with an elegant dedication to the queen.

FREINSHEMIUS, John, a learned German, born at Ulm in Swabia 1608. He was professor of eloquence at Upsal, librarian to Christina of Sweden, and afterwards professor at Heidelberg, where he died 1660. He was a most able classical scholar, and to the knowledge of Hebrew, Greek and Latin, united an intimate acquaintance with all the languages of Europe. His critique on Florus, and his notes on Phædrus and Tacitus, are valuable, but he derives his greatest celebrity from his excellent supplements to Livy and Quintus Curtius, in which he has been so successful that we almost cease to lament the loss of the originals.

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, Nicholas, nephew and pupil of Perrot d'Ablancourt, retired to Holland at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was appointed historiographer to the prince of Orange. Besides a defence of his uncle Tacitus against la Houssaye, he translated Lucian's dialogue between the letters and the supplement to the true history, and after his death, which happened in 1693, his Memoirs of the History of Portugal, appeared in 12mo.

FRENCH, Jonathan, minister of Andover, Mass. was born Jan. 30, 1740, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1771. He was ordained in September of the following year. At the age of sixteen Mr. French was a soldier in the French war, and afterwards was stationed at castle William, near Boston. His desire to obtain an education, although at an advanced age, was encouraged by several literary gentlemen with whom he became acquainted at the castle. In the revolutionary war he partook of the patriotic spirit of that period. On hearing of the battle of Breed's hill he took his musket and his surgical instruments and repaired to the army. Mr. French died, July 28, 1809, aged 69. He published a sermon on extortion; four ordination sermons; an election sermon; a thanksgiving sermon; and a sermon at a lecture in 1805.

FRERET, Nicolas, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1688. Though bred to the law he applied himself to the study of history, and at the age of 25 was admitted into the academy of inscriptions, in consequence of his Discourse on the Origin of the French. This valuable treatise was considered as offensive to the court, and the author was sent to the Bastille, where the reading of Bayle's dictionary rendered him sceptical. He wrote letters "of Thrasybulus to Leucippe," in favor of

atheism—and Examination of the Apologists for Christianity. He died 1749, aged 61.

FERON, Elie Catherine, a French journalist, and an able opponent of the new philosophy, was born at Quimper 1719. He was educated by the jesuits, but in 1739 he left them, and began the life and profession of author. His "Letters on Certain Writings of the Times," appeared in 1749, and were continued to 13 vols. In 1754 he began his "Annèe Literaire," in 7 vols. to which he added yearly 8 vols. till his death in 1776. He was an able and acute critic, but his remarks on Voltaire drew upon him all the violence and fury of the satirist, and he became the hero of his Dunciad. To a well informed mind, Feron added an excellent private character. He died 10th March, 1776, and besides his periodical publications, wrote miscellanies, 3 vols.—les Vrais Plaisirs, from Marino, and part of a translation of Lucretius.

FRESNE, Charles du Cange du, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens 1610. He studied the law at Orleans, and was advocate of the parliament of Paris. He spent some time in his native town, in the pursuits of literature and philosophy, and then settling at Paris, he was in 1668 engaged by Colbert to make a collection from all authors who had written on the history of France. His labors, however, did not please the minister, and he resigned all his engagements in the undertaking, and then finished his "Glossarium Mediæ & Infimæ Latinitatis" 3 vols. fol. an excellent and useful work, often reprinted. He afterwards wrote a Greek Glossary of the middle age, in 2 vols. folio. He wrote also the History of Constantinople under the French emperors, and published besides, editions of Nicephorus, Cinnamus, Anna Comena, & Zonaras, with learned notes. He died 1688, aged 78. Du Cange's Latin Glossary was afterwards enlarged and improved, and afterwards abridged in 6 vols. 8vo. Halle, 1772.

FRESNEL, Augustine John, an experimental French philosopher, was born, in 1788, at Broglie, and died in 1827. By profession he was a civil engineer. Fresnel particularly distinguished himself by his masterly experiments on the diffraction, inflection, and polarisation of light. His scientific merit occasioned him to be admitted as a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the British Royal Society.

FREWEN, Accepted, an English prelate, born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and president. He was chaplain to Charles I, 1631, was made dean of Glocester, and in 1643, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was translated to York at the restoration, and died at Thorpe castle 1634, aged seventy-five.

FRISBIE, Levi, for thirty years a settled minister at Ipswich, Mass. He was born at Branford, Con. in April 1748, and graduated at Dartmouth college, 1771, in the first class of that institution. Previous to his settlement at Ipswich he spent several years as a missionary among the Indians. Mr. Frisbie died, Feb. 25, 1806, aged 57. His mind was strengthened by close habits of study; and all his acquisitions were consecrated to moral and religious purposes. His life displayed the humility, meekness, and benevolence of the christian. He published an oration on the peace, 1783; on the death of Moses Parsons, 1784; two sermons on a day of public fasting; a thanksgiving sermon; an eulogy on the death of Washington, 1800; and a sermon before the society for propagating the gospel among the American Indians, 1804.

FRISBIE, Levi, a distinguished professor of the university in Cambridge, Massachusetts, first of the Latin language, and afterwards of moral philosophy. He was born in the year 1784, and died in the year 1822. He was eminent for his integrity and deep sense of religion; and for his acuteness and force of mind. For the last eighteen years of his life, he was afflicted by a disease of his eyes, which almost deprived him of their use for the purposes of study; and prevented him from giving to the world many proofs of his uncommon powers of intellect. He was however, the author of several publications, which, after his death, were collected, together and edited with some extracts from the manuscript notes of his lectures. His prose compositions have great merit; and his version of the Epistle of Horace to Julius Harus, is much superior to that of Francis. See "A collection of the miscellaneous writings of Professor Frisbie; with some notices of his life and character," Boston, 1823, 8vo.

FRISCH, John Leonard, a German naturalist and philologist, was born, in 1666, at Sulzbach. From 1690 to 1693 he spent in wandering over Europe. He settled at length at Berlin, became a member of the Academy of Sciences, rector of the Grey Convent Gymnasium, and a professor. He died in 1743. Among his numerous works are, A German and Latin Dictionary; A Description of all the German Insects; and Descriptions and Figures of German Birds. The last of these was completed by his son. Frisch was the first who cultivated the mulberry in Brandenburg, and introduced the silk manufacture.

FRISCHLIN, Nicodemus, a learned German, born at Baling, in Swabia, 1547. He was educated under his father, who was a minister, and at Tubingen, and so great were his powers that at the age of thirteen he could write with elegance Greek and Latin poetry. He became at twenty, professor at Tubingen, and in 1580, published an oration in praise of a country life, with a paraphrase on Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics. In this celebrated work he inveighed severely against courtiers, and the satire was felt and resented. Even his life was in danger, so that he fled to Laubach, in Carniola, where he opened a school; but the insalubrity of the air, and the ill health of his wife and children obliged him to return home. He afterwards passed to Frankfort, and thence into Saxony, and to Brunswick, and at last, overpowered by his necessities, he wrote to the prince of Wirtemburg for relief; but his application was disregarded, and he afterwards imprisoned in Wirtemburg castle. From this illiberal treatment he determined to escape, but unfortunately in the attempt, the ropes which he used were so weak that he fell down a deep precipice, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks, in 1590. He left behind him the character of an unfortunate, persecuted man, whose abilities, however, were strongly exhibited in his tragedies, comedies, elegies, and elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, and also by a well digested Latin Grammar.

FRISI, Paul, a mathematician and philosopher, was born, in 1728, at Milan, and died there in 1784. Mathematics he learned without assistance, and so rapidly and perfectly, that, before he was twenty-two, he composed his celebrated Dissertation on the Figure of the Earth. He was a member of many learned bodies, and professor of mathematics at his native city. Frisi introduced into the Milanese the use of conductors to secure buildings from lightning, and he contributed greatly to root out the superstitious notions of the people respecting magic and sorcerers. His works on hydrau

fics, astronomy, and many other sciences, are numerous and valuable.

FROBENIUS, John, an eminent German printer, born at Hammelburg, Franconia. He was educated at Basil, and after great progress in literature began the business of printer there. The respectability of his character, and his constant care of never printing any thing offensive to morals and religion, produced him both celebrity and opulence. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and he printed his works. He had formed the design of publishing all the Greek fathers, but death prevented the completion. His death, which happened at Basil 1527, was supposed to have been occasioned by a fall five years before, which at last ended in a dead palsy. He was universally lamented; but by none more than Erasmus, who loved him sincerely, and who, in proof of his affection, wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin.

FROBISHER, sir Martin, a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster in Yorkshire. He was early brought up to a sea life, and was the first Englishman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to China. After fruitless endeavors to complete his favorite scheme for 15 years, he at last obtained the protection of Dudley earl of Warwick, and with three barks he sailed from Deptford, 8th June 1576, in the sight of queen Elizabeth, who waving her hand bade him farewell. After visiting the coasts of Greenland, and penetrating to a strait to which he gave his own name, he returned, and arrived at Harwich the 2d October. As he brought with him some of the produce of the lands which he visited, a black and heavy stone, which was on board, was discovered to contain gold, and in consequence a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ship of the royal navy and two barks, he sailed from Harwich 31st May 1577; and after passing by some very dreadful islands of ice on the coast of Friezland, he discovered and gave names to various bays and isles; and at last, after loading his ships with some of the golden ore of which he was in pursuit, he came back and reached England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condescension. The ore he had brought was examined before commissioners, and was proved to be valuable; and another expedition was prepared to make still further discoveries. The third expedition, consisting of fifteen ships, sailed from Harwich on the 31st of May, and returned back with the usual success, at the beginning of October. Afterwards Frobisher served in sir Francis Drake's expedition to the West-Indies; and three years after, in 1588, he commanded the Triumph in the defeat of the Spanish armada. He was knighted in his own ship for his great services; and afterwards was employed to command a fleet on the Spanish coast. In 1594, he supported Henry IV. against the leaguers and Spaniards; but in an attack against Croyzon near Brest, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip, 7th November, and died soon after, it is said, through the ignorance of his surgeon, who, by neglecting to extract the wadding, did not prevent the festering of the affected part. This brave man was buried at Plymouth.

FROISSARD or FROISSART, John, an eminent historian, born at Valenciennes 1337. Though bred to the church, he was fond of gaiety, and travelled through England, Scotland, Italy, and other places. He was for some time in great favor with Philippa, the queen of Edward III. and died canon and treasurer of Chimai about 1410. His "Chronicle" is a valuable work, containing an account of the events which took place in England, France, and Spain, from 1326 to 1400. The best edition is that of Lyons, 4 vols. fol. 1599. It has been abridged by Sleidan, and continued to 1466 by Monstrelet. It has been lately edited and elucidated by the labors of Mr. Johnes.

FROMENTIN, Eligius, senator of the United States from Louisiana from 1813 to 1819. In 1821 he was appointed judge of the western district of Florida. Gen. Jackson, the governor, having demanded in vain certain documents of col. Callava, the late Spanish governor, threw him into prison, from which he was relieved by a writ of habeas corpus, granted by judge Fromentin. This act of judicial authority occasioned a long and bitter altercation with the general, who claimed the supreme power. The judge resigned his office, and died of the yellow fever 1822.

FRONTENAC, Louis, count, governor general of Canada 1678, and in the spring of the following year built upon lake Ontario the fort which bore his name. He was recalled in 1682, but was rein stated in his office in 1689. He died 1698, aged 77.

FROST, Edmund, missionary to Bombay, was a native of Vermont, graduated at Middlebury college, and studied theology at Andover. He was ordained at Salem 1823, and embarked for Calcutta. He arrived at Bombay 1824, and died there 1825.

FROWDE, Philip, an English poet, educated at Oxford, where his intimacy with Addison introduced him to the notice of the great. He was author of some very elegant Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and wrote besides, two tragedies, "the Fall of Saguntum" and "Philotas." He died in 1738, leaving a most amiable character behind him. No man, says his biographer, could live more beloved, no private man could die more lamented.

FRUGONI, Charles Innocent, an Italian poet, born at Genoa 1692. He entered into the society of the Sommasques, but afterwards with the pope's leave laid aside the clerical character, and became perpetual secretary to the academy of fine arts at Padua. He died 1768, aged 76. His works consisting of minor poems were published at Parma 1779, in 9 vols. 8vo.

FRYTH, John, an English martyr, born at Seven Oaks in Kent. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he became one of the canons in Wolsey's college. The acquaintance and conversation of Tyndale converted him to the tenets of Luther, for which he was imprisoned. Upon his liberation in 1528, he left England, and two years after returned, and began with increased zeal to preach his opinions. His influence was so great that he was sent to the Tower by sir Thomas More, and refusing to recant he was condemned by the catholic commission, and was burnt in Smithfield 1533. He wrote several treatises against popery, which were reprinted in London in fol. 1573.

FUCA, John de, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, was a native of Cephalonia, born in the sixteenth century, and died at Zante, in 1632. For more than forty years he acted as a pilot in the Spanish American possessions. In the year 1592, he discovered the strait that leads into the extensive archipelago, on the coast of the North Pacific, subsequently explored by Vancouver; but he mistakingly supposed it to communicate with the Atlantic ocean.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, Leonard, a physician and botanist, was born, in 1501, at Wembdingen, in Bavaria, and took his degree at Ingolstadt. Charles V. ennobled him. He died, in 1561, at Tubingen, at which university he had, for five and thirty years, been professor of medicine He wrote

several medical works, which attest his superior skill; but he is principally remembered by his History of Plants. His name was given by Plumier to an American genus, remarkable for the beauty of its leaves and flowers.

FULBERT, an Italian, educated under pope Sylvester II. He acquired great celebrity in France as a public preacher, and obtained the bishopric of Chartres. He wrote with strong zeal against Berengarius on the eucharist, and was the first who introduced into France the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. He died 1028. His works and letters are extant.

FULKE, William, D.D., an English divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1564. He spent six years at Clifford's Inn, but his fondness for literature was greater than his partiality for the law, though against the wishes of his father. In consequence of his acquaintance with Cartwright, he was suspected of puritanism, and was expelled from his college, but the patronage of the earl of Leicester restored him to public favor, and presented him 1571, to the living of Warley, Essex, and two years after to Didington, Suffolk. He died 1589. He wrote several works in Latin and English, chiefly against the papists, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and to her favorite Leicester. His Comment upon the Rheims Testament is the most known of his works. It appeared in 1580, and again in 1601, 1617, and 1633, in fol.

FULLER, Nicolas, was born at Southampton 1557, and educated at the free school there. He became secretary to Horne bishop of Winchester, and to Watson his successor, and afterwards he went as tutor to a Mr. Knight's sons at St. John's college, Oxford, and took his degrees in arts at Hart hall. He became prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and died 1622. He was an able scholar, well skilled in Hebrew, and superior to all the critics of his time. His "Miscellaneous Theologica," in four books, a valuable book, was published in Oxford 1616, and London 1617, and it is inserted with some other works in Poole's Synopsis Criticorum. Some of his MSS. are preserved in the Bodleian library.

FULLER, Thomas, D.D., an English historian and divine, born in 1608. His proficiency was so great that at the age of 12 he was sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards removed to Sidney college, of which he was chosen fellow 1631. That year he obtained a prebend at Salisbury, and was afterwards presented to the living of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire, where he married. Upon the loss of his wife about 1641, he removed to London, and became minister of the Savoy. In 1642, he preached at Westminster abbey, and gave such offence in his sermon by his zealous support of the royal cause, that his life was considered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford in 1643, but his sermon there, before his royal master, appeared as lukewarm, as that at Westminster had been interpreted as violent, a strong proof no doubt of the moderation to which he warmly exhorted all parties. In 1644, he was chaplain to lord Hopton, and was left with part of his army at Basing house when it was besieged by Sir William Waller, and in this situation he behaved with such courage that the parliamentary general raised the siege with loss. Fuller afterwards retired to Exeter, where he was chaplain to the princess Henrietta, and where he continued during the siege of the city, and at the close of the war he returned to London, and became a popular preacher at St. Clement's lane, and afterwards at St. Bride's Fleet-street. In 1648, he was presented to the living of Waltham, in Essex, by lord Carlisle, and in 1654, he married a sister of viscount Baltinglasse. At the restoration, he found himself a favorite at court, and would have risen to a bishopric, had not a fever unfortunately carried him off, 16th Aug. 1661. The most celebrated of his works are "the Church History of Britain, from the birth of Christ, till 1648," with the History of Cambridge University, and the History of Waltham-abbey annexed, 1656—History of the Worthies of England, a valuable book, published in 1662, fol.—Good Thoughts, in Bad Times, and in Worse Times—the History of the Holy War, 1640, fol.—the Holy State, fol. 1642—Pisgah Sight of Palestine, and the Confines thereof, with the History of the Old and New Testament, 1650—Abel Redivivus, or English divines, 1651, 4to.—the Speech of Birds, moral and mystical, 8vo. 1660—Andronicus, or the Unfortunate Politician, 1649, 8vo. besides sermons.

FULLER, Isaac, an English painter of some celebrity. The resurrection in All Soul's college-chapel, and that of Magdalen college, and an historical piece only in two colors, in Wadham college, Oxford, are excellent proofs of his great abilities. He studied under Perrier, in France, and was very accurate in the anatomy of his figures, but he often offended in decency and historical truth. He died at the end of the second Charles' reign in London.

FULLER, Andrew, a minister, eminent among the Baptists, was born, in 1754, at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, and was engaged in the labors of husbandry till he was twenty years of age. By diligent study he acquired a considerable degree of learning; and he became a preacher of the gospel, first at Soham, and next at Kettering. He died, at Kettering, in 1815. Fuller was secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, and in that capacity was very active. He was also an acute controversialist against the Socinians. He wrote the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined and compared; Socinianism Indefensible; Discourses on the Book of Genesis; Sermons, and other works.

FULTON, Robert, a celebrated engineer, was a native of Pennsylvania. His genius disclosed itself at an early period. He was attracted to the shops of mechanics; and at the age of seventeen he painted landscapes and portraits in Philadelphia. Thus he was enabled in part to purchase a small farm for his widowed mother. At the age of twenty-one he by the advice of his friends repaired to London, to place himself under guidance of Mr. West, the painter, and by him was kindly received, and admitted as an inmate of his house for several years. Prosecuting his business as a painter, he spent two years in Devonshire, where he became acquainted with the duke of Bridgewater and with lord Stanhope, well known for his attachment to the mechanic arts. In 1793, he engaged in the project of improving inland navigation, and in 1794, obtained patents for a double inclined plane, and for machines for spinning flax and making ropes. The subject of canals now chiefly occupied his attention, and at this period, in 1796, his work on canals was published. In his profession of civil engineer he was greatly benefited by his skill in drawing and painting. He went to Paris in 1797, and being received into the family of Joel Barlow, he there spent seven years, studying chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and acquiring a knowledge of the French, Italian, and German languages. In Dec. 1797, he made his first experiment on sub-marine explosion in the Seine, but without success. His plan for a submarine boat was afterwards per-

fected. In 1801, while he was residing with his friend Mr. Barlow, he met in Paris chancellor Livingston the American minister, who explained to him the importance in America of navigating boats by steam. Mr. Fulton had already conceived the project as early as 1793, as appears by his letter to lord Stanhope. He now engaged anew in the affair, and at the common expense of himself and Mr. Livingston built a boat on the Seine in 1803, and successfully navigated the river. The principles of the steam engine he did not invent; he claimed only the application of that machine to water wheels for propelling vessels. In 1806, he returned to America; and he and Mr. Livingston built, in 1807, the first boat, the Clermont, 130 feet in length, which navigated the Hudson at the rate of five miles an hour. In Feb. 1809, he took out his first patent. In 1810, he published his Torpedo war. In 1811, and 1812, he built two steam ferry boats for crossing the Hudson, he contrived also very ingenious floating docks for the reception of these boats. In 1813, he obtained a patent for a sub-marine battery. Conceiving the plan of a steam man of war, the government, in March 1814, appropriated $320,000 for constructing it, and appointed him the engineer. In about four months she was launched with the name of Fulton the first. He was employed in improving his sub-marine boat when he died suddenly, 1815, aged 50.—The following is a brief explanation of some of his inventions, besides the steam boats.—A machine for making ropes, which can stand in a room forty feet square, and by which the rope yarns are put on spools, and any sized cordage made by one man.—The sub-marine boat—which had a mainsail and jib like a sloop; the mast and sails could be taken in, and the boat dive under water in one minute, and be rowed and steered by a compass. Thus a torpedo could be fixed to the bottom of ships of war. Mr. F. and three others continued under water one hour. He supposed that five men might continue under water six hours, and rise 15 miles from the place where they went down.—The torpedo —which is a copper case, containing 50 or 100 lbs. of powder, discharged by a gun-lock, which strikes by means of clock work set to any short time. He proposed to attach it to a rope of 60 or 80 feet, and fasten it by a gun harpoon to the bow of a vessel, whose motion would draw it under her bottom, and thus she would be blown up. A few row boats, each with a torpedo might attack a ship of war, and be pretty sure to succeed.

FURETIERE, Anthony, a lawyer born at Paris 1620, and eminent as an advocate in the Parliament. He afterwards took orders, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. He was expelled in 1685, from the French academy, on the accusation that he had composed "a Dictionary of the French Tongue" which, being borrowed from the same materials, was intended to supersede theirs. This valuable work was published two years after his death, in 1690, 2 vols. folio.

FURMAN, Richard, D.D., a distinguished minister of the Baptist denomination. For nearly forty years he was pastor of a church in Charleston, S. C. He died Aug. 25, 1825.

FURST, Walter, or FURSTIUS, a Swiss, revered as one of the founders of the liberty of his country. He seized in 1307, with some of his brave countrymen, the forts by which his country was enslaved under Albert of Austria, and by their demolition the independence of the Swiss was re-established.

FUSELI, or FUESSLI, Henry, an eminent painter, was born, about 1739, at Zurich, in Switzerland. Though in his boyhood he manifested a talent for drawing, his father, an artist, was desirous to see him in the church, and he was educated accordingly. At Berlin, where he studied under Sultzer, Sir Robert Smith, the British ambassador, induced him to visit England. Fuseli's entrance into active life was as tutor to a nobleman's son. With the English language Fuseli was thoroughly acquainted, and, in 1765, he published Reflections on the painting and sculpture of the Greeks. This he followed up by a Defence of Rousseau against Voltaire. Still the longing after pictorial fame was uppermost in his mind. In order to decide whether he should follow the bent of his genius, he showed some of his drawings to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and requested his candid opinion of them. "Young man," said Sir Joshua, "were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practice as an artist, I would reject it with contempt." Fuseli hesitated no longer. In 1770 he visited Italy, and he studied diligently there for eight years. On his return he painted several pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery, and, in 1790, became a Royal Academician. The opening of his Milton Gallery, in 1798, first made known to the public the full extent of his genius. In 1799 he was appointed professor of painting, and, in 1804, keeper of the Royal Academy. He died in April, 1725, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, the vigor of his faculties was unimpaired. In his domestic character Fuseli was truly estimable. He was, too, an excellent scholar, and enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. The works of art which he produced are numerous. His imagination was lofty and exuberant; but, in aspiring to the sublime, which he often reaches, he occasionally falls into extravagance and distortion. Still, his extravagance is that of a man of genius. His anatomical knowledge was extensive. It must, however, be owned that, in some instances, he displayed it too ostentatiously, so as to give to his figures rather the forms seen in the dissecting room than those which characterize the living subject.

FUSI, Anthony, a doctor of the Sorbonne, minister of St. Bartholomew church at Paris. He was imprisoned by the jesuits, whose opinions and conduct he opposed, and accused of incontinency and heresy, but he was afterwards set free, and retired to Geneva, where he publicly embraced the protestant tenets. He wrote against the errors and corruptions of the Romish church, besides an account of his own case. He died 1630.

FUST or FAUST, John, a goldsmith of Mentz, to whom with Guttemberg and Schæffer, is attributed the invention of printing. It is more probable that he only assisted Guttemberg with money, to enable him to make movable metal types at Strasburg in 1444. Koster, however, at Harlaem invented, in 1430, the cutting of wooden blocks, and Schæffer, in 1452, found out the method of casting metal types. The first printed book with metallic types is Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum 1459, and afterwards Catholicon Joannis Januensis, though it is said that there is a psalter, with the date of 1457 printed at Mentz. Fust died at Paris 1466 of the plague. The report of his being arrested as a magician at Paris, for having in his possession various copies of the bible in unusual exactness, is false.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, Claude, count of Bosjam, a native of Dijon, highly honored by Louis XIV. and made counsellor of state, and prior of Notre Dame. He wrote an History of the Abbey of St. Stephen, fol. and some religious tracts, and died at Dijon 1721, aged 91.

G.

GABRIEL, Severus, a Greek bishop, born at Monembasia in Peloponnesus. He was made bishop of Philadelphia, but, in 1577, came to Venice, and presided over the Greeks in that republic. His various tracts on theological subjects, Greek and Latin, were published Paris 1671, 4to.

GABRIEL, Sionite, a Maronite, once professor of oriental languages at Rome, died at Paris 1648, then professor of Syriac and Arabic. He assisted le Jay in the polyglot bible, and published a translation of the Arabic Geography, called Geographia Nubiensis, in 1619, 4to.

GABRIEL, James, a French architect, the pupil of Mansard. He was born at Paris, and died 1742, aged 77. His merit, as the able builder of several noble edifices in France, placed him in the office of inspector general of buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures, and of first architect and engineer of bridges and public ways in the kingdom. He was also knight of the order of St. Michael.

GACON, Francis, a French poet, born at Lyons. He became father of the oratory, and died at his priory of Baillon 1727, aged 58. He is known for his severe satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, la Motte and others. Though he had personally attacked almost all the members of the academy, yet the poetical prize was adjudged to him in 1717. The best of his works is a translation of Anacreon. His other pieces are chiefly satirical.

GADSDEN, Christopher, lieutenant governor of South Carolina and a distinguished friend of his country, was born in Charleston in 1724. He was appointed one of the delegates to the congress, which met at New York in Oct. 1765, to petition against the stamp act. He was also chosen a member of the congress which met in 1774. He was among the first who openly advocated republican principles, and wished to make his country independent of the monarchical government of Great Britain. "The decisive genius," says Ramsay, "of Christopher Gadsden in the south, and of John Adams in the north, at a much earlier day might have derived a complete separation of America from Great Britain, but till the year 1776, the rejection of the second petition of congress, and the appearance of Paine's pamphlet, common sense, a reconciliation with the mother country was the unanimous wish of almost every other American." During the siege of Charleston in 1780 he remained within the lines with five of the council, while governor Rutledge with the other three left the city at the earnest request of general Lincoln. Several months after the capitulation he was taken out of his bed, and with most of the civil and military officers transported in a guard ship to St. Augustine. This was done by the order of lord Cornwallis, and it was in violation of the rights of prisoners on parole. Guards were left at their houses, and the private papers of some of them were examined. A parole was offered at St. Augustine; but such was his indignation, at the ungenerous treatment which he had received, that he refused to accept it, and bore a close confinement in the castle for forty two weeks with the greatest fortitude. In 1782, when it became necessary, by the rotation established to choose a new governor, he was elected, but declined on account of his age. He died 1805, aged 81.

GAERTNER, Joseph, a native of Calu in Swabia, son to the physician of the duke of Wirtemberg. He studied at Tubingen, but his fondness for natural history was so great that he abandoned divinity to devote himself more fully to his favorite pursuits, and to mathematics and medicine. He next attended the lectures of Haller at Gottingen, and after travelling over part of Europe, in 1759 applied himself to botany and vegetable anatomy at Leyden. His visit to England was marked by his friendly reception among men of rank and of science, he was made fellow of the royal society and enriched the philosophical transactions with a curious paper on the fructification and propagation of Confervæ. In 1768, he was honorably appointed professor of botany and natural history at Petersburg, and was thus enabled to examine the natural curiosities of the Ukraine with the eye and attention of a philosopher and botanist. He returned to Swabia in 1770, and, in 1778, again visited London to finish the drawings and figures for his great work called Carpology, which he dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. This indefatigable naturalist died 1791, aged 59, leaving behind him many valuable manuscripts.

GAFFARELL, James, a French writer, born at Mannes, in Provence, 1601, and educated at the university of Apt in that province. He studiously devoted himself to the Hebrew language, and to Rabbinical learning, and at the age of 22 wrote a large 4to. volume in defence of the mysterious doctrine of the Cabala. He was appointed librarian to Richelieu, and enabled by his munificence to travel into Italy to make a collection of valuable books and manuscripts. On his return his abilities were employed by his patron in the difficult and unavailing task of reconciling the protestants to the papists. He died at Sigonce, where he was abbot, 1681, aged 81. By the recommendation of Richelieu, whom he survived many years, he was dean of canon law at Paris, prior of Revest de Brousse, and commandant of St. Omeil. His works are numerous, learned, and curious. The most known are "Unheard of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians,—the Horoscope of the Patriarchs and the Reading of the Stars," a work which passed through three editions in six months, and in asserting some bold things concerning magic, drew upon the author the censures of the Sorbonne,—a History of the Subterranean World, with an account of Grottos, Vaults, and Catacombs, seen during his travels, with plates, left unfinished at his death—and a treatise of Good and Evil Genii. Though learned he was very superstitious, and more fond of magic than became his knowledge of the world, and his experience.

GAGE, Thomas, or friar Thomas of St. Mary, a catholic missionary was an Irishman, educated at St. Omer's and joined the Dominicans. In 1625 he went out from Spain to Mexico with a band of missionaries, destined for the Philippine islands: but not relishing so distant a mission he fled to Gautimala, where, and in other neighboring places he lived as a missionary to the Indians ten or eleven years. In 1637 he escaped to England and became a protestant minister at Deal. He published a new survey of the West Indies, giving an account of his mission to New Spain, and of his travels. It is a curious and interesting book; though Clavigero, an Italian might well after the lapse of 100 years decry it, and represent it as full of falsehood, for it unveils much of the secrets of catholicism, and describes the pope as antichrist.

GAGE, Thomas, the last governor of Massachusetts appointed by the king of England. After the conquest of Canada in 1760 he was appointed governor of Montreal. At the departure of gene-

ral Amherst in 1763, he succeeded him as commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America. In 1774 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts, and arrived at Boston May 13th. Several regiments soon followed him, and he began to repair the fortifications on Boston neck. As precautionary measures he caused the powder in the arsenal at Charlestown to be seized, and sent detachments of troops to take possession of the military stores deposited in Salem or its vicinity, and also to Concord. With the detachment sent to Concord, hostilities commenced at Lexington early in the morning of April 19th 1775, with the Americans, were renewed at Concord, and continued till the British troops reached their encampment at Charlestown towards evening. The events of this day have always been considered as the beginning of the American revolutionary war. In May the provincial congress declared Gage to be an inveterate enemy of the country, disqualified to serve the colony as governor, and unworthy of obedience. In June he issued a proclamation, offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, and establishing martial law. An answer to this proclamation was prepared by congress, but before its publication, the battle of Bunker hill, now the subject of history, put an end to the paper war. He embarked for England in October, and died there in 1787.

GAGNIER, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, and educated there. He was a most able orientalist, and upon abandoning the popish faith, for the tenets of the English church, he came to England, where, in honor of his merits, the two universities conferred on him the degree of M.A. He lived some time at Oxford, by teaching Hebrew, but during the absence, and after the death of Dr. Wallis, he was appointed Arabic professor, and delivered lectures to the university, with universal approbation, till his death 1725. In 1706, he edited Jos. Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation, and notes 4to. and in 1723, he published Abulfeda's life of Mahomet, in Arabic, with a Latin translation in fol. His translation of Abulfeda's description of Arabia, had appeared in Hudson's Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, 1712, 8vo.

GAGNY, John, first almoner to Francis I. was chancellor of Paris university, and author of Commentaries on the New Testament,—and the Psalms in verse. He died 1549.

GAGUIN, Robert, a French historian, born at Colines, near Amiens, and educated at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree in law. His abilities were employed by Charles VIII. and Louis XII. in embassies to England, Germany, and Italy. He was royal librarian, and general of the Unitarians, and died 1501, advanced in years. His chief work is "De Gestis Francorum" from 1200 to 1500, in 11 books folio, Lyons, 1524.

GAIL, John Baptist, a celebrated Hellenist, was born at Paris, in 1755, and died in the same city, in 1828, professor of Greek literature at the College of France. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and a knight of the legion of honor. He contributed greatly to render the study of Greek popular in France. Among his productions are, A Greek Grammar; and Translations of Xenophon, Thucydides, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, and Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead.

GAIL, Sophia, the wife of the foregoing, was born about 1779, and died, at Paris, in 1819. For the arts, and particularly for music, she manifested an early taste, and she began to compose when she was not more than twelve years of age. Among her principal compositions are the operas of The Jealous Pair, Mademoiselle de Launay in the Bastille, and The Serenade.

GAILLARD, de Lonjumeau, bishop of Apt, from 1673, to his death 1695, is to be recorded as being the first projector of an universal historical dictionary. In the execution of his useful work, he patronised his almoner Moreri, and enabled him to consult the libraries of Europe, and the Vatican. According to Moreri's dedication of his first edition, Gaillard was a man of eminent virtues, exemplary in public and private life, and distinguished as the encourager of literature, and of learned men.

GAILLARD, Gabriel Henry, a French miscellaneous writer and historian, was born, in 1728, at Ostel, near Soissons; abandoned the bar to become wholly an author; was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, the French Academy, and the Institute; and died in 1806. His most important works are, Miscellanies, in four volumes; his Histories of Mary of Burgundy, of Francis I., of Charlemagne, of the Rivalship of England and France; the Historical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopedia; and Observations on Vally's History of France.

GAINAS, a Goth, who by his valor, became a general under Arcadius, and ruined and destroyed Ruffinus, and the Eunuch Eutropius, who were the favorites of their imperial master. He invaded and desolated Thrace, because refused a church for the Arians, according to the promise of Arcadius at Chalcedonia, and was at last killed near the Danube, A.D. 400, and his head carried in triumph through the streets of Constantinople.

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas, an English painter, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727. He was self-taught, and after trying the powers of his genius, in delineating the scenes of the country, he came to London, where he acquired celebrity, by the superior style of his portraits, and the elegant simplicity of his landscapes. He was of a very benevolent turn of mind, and it is said that he impoverished himself by his extensive liberality. He died 1788, aged 61. His eldest brother was also eminent as an artist, and another, minister of a dissenting congregation at Henley, Oxon, was said to be a very able and ingenious mechanic.

GALADIN, Mahomet, a popular emperor of the Moguls, who died 1605. He gave twice a day audience to his subjects, and was very careful that their complaints should be listened to and redressed, for which purpose he had a bell in his room, with a rope descending into the street, to the ringing of which he punctually attended.

GALANUS, Clement, an Italian of the order of the Theatin monks, for some years a missionary in Armenia. His grammar of the Armenian tongue, appeared at Rome, 1650, and also some treatises in that language, with Latin translations, 2 vols. fol.

GALAS, Matthew, a general who from being page to baron Beaufremont, so distinguished himself by his valor and intrepidity under marshal Tilli, that he succeeded him in the command of the imperial forces. After being in the service of the emperor Frederic II. and of Philip IV. of Spain, he fell into disgrace in consequence of the loss of a battle, against Torstenson, the Swede, near Magdebourg. He was restored afterwards to favor, but died shortly after, at Vienna, 1647, leaving behind the character of a very great general.

GALATEO FERRARI, Antonio, a scholar and physician, born at Galatina, in the territory of Otranto. He was physician to the king of Naples, but retired from the court through ill health, and died at Lecce, in his native province, 1517, aged 73

He wrote "a Description of Iapygia"—a tract in praise of the Gout—Latin verses, and a treatise on the Elements.

GALE, John, D.D., a baptist preacher, born May 26th, 1680, in London. At the age of 17 he was an able scholar, and passed to Leyden to complete his studies, and there took, in his 19th year, his degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. From Leyden, where his abilities had been acknowledged with universal applause, he went to Amsterdam, and studied under Limborch, and began a lasting intimacy with J. le Clerc. In 1711, he published his Reflections on Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism, and so high was the character of this work, that he acquired great influence among the dissenters. At the age of 35 he began to preach among the people of his persuasion, and became one of the ministers of St. Paul's alley near Barbican. A meeting upon the disputed subject of baptism, took place between Wall and Gale, but though each endeavored to convince the other, both parted dissatisfied, and Wall published soon after in 1719, his Defence of the History of Infant Baptism, which was so highly respected that the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. To this defence it is said that Gale prepared an answer, which death prevented him from completing. He died of a fever Dec. 1721, aged 42. Besides the book already mentioned, Gale published some sermons, 4 vols. of which appeared in a second edition, 8vo. 1726. He was in private life a respectable character, much esteemed by bishops Hoadly and Bradford, and by chancellor King.

GALE, Theophilus, a learned English divine, born 1628, at King's Teignton, Devonshire, where his father was vicar. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1647, and in 1649, in consequence of his great proficiency in literature, he was presented with his degree of bachelor in arts. In 1650 he was chosen fellow of his college, and became an active tutor. He afterwards became a popular preacher and settled at Winchester, but at the restoration he was ejected from his fellowship for refusing to conform, and in 1662 attended as tutor to the two sons of lord Wharton to Caen university in Normandy. He returned in 1665, and the following year saw the city of London in flames, but in the midst of the general calamity he had the good fortune to find his papers saved from the conflagration, and "the Court of the Gentiles" was destined to appear before the public. He assisted Rowe in the ministry of his congregation in Holborn, and succeeded him in 1677, and then took a few private pupils at Newington. He died March 1678, and as a proof of his attachment to the nonconformists, he left his property to trustees for the education of students in his own persuasion, and he also bequeathed his library for the promotion of the same principles in New England. Besides his Court of the Gentiles published in four parts, between 1669 and 1677, in which he proved that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were derived from the holy scriptures, he wrote "the True Idea of Jansenism," 4to. 1669—the Anatomy of Infidelity, &c. 8vo.—a Summary of the two Covenants, and other tracts.

GALE, Thomas, D.D., an English divine, born 1636, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and M.A. 1662. His great abilities recommended him to be professor of Greek in the university, and in 1672 he was elected master of St. Paul's school, and had the honor to receive a handsome present of plate from the city, for writing the inscription on the monument which records the conflagration of London. In 1676, he became prebendary of St. Paul's, and was made member of the Royal society in consequence of his presenting that learned body some curiosities, especially a Roman urn with ashes, found at Peckham in Surrey. After presiding with great popularity and national advantage over his school for 25 years, he was made dean of York in 1697, and showed his liberality by not only presenting the new library of his college with five Arabic MSS. but by improving the cathedral, and displaying the hospitality of a virtuous and noble minded dignitary. He died at his deanery, 8th April, 1702, aged 67. Though engaged the best part of life in active and laborious employments, he yet devoted much of his time to literature and classical learning. He published in 1671, the Greek Mythologic Authors, Ethic and Physical—Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores, 1675—Rhetores Selecti, Gr. and Lat. 1676—Jamblicus, &c. 1678—Herodoti Historia, Gr. and Lat. 1679—Cicero's works, 2 vols. folio, 1681, and 4—Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque, 1687, fol.—Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Ang. Danicæ Scriptores quindecim, 1691, fol. and other works.

GALE, Roger, F.R. and A.S.S, son of the dean, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1697. He was a man of large property, and represented North Allerton in three parliaments, and was commissioner of excise. He was the first president of the Antiquarian society, and treasurer to the Royal Society. He was considered as one of the most learned and polite scholars of the age. He died at Scruton 25th June, 1744, aged 72. He published Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis Illustratum, T. G. 1709, 4to.—the Knowledge of Medals, by F. Jobert, translated from the French, and other works. He left his MSS. to Trinity college, Cambridge, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the public library there.

GALE, Benjamin, a physician, graduated at Yale college in 1733. He was an eminent physician and agriculturist, and was deeply concerned also in politics. He invented the drill plough; he wrote a dissertation on the prophecies; he published a treatise on the inoculation for the small pox. His method of a preparatory course of mercury was commended in England. In the transactions of the royal society vol. 55, he published hist. memoirs on inoculation, and account of the cure by salt of the bite of the rattlesnake. He died at Killingsworth, the town in which he first settled, in 1790, aged 75.

GALEN, Bernard Van, a native of Westphalia, known as a bishop and as a general. He was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and then took orders and became canon, and then bishop of Munster, but when the pope refused to confirm his elevation, he determined to secure his power by having a garrison of soldiers devoted to his own interest. The citizens in vain interfered, Galen was resolved to have recourse to arms, but hostilities were suspended, and his attention was drawn to the war against the Turks, in which he had an important command. In this however he did not engage, but in 1665, he attacked the United States. Though pacified by the interference of France, he again, in 1672, formed a league with England and France, against the States, and afterwards directed his arms against Sweden, in conjunction with Denmark, and distinguished himself in this war, as he had done before, by great valor, but not unmixed with cruelty. He died 19th Sept. 1678, aged 74, little regretted by his people, whom his ambition and intrigues had contributed to render dissatisfied and unhappy.

GALERIUS, Caius Valerius Maximianus, a Roman emperor, was a native of Dacia, and kept flocks when a boy, whence he acquired the surname of Armentarius. Entering into the army, he raised himself to the highest ranks by his courage, and was adopted by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Among his subsequent exploits was the defeat of the Persians. He ascended the imperial throne A.D., 305, and died in 311. Galerius was of a cruel disposition, and a violent persecutor of the Christians.

GALHEGOS, Manuel de, a Portuguese poet, was born, in 1597, at Lisbon; was patronised by the duke of Olivares, and loaded with honors at the court of Philip IV.; and died in 1665. He was the friend of Lopez de Vega, by whom he was highly praised in the Laurel of Apollo. Galhegos is the author of Gigantomachia, a poem; The Temple of Memory, a poem; a volume of poems; and a great number of dramatic pieces.

GALIANI, Ferdinand, a noble writer, born at Chieti, in Abruzzi, and educated under his uncle the archbishop of Tarento. In 1750 he published his work on Money and Specie, in consequence of the scarcity of cash in the two Sicilies, and in 1772 appeared his Catalogue of Stones found near Vesuvius, which he presented to Benedict XIV., with this inscription on one of the boxes which contained the collection: Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti fiant panes. The witty sentence procured a living from the pope, and Galiani, in 1759, was sent as secretary to the embassy at Paris, where his genius and his talents were seen and admired by the French literati. He returned, in 1779, from Paris, and died at Naples 1787. Besides his anonymous dialogues on the corn trade, written while at Paris, and which possessed merit, he published a Commentary on Horace, and a treatise on the Duties of Princes towards belligerent powers.

GALIGAI, Eleonora, the wife of Concini, marechal D'Ancre, was daughter of a joiner and a washerwoman in Italy. She was foster-sister to Mary of Medicis, who loved her with strong affection, and to this partiality were owing her greatness and misfortunes. She came to France with her patroness, and though her features were plain and even disgusting, she married Concini. In this elevated situation, she did not show that moderation and self-command which her great powers of mind seemed to promise. She was haughty and imperious, and by her conduct soon gave offence to Louis XIII., the son of her partial mistress, who, with the cruelty of those barbarous times, caused her husband to be assassinated, and herself to be brought to trial, though no crime but that of being a favorite and of governing the queen, could be proved against her. She was charged with sorcery; and when questioned by what magic she had so fascinated her mistress, she made this well known answer, "By that power which strong minds naturally possess over the weak." She was condemned in May, and the July following 1617, she was executed. She had a son and daughter; the daughter died young, and the son returned to Italy to enjoy the vast possessions which his mother's good fortune had heaped together.

GALILEI, Galileo, an illustrious philosopher, the son of Vincent Galilei, a Florentine nobleman of talent, was born, in 1564, at Florence. His dislike to the medical profession, for which he was designed, was so great, that his father allowed him to desist from preparing for it, and to study the mathematics. So rapidly did he attain a proficiency in his favorite science that, at the age of twenty-four, he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His dislike of the Aristotelian philosophy, however, raised him up so many enemies, that, in 1592, he resigned the chair at Pisa, and accepted the professorship at Padua, in which he continued for eighteen years. Cosmo III., at last invited him back to Pisa, and, soon after, called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the grand duke. In 1609, Galileo was informed of the invention of the telescope, and he immediately constructed one for himself, with which he proceeded to explore the heavens. With this instrument he discovered four satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the starry nature of the milky way, the hills and valleys of the moon, and the spots on the solar disk, from the motion of which he inferred the rotation of the sun. The result of his discoveries was, to convince him of the truth of the Copernican system, and the consequence of this conviction was, that he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, in 1615 and 1633, on a charge of heresy. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; in the last instance, after having repeated the abjuration, he is said to have stamped his foot on the earth, and said, in a low tone, "it moves, nevertheless." Galileo was blind for about three years before his death. He died January 8, 1642. Besides what has been already mentioned, Galileo discovered the gravity of the air, invented the cycloid and the simple pendulum, and was the first who clearly explained the doctrine of motion. His works form two volumes quarto.

GALISSONNTERE, Rolland Michael Barria marquis, a French admiral, born at Rochefort, 11th Nov. 1693. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was made governor of Canada 1745, and in 1756 he had a severe engagement near Minorca with the English fleet under Byng. He died the same year at Nemours, 17th Oct. deservedly respected by the nation for bravery, humanity, and benevolence.

GALL, John Joseph, a celebrated physiologist, the founder of the science now called phrenology, was born, in 1758, at a village in the duchy of Baden; studied at Baden, Bruchsal, and Strasburg; was for a considerable period a physician at Vienna; but, in consequence of the Austrian government having prevented the exposition of his new doctrines there, he travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, delivering lectures; and settled at Paris, in 1807, where he died August 22, 1828. The system of Gall, which has since been developed by Spurzheim, assumes that each faculty of the mind has a separate organ in the brain, and that those organs are marked externally by elevations on the cranium.

GALLAND, Antony, a French antiquary, born of poor parents at Rollo, in Picardy, 1646. He was educated at Noyon and Paris, and in consequence of his great knowledge of the Hebrew and the oriental languages, he was sent to travel in the East by Colbert, and at his return he enriched the literature of his country by his publications. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of Arabic at Paris, where he died 1715. He published a Collection of Maxims and Bon Mots from oriental writers—a treatise on the Origin of Coffee—an Account of the Death of the Sultan Osman,—Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and some curious dissertations on medals.

GALLITZIN, Basil, a noble Russian, in great favor with the regent princess Sophia during the minority of the Czars Peter I., and Iwan, who reigned jointly. He was unfortunate in his mili-

tary expeditions against the Tartars, and his influence was greatly diminished. When the princess regent was discovered in her secret intrigues to destroy the Czar Peter, and to raise her favorite to the throne by marrying him, she was confined to a monastery near Moscow, and Gallitzin banished to Kargapol, in Siberia. He afterwards recovered his liberty, and retired to a monastery, where he died in great austerity 1718, at the age of 80. Though unsuccessful in his ambitious views, he was a man of great merit, whose attention introduced improvement and civilization into the Russian empire, and prepared the way for the illustrious reign of Peter the Great.

GALLITZIN, Michael Michaelowitz, prince of, of the same family as the preceding, was born 1674, and distinguished himself under Peter the Great against Charles XII., of Sweden. He commanded 10 years in Finland, and concluded the peace of Neustadt. He died 1730, field-marshal, and president of the college of war, and highly respected as an able minister and meritorious general. At the victory of Lerna he asked only the pardon of one of the captives for the reward of his services.

GALLOIS, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1632. He was well acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and of such universal information and splendid talents that he engaged with de Sallo in the conducting of the Journal des Sçavans, a periodical paper, which, from its commencement, Jan. 5th, 1665, has, under various names, and under different revolutions and characters, claimed the public attention. Gallois was patronized by Colbert, whom he instructed in Latin, chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Versailles and Paris. He was made member of the academy of sciences 1668, and of the French academy 1673, and after his patron's death, librarian to the king, and then, Greek professor of the Royal college. He died of the dropsy 1707, and in 1710 a catalogue of his books was printed, consisting of upwards 14,000 volumes.

GALLONIO, Antonio, an ecclesiastic at Rome, known for his writings on the saints, martyrs, and holy virgins, and especially his work which describes the various cruelties exercised on primitive martyrs, with plates, 1594, in 4to. He died 1605.

GALLOWAY, Joseph, an eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania, was a member of the assembly of that province in May 1764, when the subject of a petition in favor of a change of the government, from that of a proprietary to a royal government was discussed. John Dickinson was opposed to the petition and Mr. Galloway answered his speech with much warmth. After having been some time speaker of the house of assembly, he was appointed a member of the first congress in 1774. He afterwards deserted the American cause, joining the British at New York in Dec. 1776, and remained with the army till June 1778. His counsels and exertions were of little avail against the resolute spirit of millions, determined to be free. By his own account he abandoned an estate of the value of 40,000*l.* In 1779 he was examined before the house of commons on the transactions in America, and his representation did not do much credit to the British commander. He died in England 1803, aged 73. He published a number of political pamphlets, among them,—observations on the conduct of sir William Howe; a letter to Howe on his naval conduct; letters to a nobleman on the conduct of the war in the middle colonies 1779; reply to the observations of Gen. Howe; cool thoughts on the consequences of American independence; candid examination of the claims of Great Britain and her colonies; reflections on the American rebellion; he also published brief commentaries upon such parts of the revelation and other prophecies, as immediately refer to the present times, London, 1780.

GALLY, Henry, D.D. was born at Beckenham, Kent, August 1696, and educated at Benet's college, Cambridge. In 1721 he was made lecturer of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, and rector of Wanden, Bucks, and in 1728 he was presented to a prebend of Glocester by King, lord chancellor, to whom he was chaplain. He afterwards had a prebend at Norwich, and became rector of Ashton, Northamptonshire, and St. Giles' in the Fields, and in 1735 chaplain to the king. He died Aug. 7th, 1769. He wrote some sermons, besides the Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with notes—a dissertation against pronouncing the Greek language according to Accents, 1754, 8vo. and a second dissertation on the same subject, 8vo.

GALVANI, Lewis, an eminent physiologist, born at Bologna. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married, and in 1762 he began to give lectures in anatomy in his native city. He accidentally discovered, while preparing broth from frogs for his sick wife, that the muscles of these animals were thrown into convulsion by the touch of a dissecting knife, and exhibited all the appearance of the electric shock. The subject was accurately examined by the patient philosopher, and upon incontrovertible grounds he proved that the nerves of all animals are thus powerfully acted upon, and he had the honor of giving his name by this important discovery to this new system of physiology. His observations were communicated to the world in his treatise de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu musculari Commentarius, 1691, and the subject afterwards engaged the attention of Valli, Fowler, Aldini, and especially Volta, who introduced very great improvements in the system. After the death of his wife, in 1790, Galvani became a prey to severe melancholy, and died 1798, aged 61.

GALVANO, Antony, a native of the East-Indies, governor of the Moluccas. He was prudent and vigorous in his administration, and cleared the sea of pirates, but he reduced himself so much by his liberality that he returned poor to Europe, and not meeting with the treatment which he deserved from John III. king of Portugal, he died in an hospital at Lisbon 1557.

GAMA, Vasco, or Vasquez de, an illustrious Portuguese, born at Sines, on the sea-coast of Portugal, immortalized as the discoverer of a passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He set sail from the Tagus 8th July, 1497, with four ships, and though his expedition was considered as most perilous, he boldly encountered the storms of the African coast, and the more dangerous mutiny of his followers, and on the 20th November doubled the cape, which hitherto had been called the Cape of Tempests, and proceeded as far as Calicut. He redoubled the cape April, 1499, and returned home after an absence of two years and nearly two months, and was loaded with honors due to his merit and services. In 1502 he again visited the East-Indies, with twenty ships, as admiral of the eastern seas, and returned September 1503, with thirteen ships richly laden. Under John III. he was appointed viceroy of India, and for the third time returned to the country and fixed the seat of government at Cochin, but he unfortunately died soon after, 24th December 1525. He was a man of the greatest intrepidity and the most persevering courage, but he also possessed in a very eminent degree the virtues of private life and for a while

forgot his ambition and his fame in deploring the death of his brother and companion, Paulus de Gama. His adventures have been immortalized by the poem of Camoens, called "the Lusiad" translated into English by Mickle.

GAMACHES, Stephen Simon, a member of the French academy of sciences, who died at Paris 1756, aged 84. He was author of Physical Atromony, 2 vols. 4to.—Literary and Philosophical Dissertations, 8vo.—System of the Heart—the Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles, a valuable book.

GAMACHES, Philip de, author of 2 vols. of Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas, was divinity professor in Paris university, and ably defended the Gallican church against the encroachments of the papal power. He died at Paris 1625.

GAMAGE, William, M.D. a physician in Boston, graduated at Harvard college 1802, and died 1818, aged 37. He published several articles in the New England journal of medicine, and some account of the fever of 1817, and 1818, with remarks on typhus.

GAMBIER, James, Lord, Admiral, long a distinguished officer in the British navy, and the commander of the fleet which took possession of the Danish navy in 1807. His grandfather was a French refugee, who left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was president of the church Missionary Society, and was characterized by great piety and benevolence. He died, April 19, 1832, leaving no heirs; and the peerage is extinct.

GAMBOLD, John, a native of Haverford-west, educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1734. He was on the presentation of Secker, vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and wrote there "the Martyrdom of Ignatius," a tragedy, 1740, and in 1742 edited at the Oxford press, the New Testament, after Milles. He joined in 1748 the united Moravian brethren, and was for many years their minister in Neville's court, Fetter-lane. He was consecrated bishop of his fraternity at the synod 1754, and in 1765 he established a congregation at Coothill in Ireland. He died in his native town, Sept. 13, 1771, and though an enthusiast he was universally respected for his learning and information, and for his inoffensive manners. He wrote several things for the use of his Moravian brethren, besides a Character of count Zinzendorf—16 Discourses on the second Article of the Creed—and the History of Greenland, translated from the Dutch.

GANDON, James, an eminent architect, a native of England, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and was the first who received the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. He went to Ireland, and resided there for many years, till his decease, in 1824, at the age of eighty-two. Gandon designed the court houses of Nottingham and Waterford; the Custom House, the Four Courts, and the portico of the House of Lords, at Dublin; and many other elegant structures. The concluding part of the Vitruvius Britannicus was edited by him.

GANO, John, minister in New York, collected the first baptist society in that city, and was ordained its pastor in 1762. Early espousing the cause of his country in the contest with Great Britain, at the commencement of the war he joined the standard of freedom in the capacity of chaplain. His preaching contributed to impart a determined spirit to the soldiers, and he continued in the army till the conclusion of the war. He left his society in New York in 1788, and removed to Kentucky. He died 1804, aged 77. Memoirs of his life, written principally by himself, were published in 1806.

GANSEVOORT, Peter, Jun. a distinguished officer in the army of the United States, was born at Albany, July 19th, 1749, of a highly respectable family. In 1775 he was appointed by congress a major in the second New York regiment, and in August of that year joined the army under Montgomery, which invaded Canada. In March, 1776, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in November appointed to the colonelcy of the third regiment, and assigned the command of Fort George. In April, 1777, he was transferred to the command of Fort Stanwix, at Rome, and gallantly defended it against the British, under St. Leger, who, after besieging it from the 2d to the 22d of August, retreated. By preventing the co-operation of that general with Burgoyne, he contributed most essentially to the embarrassment and defeat of the latter, and obtained the distinguished applause of the country. In 1781 the state of New York appointed him a brigadier-general, and he continued in that rank till the close of the war. He afterwards filled a number of respectable offices, among which were, commission of Indian affairs and for fortifying the frontiers, military agent, and brigadier general in the United States' service, which appointment he received in 1809, and held till his death, July 2d, 1812. He was an eminently brave and skilful officer, discharged the duties of the several stations which he filled with intelligence and fidelity, and was greatly respected and esteemed in private life.

GARASSE, Francis, a jesuit, born at Angouleme 1585. He displayed his genius by his publication of the elegies on the death of Henry IV. and in a poem in heroic verse addressed to Louis XIII. on his inauguration. As a preacher he was very eloquent and popular, but he aspired to the public admiration by the force and consequence of his writings. In his style he was violent and scurrilous, and his "Horoscope of Anti-Cotton," and his "Calvinistic Elixir," were proofs of the virulence and buffoonery with which he defended his order against the attacks of his enemies. In 1620 he published "Rabelais Reformed," and afterwards in other publications attacked the ghost of Pasquier, an affront which was severely resented by the indignant sons of this reverend father. His "Somme Theologique des Verités Capitales de la Religion Chretienne," published 1625, first raised the torch of dissension and hatred between the jesuits and Jansenists. The book was attacked by the abbot of St. Cyran, and in 1626, the rector of the Sorbonne complained to his society of the evil tendencies of a composition which recommended heretical opinions, and abounded in false quotations from scripture. Garasse was in consequence of this, after a solemn examination censured, but the virulence and animosity which had been excited between the two orders continued to be displayed on both sides with increasing violence. Though supported by the jesuits in the dispute, Garasse was banished to one of their houses at some distance from Paris. During the pestilence which raged a Poictiers, he showed himself charitably active in the relief of the infected, and fell a victim to the contagion, 14th June, 1631.

GARAT, Peter John, an eminent French composer, was born, about 1768, at Bordeaux, and died at Paris, in 1823. Like some other celebrated musicians, he displayed the natural bent of his genius even in infancy; as, before he was able to speak, he repeated the tunes which were sung by his nurse, He was music master to the queen of France.

The melodies of several of his songs are much admired.

GARCILASSO, or GARCIAS LASSO DE LA VEGA, a Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Toledo, 1500. He was educated under the eye of Charles V. who patronised and esteemed him, and he distinguished himself as much by his valor as by his poetry. After accompanying Charles in his campaigns in Germany, Africa, and Provence, he received a wound on the head from a stone thrown from a tower, when at the head of a battalion, and died three weeks after at Nice, in his 36th year. To his genius and his labors the poetry of the Spaniards is greatly indebted. His works are written not only in elegant language, but with true poetic fire, and his odes are said by Paul Jovius to equal those of Horace in sweetness. His works were published with learned notes by Franc. Sanchez, Naples, 1664, in 8vo. There was another Spaniard of the same name, born at Cusco, who wrote the History of Florida, of Peru, and of the Incas.

GARDEN, Alexander, an episcopal minister, was a native of Scotland, and came to America about 1720. He died 1756, aged 70. He was the commissary of the bishop of London for the Carolinas, Georgia and the Bahama islands. He published six letters to Mr. Whitefield 1740 : doctrine of justification vindicated, two sermons, 1742.

GARDEN, Alexander, D.D., F.R.S., a physician. He came to America in 1750, and settled in Charleston South Carolina, and continued in practice there thirty years. In 1783, he returned to Europe, and died in London 1791, aged 63. He was much devoted to the study of natural history, particularly of botany, and during his residence in America made a number of communications on those subjects to his philosophical friends in Europe. In compliment to him the greatest botanist of the age gave the name of Gardenia to one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the world. He introduced into medical use the Virginia pink root as a vermifuge, and published in 1784, an account of its medical, with a botanical description ; a second edition 1772.

GARDINER, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, was the illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth the queen of the fourth Edward. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, 1483, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where his progress in classical literature, and in civil and canon law was very rapid. His introduction into the Norfolk family, and afterwards into the service of Wolsey, soon rendered him a favorite at court. In the business of the divorce he was sent in 1527, to Rome, where he warmly espoused the cause of his sovereign, and when he found that the pope was inexorable, he turned his attention to procure the dismissal of the virtuous Catherine, without paying any respect to the opinion of the papal court. For his services he was made secretary of state, and in 1531, raised to the see of Winchester. He went afterwards as ambassador to the French court, and when Henry broke off his dependence on the papal see, the new bishop evinced his acquiescence in the bold measure by defending it in his tract de Verâ Obedientâ. After various employments of confidence and honor, he was at last directed by Henry to draw up articles on an accusation of heresy, against his last wife Catherine Parr, but the devoted queen had the art to avert the storm from her own head upon that of Gardiner, who ever after continued in disgrace with the king. Under Edward VI. he showed himself averse to the introduction of the reformation, and though threatened and imprisoned, he still persevered in his opposition. Under Mary he was restored to his bishopric from which he had been deprived, and he was raised to the high office of lord chancellor and of prime minister. He died 12th Nov. 1555, aged 72. In his private character he was not without some good qualities. He was learned and promoted the cause of learning. That he possessed ambition, the history of his life sufficiently proves, and that he was not unskilled in art and dissimulation is strongly evident from the greatness with which he supported his measures in the midst of jarring factions, and opposite religions.

GARDINER, Sylvester, an American physician, born, 1717, in Rhode Island. He studied his profession in France and England ; and, then, on returning to his native country, established himself in Boston as a practitioner of medicine, and a druggist. His success was such, that he acquired great wealth, which enabled him to connect himself with the Plymouth land association, and to purchase large tracts of land in Maine. At the commencement of the revolution he left the country, taking with him only 400 pounds. His lands, amounting to about 100,000 acres, were confiscated under the new government, and sold at auction. It was, however, subsequently ascertained, that there had been in the transaction, some legal informality ; and, his heirs, in consequence thereof, were re-invested with the property. Upon the close of the war he returned to Newport, where he resided till his death, which took place, Aug. 8, 1786, being 68 years of age. Dr. Gardiner sustained a good reputation through life, and was distinguished for his social virtues. In his will he bequeathed ten acres of land and a small sum of money for the support of an Episcopal church in the town of Gardiner, Me. His munificence, in this act, has been the means of sustaining one of the most respectable parishes belonging to that communion in the state.

GARDINER, John, a son of the preceding, was born in Boston, Mass. about the year 1731 ; was sent to England to complete his education ; studied law at the Inner Temple ; and was admitted to practice in the courts of Westminster Hall. He was an intimate associate at this time with Churchill, the poet, and John Wilkes, the reformer, in whose cause, at the time politics ran high, he appeared as junior counsel, and attracted the notice of Lord Mansfield, who expressed a high opinion of his natural endowments for eminence in his profession, although his political connections were not such as to secure his lordship's favor, or his own rapid advancement. He practised a short time in the Welch Circuit with success and then married a Miss Harris of respectable family in South Wales ; but being impatient to get at once into lucrative practice he procured the appointment of Attorney General at the Island of St. Christophers in the West Indies, whither he removed with his family about the year 1765. He practised law with great success in the islands of St. Christophers and Jamaica, until the termination of the American Revolution by the peace of 1783, when he removed with his family to his native town. After practising law in Boston for two or three years with much celebrity, he removed in 1786, to an estate left by his father at Pownelborough in the then District of Maine, where he also practised law, and whence he was sent as representative to the Massachusetts legislature, from the year 1759, to his death, which happened by the loss of a packet in which he took passage for Boston for the purpose of attending the

General court, in 1793—4. In the legislature he obtained the name of the *Law Reformer*, in consequence of the zeal and eloquence with which he advocated several important changes in our laws. One was the abolition of *special pleading*, in which he failed. Others, in which he was successful, were the repeal of the law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son used to inherit in Massachusetts a double portion; the enactment of the statutes, for the more easy breaking of entailments; and, the repeal of the laws against theatrical representations. On the latter subject he made a speech very celebrated for the learned account which it gave of the Grecian and Roman theatre, which he afterwards published in a small octavo volume. He was a thorough republican and a violent whig in politics; and in religion was an unitarian, in consequence of which he took a leading part in the alteration of the Liturgy of King's Chapel, Boston, and other changes by which that became a Unitarian Congregational Society. He had an astonishing memory, was an admirable belles lettres scholar, learned in his profession, and particularly distinguished for wit and eloquence.

GARDINER, John Sylvester John, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church Boston, Ms. was born at Haverford West, in South Wales, in June 1765, and was carried by his father soon after to the West Indies. Thence at about five years of age he was sent to his grand father, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, in Boston, for education. There he was instructed in the first rudiments of classical learning by Master Lovell, a distinguished teacher in those days. But shortly before the commencement of the American revolutionary war he was removed to England, and placed under the care of the celebrated Dr. Parr, in whose family he lived, and by whom his education was wholly directed until he had attained the age of eighteen. He then rejoined his father in the West Indies, and removed with him to Boston in 1783. Then for a short time he pursued the study of law, which however he finally relinquished for divinity. Being strongly attached to the English church, he was ordained Deacon in 1783, and was soon after settled over the parish of St. Helena, near Beaufort, S. Carolina. Thence he removed in 1791, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate; took Priest's orders; and was settled assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston. In 1804–5 he succeeded his late colleague, Bishop Parker, as Rector of that Church, in which he remained till his death. This happened at Harrowgate in England, to which country he had gone for the benefit of his health, in July 1830. While assistant minister he kept a school for the instruction of boys in classical learning, and he continued to take a few pupils for many years after he became rector. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard college in 1803, and that of D.D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. His school was greatly celebrated for the accuracy with which he taught the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages, and the love of the classics with which he inspired his pupils. He was distinguished for pulpit eloquence, and was much beloved by his people. His reading of the Church service was exceeding good, and by many considered superior to that of any American clergyman of his time. As a classical and belles lettres scholar he stood in the first rank; as he did also for the ease, spirit, and good taste of his literary compositions. He was president of the Literary club which for a number of years conducted the Boston Anthology and Monthly Review, to which he contributed much, chiefly in light literature and criticism. He had a happy talent in poetry, particularly of the humorous kind, and his powers of satire were often called out against bad taste in literature, and the extravagancy of the visionary. Adding to strong powers of mind and especially a remarkable memory, the advantages of a highly finished classical education under so able and learned an instructor as Dr. Parr, being a deep read scholar as well as divine, and coming to America at a time when so great a portion of her scholars and learned men had seceded to the mother country, and when education and literary taste were at their lowest ebb, perhaps no individual contributed more than he did, by his services as a schoolmaster, preacher, writer, and reviewer to revive the taste for classical learning, and letters. The Boston Anthology and Monthly Review long gave a tone to the literary taste of the day. Out of this periodical the North American Review may be said to have grown, and the splendid library of the Boston Atheneum, which originated in a collection of books by the Anthology club for its own use, to which Dr. Gardiner was the first, and one of the principal contributors. He left two daughters, and one son, William H. Gardiner, now fast rising in Boston to eminence in the legal profession.

GARDINER, George, a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated in 1762, and was a merchant in Salem, where he died in 1773, bequeathing to the college 4,867 dollars for the education of poor scholars; he gave also $1466 to the poor of Salem, and $7,333 to the marine society for superannuated seamen. The legacies became due on the death of his brother Weld G. in Nov. 1801.

GARENGEOT, René, Jacques, Croissant de, a French surgeon, born at Vitri 1688. He was royal lecturer on surgery at Paris, and fellow of the London royal society, and he acquired great celebrity by the success of his operations, and the ingenious and valuable works which he wrote on his profession. He died at Paris 1759. His works are a Treatise on Surgical Operations, 2 vols. 8vo. —on Surgical Instruments, 2 vols. 12mo. and the Anatomy of the Viscera, 12mo.

GARLANDE, Jean de, a grammarian, born at Garlande en Brie in Normandy. The best known of his works are "a poem on the contempt of the World."—Floretus, on the Doctrines of faith;—Facetus on the duties of Men towards God,—Dictionarium Artis Alchymiæ 1571, Basle. He was living in 1581, and as he passed much of his time in England, with William of Normandy, some have imagined that he was an Englishman.

GARNET, Henry, known as one of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot, was born in England, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he went to Rome, and in 1575, took the habit of the Jesuits. In 1586, he returned home as the provincial of his order, and began by secret intrigues to plot the overthrow of the religion of the country. By impiously asserting that the innocent might be involved in the destruction of the guilty, to establish his plans, he encouraged his associates in the forwarding of that dreadful plot which was prevented by a happy discovery. He was in consequence sent to the Tower and hanged for high treason, at the west end of St. Paul's, May 3, 1606. Though deservedly punished for his meditated crimes, yet he passed as a martyr among the catholic enthusiasts.

GARNET, Thomas, a physician, was born, in 1766, at Casterton, in Westmoreland; took his degree at Edinburgh; and, after having practised in various parts of the country, was about to depart to America, when the success of a course of lectures

at Liverpool induced him to remain in England. He became professor of chemistry of the Royal Institution; but died in 1802. He wrote A Tour through the Highlands; Outlines of Chemistry; and Zoonomia; and edited the Annals of Science.

GARNIER, John James, historiographer of France, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, was born, in 1729, at Goron, in the province of Maine, and died in 1805. Among other works, he produced the Man of Letters, two vols.; On the Origin of the French Government; a Treatise on Civil Education; and a Continuation of Velley's History of France.

GARNIER, Count Germain, a French statesman, was born, in 1721, at Auxerre; became prefect of the department of the Seine and Oise, and president of the Senate; and died in 1821. He translated various productions from the English, among which was Smith's Wealth of Nations; and wrote A History of Coinage, in two volumes; An Abridgment of the Elementary Principles of Political Economy; and other works.

GARRARD, James, governor of Kentucky from 1796 to 1804, was a native of Virginia, and an officer of the American revolution. He was among the first adventurous settlers of Kentucky. He died 1822, aged 78.

GARRICK, David, an illustrious English actor, born at Hereford, 20th February 1716. He was educated at Lichfield school, but was more attached to theatrical pursuits than learning, so that he acted with his fellow pupils the play of "the Recruiting Officer," and supported himself the character of sergeant Kite. He went afterwards to reside with his uncle, a wine merchant at Lisbon, but soon returned to Lichfield school, and after being six months the pupil and companion of Dr. Johnson, he accompanied him to London in 1735. The powers with which nature had endowed him were fostered and improved by the conversation and company of the most popular actors, but Garrick still diffident, flew from a London audience to Ipswich, where in 1741, he performed the part of Aboan in Oroonoko, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His efforts were received with repeated and increasing applause, and thus flushed with provincial approbation, he came to Goodman's fields, and acted Richard III., October 19th 1741. So superior were his abilities, and so powerful their display, that the other theatres were now left empty, and the house in Goodman's fields was daily crowded with all the beauty, the fashion, and the taste of the town. This success was viewed with envy by his rival heroes Quin and Cibber. By the influence of sir John Barnard, an act of parliament was obtained to shut up the theatre of Goodman's fields, so that Garrick, thus obliged to abandon a situation where he divided the profits with Giffard the manager, made an engagement with Fleetwood the patentee of Drury-lane for 500*l.* a year. Thus popular in England, Garrick passed to Dublin in the summer of 1742, and so prodigious were the numbers which assembled to view this theatrical phenomenon, that in consequence of the crowded houses and the intense heat of the weather, a contagious disorder fatally broke out in the town, which was called Garrick's fever. In 1747, he became joint patentee of Drury-lane with Lacy. In 1763, he went to Paris and Italy. While on the continent, Garrick was liberally condescending in exhibiting various characters, not only in the presence of the duke of Parma, but before his friends. He returned to London in April 1765, but so fearful was he of the public opinion, that with a timidity unworthy of his great character, he always endeavored to prevent censure, and on this occasion he caused, by means of a friend, to be published "The Sick Monkey," a poem in which, by drawing the censures of animals on himself and his travels, he attempted to blunt the edge of ridicule. In 1769, he projected and conducted the jubilee at Stratford, in honor of Shakspeare, which though admired on one side and ridiculed on the other, should be mentioned with commendation as the homage of a great man, to an immortal genius. By the death of Lacy in 1773, the whole management devolved on him, and now the fatigues of his situation were so great, and his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that in June 1776, he left the stage, and disposed of his moiety to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000*l.* He died 20th Jan. 1779. Besides the display of his astonishing powers on the stage, Garrick merited the public approbation as a writer. The Biographia Dramatica mentions not less than 38 of his plays, some of which were original, and some translations, besides a great number of prologues, epilogues, songs, and elegies.

GARSAULT, Francis Alexander, a learned Frenchman, member of the academy of Sciences. He paid much attention to literature and the arts, and particularly to the history and character of the horse. He died at Paris of a paralytic stroke, November 1778, aged 85. He wrote the anatomy of the Horse, translated from the English of Snap, 4to.—le nouveau Parfait Marechal, a work of merit,—le Guide du Cavalier,—and Traité des Voitures.

GARTH, sir Samuel, an eminent physician and poet, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.D., July 7th 1691. He settled in London, and was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1692. His assistance and influence were great in the dispute between the physicians and the apothecaries about the establishment of dispensaries, and he boldly supported the former, who with charitable zeal wished to administer to the relief of their fellow creatures gratis. Irritated at the obstinate conduct of the apothecaries, who violently opposed the benevolent plans of the college, he employed his pen to throw ridicule upon them, and in 1699, produced his "Dispensary," which in a few months went through three editions. The sixth edition of this popular piece appeared 1706, much improved with the episodes and inscriptions, but though it gained so much of the public attention, it wants something of poetical ardor, as Johnson has observed, and no longer supported by accidental and extrinsic popularity, it is now almost forgotten. In 1697, Dr. Garth spoke the annual Latin Speech on St. Luke's day; and in this he showed himself an elegant and refined scholar, and an able and eloquent orator. This high reputation recommended by polite manners, and agreeable conversation, soon placed Garth at the head of his profession. On the accession of George I., he was knighted with Marlborough's sword, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician general to the army. This very humane and liberal minded physician died after a short illness 18th Jan. 1718–9. His death was universally lamented, and Pope, who loved and admired him, observed that if there ever was a good christian without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. Garth. Besides his Dispensary he published "Claremont," on the villa of the duke of Newcastle, and other fugitive pieces, besides an edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses, a book to which he was very partial.

GARTHSHORE, Maxwell, a physician, was born, in 1732, at Kircudbright, in Scotland, of

which place his father was the minister. At the age of fourteen he was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, after which he entered into the medical service of the army. In 1756 he settled at Upingham in Rutlandshire, where he married. After continuing there seven years he removed to London, where he practised with great reputation near fifty years. He was physician to the British Lying-in-Hospital, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1812. Some of his papers are in the philosophical Transactions, and other Journals.

GASCOIGNE, sir William, chief justice under Henry IV., was born of a noble Norman family at Gawthorp in Yorkshire 1350. He was made king's sergeant 1398, and the next year judge of the common pleas, and in 1401 chief justice of the king's bench. He was commissioner to treat with those deluded subjects who had joined the rebellion of the earl of Northumberland, but when archbishop Scroop was taken in arms, he refused, at the repeated solicitations of Henry IV., to condemn him for treason, observing with undaunted firmness that neither the king nor his subjects could legally adjudge a bishop to death. His presence of mind and his great dignity were most nobly exhibited, when the prince of Wales, determined to rescue one of his servants who was arraigned before the king's bench, presumed to interrupt and even to strike the chief justice. Gascoigne supported the character of his station against the bold aggression, and committed the prince to the custody of the king's bench to await his father's pleasure. The king heard of the circumstance with becoming propriety, and thanked God "that he had given him a judge who knew how to administer, and a son who could obey justice." The venerable judge died soon after, 17th Dec. 1413.

GASSENDI, Peter, D.D., a justly celebrated French philosopher, was born, in 1592, at Chantersier, in Provence. So rapidly did he acquire knowledge, that at the age of sixteen he was capable of filling the professorship of rhetoric at Digne, and at twenty-one was chosen to fill the theological and philosophical chairs at the university of Aix. He resigned the latter in 1623, to give himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. He travelled in France, Germany, and the Netherlands, to confer with men of science, and he carried on an extensive correspondence with the most learned and eminent of his contemporaries. In 1645 he was appointed regius professor of mathematics at Paris, and his lectures were exceedingly popular. He died in 1655. Gassendi was at once a theologian, metaphysician, philosopher, astronomer, naturalist, and mathematician; great in some of these sciences, and above mediocrity in all. His attacks on the philosophy of Aristotle gave it a severe shock, but raised up against him a host of bitter enemies. His works were collected, in six folio volumes, by Sorbiere.

GAST, John, D.D., a native of Dublin, descended from a French protestant family. He was educated at Dublin college, and from the curacy of St. John's church he became rector of Arklow, which he afterwards exchanged in 1775 for St. Nicholas without Dublin. He also obtained the archdeaconry of Glandelogh, and the living of Newcastle, and died 1788, aged 73. He published in 1753 the Rudiments of Grecian History, a work of merit.

GASTRELL, Francis, D.D., an English prelate, born at Slapton, in Northamptonshire, about 1662, and educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He was preacher at Lincoln's inn, and Boyle's lecturer, and he distinguished himself not only by his eloquence in the pulpit, but by his writings in defence of the Christian religion. In 1700, he became chaplain to Harley, speaker of the Commons, and in 1702, was appointed canon of Christ's church, Oxford. In 1711, he was chaplain to the queen, and in 1714, he was raised to the see of Chester, with permission to retain his canonry. Though popular under the administration of queen Anne, Gastrell became obnoxious to the ministers of George the I.; but though he disliked the arbitrary manners and haughty temper of Atterbury, he boldly opposed the proceedings against him, and censured the conduct of his accusers, as too violent, acrimonious, and uncharitable. He died of the gout, 24th Nov. 1725. He is well known for his considerations concerning the Trinity, and "Remarks on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clarke," besides "the Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God," a useful performance, first published 1707, and his defence of the Christian Religion, against the deists, preached at Boyle's lectures, and afterwards digested into a continued discourse, 1699.

GATAKER, Thomas, an English divine, born 1574. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After being tutor, and chaplain to the families of Ayloff, and sir William Cook, he was appointed 1601, preacher of Lincoln's inn. In 1620, he travelled into the low countries, and every where distinguished himself as an able preacher, and an active opponent of the popish tenets. As a writer he excited the public attention by his "Discourse on the Nature and Use of Lots, a treatise historical and theological 1619, 4to." and by his defence of it 1623, and so high was his reputation that, on the removal of Dr. Comber, he was offered the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, which his infirm health did not permit him to accept. He was one of the assembly of divines who met at Westminster, concerning justification, and other theological subjects, and though he declared strongly in favor of episcopacy, he signed the covenant, in obedience to the sense of the majority of his brethren. He was a sufferer by the violence of the times, yet when his parishioners refused to pay him the composition which they had agreed in lieu of the tithes he bore the disappointment with patience, and turned his attention to literary pursuits. He died 1654, aged 80. He was a man who, to extensive erudition, united great moderation, and benevolent principles. He opposed strongly in the reigns of James, and Charles I. the high notions of church-men, and deprecated the fatal consequences which he foresaw would fall on the government, and on the church. As a critic, and a writer, he was highly respected, and Salmasius, Axenius, Colomies and others, bear honorable testimony to his abilities. He was one of the divines who wrote Annotations on the Bible, especially Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Lamentations, and Calamy has observed that no commentator ancient or modern, is entitled to higher praise. He wrote besides "Marcus Antoninus's Meditations, with a discourse on the Philosophy of the Stoics, and a Commentary," 1697—"Opera Critica," Utrecht, fol. 1668, and he was besides engaged in a controversy with Lilly, the astrologer, in which more learning, and more animosity were shown than became the subject.

GATES, Horatio, a major general in the army of the United States during the American revolutionary war. In early life he entered the British army, and laid the foundation of his future military excellence. He was aid to gen. Monkton at the capture of Martinico; and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, he was among the first troops which

landed at Halifax under general Cornwallis. He was with Braddock at the time of his defeat in 1755, and was shot through the body. When peace was concluded, he purchased an estate in Virginia, where he resided till the commencement of the American war in 1775. He was appointed by congress adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge. In June 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada. The success which attended his arms in the capture of Burgoyne filled America with joy. Congress passed a vote of thanks, and ordered a medal of gold to be presented to him by the president. His conduct towards his conquered enemy was marked by a delicacy, which does him the highest honor. He did not permit his own troops to witness the mortification of the British in depositing their arms. After general Lincoln was taken prisoner he was appointed to the command of the southern department. He was defeated by Cornwallis at Camden. He was superseded by gen. Greene, but was afterwards restored to his command. He died 1806, aged 77.

GATIMOSIN, the last of Mexican kings, was nephew to Montezuma. He was cruelly tortured in a fiery ordeal by Cortez and the Spaniards who wished to discover his treasures, and three years after, he was ignominously hanged in his capital, with many of his caciques, in the sight of his subjects, 1526.

GAUBIL, Anthony, a French missionary in China, where he resided 30 years. He was born at Caillac, 1708, and died 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin, and astonished even the Chinese themselves for his knowledge of their language. He sent some curious anecdotes to Europe, and published a good history of Gengis Khan, 1739, 4to. and a translation of Chou-king 1771. His eulogium appears in the 31st volume of Lettres Curieuses, & Edifites."

GAUBIUS, Jerome David, a native of Heidleberg, who studied medicine under his uncle a physician at Amsterdam, and afterwards went to Handerwyck, and to Leyden. In 1731 he succeeded his illustrious friend and preceptor Boerhaave, as Lecturer of Botany, and chemistry at Leyden, and obtained the medical professorship three years after. He died 1780, aged 75. His works are a Thesis on the Solids, 1725, when he took his doctor's degree—another on the method of Prescribing, and Writing Recipes, a valuable work 1738—Institutiones Pathologicæ Medicinal, 4to. 1758, and Adversaria de Variis Argumentis. He also edited Albinus de Præsagienda Vitâ & Morte, and Cramer's Elementa Artis Docimasticæ.

GAUDEN, John, D.D., a prelate born 1605, at Mayfield, Essex, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to lord Warwick, and he preached before the House of Commons, in a style which procured, with their approbation, the present of a large silver tankard, with an appropriate inscription, and afterwards the rich deanery of Bocking in Essex, for the regular possession of which he obtained the collation of Laud, then a prisoner in the Tower. He submitted to the regulations of the parliament, upon the abolition of the hierarchy, and he was one of the assembly of divines, who met at Westminister, though Godwin was afterwards substituted in his room. When preparations were made to try the king, he was one of those divines who boldly petitioned against it, and after the king's death he published "a Just Invective against those who murthered king Charles I." His zeal was further manifested in printing the "Icon Basilice," with a copy of the MS. of which, written by the unfortunate Charles, he had been intrusted, and though diligent search was made by the parliament for the publisher of that popular book, Gauden had the good fortune to escape discovery. In 1659 he published "the Tears and Sighs of the Church of England, in 4 books folio," and so highly approved were his services that he was made, on the death of Brownrigg, preacher to the Temple, and bishop of Exeter. In 1662 he was removed to Worcester, but he died in September that same year. Gauden has been censured for his ambition, and he is described by Clarendon, Burnet, Kennet and others, as so inconstant, ambiguous, and covetous of preferment, that he would follow any party or subscribe to any opinions to gain his ends. He wrote several tracts on the politics, and theological disputes of the times.

GAUDENZIO, Paganin, a native of the Valteline. He received his education at Rome where he acquired celebrity as Greek professor, and afterwards at Pisa where he filled the chair of belles lettres. He wrote Declamationes—Chartæ Palantes—Obstetrix Literaria—Academ. Instar.—de Philosophiæ apud Roman, Initio & Progressu, 4to. and died 1648, aged 52.

GAULTIER, Abbé Louis, was born in Italy, about 1745, of French parents, and went to France in his childhood. Devoting himself to the task of education, he formed the plan of rendering the acquisition of learning less repulsive to children, by the invention of a number of games, at once amusing and instructive. The revolution drove him from France, but he returned in 1802, and resumed his labors. Of the systems of Bell and Lancaster he was an active supporter. He died in 1818 Among his numerous and often printed works are A Method of making Abridgments; Lessons of Chronology and History; Progressive Lessons for Children; and Notions of Practical Geometry.

GAUPP, John, a native of Lindau in Swabia, educated at Jena. He was the protestant pastor of his native town, where he died 1738, aged 71. He was an able mathematician, and wrote Gnomonica Mechanica Universalis, 4to., besides some tracts on Astronomy, Chronology, and sermons.

GAURICO, Luca, an Italian professor of astronomy at Ferrara. His prediction that John Bentivoglio would lose the supreme power of Bologna, exposed him to persecution, and he removed to Venice, and then to Rome. He was made bishop of Civita in Naples by pope Paul, who was a great follower of astrology, but he resigned the see in 1550, and came to Rome, where he died 1558, aged 83. His works on astrology and astronomy appeared at Basil, 3 vols. fol. 1375. His brother, Pomponio, wrote Latin poems, tracts on Physiognomy, and architecture, and died professor in Naples university.

GAUTHIER, Jean Baptiste, a French abbé, chaplain to de Langle, bishop of Boulogne, and to Colbert, bishop of Montpellier, was born at Louviers in the diocese of Evreux 1685. He died of a fall 1755. He wrote against Infidels. His chief works are "a Tract against Pope's Essay on Man" which he describes as impious,—Letters against Hardouin and Berruyer, 3 vols, 12mo.—an Attack upon the Jesuits, 3 vols. and other works mentioned in "France Literaire" 1758.

GAY, John, an English poet, born 1688, near Barnstaple, Devon. When freed from the shackles of business, he cultivated the muses, and was introduced to the wits of the times. Flattered with the friendship of Swift and of Pope, he courted the public approbation by dedicating in 1711, his first

piece, "Rural Sports, a Georgic," to the latter of these high poetical characters. But though successful as an author, his resources were scanty, but the patronage of the duchess of Monmouth, by appointing him her secretary, placed him above want, and called his muse to new exertions. In this sunshine of prosperity he wrote his "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets," and the next year he formed the plan of his "Pastorals." In espousing the cause of Pope, who had been insulted by Philips, he not only produced an excellent poem "the Shepherd's Week" which rivalled his antagonist's performance, but he fixed the friendship and gained the recommendation of his poetical patron. The death of queen Anne seemed to ruin his hopes, but he paid his court to the new ministry, and insured the patronage of the princess of Wales by a well-timed compliment. He was admitted into the company of the great and powerful, and the sweetness of his manners, and the sincerity of his heart, gained him friends wherever he appeared. In 1718, he was with Pope at lord Harcourt's, where he celebrated in beautiful verse the sad catastrophe of the two lovers destroyed by lightning. In 1724, he read his "Captives" before the princess of Wales, and at her request wrote his beautiful and elegant fables for the use of the duke of Cumberland. In 1727, he produced his "Beggar's Opera" which met with the most unusual success, and was acted 63 successive nights in London, 50 at Bath and Bristol, and with equal popularity in other places. This favorite play owed its celebrity to the unpopularity of the court, and the resentment of the poet, who was offered the place of gentleman usher to the young princess Louisa, which he rejected with marked indignation. To take advantage of his situation with the public, he produced a second part to the Beggar's Opera, by the title of "Polly" but the court forbad its appearance on the stage, and Gay had the satisfaction of obtaining an unusually large subscription for its publication. To make his triumph complete, the duke and duchess of Queensbury embraced his cause, resigned their places at court to patronise him, and ever after made him an inmate at their splendid table. He died 11th December 1732.

GAY, Ebenezer, D.D. congregational minister of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born in 1696, graduated at Harvard university in 1714, and was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1718. He died in 1787, at the advanced age of 91 years, and having been in the ministry 69 years. Dr. Gay was a man of strong mind, and extensive information; and stood in the first rank of the divines of New England in his day. He made a number of publications, which were honorable to his talents and piety.

GAZA, Theodore, an eminent scholar, born at Thessalonica, in Greece, 1398. Upon the invasion of his country by the Turks, in 1430, he came to Italy, and by his great assiduity became one of the brightest ornaments to whom Europe is indebted for the revival of learning. He soon gained a perfect knowledge of the Latin language, and was introduced to the patronage of cardinal Bessarion. In 1450 he came to Rome, and was, with several others, engaged by pope Nicholas V. in translating Greek authors into Latin, and after the death of that pontiff, in 1456, he went to the court of Alphonsus, king of Naples. Two years after he returned to Rome, and by the patronage of his friend Bessarion, he was presented to a small benefice in Calabria. In his old age he presented one of his performances, beautifully written in vellum, to pope Sixtus IV. and while he expected a liberal reward, he was asked by the pontiff what his expenses had been, and these were carefully repaid, which treatment so excited his indignation that he exclaimed, "It was high time to return home, since the overfed asses of Rome had no relish but for thistles and weeds." The works of Gaza consisted of original pieces, and of translations,—Grammaticæ Græcæ Libri quatuor, written in Greek 1495, translated by Erasmus 1522—Liber de Atticis Mensibus—and translation of Cicero's de Senectute, & de Somnio Scipionis, into Greek—and Aristotle's History of Animals, translated into Latin, and other works. He is ranked among the best translators of Greek authors into Latin, though, indeed Erasmus objected to the elegance of his Latin idiom, and Huetius, in commending his fidelity and perspicuity, allows that some things might have been rendered better. He died at Rome 1478, aged 80.

GEBER, or GEABER, an Arabian alchemist and astronomer, whose real name was Abou Moussah Giaffer al Sofi, is supposed by some to have been a native of Seville; but he is more generally believed to have been born at Hauran, in Mesopotamia, in the eighth century. His alchemical researches led him to the discovery of corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, aquafortis, and nitrate of quicksilver. There have been several editions of his works.

GED, William, an ingenious artist and gold smith of Edinburgh, who invented a plate for printing whole pages, instead of using a type for every letter. This had first been practised by the Chinese and Japanese in blocks of wood, as pursued by Coster, the European inventor of this simple method. In the prosecution of his plan, Ged applied to the university of Cambridge, in conjunction with some others, to print bibles and prayer-books after the new method; but much money was sunk in the attempt, and by the villany of the pressmen and the ill conduct of his partners, the unfortunate adventurer was ruined in his hopes and fortunes. He returned to Scotland 1733, and gave a specimen of his plan by the publication of a Sallust in 1744. He died 19th Oct. 1749.

GEDDES, James, a Scotch advocate, born 1710, in the shire of Tweedale. He displayed great powers of application while at the university of Edinburgh, and was rapidly advancing to opulence and celebrity in the profession of the law when he was cut off by a lingering consumption before he reached his 40th year. To the dry labors of the law he added a very polished and elegant taste for classical literature. He wrote "an Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," published Glasgow, 1748, 8vo.

GEDDES, Michael, L L.D., a learned divine, for some years chaplain to the Lisbon factory, where the inquisition suspended his ecclesiastical labors, and obliged him to return to England. He died 1715, author of a History of the church of Malabar—the church History of Æthiopia—Miscellaneous Tracts against Popery, 3 vols. 8vo.

GEDDES, Alexander, L L.D., a learned Roman catholic divine, was born, in 1737, at Ruthven, in Banffshire; was educated at the Scotch college at Paris; and officiated at various chapels till 1782, when he desisted entirely from the exercise of his clerical functions. For many years he was engaged on a new Translation of the Old and New Testament, of which he published only two volumes. This work raised a tempest of indignation against him from both protestants and catholics. He died in 1802. Besides the version of the Bible, he published a translation of Horace's Sat-

ires; Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures; and other works of less importance. He was in his character, irritable, petulant, and vindictive, though he possessed great learning and a capacious mind, and he is to be censured for the intemperate and licentious perversions which he wished to introduce in the holy scriptures.

GEDOYN, Nicolas, a French writer, born at Orleans. He studied at Paris, and was a Jesuit for 10 years; but he returned to the world, and as the friend and favorite of Ninon de l'Enclos, he figured as a man of wit and letters. He was member of the French academy, and of that of belles lettres, and in 1732 was made abbot of Notre-dame de Beaugency. He wrote some ingenious essays and dissertations, published 1745, and is chiefly known for his elegant translations of Quintilian and of Pausanius. He died 1744, aged 77.

GEER, Charles de, a native of Sweden, descended from a noble Dutch family, and educated at Utrecht and at Upsal under Linnæus. He acquired much property by the introduction of new machines in the iron works of Dannemora, and by an apparatus for drying corn by smelting houses. He was, in 1761, made marshal of the court, and knight of the Polar star, and a baron. He died 1778, aged 58, much respected not only as a man of science, but as a benevolent man, who employed his great resources to the relief and the comfort of the poor. He was author of Memoires pour servir á l'Histoire des Insectes, 7 vols. 4to.—on the Procreation of Insects—and papers on the Transactions of the Academies of Stockholm and Upsal.

GELDENHAUR, Gerard Eobanus, a German, born at Nimeguen 1482. He studied at Deventer and Louvain, and such was the reputation of his learning that he was invited to the court of Charles of Austria, which offer he declined for the office of secretary to the bishop of Utrecht. He visited by order of Maximilian of Burgundy, in whose service he afterwards was, the schools and the churches of Wirtemberg, and was so struck with the zeal and innocent manners of the protestants there, that he abjured for their tenets the popish faith. He afterwards married, and was engaged in the education of youth at Worms, at Augsburg, and lastly at Marpurg, where he died of the plague 1542. He was a man well skilled in poetry, history, and rhetoric, but his change of religion, and the freedom with which he inveighed against the pope, offended his friends, and particularly Erasmus, who compared him to the traitor Judas, and spoke with contempt of his conduct and pretended sincerity. He wrote Historia Batavica—Historia suæ Ætatis—Germanic. Histori Illustratio de Viris Illustr. Inferior. Germaniæ.

GELENIUS, Sigismund, a learned man, born at Prague 1498. He travelled to improve his knowledge of modern languages, and during his residence at Basil, he became acquainted with Erasmus, who recommended him to John Frobenius as a corrector of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin works, in which his printing-house was engaged. He wrote some valuable works, and especially Latin translations of Dionysius of Halicarnassus of Appian, Philo, Josephus, Origen, and several others. He also published a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Sclavonian, and showed himself to be a most able and indefatigable scholar. His talents have been deservedly commended by Henry Valesius, Erasmus, and others, and though Huetius and others impeach his judgment in the great liberties which he took in altering the texts of some authors, especially Arnobias, yet he gave a new turn to whatever passages he did not seem to understand. His disregard for honors was very uncommon, he rejected the splendid offers of the court of Bohemia for the enjoyment of humble life, and though deserving the most affluent fortune, he struggled, says Thuanus, all his life with poverty. He died at Basil, 1555.

GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott, a German poet and writer on morals and elegant literature, the brother of the metallurgist, was born at Haynichen, in 1715, and studied theology at Leipsic In 1751, he was chosen extraordinary professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic. After having gained applause by his share in two periodical publications, he brought out, in 1746, his first collection of Fables, and the romance of The Swedish Countess. They were soon followed by a second part of the Fables, and several Comedies. Among his still later productions may be mentioned Moral Didactic Poetry; Canticles; Dissertations on Literature and Morals; and Miscellaneous Works. Of all his writings, his Fables were the most popular Their success was, indeed, complete; for all, from the peasant to the prince, were delighted with them. After suffering severely all his life from hypochondriacal affections, Gellert died in 1769. For the improvement of its literary taste, and the diffusion of good principles, Germany owes much to Gellert. Nor has it been ungrateful; for his memory is still cherished as that of a man who was a benefactor and an honor to his native land.

GELLI, John Baptist, an Italian writer, born at Florence 1498. Though of the humble occupation of a tailor, which he followed till his death, yet he possessed great powers of mind highly cultivated, and wrote some very valuable books. He was universally esteemed for his modesty, and his talents were so much respected that he was acquainted with all the men of genius and learning of his time, and was member of the academy of Florence, and a burgess of the city. He died 1563, aged 65. He wrote besides translations from Latin, and Greek authors, dialogues after the manner of Lucian, which have been translated into Latin, French, and English, also dissertations, two comedies, la Sporta and l'Errore, and other things.

GELLIBRAND, Henry, professor of astronomy in Gresham college, was born 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He became curate of Chiddington, Kent, and afterwards devoted the whole of his attention to mathematical pursuits. He was intrusted by his dying friend, Briggs, the Savilian professor at Oxford, to complete his Trigonometria Britannica, which he did in 1632. He was called before the high commission court for permitting his servant William Beale, to publish an almanac for 1631, omitting the popish saints of the calendar, and substituting the names of the martyrs, for which he was acquitted, though Laud opposed it. Though of a strong enlightened mind, he had not sagacity enough to abandon the Ptolemaic for the Copernican system, and hence his treatises in explanation of plane and spherical triangles and on the improvement of navigation, are confused and unsatisfactory, especially when he treats of the variation of the needle. He died in his 40th year.

GEMINIANI, Francisco, an eminent performer on the violin, and composer, born at Lucca in Italy 1680. He studied under Scarlatti and Corelli, and came to England 1714, where he was introduced to George I. He refused to accept the place of master and composer of music in Ireland, because he was a Roman catholic, observing that he never would sacrifice his religion to private interest;

and from his particular independence of mind, unwilling to submit to the caprices of the great, he led an unsettled life, and made several excursions into foreign countries. He was so fond of painting, that he injured his income by purchasing pictures, but he found in the earl of Essex a great friend and patron, who supported his necessities. He, however, rejected, as offensive to his independent spirit, the offer of a pension of 100l. a year from the prince of Wales. He had employed much time and labor on a treatise on music, which while on a visit at Dublin, a treacherous female servant conveyed away from his house, and this had such effect upon him that he died soon after, Sept. 17th 1762. He composed Corelli's solos into concertos, and published six concertos of his own, besides harpsichord pieces.

GENDRE, Lewisle, a French historian, born of an obscure family at Rouen, and raised to notice by the kindness of Harlay archbishop of his province. He died 1733, aged 74. He wrote an History of France, from the commencement of the monarchy to the death of Louis XIII. 3 vols. folio, a valuable work—Manners and Customs of the French—the life of Francis Harlay his patron—an Essay on the reign of Louis the Great, and the Life of cardinal d'Amboise.

GENDRE, Gilbert Charles le, marquis of St. Aubin, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of requests, died at Paris 1746, aged 59. He wrote "a treatise on Opinion," a learned and elegant performance, 6 vols. 12mo.—Antiquities of the Royal Family of France, 4to.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a deputy in the national convention, who after being 10 years a sailor and then a butcher at Paris, displaying himself the fit instrument of the crimes and atrocities of Marat and Robespierre. He figured in all the horrors of the 10th of August, and of September, and the night before the execution of the unhappy Lewis, he proposed in the jacobin club that the body should be cut into 84 pieces, and sent to the 84 departments. In his missions into the provinces, at Lyons, Rouen, and Dieppe, he every where spread terror and dismay, but though the friend of Robespierre, he no sooner saw his fall, than he attacked him with virulence, and drove away, with a pistol in his hand, all the members of the jacobin club, and brought the key of their hall to the convention. He continued afterwards the enemy of the terrorists, and in his conduct showed deep art and dissimulation as he had the management to survive every faction. He was member of the council of ancients, and died at Paris, 13th Dec. 1797, aged 41, desiring in his will, that his body might be sent to the anatomical school for dissection, wishing as he expressed it, to be useful to mankind, even after death.

GENEBRARD, Gilbert, a benedictine monk born at Riom in Auvergne 1537. He espoused in his writings the cause of the league, and after being 13 years professor of Hebrew, at Paris, he was nominated to a bishopric, which however from his animosity in his pamphlets against Henry IV. he was not permitted to enjoy. By the interest of the duke of Mayence, he afterwards obtained the archbishopric of Aix, but he became there very unpopular by the publication of his treatise against the right of the king of appointing bishops, which was burned by the hands of the hangman. He died 1597, in exile at his priory of Semur, in Burgundy. Besides his acrimonius polemical works, he wrote "a Sacred Chronology" much esteemed—a commentary on the Psalms—and "a translation of Josephus.

GENEST, Charles Claude, a French poet, born at Paris 1636. In his attempt to go to India he was taken by the English, and supported himself by teaching French in England. He returned to France, and obtained an abbey, and became member of the Academy. He died 1719, aged 84. He wrote, among other tragedies, Penelope, much admired—some epistles—and a didactic poem on the Proof of the existence of a God, and the Immortality of the Soul.

GENGIS KHAN, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born 1193. At the age of 13 he began to reign, but the conspiracies of his subjects obliged him to fly for safety to Aventi-Khan, a Tartar prince, whom he supported on his throne, and whose daughter he married. But these ties of kindred were not binding. Aventi joined against Gengis, who took signal vengeance over his enemies, and then with a victorious army directed his power against the neighboring states, and in the space of 28 years conquered Corea, Cathany, part of China, and the noblest provinces of Asia. His further projects of extended dominion over China were stopped by death 1227, and his vast kingdom divided among his four sons.

GENLIS, Stephania Felicity, countess de, whose maiden name was Ducrest de St. Aubin, was born, in 1746, near Autun, in Burgundy. Though of a good family, she had no fortune; but her beauty, her accomplishments, and particularly her skill on the harp, introduced her into high circles, from which she derived pecuniary resources. Many offers of marriage were made to her, but she accepted the hand of the Count de Genlis, who had become enamored of her in consequence of reading one of her letters. The union was unproductive of happiness, and the tongue of scandal did not spare her character. By that union however, she became allied to Madame Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans; and this led to her being chosen by the duke of Chartres as the governess of his children. She now appeared as an author, and produced in rapid succession Adela and Theodore, The Evenings of the castle, the Theatre of Education, and Annals of Virtue; all of which were highly popular. Though she was a warm friend to the revolution, her connexion with the duke of Orleans rendered her obnoxious to the prevailing faction, and, in 1793, she was compelled to quit France. After having resided in Switzerland, at Altona, at Hamburgh, and in Holsteine, she was allowed by the first consul to return to her native country. During her absence from France she wrote, besides some minor pieces, The Knights of the Swan, The Little Emigrants, The Rival Mothers, and Rash Vows. Napoleon gave her a pension, and apartments in the Arsenal, and carried on a correspondence with her; but, on the return of the Bourbons, she forgot the favors he had conferred, and the incense she had offered to him, and joined the band of his detractors. For the last thirty years her inexhaustible pen continued to pour forth a variety of works, of which space is here wanting to enumerate even the names. The whole of her literary progeny falls little short of a hundred volumes. She died, at Paris, December 31, 1830. Her productions are characterized by fertility of imagination, and purity of style.

GENNARO, Joseph Aurelius, a native of Naples, distinguished as an able civilian and as an upright magistrate. The best known of his learned works, which are chiefly on civil law, and written in an easy and pleasing style, is Respublica Jurisconsultorum, in which, in the fascinating form of a novel, he gives an account of the most intricate

parts of the civil law. This respectable author died 1762, aged 61.

GENOVESI, Anthony, a native of Castiglione, who acquired great celebrity at Naples as lecturer in philosophy, but exposed himself to the severe censures of bigoted critics, by his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The popular odium was averted for a while by the protection of the king of Naples, who appointed him professor of ethics, but his application for the theological chair drew upon him from the clergy the ill founded charge of heresy. He was afterwards professor of political philosophy, and died 1769, aged 57. He wrote in Italian, a System of Logic,—Humorous Letters,—Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality,—Italian Morality, his best work.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, succeeded his father Godegisiles 428. He defeated the Suevi, conquered Africa, pillaged Rome, and became formidable to all the powers on the borders of the Mediterranean. He died 477.

GENSONNE, Armand, an advocate at Bourdeaux, born 10th Aug. 1758. At the revolution he warmly attacked the government, and first gave currency to that horrible opinion that suspicion was a sufficient reason to condemn a person to death. He however wished to refer the sentence of the unhappy Louis to the primary assemblies, and he had boldness enough to demand in the convention the punishment of the Septembrizers. This proved so offensive to the assembly and to Robespierre, that he was marked for destruction with the Girondists, and was guillotined 31st Oct. 1793.

GENTILIS, John Valentine. He left his native country Naples, not to be burnt in consequence of his attachment to Arianism, and fled to Geneva, but nearly was condemned to the flames, by the influence of Calvin. He at last was condemned to lose his head at Berne, for the violence of his religious opinions, 1567.

GENTILIS, Alberico, a native of Ancona, son of a physician. He was a lawyer, and going to England as attached to protestantism, he was made professor of law at Oxford, and died 1608, aged 58. He wrote six dialogues on the Interpretation of the Law,—a Treatise de Jure Belli, commended by Grotius,—and other works.

GEOFFROI, Stephen Francis, a French physician and chemist, born at Paris 1672, son of an apothecary. He visited Italy, Holland, and England, to complete his medical studies, and became professor of chemistry and of medicine at the Royal college at Paris. He died 1731, much respected for his attention and humanity to his patients. His chief work is "Materia Medica" in Latin, 3 vols. 8vo. It was translated by Bergier, and continued by Nobleville, and extended to 17 vols. 12mo.

GEOFFROY, of Monmouth, a British historian, author of Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum, a curious book, but too full of legendary tales in the history of the first British kings. He was archdeacon of Monmouth, and bishop of St. Asaph, which he resigned to live at the monastery of Abingdon, where he was abbot. He flourished about 1150.

GEOFFROY, Julian Louis, a French critic of considerable celebrity, was born, in 1743, at Rennes, and died at Paris, in 1814. He was remarkable for the severity of his criticism, especially on theatrical subjects. He conducted the Literary Annals, after the death of Freron; and, from 1800, was the dramatic censor of the Journal of Debates. His contributions to the last of these periodicals were collected in five volumes, with the title of A Course of Dramatic Literature. He wrote a Commentary on Racine, in seven volumes, and translated Theocritus.

GEORGE of Trebizond, a native of Candia, who came to Rome under Eugenius. He was a popular professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vicenza, and afterwards became secretary to pope Nicolas V. After residing some time at the court of Alphonso at Naples, he returned to Rome, where he died in a good old age, 1484. He wrote de Arte Rhetoricâ—Reflections on some of Cicero's Orations and Letters, and also translated into Latin Eusebius' Evangelical Preparations—some of the works of Aristotle—Plato de Legibus—& Ptolemy's Almagest, besides some controversial works.

GEORGE, surnamed Amira, a learned Maronite, who came to Rome in the pontificate of Clement VIII., and published a valuable Syriac and Chaldee grammar, 4to. 1596. He afterwards became bishop, and patriarch of the Maronites, but he suffered much during the wars between the Turks and the Emirs. He died about 1641.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., of England, was condemned to death for conspiring against his brother. As he was permitted to choose his own death, he was, 1478, smothered in a vessel full of Malmsey wine, a liquor to which he was particularly partial. Some suppose that he suffered this cruel treatment from his brother, because it had been foretold by some soothsayer, that the king's children would be deprived of the throne by a man whose name was to begin with a G.; that monster was the duke of Gloucester, Richard III.

GEORGE LEWIS I., son of Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and granddaughter of James I., was born 8th May 1660. He was at the head of the imperial armies in 1708 and 1709, and behaved with great intrepidity and judgment, and on the death of queen Anne, in 1714, he was called to the throne of England. By espousing the party of the whigs, who had contributed to his elevation, he highly offended the tories, and instead of reconciling all parties to his administration, he thus sowed the seeds of animosity and rebellion. An insurrection took place in Scotland, in 1715, in favor of the Pretender, and the general tranquillity was restored only after much bloodshed. During his reign, the duration of parliament was extended from three to seven years, and the order of the bath was revived, but the partiality with which the south-sea scheme, was patronised in 1720, proved the ruin of several thousand families. George, whose reign was distinguished by firmness, and political sagacity, died suddenly at Osnaburg, 11th June 1727, in his way to Hanover.

GEORGE Augustus II., son of the preceding, was born 1683, and succeeded his father as elector of Hanover, and king of England 1727. He was engaged in war with the Spaniards, and sent against the American settlements admiral Vernon, who took Porto-bello, though he was unsuccessful in his attack on Carthagena. In the continental wars he took an active share, and headed his troops at the battle of Dettingen, 1743, where he obtained a brilliant victory. The insurrection of the Scotch in favor of the Pretender, in 1745, was quelled by the rapidity and valor of the duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden 1746. Though the peace of Aix-la-chapelle in 1748, restored tranquillity on the continent, fresh disputes soon arose, and a new war was kindled, in 1755, in North America. Braddock was defeated, and slain in his expedition in America, and Byng was shot, for not giving battle to the combined

fleets, and relieving Minorca in the Mediterranean, but at last the disasters of the war were forgotten in the blaze of the glorious successes, which under the administration of Mr. Pitt, began now to adorn the annals of the country. The destruction of the French power in the East Indies, and the fall of Louisburg, Quebec, and Canada, were followed by the defeat of the French fleet under Conflans, and the triumphs of the English navy, all over the world. George died in the midst of the successes of his valiant subjects, 25th Oct. 1760, in his 77th year. The reign of this monarch was splendid more than useful, he supported the rights of the queen of Hungary in the war of 1741, and in that of 1756, he enlarged the power of his subjects by his conquests in America, and in the East, but luxury and corruption were permitted to flourish unchecked, and the conduct of the sovereign was not always consonant with the strictest principles of morality and virtue.

GEORGE III., king of Great Britain and Ireland, was the son of Frederic, prince of Wales, by the princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha, and was born May 24th, 1738. He ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, October 25th, 1760; and was married in the following year to the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The kingdom was at that period in a flourishing condition, the public debt amounting to only 122,000,000. The war with the colonies commenced in 1775, and terminated in 1783. In 1787 he was afflicted with the malady which obscured his reason, and an interregnum took place until the beginning of 1789, when he was restored. The malady again returned in 1810, and terminated his political life. His death took place January 29th, 1820, in the 82d year of his age, and 60th of his reign. The principal persons at the head of the administration during his reign were, the elder Mr. Pitt, the earl of Bute, lord North, the second Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Addington. His reign was marked by the loss of the colonies, the acquisition of India, the war with the continent arising from the French revolution, and the accumulation of a great national debt.

GEORGE Cadoudal, a celebrated royalist chief (whose surname was Cadoudal, but who is little known except by his christian name), was the son of a miller, and was born, in 1769, at Brech, in Britanny. In 1793, he raised a small troop of Breton peasants, joined the Vendeans, and was made a captain at the siege of Granville. In 1794 and 1795 he served under M. de Puisaye; and, after the retirement of that general, was the principal leader in the Morbihan. Till the beginning of 1800, he was almost constantly in arms, but was then forced to consent to a treaty. Bonaparte, however, in vain endeavored to win him over from the royal cause. Having been appointed lieutenant general by Count d'Artois, George renewed his efforts to restore the Bourbons, and he at length fell into the power of the French government, and was executed in June, 1804. On his trial, and at his execution, he displayed the same courage that had always distinguished him in the field.

GERARD, Balthazar, the assassin of William I., prince of Orange, was a native of Villefans, Franche Comté. He ingratiated himself into the society and the friendship of the unfortunate prince, by an affected air of devotion, and at last perpetrated the deed which he had for six years coolly meditated, by shooting him through the head with a pistol, as he was going out of his palace at Delft. He suffered the same punishment as Ravaillac and Damien, and died a martyr to the church of Rome, July 1584. The prince of Orange was the head of the protestants, and thence this fanatic was incited by his bigoted clergy to seek, as he said, by his death, the expiation of his sins, and eternal glory.

GERARD, Alexander, D.D., a Scotch divine and writer, born, in 1728, at Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, was educated at Marischal College, at which, in 1752, he succeeded Fordyce, as professor of moral philosophy, and, in 1760, was appointed divinity professor. In 1771, he obtained the theological professorship at King's College, Aberdeen. He died in 1795. He wrote an Essay on Taste; An Essay on Genius; Sermons; and Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity.

GERARD, Gilbert, was born and educated at Aberdeen. On entering into the ministry he became pastor of the English church at Amsterdam, where he continued several years; and on his return was appointed professor of Greek in King's college, Aberdeen. He succeeded his father in the chair of divinity, was elected one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen, and made King's chaplain for Scotland. He died suddenly, September 28, 1815. Dr. Gerard published—1. On Indifference with respect to Religious Truths, a sermon, 8vo.—2. "Institutes of Biblical Criticism," 8vo. dedicated to Dr. Herbert Marsh, now bishop of Peterborough.

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL, Joseph Mathias, a French diplomatist, who died at Paris in 1812, aged seventy-six. He was employed as secretary of embassy in many political missions; and he subsequently acted as chief of the division in the office of foreign affairs during twenty years, in the course of which he took part in several important negotiations, particularly in the treaty of commerce with England in 1786. He published "Institution au Droit Public d' Allemagne," Leipsic, 1766, 8vo; "Institution au Droit de la Nuture et des Gens," Paris, 1803, 8vo; and "De la Liberté des Mers," 1811, 8vo. He left in manuscript a commentary on Machiavel.

GERARD, John, a native of Nantwich, Cheshire, educated as a surgeon, and patronised by lord Burleigh in London, of whose garden he had the care. He was very eminent as a botanist, and published an account, in Latin, of the trees, shrubs, plants, foreign and domestic, in his own garden, 4to. 1591. His chief work is, Herbal, or General History of Plants, 1597, best edited by Johnson 1633. He died 1607, aged 62.

GERARDIN, Sebastian, a distinguished naturalist, born at Mirecourt in France in 1751, and died at Paris in 1816. He was the author of "Tableau Elémentaire d' Botanique," 1715, 8vo; "Tableau Elémentaire d' Ornithologie, ou Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux que l'on rencontre communement en France;" together with "Traité sur la Manière de conserver leurs Dépouilles pour en former des Collections," 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. with a quarto Atlas; "Essai de Physiologia Végétale," 1810, 2 vols. 8vo; and "Dictionnaire Raisonnée de Botanique," 1817, 8vo. This last work was completed by M. Desaux, who prefixed to it a short notice relative to the author.

GERBERON, Gabriel, a French ecclesiastic, priest of the oratory, and then a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Saint Calais, Maine, 1628. Long distinguished at St. Maur as a theological professor, he was ordered to be arrested by Louis XIV. for the freedom of his opinions on the Jansenist controversy, but he escaped to Holland, and in 1703, was seized by the bishop of Mechlin, and imprisoned at Amiens, and afterwards at Vincennes. He died at the prison of the abbey of St. Denis 1711, aged 82. His chief work is the General His-

Germanus of Auxerre preached against Pelagianism.

tory of Jansenism, 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam. Though impetuous in his character, he was firm in his conduct, and exemplary in his piety.

GERBILLON, John Francis, a jesuit missionary in China. He was born in 1654, became a jesuit 1670, and was sent to China 1685, and died at Pekin 1707, superior of all the missions in China. He wrote an account of his travels inserted in du Halde's History. He was in great favor with the emperor of China, for whom he wrote Elements of Geometry, from Euclid and Archimedes, splendidly published at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartarian languages.

GERDIL, Hyacinth Sigismond, a cardinal, was born at Samoens, in Piedmont, in 1718. He was of the Barnabite order; and in 1742 was chosen professor of philosophy at Macerata, from whence he removed to Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 he was made a cardinal. He treated the concordat proposed by Buonaparte as a hypocritical farce; and told the pope, that in signing it he had ruined religion. He died at Rome in 1802. The cardinal published—1. A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul.—2. A Treatise on the Nature of Ideas.—3. Introduction to the Study of Religion.—4. Another against Duels.—5. Reflections on Education, in Confutation of Rousseau, 2 vols.—6. The Phenomena of Capillary Tubes.—All his works were printed together, in 6 vols. 4to. at Bologna.

GERMANICUS, Cæsar, son of Nero and Antonia, was adopted by Tiberius, and became a popular character at Rome in consequence of his valor in the field of battle, and particularly for the goodness of his disposition and his many private virtues. He died near Antioch, A. D. 19, it is supposed by poison, and was universally lamented.

GERMANIO, Anastasio, a native of Piedmont. Originally self-taught he acquired celebrity for his learning at Padua, and also at Turin, where he was elected professor of canon law. His abilities recommended him to the popes, and he was made bishop of Tarantasia. He died at Madrid, where he was an ambassador from the duke of Savoy, 1627, aged 76. He wrote De Sacrorum Imunitatibus, and other tracts.

GERMANUS, bishop of Cyzicum, was made patriarch of Constantinople 715, and died 740. He was degraded by a council for supporting image worship. He wrote a treatise de Sex Synodis Œcumanicis. Another of the same name was patriarch of Constantinople 1222, and deposed 1240, but restored 1254, soon after which he died. He was author of some homilies, and orations.

GERRY, Elbridge, vice-president of the United States of America, graduated at Harvard college 1762. He devoted himself for several years to commercial pursuits. Being a member of the legislature in 1773, he was appointed on the important committee of inquiry and correspondence. The provincial congress of 1775, appointed him on the committee of public safety and supplies. The committee had been in session at Menotomy, then a part of Cambridge. Mr. Gerry, and col. Orne were in bed when the approach of the British troops induced them to flee half dressed to a neighboring corn-field, where they remained, while the troops searched every apartment of the house in order to find them. In 1776, he was sent to the continental congress, and continued at times a member till 1785. He was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the United States. He was a member of congress four years. In 1797, he was appointed minister to the French republic. He was governor of Massachusetts 1810, and 1811, March 4, 1813, he was inaugurated vice president of the United States. He died 1814, aged 70.

GERSON, John, an illustrious Frenchman, canon and chancellor of the church of Paris. When Petit justified the murder of the duke of Orleans, by the duke of Burgundy, he boldly inveighed against it, and had the doctrine condemned by the doctors and bishops of the university. He was at the council of Constance as ambassador from France, and in his eloquent speeches he asserted the superiority of the synod over the pope. He retired to Germany from the persecution of the duke of Burgundy, and died 1429, aged 66. His writings have been published by Du Pin, 5 vols. fol. 1706, in Holland. Thuanus, Hoffman, Cave, and others speak highly of his erudition and universal knowledge.

GERVAIS, Armand Francis, a Carmelite ecclesiastic, superior of his order, and in 1695, abbot of la Trappe, which he soon after resigned. His attack on the Bernardines procured his confinement in an abbey at Troyes, where he died 1741. He wrote an History of the Cistercian Order—the Lives of Eloisa and Abelard, and other works in theology and biography.

GERVAISE, Nicholas, a French missionary in Siam, afterwards provost of Seuvre in the church of St. Martin of Tours. He was at Rome in 1724, and was made bishop of Horren, and soon after went as missionary to Guiana, where he and his attendants were cruelly murdered by the natives 1729. He wrote History of Boethius—Life of St. Martin of Tours—and the History of his Church—the Natural and Political History of Siam, 4to. 1688.

GESNER, Conrad, a man eminent in many branches of knowledge, but particularly so in botany, was born, in 1516, at Zurich; was left by his father in indigent circumstances, but acquired extensive learning, and celebrity, by dint of incessant exertion; was professor of philosophy at Zurich for twenty-four years, and practised there as a physician; and died of the plague, in 1565. Gesner was no less estimable as a man than as a philosopher; he was pious, benevolent, an ardent friend, and a general peacemaker. In his botanical researches he was indefatigable, and spared no expense. Botany, indeed, has been said to owe to him its very existence as a science. Among his productions are, a History of Animals, five vols. folio; Botanical Essays, two vols. folio; a Treatise on Fossils; and a translation of Elian.

GESNER, Solomon, bookseller of Zurich, was author of some elegant poems in the German language. He was member of the Senate of Zurich, and also obtained celebrity by his landscape paintings, many of which were sold in England. The most admired of his compositions is the Death of Abel, in poetic prose, which has been translated into English. He died 2d March 1788, aged 58. He wrote besides, "Night"—Daphnis, a pastoral—Idylls—a Letter on landscape painting—poems, and other small works. He also published 10 landscapes engraved by himself 1765.

GESNER, John Matthew, an able scholar and acute critic, of the family of Conrad Gesner, born near Newburg in Germany 1691. After studying eight years at Anspach, he was appointed by the recommendation of Budus to superintend the public school at Weinheim. Eleven years after he was removed to the same but more lucrative situation at Anspach, and lastly to Gottingen, where he became professor of humanity, public librarian, and inspector of public schools in the province of Luneburgh. He died at Gottingen universally respected

in 1761. He is much known as the author of some valuable editions of the classics, of which the Horace and Claudian are the more popular. He also published a most excellent Thesaurus of the Latin tongue.

GESNER, John James, a native of Zurich. He was professor in the university, and died there 1787, aged 80. He wrote Thesaurus Universalis Omnium Numismatum Veterum Græcor. & Roman. 4 vols. fol.—Specimen Rei Nummariæ Numismata Regum Macedon ex Laboribus Crophii, & Lazii Golzii.

GESNER, Solomon, a native of Silesia, who studied at Breslau and Strasburg, and became divinity professor at Wittemberg, 1593, and afterwards dean and rector of the university. He wrote the Prophecy of Hosea from Jerome's version —Dissertation on Genesis, & Disquisition on the Psalter—sermons, essays. He died 1605, aged 46.

GEVARTIUS, John Gasper, L L.D. an eminent critic, born at Antwerp 1593. He studied under the Jesuits at Antwerp, and then removed to Louvain and to Douay. He was at Paris in 1617, and became town clerk of Antwerp, an employment which he held till his death 1666. He published Lectionum Papinianarum Libri quinque in Statii Sylvas, 1621, 8vo. Leyden—Electorum Libri tres, 1619, 4to. Paris—a Latin poem on the death of Thuanus, 1618.

GEUSS, John Michael, a native of Holstein, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and author of the Theory of the Art of constructing Mines, 1776—a voyage to Iceland, from the German, 2 vols. 4to.—an edition of Logarithmi Numerorum ab Unitate ad 10,000, &c. He died at Holstein 1786, aged 41.

CHILINI, Jerome, an Italian writer, born at Monza, in Milan, 1589. He was educated by the Jesuits at Milan, in philosophy and polite literature, and studied the civil and canon law at Parma. He married; but upon the death of his wife he became an ecclesiastic. He lived to the age of 80. He is chiefly known for his "Theatro d'Huomini Letterati," reprinted two vols. 4to. Venice, 1647. The work, though praised by Baillet, is considered in general as insipid, partial, and often incorrect. He wrote besides, Cases of Conscience—poems—Annals of Alessandria.

GIANNONI, Peter, a Neapolitan, author of an history of his country, which so offended the court of Rome that he fled from persecution to the king of Sardinia's dominions, and died at Piedmont 1748, aged 68. His history was translated into French by Desmanceaux.

GIBBON, Edward, the celebrated author of the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was born, 8th May 1737. At the university he paid much attention to books of divinity, especially the works of Bossuet, and as he had never imbibed in his youth proper notions of religion, and decided tenets of faith, he at last, either from conviction, or the love of singularity, embraced the Roman Catholic principles. This conduct alarmed and displeased his father, who immediately sent him to Lausanne, where, under the friendly care, and by the sensible conversation of Pavilliard, a protestant divine, he was induced to change his opinions, and received as a pledge of his reconciliation, the sacrament, according to the rites of the reformed church. During his residence at Lausanne, he paid much attention to classical literature, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the French language, that he both spoke and wrote it with the same facility as his own native tongue. In 1758 he returned to England, but though engaged in a military life, he continued his studies and found more pleasure in the company of his favorite authors, than in the society of gay and profligate associates. His Essai sur l'Etude de la Literature, appeared in 1761, dedicated to his father, and was admired as an elegant and correct performance. At the peace of 1763 he quitted the militia, and travelled through Paris and Switzerland to Italy, and in the midst of the ruins of the capital, formed the plan of that great work which has immortalized his name. He contributed much to the completion of the "Memoires Literaires" of Great Britain by Deyverdun 1767, and in 1770, he attacked Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas to the infernal regions, in his critical observations on the sixth book of Virgil's Æneid. The first volume of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, appeared in 1776, and was continued and completed in five other quarto volumes. The book was received with universal applause, and his bookseller, Mr. Cadell, sensible of the merits of the performance, and of its rapid sale, liberally paid him on the completion of the history 8000*l.* Though the abilities of the historian were thus acknowledged of superior rank, and his powers of understanding extensive, yet he never ventured to speak in parliament, but during the eight years in which he held a seat, he gave a silent vote for the minister. His memoir on the War with France, in consequence of her espousing the cause of the Colonies, written in French, was much admired; and procured for him, from lord North, a seat at the board of Trade, till its abolition by Burke's bill. In 1783 Gibbon returned to Switzerland, to complete the three last volumes of his history, and he returned to England 1788, where the work was published complete on his birth-day. He afterwards returned to Lausanne, but the horrors of the French revolution, the origin of which he with many other virtues and sensible characters had falsely hailed as the regeneration of mankind, disturbed the tranquillity of his retirement and he hastened back to England. He died 16th Jan. 1794. His posthumous works, with his memoirs written by himself, and finished by the pen of his friend lord Sheffield, appeared in 2 vols. 4to. soon after his death.

GIBBS, James, an architect, born at Aberdeen 1685. Besides the design of St. Martin's church, London, which cost 32,000*l.* in the erection, the new church at Derby, the senate house, and the new buildings of King's college, Cambridge, and St. Mary's church in the Strand, are part of his works. He sold his designs in 1728 for 1500*l.* and the plates for 400*l.* He died 5th Aug. 1754.

GIBBS, Sir Vicary, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was the son of an apothecary at Exeter, and born there in 1752. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he was distinguished by his classical attainments, and in 1772 was elected to a Craven scholarship. While at college, he entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. Through the friendship of Dunning, he became a leading counsel on the western circuit; and on the death of Mr. Richard Burke, was chosen recorder of Bristol. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public; and soon after he became king's counsel. He was also elected into parliament for the university of Cambridge; made chief justice of Chester; next solicitor, and afterwards attorney-general, with the honor of knighthood. In 1813 he was appointed a puisne judge of the common pleas; and the year following, chief

of the same court. After discharging the duties of this office with the greatest reputation, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of his increasing infirmities. He died Feb. 9th, 1820.

GIBERT, Balthasar, a native of Aix, who, after being four years professor of philosophy at Beauvais, was elected to the chair of rhetoric at the college of Mazarin, where he presided 50 years. Though highly respected at Paris he was banished to Auxerre by the court in 1740, because he opposed the revocation of an appeal which the university had made against the bull Unigenitus. He died at Regennes 28th Oct. 1741, aged 77. His works are Rhetorique, or les Regles de l'Eloquence—Jugement des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhetorique, 3 vols.—and Observations sur le Traité des Etudes de Rollin. His nephew Joseph was also a man of literary fame, and wrote Memoire pour l'Historie des Gaules. He died at Paris 1771, aged 60.

GIBERT, John Peter, a native of Aix, professor of theology at Toulon and at Aix, from which he, in 1709, removed to Paris. He lived here in a very retired and abstemious manner, and though offered several benefices he refused them all with the most indifferent composure. As a canonist, learned and well informed, he was highly respected. He died poor at Paris 2d Dec. 1736, aged 76. He wrote Practical Cases concerning the Sacraments—Memoirs concerning the holy Scriptures—Institutions ecclesiastical and beneficial—Usage of the Gallican Church in Censures—Traditions, or History of the Church, on Marriage—Corpus Juris Canonici, 3 vols. fol.—and Notes on the Treatise of Abus.

GIBERTI, John Matthew, a native of Palermo, who obtained favor and consequence at the court of Leo X. and Clement VII. and became governor of Tivoli and bishop of Verona. He was, in 1527, one of the hostages whom Clement delivered to the Imperialists, and, according to the barbarous prejudices of those times, he was treated with great rudeness, and even cruelty. When set at liberty he retired to his diocese; but returned to Rome at the invitation of Paul II. and with a liberal mind he established in his own house a Greek press, and thus enabled the learned men whom he patronised to publish some editions of the writings of the fathers. His letters and directions to the clergy are valuable. He died 1543.

GIBSON, Edmund, an English prelate, born at Knipe, near Bampton, Westmoreland, 1669. From a school in the county he entered as servitor at Queen's college, Oxford, and soon evinced his proficiency by publishing 1691, William Drummond's "Polemo Middiana" and James V. of Scotland's Cantilena Rustica, 4to. with curious and interesting notes. In 1692, he published a Latin translation of the Chronicon Saxonicum 4to. and soon after Librorum MSS. in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, Alterâ Tenison, Londini, Altera Dugdali, Oxonii, Catalogus, dedicated to Tenison bishop of Lincoln, who appointed him his chaplain. He took his master's degree in 1694, and the next year showed his abilities as an antiquarian by publishing Camden's Britannia, with great additions, also dedicated to Tenison, under whose patronage he rose to the rectory of Stisted, Essex, in 1700, the rectory of Lambeth, and the mastership of St. Mary's hospital 1703, and in 1710, the archdeaconry of Surrey. His Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani in fol. appeared in 1713, and while it commanded the applause of the friends of the church, excited the censures and the envy of its enemies. When Wake on Tenison's death succeeded to the primacy 1715, Gibson was raised to the see of Lincoln in his room, in 1723, he was translated to London. He died at Bath 6th Sep. 1748, leaving several children. As a prelate Gibson ranks high. Vigilant over the rights of the church, he warmly supported the test act, and was zealous that those who were admitted into holy orders should be persons of character, discretion, and learning. The establishment of preachers from Oxford and Cambridge, at Whitehall, alternately, took place at his suggestion.

GIBSON, William, a self-taught mathematician, born at Boulton near Appleby, Westmoreland, and died 1791, aged 71. Though he published nothing, his knowledge of mathematics, of navigation, of mechanics, optics, and experimental philosophy, was very great and very accurate.

GIBSON, Thomas, a physician, born at Morpeth in Northumberland. He was very eminent for his knowledge of botany, history, physic, and divinity, and he performed very popular cures. He favored the reformation, and fled during the persecution of Mary, but returned under Elizabeth, and died in London 1562. The titles of his writings are preserved in Tanner, and in Aikin's Memoirs of Medicine.

GIBSON, Richard, commonly called the dwarf, was an eminent painter in the time of sir Peter Lely. He was originally servant to a lady at Mortlake, who observed and encouraged his fondness for painting, and placed him under de Cleyn, master of the tapestry works at Mortlake, and the designer of the cuts for Ogilvy's works, and Sandys' Ovid. Gibson's pieces in water colors, but especially his copies of Lely's portraits, gained him great reputation. He was page of the back stairs to Charles I. he was also a favorite with Oliver Cromwell, and drew him several times, and he also instructed in drawing the princesses Mary and Anne afterwards queens. He married Mrs. Anne Shepherd who was likewise a dwarf, and the ceremony was honored by the presence of Charles I. who gave away the bride. Though only three feet ten inches, they had nine children, five of which reached maturity, and were well proportioned, and of the common size. Gibson died in Covent Garden in his 75th year, and his wife 20 years after, 1709, aged 89.

GIBSON, John, general, a soldier of the French war, and also of the American revolutionary war, was born in Lancaster Pennsylvania 1740, and was well educated. He early served under general Forbes in the expedition to fort du Quesne, which was occupied Nov. 25, 1758, and called Pittsburg. Here he remained as an Indian trader. In 1763 he was captured by the Indians, and adopted by a squaw, whose son he had slain in battle. He had thus an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of several Indian languages. On being released he again settled at Pittsburg. In 1774 he was an important agent in making the Indian treaty entered into by gov. Dunmore. On this occasion Logan's celebrated speech was delivered, of which col. Gibson was the interpreter. On the commencement of the revolutionary war he was appointed the colonel of a Virginia regiment, of which he was in command at the close of the war. Residing at Pittsburg he was in 1788 a member of the Penns. convention; he was also associate judge, and major general of militia. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Indiana, and held the office till 1816, when the territory became a state He died 1822, aged 81.

GIFANIUS, Hubertus or Obertus, a critic and civilian, born at Buren in Guelderland, 1534. He pursued his studies at Louvain and Paris, and first

erected a library for the Germans at Orleans, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law, 1567. He was in Italy in the suite of the French ambassador, and afterwards was professor of philosophy at Strasburg, and then at Altdorf and Ingoldstadt. He died at Prague 16th Aug. 1604, according to Thuanus. He wrote notes and commentaries on Homer, Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, Lucretius, and other authors, and some law tracts, but he is accused with dishonorably suppressing the publication of the MSS. of Fruterius, an extraordinary youth who died at the age of twenty-five at Paris, and which had been intrusted to his care. He was unfortunately engaged in quarrels with Lambin, Scioppius, and others, which, in exhibiting the passions of human nature, too often show that the intellectual powers do not always exercise that authority over the heart which religion dictates.

GIFFORD, Richard, an English divine, educated at Baliol college, Oxford, which he left after taking his first degree in arts. He was for some time curate of Richard's castle, Herefordshire, and then morning preacher of St. Anne's Soho, and in 1758, he became chaplain to the marquis of Tweedale, and the next year obtained from bishop Cornwallis, Duffield vicarage in Derbyshire. He was presented, in 1772, to North Okendon rectory in Essex, where he was unable long to reside on account of the pestilential vapors of the fens. He was author of Remarks on Kennicott's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise,—Contemplation, a poem, 1753, quoted by Johnson in his dictionary, —Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit. He died at Duffield much respected, 1st March 1807, aged 82.

GIFFORD, John, a political writer, whose real name was John Richard Green, was born in 1758. He was brought up by his grandfather, who left him some property, which enabled him to go to Oxford, where he became a commoner of St. John's college; but left the university without a degree. He now turned to the law as a profession; but having dissipated his little fortune, he was obliged to go abroad, under the assumed name, which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788, and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, devoted his pen to the defence of government in church and state. He contributed to the establishment of the British Critic, and afterwards of the Anti-jacobin Review, which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. Besides these concerns, and a number of pamphlets, which he published, Mr. Gifford found time to compile some larger works; as—1. "The History of France," 5 vols. 4to. 2. The Reign of Louis XVI., and "History of the French Revolution," 4to. 3. History of the Political Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, 3 vols. 4to. For these services he was rewarded with a pension, and made a police magistrate. He died at Bromley, in Kent, March 5th, 1818.

GIFFORD, William, a critic and poet, was born, in 1757, at Ashburton, in Devonshire. Left, at the age of thirteen, an orphan, in poverty, and with the scantiest education, he was exposed to many severe hardships till he reached his twentieth year. From being a shipboy in a coaster, he was taken to be apprenticed to a shoemaker; and as, to use his own words, he "hated his new profession with a perfect hatred, and made no progress in it, he sunk by degrees into the common drudge." Still, his mind thirsted after knowledge. Having acquired arithmetic, he began to study a treatise on algebra, and, as paper was out of his reach, he worked his problems with a blunted awl upon fragments of leather. He also began to compose verses, by repeating which he sometimes obtained small sums; and with the money he purchased books. In this state he languished on till he was twenty, when a helping hand was extended to him by Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton. That benevolent man raised a subscription to prepare Gifford for the university, and in 1780 the rescued youth was sent to Exeter College, Oxford. His progress there was rapid. While he was pursuing his studies, accident brought him to the notice of Lord Grosvenor, who took him into his family, and subsequently gave him the situation of travelling tutor to his heir Lord Belgrave. On his return to England Gifford commenced his literary career, and thenceforward his existence was cheered by the smiles of fortune and fame. In 1791, he published The Baviad; in 1794, The Mæviad; in 1798, he superintended the Anti-Jacobin Newspaper, which involved him in a quarrel with Peter Pindar, to whom he addressed a bitter poetical Epistle; in 1802 appeared his version of Juvenal (a work which he had begun in youth), to which he afterwards added a translation of Persius; and, in 1809, he became editor of The Quarterly Review, which work he conducted till declining health compelled him to relinquish it in 1824. He also produced excellent editions of Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley. He died December 31, 1826. The satire of Gifford is caustic in the extreme; but two or three of his poems prove that he could also excel in the pathetic. His prose style is correct and vigorous, and, where politics do not bias him, his criticism is dictated by a sound judgment and a pure taste.

GILBERT, William, a learned physician, who first discovered some of the properties of the loadstone, was born 1540, at Colchester, where his father was recorder. He was educated at Cambridge, but he took his degree of M.D. abroad, and on his return to London, was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1573. He began to practise in London with such reputation, that Elizabeth appointed him her physician, with a liberal pension. In 1600, he published his book "de Magnete, Physiologia Nova," which contained the observations of former writers, and might be said to be the foundation of all future improvements. He died 30th November 1603, and was buried in Trinity church, Colchester. His reputation, in consequence of his discoveries on the magnet was very extensive, so that not only Carpenter, Barrow, sir Kenelm Digby, and others have compared him to Harvey, to Galileo, to Gassendus, and other great luminaries of philosophy, but foreigners have regarded him as a man of uncommon merit and of superior abilities.

GILBERT, sir Humphrey, an able navigator, born at Dartmouth. His mother, when a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the famous sir Walter Raleigh. He was educated at Eton, and Oxford, and afterwards followed the military profession, and was knighted in 1570, for his services in Ireland. He, in 1583, took possession of Newfoundland, in the name of his mistress Elizabeth, where his attempts to settle a colony on the American continent were unsuccessful. He wrote a book to prove a N. W. passage to Cathaia, and the Indies. On his return from Newfoundland, the ship in which he was, foundered, and every soul on board perished, 1584.

GILBERT, Jeffrey, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards in England, abridged Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, published by Dodd, 1750, and translated the 12th ode of Horace's second book, in a very elegant style, which was inserted in the Wit's Horace, p. 67.

GILDAS, the most ancient of British historians, is known for his epistle written 560, twelve years after the evacuation of Britain by the Romans. He lived near the wall built by Severus, and Nicholson calls him a monk of Bangor. His epistle was translated into English in the reign of Charles II. There was also a poet of that name concerned in the writing of the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.

GILES, John, D.D., or ÆGIDIUS, was born at St. Alban's in the 13th century. He studied at Paris, and was physician to Philip, king of France, and professor of Medicine, at Montpellier, and Paris. He was the first Englishman on record entered among the Dominicans. He was an eloquent preacher, and as eminent for his physical recipes.

GILES, William Branch, governor of Virginia, and for many years a member of congress from that state, both in the senate, and house of representatives. He resigned his seat in the senate 1815. He was governor of Virginia from 1826 to 1829. He died 1830 at an advanced age. He published a speech on the embargo laws 1808; political letters to the people of Virginia 1813; a series of letters, signed a Constituent, in the Richmond Enquirer of Jan. 1818, against the plan for a general education; in April 1824, a singular letter of invective against president Monroe and Mr. Clay for their "hobbies," the South America cause, the Greek cause, Internal improvements, and the Tariff. In Nov. 1825 he addressed a letter to judge Marshall, disclaiming the expressions, not the general sentiments, in regard to Washington, ascribed to him in the life of Washington. He has also appeared before the public as the correspondent of John Quincy Adams.

GILIBERT, John Emmanuel, an eminent French physician and naturalist, born at Lyons in 1741. He was invited to Poland in 1775, and he founded at Grodno a noble botanic garden, and drew a large concourse of auditors to his lectures on clinical medicine. His health obliging him to return to France, he settled at Lyons, where he was appointed physician to the Hôtel Dieu, chief physician for epidemic diseases, professor at the college of medicine, and member of the Academy, and of the Agricultural Society. In 1793 he was chosen mayor of Lyons; and after the capture of that city by the republicans he wandered from one asylum to another till the conclusion of the reign of terror, when he was enabled to return home. He was afterwards nominated professor of natural history at the central school, where he continued till his death in 1814. He published several valuable works.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, descended from Genseric, was the last of the Vandal kings of Africa. He deposed his relation Hilderic, 530, but fled into Numidia, when invaded by the superior force of the great Belisarius. He was at last taken prisoner after various defeats, and when led through the streets of Constantinople, he exclaimed, Vanity of vanities, all is vanity! He was honored by Justinian, but refused to be raised to the rank of senator, as it was offered on condition of his renouncing Arianism.

GILL, John, D.D., a distinguished divine, born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 19th Nov. 1697. In 1716, he was admitted pastor of the anabaptists at Kettering, and two years after went in the same capacity to Higham Ferrers. In 1721, he was invited to Horsleydown meeting, in Southwark, and soon after removed to Tooley street, where he died Oct. 13th 1771. He ranked high as a good orientalist, and as an extensive scholar. His publications were numerous, and in his principles he was a rigid Calvinist. His works are, an Exposition of the Bible, 9 vols. fol. a valuable performance—the Cause of God and Truth, 3 vols. 8vo.—a Body of Divinity, 3 vols. 4to.—a dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language—tracts and sermons.

GILLES, Peter, a learned adventurer, born at Albi 1490. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of classical literature, and in 1533 he dedicated a book to Francis I. and invited him to send learned men into foreign countries to examine their manners and customs. He was accordingly sent by the monarch to the Levant, but as he was not supplied with money for his expenses as he expected, he was obliged in his distress to enrol himself in the army of Soliman II. for subsistence. He was afterwards engaged in another voyage, and carried by the pirates to Algiers, from which he extricated himself by the liberal assistance of cardinal d'Armagnac. He died at Rome 1555. He was author of Tracts de Vi et Naturâ Animalium—de Bosphoro Thracio—de Topographiâ Constantinopoleos.

GILLEY, John, died at Augusta Maine, July 9th, 1813, aged 124. He was a native of Ireland. When he came to fort Western about 1755 to enlist as a soldier, Capt. Howard deemed him too old. He had enjoyed fine health, and was singularly active and vigorous. In 1811 he could walk four miles.

GILMAN, John Taylor, governor of New Hampshire. The morning after the news of the battle of Lexington he marched as a volunteer with a hundred others to Cambridge. In October 1780, he was the delegate from New-Hampshire to the convention at Hartford to provide for the common defence. After being a member of congress in 1782, he succeeded his father as treasurer of New-Hampshire in 1783. When the confederated government appointed three commissioners to settle the accounts of the different states, he was joined with Irvine and Kean. On resigning this place in 1791 he was re-chosen treasurer. In 1794 he was chosen governor, and annually re-elected till 1805. He was again elected in 1813, 1814, and 1815, and declined being a candidate in 1816. He died 1828, aged 74.

GILPIN, Bernard, an eminent divine, born at Kentmire, Westmoreland, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards went to Christ church, and became a zealous supporter of the reformation in consequence of reading attentively the works of Erasmus, and of other German divines. He obtained in 1552 the living of Norton in Durham diocese, but with remarkable humility he resigned it, considering himself as yet unfit to preside over the spiritual concerns of a parish. He next visited the continent, where he printed a treatise on the sacraments, written by his uncle Tonstal, and returned to England in 1556. By the patronage of his uncle he now obtained the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, and afterwards the rectory of Houghton le Spring. His influence as a pastor was considered as so great that Bonner, jealous of the increasing power of the reformers, marked him for destruction, and Gilpin, summoned to London before a bloody tribunal, already prepared himself to march to the stake with all the composure of those who had gone before him, when the death of Mary stopped the hand of his persecutors, and restored him to the wishes of his parishioners, and the duties of a benevolent pastor. This exemplary and hospitable man was offered the bishopric of Carlisle by Elizabeth, and also the headship of Queen's college, but he modestly refused these honors, satisfied to live and to die among his parishioners who regarded him as a friend and a father. He died 1583, aged 66.

GILPIN, William, an able divine, descendant

from the famous Bernard Gilpin of whose life he wrote an accou t. He was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards distinguished himself at the head of a respectable school at Cheam, Surrey. He died 5th April 1804, aged 80, vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and prebendary of Sarum. He published the Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Crammer —Lectures on Church Catechism, 12mo.—Exposition of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—Observations on Picturesque Beauty, 8vo.—a Tour to the Lakes, 2 vols. 8vo.—Remarks on Forest Scenery 2 vols.—Essays on Picturesque Beauty—on Prints —on the River Wye—on the Western Parts of England, 8vo.—Moral Contrasts, 8vo., and Sermons to Country Congregations, 3 vols. 8vo.

GILRAY, James, an artist, who was for many years celebrated for his caricatures, which were drawn and etched by himself. For broad humor, keen satire, and fertility of invention, he was unrivalled in his branch of the art. He died in 1815.

GINGUENE, Peter Louis, a French writer, was born in 1748 at Rennes, and began his literary career by publishing The Confessions of Zulna, a poem. Early in the revolution he edited, in concert with Cerutti, a paper intended to diffuse the principles of liberty among the lower classes, and particularly among the country people. He, however, narrowly escaped the scaffold during tfie reign of the jacobins. The Directory appointed him ambassador at Turin; and Bonaparte gave him a seat in the tribunate. His removal from the latter closed his political life, and he was thenceforth wholly occupied by literature. He died in 1816. Of his many works, the principal is The Literary History of Italy, in nine volumes, of which the last three were completed by M. Salfi.

GIOIA, Flavio, a Neapolltan, born at Amalfi, celebrated as being the inventor of the mariner's compass. As the sovereigns of Naples were at that time the younger branches of the royal family of France, he placed at the north of the compass a fleur de lis, a distinction adopted by every succeeding navigator. The principality of Principato, where he was born, also assumed a compass for its arms, no doubt as a monument of the celebrity of its citizen. Some have attributed the invention of the compass to the Chinese, and Dr. Wallis to the English. Gioia was born about 1300, but the time of his death is not mentioned.

GIORDANI, Vital, a Neapolitan mathematician. He was at first a soldier in the pope's gallies, then purser of a ship, afterwards keeper of St. Angelo's castle at Rome, and lastly professor of mathematics. He died 1711. He wrote Euclide Restituto, fol.—de Componendis Gravium Momentis, fol.—Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium, et ad Hyac. Christophorum Epistol.

GIORGIANI, or Alseid Alscherif Abon Hassan, or Houssain Ali, a native of Georgia, and a Mussulman doctor, author of an Explanation of Terms used in Theology and Philosophy, and a Commentary on Euclid. He died 1413, at Shiraz. Another of that name was eminent as a grammarian and mathematician.

GIORGIONE, an illustrious painter, so called from his noble and comely aspect, was born at Castel Franco in Trevisano, Venice, 1478. He devoted himself to music, in which he excelled, and afterwards directed his attention to painting, and was the first of the Lombards who found out the admirable effects of strong lights and shadows. He first studied under Giovanni Bellino, and improved himself by the imitation of the works of Leonardo da Vinci Titian was his friend and fellow pupil, but his frequent visits alarmed him, and viewing him in the light of a rival and enemy, he excluded him from his house. Thus become hostile each to the other, Titian assiduously labored to copy nature, but while he surpassed Giorgione in the delicacies of natural objects, he was himself surpassed in greatness of conception, and sublimity of invention. The house where the German merchants assemble at Venice, had its front adorned by the pencil of these rival masters, and while Titian embellished one side, Giorgione labored on the other, but time unfortunately has defaced these once splendid monuments of human excellence. A Christ carrying the Cross, in St. Rovo's church, Venice, is considered as the best piece from Giorgione's pencil. The ingenious artist employed his talents to show that sculpture is not superior to painting, and he represented all the sides of the body in the same picture, by the aid of reflection from a fountain at his feet, from a looking glass at his side, and a shining armor. He died in his 33d year 1511, of the plague.

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, sculptor and architect, born near Florence 1276. He was found by Cimabue while he was employing himself in the fields in drawing upon the sand the figures of the sheep which he was tending, and under the guidance of this excellent friend and master, he soon rose to consequence and fame. When Benedict IX. wished to see designs from the Tuscan artists, Giotto, with the greatest quickness, drew with one stroke of his pencil, a circle so round and so perfectly equal, that round as Giotto's O afterwards became proverbial. The pope understood from this the genius of the painter, and employed him at Rome. His most admired piece was a ship of Mosaic work over the three gates of the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's Church, Giotto still favored by Clement V. Benedict's successor, returned in 1316 to Florence loaded with riches, and was afterwards honorably engaged in the service of the lord of Lucca, and of the king of Naples, and every where left specimens of his genius and of his art. His death of the Virgin, with the apostles about her, was greatly admired by Michael Angelo. He died 1336, and the city of Florence erected a marble statue over his tomb.

GIRALDI, Lilio Gregorio, an ingenious critic born at Ferrara 1479, and educated in Latin under Guarini, and in Greek under Demetrius Chalcon dyles. He resided at Modena, and afterwards went to Rome, and saw the pillage of that ancient capital by the soldiers of Charles V. After losing there the whole of his little property, and attending his patron cardinal Rangoni to the grave, and losing his other patron Mirandula, he returned to Ferrara poor and enfeebled by disease. Though, however, terribly afflicted with the gout, he yet read, and composed sev eral of his books, till he sunk under the heaviness of his complaint 1552, and was buried in the cathedra of Ferrara. He wrote 17 different things, afterwards collected into two vols. folio, Basil 1580, and Leyden 1696. The most valuable of his compositions are his Historia de Deis Gentium—Historiæ Poetarum tum Græcorum quam Latinorum Dialogi decem,—and the Dialogi de Poetis Nostrorum. His erudition was very great, and the high encomiums of Scaliger, of Casaubon, and Thuanus upon his meritorious services to the republic of letters, are very just and honorable.

GIRALDI, John Baptist Cintio, an Italian of the family of the preceding, born at Ferrara 1504. After studying philosophy and the languages he applied to physic. Though only 21 years old he was appointed to read lectures on physic and polite literature at Ferrara, and in 1542 he became sec-

retary to the duke of Ferrara. After teaching belles lettres at Mondovi three years he went to Turin, and thence to Pavia, where he was honorably made professor of rhetoric. He took the name of Cintio at Pavia, which he prefixed to his books. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, and retired to Ferrara where he died soon after 1573. He wrote 9 Italian tragedies, besides some orations in Latin, and Hecatonmithi, or 100 novels. His tragedies, which some critics esteem as excellent compositions, were edited by his son Celso, Venice, 1583, 8vo.

GIRALDUS, Sylvester, a learned Welchman, born at Mainarpir castle near Pembroke, South Wales, 1145. He was educated under his uncle, the bishop of St. David's, and studied theology at Paris for some time. He returned to England 1172, and four years after was named by Henry II., who knew his merit and his learning, to fill the vacant see of St. David's, which he disinterestedly refused. Afterwards he went to Paris and Bologna to study the civil law, and in 1185 he was sent by the king as secretary to his son John, in Ireland. In this office he applied to making collections of materials for the History of Ireland, and in 1186 returned to England. In 1198 he was a second time elected to the see of St. David's, but as he had a rich competitor, and as every thing was venal at Rome, he did not succeed. He died at the age of about 70. He wrote several works, in which he displayed great erudition and commanding eloquence, which was wonderful, as Tanner observes, in so dark and ignorant an age.

GIRARD, Stephen, a man of wealth, died at Philadelphia 1831, aged 83; leaving an immense estate, estimated from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. He was a native of Bordeaux in France; came to America before the revolution, and had lived in Philadelphia about fifty years. He was first a cabin boy; then the mate of a ship; then the keeper of a tap shop; afterwards a merchant down to the year 1811; and for the remainder of his life a banker. The notes of his bank were deemed as good as those of any incorporated institution. In 1811 he purchased the banking house and 1,200,000 dollars worth of the stock of the old bank of the United States, and commenced banking in 1812. At last his bank capital was increased to five millions. His other property was in real estate in the city, and stocks of various descriptions. The legacies named in his will amount to upwards of three millions of dollars, and the residue is given to the city of Philadelphia for certain specified objects. He gives to a brother two thousand dollars, to several nephews and nieces ten thousand each; to the orphan asylum 10,000; to purchase wood for the poor 10,000; to the society of ship masters 10,000; to the asylum for the deaf and dumb 20,000; to the grand lodge 20,000; to the Pennsylvania hospital 30,000; to the city 110,000; to various legacies to individuals 120,000; to the state of Pennsylvania 300,000 for internal improvements; for a college for poor white children 2,000,000. The building is to be three stories, 110 feet by 160, to be erected at Peel Hall on the ridge road, Penn. township; to be enclosed by a wall ten feet high, capped with marble and guarded with irons on the top. The scholars are to be orphans from Penns. New York, (the first port at which he arrived) and New Orleans,(the first port at which he landed as first officer), and must be between six and ten years of age; when between fourteen and eighteen years old they are to be bound out by the corporation of the city to mechanical trades, or agriculture. There is also the following provision, "I enjoin and require, that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as visitor, within the premises, appropriated to the purposes of said college." This provision of the will is utterly inconsistent with another, in which he directs the teacher to inculcate, "the purest principles of morality," for the world is yet to learn, that there is any other source for such principles, than divine revelation, and by his interdict of almost every person, who professes a belief in such a revelation, he would exclude the revelation itself from his plan. The life of this man suggests reflections enough to fill a volume, upon the folly of devoting all the energies of the soul to the acquisition of wealth, to the exclusion of every other object. He died the richest man in the United States, and gave away his wealth, because he could not carry it with him.

GIRANDON, Francis, a native of Troyes. He studied sculpture and architecture under Anguier, and was sent to Rome by Louis XIV. to complete his knowledge of the arts. He succeeded Le Brun as inspector general of sculpture to the king, and died 1715, aged 87. His chief works are the Mausoleum of Richelieu in the church of the Sorbonne—the Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV. and the Rape of Proserpine in the garden of Versailles.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, Anne Louis, one of the most eminent of modern French painters, was born, in 1767, at Montargis; studied under David, and at Rome; and died in 1824. His genius was so early manifested, that when he was only thirteen he painted his father's portrait. Among his principal works are, Endymion sleeping; Hippocrates refusing the Presents of Artaxerxes; The Deluge (which gained the prize from David's Sabines); The Burial of Atala; The Revolt of Cairo; and Pygmalion and Galatea.

GIRTIN, John, an English painter of great excellence. His landscapes in water-colors, and in oil, were much admired. The views of London and Paris, exhibited in the Panorama in London, were by him, and are pleasing proofs of his genius and taste. Though laboring under the attacks of a dreadful asthma, he followed his profession till within a few days of his death, which happened Nov. 1802, in his 30th year.

GIRTIN, Thomas, an artist, was born, in 1773, in London; was a pupil of Dayes; studied the works of Canaletti and Rubens; and died in 1802. His works are full of spirit and effect. It was he who introduced the practice of drawing upon cartridge paper, by which means he avoided the spottiness and glaringness incident to drawings upon white paper. He also painted excellently in oil colors. Among his best productions are, Views in Paris; A View in Wales; and a Panoramic View of London.

GLAIN, N. Saint, a native of Limoges, 1620, who retired to Holland to profess the protestant faith. After serving with reputation in the armies of the republic, he wrote in the Holland gazette, and from a zealous protestant, he became, by reading Spinoza's book, a rank atheist. So devoted was he to his new opinions, that he translated Spinoza into French, and published it in three different editions, under three different titles, to attract the public attention.

GLANDORP, Matthias, a physician, born at Cologne 1595, where his father was a surgeon. After studying at Bremen, and improving himself at Padua and other Italian universities, he became

physician to the archbishop of Bremen 1628. He died soon after 1652. His works, which exhibit the powers of an attentive and able man, were printed together at London 1729, 4to. with his life prefixed.

GLANVIL, Joseph, an English divine, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, 1636. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1656 removed to Lincoln college, and soon after entered into orders, and became chaplain to Rouse, provost of Eton college. The death of his patron soon after left him at liberty; and he returned to his college, where he continued during the turbulence of the times, till the restoration brought back peace, confidence, and security. Glanvil, who had showed strong partiality for Cromwell's usurpation, now became an active royalist, and he drew the attention of the learned by his popular treatise, called the Vanity of Dogmatising, against the Aristotelians, so that when the Royal society was established, he was chosen one of that learned body, whose opinions and philosophy he had so ably defended. In 1666, by the interest of his friends, he obtained the rectory of the Abbey church, Bath, where he fixed his residence. In 1677 he engaged in a controversy with Crosse, vicar of Chew, Somersetshire, in defence of the Royal society, and against the Aristotelian philosophy; and the raillery used on both sides, brought a fresh antagonist, Dr. Stubbe, physician at Warwick, who treated our author with more vehemence and scurrility than propriety could countenance. Glanvil forgot his resentment in the attentive performance of his ministerial duty; and when Stubbe was unfortunately drowned near Bath, and his remains were brought to be interred into the Abbey church, he preached a very pathetic and eloquent sermon on the occasion, and paid very handsome and deserved compliments to the memory of his departed antagonist. He was presented, in 1678, to a prebendal stall of Worcester, by the patronage of the marquis of Worcester, to whom his wife was related, and with the approbation of the king, to whom he had been chaplain since 1672. He died 4th Nov. 1680, aged 44. Besides the works mentioned already, he wrote an "Essay concerning Preaching,—and a seasonable Defence of Preaching,"—a blow at modern Sadducism—"Reflections on Drollery and Atheism"—Essays on important subjects in Philosophy and Religion, and sermons.

GLASS, John, a Scotch divine, born at Dundee 1698, and educated at Aberdeen. Upon his publication of a pamphlet on the inconsistency of a civil establishment with christianity, he was deposed from his church, near Dundee, and then became the founder of a new sect called the Glassites, in Scotland, and Sandemonians in England. As the discipline of his sect was very rigorous, few embraced his tenets, and the name is scarce known now. He wrote various controversial tracts, published at Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo. He died at Dundee 1773, aged 75.

GLASS, John, son of the preceding, was born at Dundee 1725, and went as surgeon to the West Indies. He afterwards quitted the medical profession; and as captain of a ship traded to the Brazils. After an absence of two years, he returned from the Brazils to London in 1765, with all his property; but, when in sight of Ireland, four of the seamen conspired against him; and after murdering him, his wife and daughter, the mate, one seaman and two boys, they loaded the boat with dollars, and sinking the ship, landed at Ross, and came to Dublin, where punishment overtook them. They were executed for the bloody deed, Oct. 1766.

GLASSIUS, Solomon, D.D., a German divine, professor of divinity in Jena university. He was afterwards superintendant of the schools and churches in Saxe Gotha, and died 1656, aged 63. He wrote Philologia Sacra, 4to.—Onomatologia Messiæ Prophetica—Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem—Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistol.—Christologia Mosaica, et Davidica.

GLEDITSCH, John Gottliev, a native of Leipsic, who took his degree of M.D. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1740, and there became lecturer in botany, physiology, and the Materia Medica. He was afterwards member of the Berlin academy of sciences, anatomical professor, and director of the botanical garden. He was author of treatises on the management of Trees—on the Means of destroying Locusts—on Fungusses—Miscellaneous Essays on Medicine, Botany, Economy—on Bees and on the System of Plants. He died 1786, aged 72.

GLEICHEN, Frederick William Von, a nobleman, born at Bayreuth, who, after serving his country with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, retired from public life in 1756, and, satisfied with the empty title of privy counsellor, devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was very ingenious in the delineation of plants, and well acquainted with chemistry, and he constructed a curious microscope, with which he made observations on seminal animalcules, and on the putrefaction of vegetables, of which he published an account. These, and other works on subjects of natural history, are written in German, and possess merit. He died 1783, aged 69.

GLEIM, John William Louis, a celebrated German poet, was born, in 1719, at Ermsleben, in Halberstadt, and studied at the university of Halle. After having been secretary to Prince William of Brandenburg (whose death he witnessed on the field of battle), and to Prince Leopold of Dessau, he was appointed secretary of the grand chapter of Halberstadt, and canon of that of Walbeck. He died in 1803. Gleim has obtained the appellation of the German Anacreon; but it is to his highly animated War Songs that he owes the largest portion of his fame. His poems form seven octavo volumes, and contain successful attempts in almost every species of poetry.

GLENBERVIE, Silvester Douglas, lord, was born, in 1743, at Techil, in Aberdeenshire; and was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was intended for the medical profession, but preferred the law. His marriage with a daughter of lord North opened to him the way to promotion, and he successively held various important offices, among which were those of chief secretary in Ireland, joint paymaster of the army, and vice-president of the board of trade. He was created a peer in 1819, and died in 1823. He published Cases of Controverted Elections, four vols.; Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench; a translation of the first canto of the Ricciardetto; and an edition of Major Mercer's Poems.

GLENIE, James, an eminent mathematician, was born in the south of Ireland, and educated at St. Andrew's. During the American war he distinguished himself as an officer of artillery, and was subsequently removed to the engineer corps. From that corps, however, he was compelled to retire, in consequence of his having, by a seasonable pamphlet, defeated and covered with ridicule the duke of Richmond's plan of fortification. After having experienced many vicissitudes, in America and England, he died, in embarrassed circumstances, Nov. 24, 1817, in the vicinity of Pimlico. He was a member of the Royal Society. Among his works are, A History of Gunnery; The Antecedential Calculus; Observations on Construction; and the

Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion.

GLENN, James, governor of South Carolina, was appointed in 1739, but did not assume the administration until January, 1744. He was recalled in 1755, and was succeeded by governor Lyttleton. Although many years in office his name is seldom mentioned in the history of the colony. It was a season of quiet. In his message in January, 1748, he congratulated the assembly, that such was the peaceable condition of the colony, that there was not an Indian enemy within a thousand miles of Charleston. Towards the close of his administration he met the Cherokee warriors in their own country, and concluded a treaty with them, by which a large extent of territory was ceded to the king, greatly to the interests of the colony and the safety of the inhabitants. It was immediately followed by a great influx of population, and extension of settlement.

GLISSON, Francis, an English physician, born at Rampisham, Dorsetshire, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He took his degrees in physic, and became, in the room of Winterton, regius professor of physic to the university, an office which he held 40 years. He was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1634, and in his practice and studies he followed the plans of the great Harvey, and depended more upon anatomical dissection and minute observations than wild theories and vague conjectures. He distinguished himself by the great attention he paid to the progress of the rickets, a disorder which then first began to appear in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and he communicated his observations and discoveries to the world in his "Anatomia Hepatis," 1654. He was for several years president of the college of physicians, and died 1677, in the parish of St. Bride, London. He was a man of great erudition, and universally esteemed. He contributed much to the advancement of true medical knowledge, and he discovered the capsula communis, or vagina portæ, and more clearly defined the vena cava porta, and vasa fellea of the liver. Of his many compositions on anatomical and medical subjects, his treatise on the liver is his best work.

GLOVER, Richard, an English poet, born in London, and educated at Cheam school, where his verses on the memory of Newton were deservedly applauded. He afterwards engaged with his father in the Hamburgh trade, and in 1737 he married a woman of fortune, and produced his admired poem Leonidas. The powers of mind which he possessed were now displayed in political dissensions; he was a popular leader at elections, and when appointed one of the committee in an application to the house of Commons from the London merchants, he spoke with such boldness and energy at the bar that his address was printed, and excited universal attention. He sat in parliament for Weymouth at the election of 1761, and died 1785, aged 74, much and deservedly lamented. Besides his Leonidas, he published London, or the Progress of Commerce, a poem, 1739—Hosier's Ghost, a popular ballad to rouse the spirit of the nation against the insults of the Spanish Court—Boadicea, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, not with success, 1753—Medea, another tragedy, better received 1761—Athenaid, an epic poem of inferior merit, which appeared 1788, in 3 vols. 12mo. His great and immortal work Leonidas has been translated into French, and has passed through various editions.

GLYNN, Robert, a native of Cambridge, educated at Eton and King's college, of which he became fellow. He studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in 1752; but he preferred the easy and indolent life of a college to the labors of an extensive practice, which his knowledge and information might have commanded. After being for 63 years, for his wit, his learning, and his interesting fund of anecdotes, the favorite of his society, he died 1800, aged 82. He is known as the author of the Day of Judgment, a poem of singular merit, which obtained the Setonian prize at Cambridge 1757, and which is much read and deservedly admired.

GMELIN, John George, a German physician and botanist, was born, in 1709, at Tubingen; settled in Russia in early life, and became member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of chemistry and natural history; was employed on an exploratory mission in Siberia; returned to his own country in 1747, and obtained the chemical and botanical professorships; and died in 1755. He is the author of The Siberian Flora; Travels in Siberia; and a Life of Steller.

GMELIN, Samuel Theophilus, a nephew of the foregoing, was born, in 1745, at Tubingen; became, in 1766, professor of botany at St. Petersburgh; was employed on a mission of discovery in the provinces bordering on the Caspian; and died, in 1774, a prisoner to a Tartar chief. He is the author of Travels in Russia, four volumes; and a History of the Fuci, with plates.

GMELIN, John Frederic, a physician and chemist, was born at Tubingen, in 1748. He received his education at his native place, and afterwards at Gottingen, where he became professor of chemistry and natural history. He published several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ of Linnæus." He was also the author of "A History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from mineral and vegetable substances. He died at Gottingen, in 1805.

GOBEL, John Baptist, a native of Hanne, bishop of Lydda. At the revolution he embraced the opinions of the popular party, and was appointed 1791, first constitutional archbishop of Paris. Soon after, however, he resigned his episcopal habit in the convention, declaring at the age of 70 that he abjured a religion in which he placed no faith, and which dishonored humanity. This hoary delinquent against truth and virtue did not pass unpunished, he was accused of atheism by Robespierre, and condemned as the accomplice of Chaumette. He was guillotined 14th April, 1793, regretted by none.

GOBELIN, Giles, a famous dyer in the reign of Francis I. known for the invention of the fine scarlet which still bears his name. The house where he lived in the Fauxbourg of St. Marcel, Paris, still preserves his name.

GOBIER, Charles, a jesuit of St. Maloes, born 1644. He wrote the "History of the Mariannes," and "Lettres Edifiantes," which contain the history, geography, and politics of those countries, subjected to the observations and discoveries of the jesuits. He wrote some other tracts, and warmly embraced the disputes about the worship of Confucius in China. He died at Paris 1708.

GODDARD, Jonathan, an English physician and chemist, born at Greenwich 1617, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. As he favored strongly the measures of parliament, he was taken under the protection of Cromwell, and accompanied him as physician to the army to Ireland, and afterwards to Scotland, and for his services he was

nominated by the usurper, warden of Merton college, Oxford, 1651. During Cromwell's absence in Scotland, he was one of the five delegates, whom he appointed to settle all grants and dispensations, and in the short parliament of 1653, he sat as the sole representative of the university. At the restoration he was driven with disgrace from his wardenship, and he retired to Gresham college, where he had been in 1655, chosen professor of physic, and afterwards his services and talents were considered as so respectable, that in the establishment of the Royal society to which he had so much contributed, he was named one of the first council 1663. After being driven from the Exchange by the fire of London, he was enabled to return to the new lodgings in 1671, where he continued till his death, eagerly devoted to the advancement of medicine and of philosophy. He died 24th March, 1674. He was not only an able writer, but he was the liberal patron of learned men, and in consequence of his celebrity, had several books dedicated to him. His writings, which are chiefly on medical and philosophical subjects, are preserved in the philosophical transactions, in Birch's history of the Royal society, and in separate pamphlets.

GODEAU, Anthony, a French prelate, born at Dreux 1605. At the age of 24, he was one of those learned men who met at the house of Mr. Courart, on subjects of science and philosophy, and to their zeal in the cause of literature, the French academy of belles letres owed its origin, and he became one of its first and brightest ornaments. In 1636, he was raised by Richelieu to the bishopric of Grasse, which he relinquished for that of Venice. He was an active prelate, attentive to the duties of his station, and exemplary in every part of his conduct. He died 21st April, 1671. His writings, both in prose and verse, are numerous. His Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. folio, 1653, is very valuable, the first of which only appeared in 1653. He translated also the psalms into French verse, which work, though abused by Vavassor and others, is preferred by some to Marot's version.

GODESCHALC, surnamed Fulgentius, a monk of Orbais in Saxony, in the ninth century, known for his controversy about predestination and grace. He was attacked by Rab. Maurus, archbishop of Mentz, and thrown into prison, where, after being degraded from his ecclesiastical offices, he died; but his doctrines as well as his sufferings gained him followers. Maguin published in 2 vols. 4to. an edition of all the treatises written on both sides of the agitated question. He died about 869.

GODFREY, of Bouillon, an illustrious and active chieftain during the crusades, son of Eustace count of Boulogne. He was, after the fall of Jerusalem, elected by the christians king of that city, and of the adjacent country, but, from motives of piety and humility, he declined the lofty title, and was satisfied with the appellation of duke of the holy sepulchre. He defeated the armies of the Egyptian sultan with great slaughter, and made himself master of all the holy land. He made an excellent code of laws for his subjects, and died after enjoying his dignity little more than a year, 1100. He is one of the heroes of Tasso's immortal poem.

GODFREY, Thomas, the inventor of Hadley's quadrant, was by trade a glazier in the city of Philadelphia. The extent of his education was only to read and write, and apply the common rules of arithmetic. Having met with a mathematical book, he was so delighted with the study, that without an instructor he soon made himself master of it, and of every book of the kind, which he could procure in English. Finding that the knowledge of the Latin would open to him new treasures of mathematical science, he applied himself to the study of the language, till he was enabled to read a Latin author on his favorite subject. He then borrowed Newton's principia of Mr. Logan, to whom about the year 1730, he communicated his invention of the quadrant. The royal society of London being made acquainted with it in 1732, by means of Mr. Logan, sent Mr. Godfrey as a reward, household furniture to the value of 200*l.* Money was not sent on account of a habit of intemperance, to which the artist was subject. The following is an account of the invention and of the method, by which he was deprived of the honor of the invention. While replacing a pane of glass on the north side of Arch street, opposite a pump, a girl after filling her pail, placed it in the path way. Turning round, Godfrey observed the rays of the sun reflected from his window into the bucket of water. He was thus led to conceive, that if by reflection he could draw the sun down to the horizon, he should have an instrument incomparably superior to the *pig yoke*, then in use. He formed his model in wood and carried pieces to Charles Ham, who completed for him an instrument in brass. This was committed to Godfrey's brother, a captain in the West Indian trade, who on arriving at Jamaica and exhibiting the quadrant to some officers of the British navy, was tempted by a captain Hadley to sell it to him for a large sum of money. Hadley carried the instrument to London and placed it in the hands of his brother, a mathematical instrument maker in the strand, and obtained a patent. According to another account, John Hadley, commanding a vessel in the Delaware, was allowed to see the instrument, and took a description of it. The royal society decided that both Hadley and Godfrey were entitled to the honor of the invention. He died 1749.

GODMAN, John D., an eminent anatomist and naturalist. After obtaining his medical degree, he entered with energy upon the active duties of his profession. He went to Baltimore, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia. Being invited to the professorship of anatomy in the college of Ohio, he spent a year at the west, and then returned to Philadelphia, where he willingly retired from the field of practice, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. Determined to be a thorough teacher of anatomy, he opened a room for private demonstrations, and in the first winter had a class of seventy students. His incessant toils and exposure to the foul atmosphere of the dissecting room laid the foundation of the disease of which he died. After prosecuting his anatomical labors four or five years, he was chosen professor of anatomy in Rutger's medical college in New York. With a broken constitution he was compelled, before the completion of his second course of lectures to retire from the school, and to seek a milder climate. After passing the winter in Santa Cruz, he settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. He died 1830, aged 31. He wrote the articles on natural history for the American Encyclopædia to the end of the letter C., besides numerous papers in the periodical journals of the day. He published the western quarterly reporter of medical science Cincinnati, 1822; account of irregularities of structure and morbid anatomy; contributions to physiological and pathological anatomy; Bell's anatomy with notes; anatomical investigations, comprising descriptions of various fasciæ of the body, 1824; American natural history, with engravings, 3 vols. 1828; addresses on various public occasions 1829, rambles of a naturalist.

GODOLPHIN, John, L L.D., a learned civilian, born at Godolphin, in the island of Sicily 1617. He was of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, and devoted himself attentively to civil law, and took his doctor's degree 1642–3. He favored the puritans, and under Cromwell he was appointed one of the three judges of the admiralty. So great was his reputation for integrity and knowledge, that at the restoration he was made king's advocate, and he asserted in his publications the king's supremacy. He died 1678. He published "a View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction," 8vo. 1661—"the Orphan's Legacy, 1674,"—"Repertorium Canonicum, 4to."—the Holy Limbec, and the Holy Arbour, fol.

GODWIN, earl, a powerful Saxon baron, who, in 1017, went with Canute against Sweden, and for his valor in that expedition received that monarch's daughter in marriage. On the king's death he supported Hardicanute against his brother Harold, but soon after changed sides. After Hardicanute's death he declared himself in favor of Edward, who had married his daughter, but, with a fickleness peculiar to his character, he afterwards conspired against him, and escaped to Flanders to avoid punishment. Bent, however, on revenge, he invaded the kingdom from the continent, and spread such terror by sailing up the Thames to London, that the king yielded to his wishes and received him again into his protection. He died at Winchester suddenly, while dining with the king 1053. It is said that he murdered Alfred, one of the sons of the second Ethelred, and that when accused of it he purified himself by the solemnity of an oath.

GODWIN, Thomas, an English prelate, born at Ockingham, Berks, 1517. Under the patronage of Dr. Layton he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1544. He early embraced the tenets of the protestants, and as his fellow collegians were very zealous for the popish principles, he quitted Oxford, and took the grammar school at Brackley, Northamptonshire, where he married, and lived in comfortable independence in the reign of Edward VI. At the accession of Mary he was exposed to persecution, and leaving his school, he began to practice physic, and took his bachelor's degree at Oxford 1555. On Elizabeth's accession he took orders, and by the friendship of Bullingham bishop of Lincoln, he was introduced to the queen, who admired his eloquence in the pulpit, and rewarded him with the deanery of Christ church 1565, and that of Canterbury the next year. In 1584, he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, but he soon after fell under the queen's displeasure for taking a second wife, and this weighed much on his spirits, and increased his infirmities. He died of a quartan ague 1590.

GODWIN, Francis, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Havington, Northamptonshire, 1561, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student 1578. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and accompanied Camden in his travels into Wales in search of antiquities, but while he left his friend to record the features of the country, he turned his thoughts to the history of some of the inhabitants, and produced in 1601, in 4to. "a Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of Christianity in the Island, with an History of their Lives and memorable Actions." This valuable work gained him the friendship of lord Buckhurst, and the patronage of Elizabeth, who made him bishop of Landaff. He now devoted himself to the improvement of his book, and, in 1615, published another edition, which however was so erroneously printed, from his distance from the press, that he gave another edition in an elegant Latin dress, dedicated to James I. who was so pleased with it that he translated the bishop to the see of Hereford 1617. He died April 1633. After his death, in 1638, was published "the Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonsales, 8vo." an entertaining piece on a philosophical subject, which he had written in 1583, but never published. He wrote also annals of the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, in Latin, the third edition of which was 1630, with an English translation by his son Morgan, and also a computation of the value of the Attic Talent, and Roman Sesterce.

GODWIN, Thomas, D.D., a learned Englishman, born in Somersetshire 1587. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1609, and that year he was elected master of Royse's free school, in Abingdon, where his genius and abilities were soon distinguished by a respectable number of pupils. He wrote for the use of his school "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia" 1613, 4to. and in 1616, published at Oxford his "Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum," dedicated to his patron Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells. Some time after he obtained from his patron the rectory of Brightwell, Berks, and resigned his school. He printed 1637 "Moses and Aaron," and died 1642–3. This worthy and learned man was, on account of his book, called Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight, by Faith, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Twise of Newbury.

GODWIN, William, a voluminous author, as a novelist and a political and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of a Calvinistic dissenting minister; born at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, England, March 3, 1756; educated at the dissenting college, at Hoxton; was three or four years a minister of a dissenting congregation at Stowmarket in Suffolk; but in 1782 he gave up the office of a preacher, and repaired to London, resolving to gain a subsistence by literature. He soon became known as a freethinker and contemner of religion. Some of Mr. Godwin's principal works were "Political Justice," of which the first edition was published in 1793;—(in the subsequent editions, he recanted some of the most offensive doctrines of this work);—"Caleb Williams," the most popular of all his works, was published in 1794; "The Enquirer," published in 1797;" "St. Leon," in 1799; "Life of Chaucer," in 1803; "Fleetwood," 1804; "The Lives of Edward and John Phillips" 1815; "History of the Commonwealth of England, from its commencement to the restoration of Charles II.," 1824 to 1828; "Cloudesley," 1830; "Thoughts on Man, his Nature, Productions and Discoveries," 1831; and "The Lives of the Necromancers," 1834.—In 1797 Mr. Godwin was married to the celebrated Mary Wollstoncraft, authoress of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," with whom he had lived sometime before their marriage. Thus she, in some degree, was enabled to atone for the insults she had offered to the good sense of her sex, to the sacred institution of matrimony, and to the precepts of a holy religion, in defending, as she had done a promiscuous intercourse among the sexes, as passion or inclination dictated. His wife died a few months after their marriage, in giving birth to a daughter, who became the wife of Schelley, the poet. The following year Mr. Godwin published the "Memoirs of Mary Wollstoncraft." Godwin died, April 7, 1836, aged 81.

GOERING, Jacob, a learned minister of the

German Lutheran denomination in York, Penns. He commenced the labors of his profession when only twenty years of age, and died in 1807, aged 52 years. He was president of the synod of his denomination in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He was a distinguished scholar; and among the languages, with which he was acquainted, the Hebrew and Arabic were his favorites.

GOERTZ, John baron of, a memorable Swede, born in Holstein. He gained, by his intrepidity and valor, the good opinion of Charles XII. He endeavored to excite an insurrection in England, in favor of the pretender, and was at last sacrificed to the popular fury. He had been placed, by Charles, at the head of his finances, and the discontents which he caused by raising money for the schemes of his eccentric master, were such, that after the king's death he was beheaded 1719.

GOETHE, John Wolfgang von, an eminent author and romantic poet, born on the 28th of August, 1749, at Frankfort on the Maine. At the age of 15, he went to the University of Leipsic; and after passing four years there, he resided a while in Alesace, and then returned to his native city. About the year 1776, on the invitation of the Grand Duke, he went to Weimar, where he passed the remainder of his life, loaded by his patron, with honors, ennobled, made privy counsellor, and for many years prime minister. Owing in part to the patronage of the Grand Duke, the little court of Weimar was a distinguished focus of German literature; and in the early years of the present century, this place reckoned among its residents more than 20 writers of note, at the head of which were Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and for some time Kotzebue. Some of the most celebrated of the productions of Goethe are the "Sorrows of Werther," "Faust," and "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." The edition of his works published at Stuttgard and Tubingen, in 1830, comprises 40 volumes; and an edition of his whole works now publishing, will make 50 volumes. Goethe has been styled the patriarch of German literature. He died March 22, 1832, aged 82 years.

GOEZ, John Augustus Ephraim, a native of Ascherleben, educated at Halle, and minister of Quedlinburgh, where he died 1786, aged 55. He was an eminent naturalist, and his various discoveries with the microscope entitle him to great praise. He published Entomological Collections, in four parts, 1771–1781 and History of Intestinal Worms, in German, 1782.

GOEZ, Damian de, a Portuguese writer, born at Alanquar, near Lisbon, of a noble family. He travelled much, and became acquainted with the learned of Europe, especially John, and Olaus Magnus, Erasmus, cardinal Bembo, and others. He married at Louvain, and hoped there to enjoy peace and security, after 14 years spent in travelling, but a war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France, drove him from his retirement. He was recalled home by John III. of Portugal, but the favors of the monarch were embittered by the jealousy and the persecution of the courtiers. By their influence he was confined within the walls of Lisbon on his parole, and he was soon after found dead in his house, with the appearance of having been strangled, or fallen a sacrifice to a violent apoplexy. He wrote "Fides, Religio, Moresque Æthiopum"—"de Imperio & Rebus Lusitanorum," and other works much esteemed.

GOFFE, William, one of the judges of king Charles I. and a major-general under Cromwell, left London before Charles II. was proclaimed, and arrived at Boston in July 1660. Governor Endicott gave him a friendly reception. But when the act of indemnity arrived in Nov. and his name was not found among those, to whom pardon was offered, the government of Massachusetts was alarmed. Perceiving his danger he with Whalley left Cambridge, where they had resided, and went to New Haven. They were here concealed by deputy governor Leet and Mr. Davenport. From new Haven they went to West Rock, a mountain 300 feet in height, at the distance of two or three miles from the town, where they were hid in a cave. They afterwards lived in concealment at Milford, Derby, and Branford, and in Oct. 1664, removed to Hadley in Massachusetts, and were concealed for 15 or 16 years in the house of Mr. Russell, the minister. On the first of Sept. 1675, the town of Hadley was alarmed by the Indians in the time of public worship, and the people were thrown into the utmost confusion. But suddenly an aged venerable man in an uncommon dress appeared in the midst of them, revived their courage, and putting himself at their head, led them to the attack, and repulsed the enemy. The deliverer of Hadley immediately disappeared, and the inhabitants overwhelmed with astonishment, supposed, that an angel had been sent for their protection. He died about the year 1679.

GOGUET, Antony-Yves, a French writer, born 1716, at Paris, son of an advocate. Though dull in his younger years, his mind expanded, and produced that excellent work called "l'Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès ches les Anciens Peuples, 1758," 3 vols. 4to. The reputation of this celebrated performance he did not long enjoy, as he died of the small-pox the same year; and his friend, Conrad Fugere, to whom he left his MSS. and library, followed him through affliction to the grave in three days.

GOLDAST, Melchior Haiminsfield, a learned civilian, born at Bischoffsel in Switzerland 1576. He was always poor, though his distress was relieved by his publications, and the liberality of his friends. He was of a very unsettled temper, and he passed from St. Gal to Geneva, from Geneva to Lausanne, and afterwards he was at Frankfort, Forsteg, and other places. He was some time secretary to the duke of Bouillon, and he married a wife at Frankfort, with whom he lived nearly 30 years. He survived her five years, and died 1635. He was a most indefatigable man, and though his writings were not properly his own, but drawn from scarce books and old manuscripts, yet he displayed astonishing judgment and great erudition; and though abused by Scioppius, he probably deserved all the flattering things which Conringius has said in his praise. As to the knowledge of the public law of the empire, and a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of Germany, no man was better entitled to respect, and therefore it might be said, that had he lived in the age of Athens, he would have found an honorable asylum in her prytaneum. His works are Monarchia S. Romani Imperii, 3 vols. fol.—Alamaniæ Scriptores, 3 vols. fol.—Commentarius de Bohemiæ Regno, 4to.—Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum, 4to.—Collectio Consuetudinum Leg. Imperial. fol. and Politica Imperial. 2 vols. fol.

GOLDONI, Charles, a native of Venice, who early showed a decided partiality for theatrical representation, so that his father, to humor his taste, fitted up a play-house on his own premises. The genius, so kindly patronised, was most happily exerted, and the Italian stage was completely reformed by the labors and the judgment of Goldoni,

whose plays were numerous and popular. After acquiring deserved celebrity at home by the humor and genuine wit of his comedies, he went in 1761 to Paris, where he became composer to the Italian theatre, and obtained apartments at court, and a pension. He died 1792, aged 85. His works were collected together at Leghorn, in thirty-one vols. 8vo.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, a celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a clergyman; was born, in 1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, in Ireland; and was educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view to his adopting the medical profession. Leyden, however, he quitted abruptly, with no money and a single shirt in his pocket, and wandered over a considerable part of Europe. During his peregrinations he was sometimes indebted to his German flute for procuring him a meal or a lodging from the peasants. Returning pennyless to England in 1758, he was, for a short time, usher to a school at Peckham, but soon gave up that occupation to become an author. In 1759 appeared his first work, an Essay on the Present State of Polite Literature. His subsequent labors were multifarious; for he soon gained an honorable popularity, and seems never to have been unemployed, but his want of economy kept him always embarrassed. Among his friends he numbered Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and many other eminent characters. Between 1759 and 1774, he produced The Traveller, The Deserted Village, and Retaliation; the comedies of The Good-natured Man, and She stoops to conquer; The Vicar of Wakefield; Histories of England, Greece, Rome, and Animated Nature; The Citizen of the World, and The Bee; and several pieces of less consequence. He died in 1774. In his manners Goldsmith was eccentric, and in conversation he displayed such a lack of talent, that he was satirically said to have "talked like poor Poll." Though benevolent in his disposition, he was exceedingly jealous, not to say envious of competitors. As an author he stands high. His poetry, natural, melodious, affecting, and beautifully descriptive, finds an echo in every bosom; and his prose, often enlivened with humor, and always adorned with the graces of a pure style, is among the best in our language. The Traveller abounds with elegant and animated description, and as Dr. Johnson observed, no poem of greater excellence has appeared since the days of Pope. The Deserted Village exhibits beauties peculiarly its own, and while the simple tale of indigent nature, and of suffering humanity can interest and captivate the heart, so long will the lines of this correct poem continue to be read and admired. Besides the works already mentioned, many are enumerated as the composition of Goldsmith, though it is probable that, like Guthrie, Smollet, and others, he only lent his name to them to give them a temporary celebrity.

GOLIUS, James, a learned orientalist, born at the Hague 1596. He studied with unusual application at Leyden, and travelled afterwards to France with the duchess de la Tremouille, and was honorably invited to teach Greek at Rochelle, where he staid till that city was reduced by the French arms. He afterwards returned to Holland, and directed by the genius of his friend and preceptor the learned Arabic professor Erpenius, he accompanied the Dutch ambassador in 1622, to the court of Morocco, thus to enrich his mind with a more intimate knowledge of the Arabian tongue, and to advance the interests of literature. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from his master Erpenius, for the Moorish prince, with a present of a grand atlas, and of a New Testament in Arabic, which was received with great satisfaction by Muley Zidan the king of Morocco. During his residence here, Golius devoted himself assiduously to the Arabic, and in an audience which he had from the king, he was admired for the facility with which he understood the language, though on account of its guttural sounds he could not pronounce it fluently, and on his return to Holland he brought with him a most valuable collection of books and manuscripts, hitherto unknown to Europe, and among them the Annals of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. On the death of his valued friend Erpenius, he was chosen as his successor in the Arabic chair, but so great was his thirst after knowledge, that he asked and obtained permission to travel into the east. He was 15 months at Aleppo, and made various excursions into Arabia and Mesopotamia, and then came by land to Constantinople, and at last in 1629, he returned to Leyden. He not only had thus become a perfect master of the Persian, Turkish, and Arabic languages, but he had made observations on their manners, and he brought with him such curious and valuable manuscripts, as have ever since been the pride and glory of the university of Leyden. With indefatigable zeal he now converted the treasures he possessed to the good of mankind, and nobly patronised by the states, he began and finished a New Testament in the Arabic language, with a translation into the vulgar Greek, besides the Confession of the Reformed Protestants, and a Catechism and Liturgy, assisted by an Armenian and an Archmandrite, to be dispersed among the Greeks and Mahometans in every part of the world. He died 28th Sept. 1667. Besides a valuable "Arabic Lexicon," and a new edition of Erpenius' Grammar, and a Persian Dictionary, printed in London, and the Life of Tamerlane, he engaged in a Geographical and Historical Dictionary of the East, which, however, he did not complete.

GOLIUS, Peter, brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden, and established a monastery of the bare-footed Carmelites on the summit of mount Libanus. He was an excellent orientalist, and published some books in Arabic and Latin, and assisted in the editions of the great Arabic Bible, printed at Rome 1671. He died at Surat, in the East Indies, 1673.

GOLTZIUS, Henry, an eminent painter and engraver, born 1658, at Mulbrec, in the duchy of Juliers. He travelled through Germany to Italy disguised in the habit of a servant, whilst his servant appeared in the character of a master, and pretended to keep him for his knowledge and skill in painting. After visiting Rome and Naples, and studying the works of the best masters, he returned to Haerlem, where he died 1617. As an engraver he has been highly commended by Evelyn, and his imitations of Leyden, in the Passion, the dead Christ, and other pieces, have been long and deservedly admired.

GOLTZIUS, Hubert, a German writer, born at Venloo, in the duchy of Gueldres, 1526. Though brought up a painter under his father, who was of the same profession, he devoted himself to the pursuits of antiquities, and particularly of medals, and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, in the cultivation of his favorite study. His fame as an antiquary was so respectable that he was honored with the freedom of Rome, and the books he wrote were so curious and so valuable that they were deemed the ornaments of the first libraries in Europe. He died at Bruges 1583, aged 57. His chief publications were "Imperatorum fere omnium

vivæ Imagines à J. Cæsare ad Carolum V. ex Veter. Numismatibus"—"Fasti Magistratuum,"—"de Origine Populi R."—"Fasti Consulares"—"Thesaurus Antiquit."

GOMARA, Francis Lopez de, a Spanish historian, was born in 1510 at Seville, and was professor of rhetoric at Alcala. He took a voyage to America, and remained four years in that country, collecting materials for his General History of the Indies. His style is good, but the facts of his work are not to be relied upon. He wrote also a history of Barbarossa, and annals of Charles V.; but they remain in manuscript. The period of his death is uncertain.

GOMBAULD, John Ogier de, a French poet, born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintonge, 1567. His sonnets and epigrams gained him applause, and the verses which he wrote on the king's assassination by Ravaillac 1610, so pleased the queen regent, Mary de Medicis, that she made him her favorite, and granted him a pension of 1200 livres. Thus cherished by the great, and the respected friend and associate of those who frequented the house of that virtuous and amiable woman Mad. Rambouillet, he charmed every company with his wit and his elegant manners. He was one of those whose meetings gave rise to the academy of belles lettres, 1626, under the patronage of Richelieu, and he became one of its first members. Though a friend of the reformed religion, he conducted himself with such propriety that he offended no party, but on the contrary, he gained universal esteem, and lived respected. His income was increased by an additional pension from Seguier, chancellor of France, and, by prudent economy, his equipage and finances were always on the most respectable footing. He died 1666, aged 99. At the age of 90 he published a collection of epigrams, and some years after, the tragedy called Danaides. Among his chief productions are "Endymion," a romance, in prose—Amarintha, a pastoral—letters and poems. His posthumous works appeared in Holland 1678, and were chiefly religious, and in favor of protestant principles.

GONDEBAUD, third king of Burgundy, after his brother Chilperic 491. He attacked Italy, and endeavored in vain to reunite the catholics and Arians at a synod at Lyons 499, but he was afterwards defeated and made tributary to Clovis king of the Franks. He put to death his brother Godesil who had revolted against him, and afterwards devoted himself to the improvement of his subjects, whose morals and property he protected by the establishment of a system of laws still called la Loi Gourbelle. He died 516.

GONDY, John Francis Paul, cardinal de Retz, was born at Montmirel in Brie, 1613, and died 1679. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, and coadjutor to his uncle the archbishop of Paris, and after many intrigues he obtained a cardinal's hat. Though a debauchee in his youth, he yet assumed the sanctity of the preacher, and with such eloquence and effect that he was adored by the people. He cabalied against Richelieu, and at last, after six years of exile, and after being imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes, he was permitted to return, and by his good conduct and exemplary manners he made atonement for the vices of his youth. He was, says Voltaire, a Catiline in his youth, and an Atticus in his old age. He wrote, besides the Conspiracy of count Fiesco—Memoirs of his Life, which are very authentic and interesting. The best edition of this valuable performance is that of Amsterdam 1719, 4 vols. 12mo.

GONGORA Y ARGOTE, Louis, a Spanish poet, of a noble but poor family, was born, in 1561, at Cordova; studied at Salamanca; became a prebendary of Cordova, and almoner to the king; and died in 1627. Though some of his countrymen have called him the prince of lyric poets, and he undoubtedly was a man of talent, Gongora inflicted serious injury on the literature of Spain, by introducing, in his poems, a style distinguished for its bad taste and affectation. His works form one volume quarto.

GONNELLI, John, the blind man of Combassi, lost his sight at the age of 20. He afterwards became a sculptor, and by the touch acquired great excellence and even attempted portraits, and with some success. He gave a good likeness of pope Urban VIII. and of Cosmo the great duke of Florence. His works are much admired in France.

GONSALVA, Fernandez, the great captain of Cordova, was an illustrious Spaniard, distinguished against the Portuguese, and in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Grenada, and in the wars of Italy, where he conquered Calabria, Apulia Naples. This great character, so respectable for his valor and his private virtues, became at last suspected to his sovereign, by the artifice of his enemies, and he died in retirement in Grenada 1515. Florian has made him the hero of his romance.

GONZAGA, Lucretia, a learned and illustrious woman of the 16th century. At the age of 14 she married Paul Monfrone, who conspired against the life of the duke of Ferrara, and was discovered and imprisoned. Lucretia, though he was not put to death, applied to every European power for his deliverance, and even solicited the grand Signior to seize the castle where he was confined, but her endeavors were fruitless, and her guilty husband died in prison. Though afterwards solicited in marriage, she lived in widowhood, and of her four children only two daughters survived, whom she placed in monasteries. She was so elegant a writer that her epistles were collected and published at Venice 1552. Though she did not profess to be learned, yet she infused spirit, and all the graces and flowers of erudition into her pieces, and she fully deserved all the praises and flattering compliments of Hortensio Lando, and of the wits of her time. She died at Milan 1576.

GOOCH, Sir William, governor of Virginia, succeeded Drysdale in 1727. He had formerly been an officer in the British service, and possessed superior military talents. On the death of general Spotwood, in 1740, he was appointed commander of the forces raised for the Spanish war, and accompanied them in the unsuccessful attack on Carthagena. In 1746 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the army raised for the invasion of Canada, but declined accepting the office. The same year he was created a baronet, and in 1747 major-general. He returned to England in 1749, and the government devolved on Robinson, president of the council. His administration was marked by great civility towards the legislature, and was extremely popular; and his private, as well as public character, was free from reproach.

GOOD, John Mason, a physician, poet, and philologist, the son of a dissenting minister, was born, 1764, at Epping, in Essex; practised for some years as a surgeon and apothecary at Coggeshal, and in the metropolis; took his degree, and began to practice as a physician, in 1820; and died January 2, 1827. Good was a man of diversified knowledge; was intimately acquainted with many of the oriental languages; and was no contemptible poet. He published translations of Solomon's Song, Job, and Lucretius; Memoirs of Alexander Geddes;

Medical Technology; A Physiological System of Nosology; and The Study of Medicine, four volumes, 8vo.

GOODALL, Walter, a writer, born in the shire of Angus, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He is known as a philologist, and as the author of a Vindication of Mary, in 2 vols. 1751, in which he shows himself very strongly attached to the house of Stuart. He died at Edinburgh 1758, aged 71. He has been censured for his excessive fondness of drinking.

GOODELL, Solomon, died 1815, aged 70. He was a farmer of Vermont, living on a rude spot in the neighborhood of the Green mountains; all his property was gained by severe personal labor, and saved by strict frugality, and never probably exceeded in value five thousand dollars. From this small fund he was wonderfully liberal to the institutions he chose to patronise. He gave one hundred dollars a year to the Connecticut missionary society for several successive years. When the American board of foreign missions was established, he sent notice that he wished to subscribe five hundred dollars for immediate use, and one thousand for the fund, while yet it was not in his power to forward only fifty dollars as earnest money. He fulfilled his engagement, and paid interest on the proposed one thousand, until he made provision for its payment, just before his death, adding to it another thousand. The amount of his donations for missions to the heathen, besides other charities, was three thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

GOODRICH, Elizur, D.D., congregational minister of Durham, Connecticut, was born at Weathersfield in that State, October 26th, 1734, and educated at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1752, and afterwards served for some time as tutor. He was ordained to the care of the church at Durham, November 24th, 1756, and continued there till his death in November, 1797, aged 64. He was one of the most distinguished among his contemporaries in the ministry, in talents, literary, scientific, and theological acquirements, and in piety and usefulness; and was for more than twenty years a member of the corporation of Yale college.

GOODRICH, Chauncey, lieutenant governor of Connecticut, was the son of the preceding, and was born at Durham, October 20th, 1759, and graduated at Yale college in 1779, with a high reputation for genius and acquirements. After having spent several years as a tutor in that seminary, he established himself as a lawyer at Hartford, Connecticut, and soon attained the first eminence in the profession. He was chosen a representative in the legislature of the state in 1793, and the following year was elected to a seat in congress, and continued there till 1800. In 1802 he became a councillor of the state, and retained the office till 1807, when he was appointed a senator of the United States. He received the office of mayor of Hartford in 1812, and lieutenant-governor of the state in 1813, when he resigned his seat in the United States senate. His death took place on the 18th of August, 1815. He possessed superior talents, was an accomplished lawyer and statesman, and was greatly distinguished for uprightness, benevolence, and piety.

GOODWIN, Thomas, a puritanical divine, born 5th Oct. 1600, at Rolseby, Norfolk, and educated at Christ church, Cambridge. He was fellow of Catherine hall, but in 1630, to avoid persecution, he went to Holland, and settled at Arnheim, as pastor of the English church there. During the civil wars he returned to London, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and in 1649 was made by Cromwell president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He attended the protector in his last illness, and was ejected from Oxford, at the restoration. He afterwards preached to an assembly of independents in London till his death, 23d Feb. 1679. His works have been collected 5 vols. folio. He is supposed by Granger to be alluded to in No. 494 of the Spectator.

GOOKING, Daniel, author of the historical collections of the Indians in New England, and major-general of Massachusetts, came to America in 1621. He first lived in Virginia, but in 1644 removed to New England and settled in Cambridge in Massachusetts. He was soon appointed a captain in the militia, and in 1652 he was elected assistant or magistrate, and four years afterwards appointed by the general court superintendent of all the Indians, who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts, and held the office till his death. He stood forth as the friend and protector of the Indians in all the wars and difficulties between them and the whites. He was the only magistrate who endeavored to prevent the outrages of the populace. He was in consequence much abused, and even insulted as he passed the streets. He recovered the esteem and confidence, which he had lost, by firmly resisting the attempts which were made to destroy the charter of Massachusetts. In 1681 he was appointed major-general of the colony, and he continued in the magistracy till the dissolution of the charter in 1686. He died 1687, aged 75—Mr. Gooking's Indian manuscript was published by the Massachusetts historical society in 1792. It is said that he wrote a history of New England, but the manuscript cannot now be found.

GORDON, Thomas, a political writer, born at Kircudbright, Galloway. He went to London early, and distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy, and other political subjects as the defender of lord Oxford. He was patronised by Mr. Trenchard, who with him began to publish under the name of "Cato" a number of letters on public affairs. He about this time published "the Independent Whig," in which he showed his violence against the hierarchy, but sir Robert Walpole, knowing his abilities, gained him over to his party, and made him commissioner of wine licenses. Thus devoted to the minister, he began ably to defend his measures in several pamphlets, and continued attached to him till his death, which happened 28th July, 1750, at the age of 66. His second wife was Trenchard's widow, by whom he had some children. Besides political tracts, he published English translations of Sallust and Tacitus, with additional discourses.

GORDON, James, a Jesuit, descended from a Scotch family. He taught philosophy and languages at Bourdeaux and Paris, and suffered much for the catholic religion. He died at Paris 1620, aged 77. He wrote Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei Epitome, 2 vols. folio. There was another jesuit of that name, author of a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. fol. 1632, and other works.

GORDON, Andrew, a native of Aberdeen, who became professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, where he died 1751, aged 39. He wrote Phænomena Electricitatis Exposita, 8vo.—Philosophia Jucunda et Utilis, 3 vols. 8vo.—Origin of the Present War of Great Britain, 4to.—Physicæ Experimentalis Elementa, 8vo. He first substituted a cylinder instead of a globe in his electrical machine.

GORDON, lord George, son of Cosmo duke of Gordon, was originally in the navy, which a dispute with the first lord of the admiralty obliged him to quit. He afterwards obtained a seat in parlia-

ment for Ludgershall, and anxious to gain popularity he violently opposed the ministry, and attacked the bill which granted certain immunities to the Roman catholics. Not satisfied with the opposition which he gave to the measures in the house, he had the imprudence to head the mob when they presented a petition to the commons, and thus by his artful and intemperate conduct, he occasioned those dreadful riots, which in 1780 nearly converted the capital into a heap of ruins. So gross a violation of duty did not pass unnoticed, he was sent to Newgate and tried, but acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for refusing to appear as a witness in a cause, and two years after he was found guilty of publishing a gross libel against the queen of France. To avoid the punishment due to this offence he fled to Holland, but soon after returned in the habit of a Jew. His disguise, however, could not screen him from the pursuits of the officers of the law, he was sent to Newgate, and died there 1793, aged 43.

GORDON, Patrick, governor of Pennsylvania, under the proprietors, commenced his administration as the successor of Sir Willian Keith in June 1726. It was distinguished by prudence, moderation, and a regard to the interests of the province, and was highly popular. He was bred to arms, and served from his youth to near the close of queen Anne's reign, with a high reputation. He died at Philadelphia, August 5th, 1736, aged 72.

GORDON, William, D.D., minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was a native of England. He had been settled in the ministry in England and came to America in 1770, and was ordained minister of the third church in Roxbury 1772. He took an active part in public measures during the war with Great Britain, and was chosen chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. In 1776 he formed the design of writing a history of the great events in America. Besides other sources of information, he had recourse to the records of congress, and to those of New England, and was indulged with the perusal of the papers of Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, and Otho Williams. After the conclusion of the war, he returned to his native country in 1786, and in 1788 published the work, which had for a number of years occupied his attention. He died 1807, aged 77.

GORE, Christopher, governor of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780, graduated at Harvard College 1776. He settled in Boston as a lawyer, and in 1789 was appointed district attorney for the district of Massachusetts under the new constitution of the United States. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner under the fourth article of Jay's treaty. This appointment carried him to London, where he remained eight years, during the last of which years he was left charge d'affaires. He was chosen governor in 1809, but was not reelected. In 1814 he was chosen a senator of the United States, in which capacity he served about three years, and then withdrew into final retirement. He died 1827, aged 68. Having no children, Mr. Gore left valuable bequests to the American Academy, and the Historical society, of which he was a member; and he made Harvard college, of which he had been a fellow or trustee, his residuary legatee.

GORGES, sir Ferdinando, proprietor of the province of Maine, was the governor of Plymouth, and an early member of the Plymouth company in England. In 1606 he and chief justice sent out Challons in a vessel of fifty tons for discovery, but the vessel was captured by the Spaniards. In the next year George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert were sent out to the Kennebec. In 1719 he sent Capt Dermer to Monhegan. Desirous of engaging the Scotch in the settlement of New England, he promoted the patent of Nova Scotia to sir William Alexander. In 1622 the council of Plymouth, established by new charter in 1620, made to him and J. Mason a grant of the lands between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc, reaching back to the lakes, called Laconia. The next year a settlement was commenced at Pascataqua. In 1639 he obtained from the crown a confirmatory grant of the land from Pascataqua to Sagadahoc, called the province of Maine, in compliment to queen Henrietta, who held as her estate the province of Maine in France. He was made lord palatine. He incorporated the village of Agamenticus or York into a city, called Gorgeana; but the colony did not prosper. He died 1647. His narrative of his proceedings relative to the settlement of New England is contained in the work of his grandson, Ferdinando 1659.

GORGES, Ferdinando, grandson of the preceding, succeeded to the rights of his father, John. On the restoration he petitioned the king against the usurpation of Massachusetts. Commissioners were sent out to adjust the affairs of government. But in 1677 he was induced to sell his rights to Massachusetts for 1250*l*. The territory thus acquired was first framed into the two counties of York and Cumberland. He published a description of New England, entitled, "America painted to the life," London 1659.

GORHAM, Nathaniel, president of congress, was born in Charlestown Massachusetts, in 1738, and died June 11th 1796, aged 58. He was often a member of the legislature, and in 1784 was elected to congress. As a member of the convention he assisted in forming the constitution of the United States.

GORHAM, John, M.D., a physician of Boston, graduated at Harvard college 1801, and finished his professional education at Edinburgh. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica at Cambridge; and in 1816 professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He died 1829, aged 46. He published inaugural address 1817; elements of chemical science, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819.

GOSNOLD, Bartholomew, an intrepid mariner of the west of England, sailed from Falmouth for the coast of America March 26, 1602. Instead of approaching this country by the way of the West Indies, he was the first Englishman, who directly crossed the ocean. He discovered land May 4th, and a cape on the 15th, near which he caught a great number of cod, from which circumstance he named the land Cape Cod. The Indians which he met at different places, wore ornaments of copper, and used the pipe and tobacco. He passed sandy point, and in a few days came to an island, which he named Martha's Vineyard, as there were many vines upon it. This is supposed to have been not the island, which now bears that name, but the small island which is called No man's land. He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, on which he built a fort and store house. But finding that he had not a supply of provisions, he gave up the design of making a settlement. The cellar of his store house was discovered by Dr. Belknap in 1797. After his return to England, he embarked in an expedition to Virginia, where he was a member of the council. But he died soon after his arrival, 1607.

GOSSELINI, Julian, a writer born at Rome, 1525. At the age of 17, he was appointed secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, in whose service he continued 40 years. He pub-

fished several things in Italian, in verse and prose, besides Latin poems, and died at Milan, 1587.

GOTH, Stephen, archbishop of Upsal, who by attempting in vain to restore the Roman catholic religion in Sweden, in conjunction with John the king, nearly kindled a civil war in the 16th century.

GOTHOFRED, Dennis, an able lawyer, born at Paris. He taught law in some of the German universities, but was not permitted to reside in France, on account of his attachment to the principles of Calvin. He died 1622, aged 73. He edited "Corpus Juris Civilis," and wrote some law treatises, published in Holland, in folio.

GOTHOFRED, Theodosius, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1580, and professed the catholic religion, which his father had abjured. He became counsellor of state, and assisted in the embassy for a general peace at Munster, where he died 1649. He wrote several works on the history, rights, and titles of the French monarchy.

GOTTIGNIES, Giles Francis, a native of Brussels, professor of mathematics at Rome, where he died 1689, aged 59. He was also a jesuit, and wrote Elementa Geometriæ Planæ—Arithmetica Introductio ad Logisticam Mathesi Universæ Servientem—Epistolæ Mathemat.—Figura Cometarum, qui apparuerunt Annis 1664-5, and 8.

GOTTSCHED, John Christopher, a German writer, who is considered as one of the reformers of his native literature, was born in 1700, near Kœnigsberg, in Prussia; was successively professor of the belles lettres, philosophy, and poetry, at the university of Leipsic, and died in 1766. Gottsched survived his popularity. His mistaken fondness for the French school of literature, and his dictatorial tone, drew upon him an abundance of bitter satire. He was a voluminous writer, in poetry, the drama, and philology. As a poet and dramatist he is below mediocrity.—His wife, Louisa Aldegonda Victoria, who was born at Dantzick in 1709, and died in 1762, assisted him in his labors, and was more than his equal in learning and talent.

GOUGE, William, minister of Blackfriars, was born at Strafford le Bow. He was of King's college, Cambridge, and is remarkable for not being absent from morning and evening prayers for nine years, and for reading 15 chapters of the bible every day. He was one of the ministers of the assembly of Westminster, and was appointed one of the annotators of the bible. He died 16th Dec. 1653, and was buried at his own church, leaving an exemplary character for perseverance as a preacher, for humility, faith, and patience. He wrote "the whole Armour of God"—Exposition of the Lord's Prayer—"Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and other works in support of Calvinism.

GOUFFIER, Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent, Count de Choiseul, was born in 1752. His family name was Choiseul, to which he added that of Gouffier, in compliment to his lady. At the age of twenty-two he travelled into the Levant, the result of which he published in a work, entitled "Voyage en Grèce," folio, 1782. This performance procured him admission into the academy of belles lettres, and also into the French academy. In 1784 he was appointed ambassador to the Porte, where he established a printing-office in his palace, and took several men of letters and artists into his service, for the purpose of illustrating the antiquities of Asia and Greece. The French revolution having disarranged his plans, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy counsellor, director of the academy of arts, and superintendent of the imperial libraries. In 1802, his name being erased from the list of emigrants, he returned to France; and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now published a continuation of his work upon Greece; but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Cassas, who had, as he conceived, injured him, by sending to the press their works on the same subject, after having been employed in his service. On the return of Louis XVIII. our author was made a peer of France. He died at Aix, June 22, 1817. Several curious papers by him are in the memoirs of the French Academy.

GOUGES, Mary Olympe de, a native of Montauban. During the revolution, she espoused the violent measures of the times, and made Mirabeau the hero of her writings. Reflection, however, and the enormities of the times cooled her prejudices, and when Louis XVI. was dragged before the bloody tribunal, she had the courage to demand of the convention the privilege of defending an innocent monarch. This heroic conduct, and her attacks upon Marat and Robespierre, marked her out for death. She was guillotined 3d November 1792, aged 38. She wrote some dramatic pieces, which were collected in three vols. 8vo.

GOUJON, John, a sculptor, who has been styled the French Phidias, and the Correggio of sculpture, was born at Paris in the sixteenth century, and was shot during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, while he was working on a scaffold at the old Louvre. Among his most celebrated works are, the Fountain of the Innocents; the Tribune of the Hall of the hundred Swiss; a bas-relief of Christ in the Tomb; and two groups of Diana hunting.

GOULART, Simon, an able writer, born near Paris 1543. He studied at Geneva, where he succeeded Calvin as minister; and died there 1628. He wrote an History of the League,—Notes on Plutarch's works, translated by Amiot,—and on Cyprian's works; and published besides some treatises on divinity,—and on moral subjects,—and a Translation of Seneca, and other authors. His works are enumerated in Niceron's Memoirs.

GOULSTON, Theodore, a physician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and where he took his degree of M.D. 1610. He practised with great celebrity in London, and died 1632, and by his will left 200*l.* to purchase a rent-charge, to endow a pathological lecture in the college of physicians. He wrote a paraphrase of Aristotle, and of other Greek writers.

GOUPIL, James, a native of Lucon, who studied medicine at Paris, and succeeded there J. Sylvius as royal professor of physic 1555. Besides editing several Greek medical writers, he translated from the Italian, Piccolomini's treatise on the sphere of the world, and died 1564.

GOURNAY, Mary de Jars, lady of, a Frenchwoman, born in Gascony 1565, and allied to several illustrious families. She had a great partiality for literature, and she showed such respect for Montaigne upon reading his first essays, which were then published, that she solicited his friendship; and on the death of her father, adopted him as her own parent. Thus devoted to the muses, and the purest regards of this celebrated philosopher, she passed the best part of her life, rejecting every connexion which might destroy her friendship and her mental enjoyments. On Montaigne's death, she crossed the kingdom to mingle her tears with those of his widow and her much loved daughter, and as a proof of her great gratitude and immortal affection, she reprinted his Essay in 1634, with an elegant preface sacred to his memory. Her works, in

prose and verse, were published in 1636, in one volume. She died 1645 at Paris, and her memory was honored with various epitaphs from the pens of Menage, Valois, Patin, la Mothe, Vayer, and others.

GOUSSET, James, a French protestant minister of Blois, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. He died there 1704, leaving several books as proofs of his great erudition, especially an Hebrew Dictionary, and Dissertations on Controversy with the Jews.

GOUVION, N., a French officer who served in America, and during the revolution was member of the national assembly, and afterwards general in the army of the North, where he was killed at the head of his troops, 11th June, 1793, near the village of Glisvelle.

GOUX DE LA BOULAYE, Francis le, a native of Anjou, who travelled through Asia and Africa in the character of a Mahometan, and through Europe as a catholic, of which he published an account in 4to. 1653. He went as ambassador to the great Mogul in 1668, and was carried off by a fever the next year in Persia.

GOWER, John, an old English poet, born in Yorkshire 1320. He was professor of law in the Inner Temple, and according to some was chief justice of the common pleas. He was a munificent benefactor to St. Mary's church, now St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his monument is still preserved. His works called Speculum Meditantis—Vox Clamantis—Confessio Amantis, were first printed by Caxton, 1483. They possess great spirit, and the author in bold and energetic language inveighs against the debaucheries of the times, the immorality of the clergy, the wickedness of corrupt judges, and the vices of an abandoned court.

GOZZI, count Gaspar, a Venetian noble who died 1786, aged 73, illustrious for his lyrical and satirical poems. He was also the author of a periodical paper "l'Observatore," in imitation of the Spectator. His works appeared together at Venice 1794, in 12 vols. 8vo.

GRAAF, Regnier de, a physician born at Schoonhaven in Holland, 13th July, 1641. He studied at Leyden, and with such success, that in 1663 he published a most respectable treatise "de Succo Pancreatico." He went to France, and settled at Delft, where he practised with great celebrity. He had a controversy with Swammerdam, on account of the three treatises which he published on the organs of generation in the human species. He died 17th August 1673, aged only 32. His works appeared at Leyden 1677, and 1705, and were translated into Flemish, 1686.

GRABE, John Ernest, D.D., a native of Konigsberg, in Prussia, who studied divinity with great attention, and then determined to go to Rome, to embrace popery, because he considered the Roman church as the true church of Christ. He published his opinions before his departure, but before he reached Rome, he met with three pamphlets which had been written by order of the elector of Bradenburg, in answer to his book, and these had such an effect upon him, that after conversing with Spener, the author of one of them, he resolved to come to England, as the only place which retained the regular succession of the Apostolic ministry, without the superstitions of Rome. He was liberally received in England, and in proof of his sincerity, and his adherence to the principles of the Anglican church, he took orders, and wrote some valuable works in divinity. He also published an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian M.S. preserved in the king's library. He died 1712, aged 46, and was buried in Westminster abbey

GRACCHUS, Tiberius, and Caius, sons of Semphronius Gracchus by Cornelia, are celebrated for their intrigues and death. By attempting to revive the Agrarian law at Rome, they drew down upon themselves the vengeance of the senate. They were both killed, Tiberius 133 B.C. and Caius, some years after.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, John George, an erudite German writer, was born, in 1632, at Naumburg, in Saxony; studied at Leipsic and Deventer; was, in succession, professor at Duisburg, Deventer, and Utrecht; and died in 1703. To Græfe, who was a modest and worthy as well as a learned man, the literary world is indebted for editions of several classics; the Thesaurus of Roman Antiquities, in twelve folio volumes; and the Thesaurus of Italian Antiquities, in six folios.

GRÆME, John, a Scotch poet, born at Carnwarmth, Lanarkshire, 1748. As the youngest of four sons and of a weakly constitution, he was intended for the ministry by his father, a farmer of the middling class, whose income arose chiefly from his industry. From the school of Lanark, he was removed to Edinburgh university, where his talents soon displayed themselves in the composition of elegant Latin, and in the acquisition of the more abstruse sciences of natural philosophy and metaphysics. He declined accepting an exhibition at the university of St. Andrew's, and satisfied with the friendship of Wilkie, the author of the Epigoniad, he devoted himself fully to the cultivation of the muses, in the ease and retirement of a college life, but his rising fame was cut short by the appearance of a rapid consumption, of which he died 26th July, 1772, aged 22. His poems consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces were printed at Edinburgh 1773, 8vo. and exhibited him in the character of a spirited author, and a benevolent man.

GRAFIGNY, Frances, a French lady, who wrote the "Peruvian Letters," an admired and elegant performance, translated into every European language. After her husband's death, who was chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, and from whom, for his brutality, she was separated, she removed to Paris, to live with the wife of marshal Richelieu, where she died 1768, aged 65. She wrote also Cenie—la Fille d'Aristide, two dramatic pieces.

GRAFTON, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, duke of, was born Sept. 28, 1736. He was educated under Dr. Newcombe, at Hackney, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He succeeded his grandfather in the family honors in 1757; and in 1765, was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated by personal enmity. In 1771, the duke was nominated lord privy seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was again in place for a short time. After this he was uniformly an opponent of ministers till his death, March 11, 1811. Though his grace was an avowed Socinian, and regularly attended the meeting house in Essex-street, he was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to which dignity he was elected in 1768. He was the author of—1. Hints submitted to the serious attention of the clergy, nobility, and gentry newly associated, 8vo. 1789.—2. Apeleutherus, a volume of essays on theological subjects, 8vo. He was at the expense of reprinting an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament.

GRAHAM, George, an eminent watch and clockmaker, born at Gratwick, Cumberland, 1675. In 1688, he came to London, and some time after lived in the family of Tompion, a clockmaker, who knew his merit, loved his person, and respected his abilities. To the most perfect knowledge of mechanics he added practical astronomy, and by his perseverance and accuracy, he not only improved but invented several astronomical and mathematical instruments, with a degree of perfection and dexterity hitherto unknown. The great mural arch in Greenwich observatory, was made for Dr. Halley under his inspection, and divided by his own hand; and with his sector Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. But not only England was benefited by his genius, but the rest of Europe. The instruments with which the French academicians made observations to ascertain the figure of the earth, and those which enriched the collections and cabinets of the king of Spain, and other princes, were all constructed by this most ingenious and eminent artist. As a member of the Royal Society, he contributed some valuable discoveries, especially on the horary alteration of the magnetic needle, and a quick-silver pendulum, and other particulars respecting the simple pendulum. With all the powers of his genius, he was candid and modest, friendly and communicative, and more anxious to advance the happiness of mankind by the improvement of science, than to accumulate a private fortune. The remains of this most respectable man were carried Nov. 24, 1751, with great solemnity, to Westminster, and deposited in the same grave with his friend and master Tompion.

GRAHAME, James, a Scottish poet, was born in 1765, at Glasgow, and was educated at the university of that city. His first occupation was that of an attorney (which was his father's); in 1795, he was called to the bar; and, in 1809, he relinquished the bar for the church, and obtained the curacy of Shepton Mayne, whence he removed in May, 1811, to that of Sedgefield, in Durham. He died in little more than four months after he removed to Sedgefield. Grahame's chief works, are, The Sabbath; The Birds of Scotland; and The British Georgics, and he excels in description, and in the expression of tender, affecting, and devotional feelings.

GRAHAM, John, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil, died at Washington August 6, 1820, aged 46. His ill health had induced him to return. While a member of the legislature of Virginia, he was appointed secretary to the American legation in Spain; afterwards secretary for the territory of Louisiana; then chief clerk in the department of state. In 1818, he went on a mission with Rodney and Bland for political information to Buenos Ayres. His long and valuable report was made Nov. 5, 1818, and is among the printed state papers. His worth was attested by letters of Madison and Monroe published in Nat. Intel.

GRAIN, John Baptiste le, a French historian born 1565. He was counsellor and master of the requests to queen Mary de Medicis, and became a great favorite with Henry IV. He wrote the Decades, containing the History of Henry IV. and the History of Louis XIII. to the death of marshal d'Ancre 1617. He was so censured, and so illiberally abused by the jesuits, who interpolated his works to make him appear ridiculous, that he ordered in his will that none of his descendants should be educated by the jesuits. He died at Paris 1643.

GRAMAYE, John Baptist, provost of Arnheim, and historiographer to the Low Countries, was taken during his voyage from Italy to Spain, and carried to Algiers. He returned home and died at Lubec 1635. He wrote an History of Africa—"Peregrinatio Belgica, a valuable work—Antiquitates Flandriæ," and some poetry.

GRAMONT, Antony duke of, marshal of France, is known as a warrior and as a writer. He was of the family of Gramont in Navarre, and by marriage was allied to cardinal Richelieu. He wrote two volumes of Memoirs, and after being the greatest ornament of the court of Louis XIV. he died 1678, aged 74.

GRAND, Antony le, a Cartesian philosopher of the 17th century, author of some historical treatises—of a Sacred History from the Creation till the Age of Constantine the Great, published in London 8vo.—and of Institutio Philosophiæ Descartes.

GRAND, Joachim le, a French political writer, much esteemed at the court of Louis XIV. He wrote some interesting tracts on the History of France, besides translations of Lobo's and of Ribeyro's Histories, and the History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, 3 vols. He died 1733, aged 80.

GRANDI, Francis Lewis, a native of Cremona, professor of philosophy at Florence, afterwards at Pisa, and then abbot of St. Michael at Pisa, where he died 1742, aged 71. He wrote various mathematical works of merit.

GRANDIER, Urban, a Jesuit, native of Bouvere, near Sablé, curate and canon of St. Peter's Loudun, in France. He was an eloquent preacher, and as he recommended confession to the curate at Easter, he drew upon himself the envy and resentment of the monks at Loudun. He was accused of criminal conversation with maids and married women in his own church, and when honorably acquitted, his enemies inveighed against him, for causing the Ursuline nuns of Loudun to be possessed with the devil. The folly of this accusation would have appeared before impartial judges, but the monks persuaded cardinal Richelieu, that Grandier was the author of "la Cordonniere de Loudun" a severe satire upon himself, and consequently his fate was determined upon. He was ordered to be tried, and soon found guilty of magic, witchcraft, and possession, and condemned to be burnt alive, and to have his ashes dispersed in the air. The dreadful sentence was executed, and this innocent man perished in the flames, because his enemies were acrimonious against him, and their virulence was supported by the approbation of a gloomy tyrant in power.

GRANET, Francis, a learned French writer, intimate with the abbé de Fontaine, who speaks with great respect of his talents and amiable character. He translated Newton's Chronology, and wrote Remarks on Racine and Corneille, and was for some time engaged as a journalist at Paris, where he died 1741.

GRANGE, Joseph de Chancel, a French writer, who brought upon himself several difficulties, with imprisonment and exile, in consequence of a satirical work on Philip duke of Orleans. He died 1758, aged 82, leaving several works His tragedies are much admired, as well as his miscellaneous pieces, and they display genius, judgment, and sublimity.

GRANGE, Nicholas, an able writer and critic. He translated Lucretius with notes, and edited the Greek antiquities of le Bos. His translation of Seneca appeared after his death, with an account of his life by his friend Diderot. He died at Paris 1775, aged 87.

GRANGER, or GRAINGER, James, M.D., a physician, known as the author of a poem on the Sugar Cane, of a translation of Tibullus, and of some medical tracts, was born at Dunse in the south of Scotland 1723. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was under lord Stair, as surgeon in the army, during the German campaign of 1748, and afterwards he practised in London, where his genius and learning procured him the friendship of Shenstone and other men of letters. Probably his success as a physician was not equal to his expectations, as he left London and embarked to settle at the Island of St. Christopher. He wrote his Sugar Cane, which he came to England to publish, and after a few years' residence, again returned to his favorite island, where he died of a contagious fever, 1746. His wife and one daughter survived his loss. In his character he was a man of pleasing manners, and of great benevolence of heart. His merits as a poet are well known. Besides the Sugar Cane, he wrote an Ode to Solitude,—a West Indian Ballad,—Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, 1746,—a Treatise on the more common West India Diseases, 8vo.—a Translation of Tibullus' Elegies into English verse.

GRANGER, James, author of the Biographical History of England, 4 vols. 4to. a valuable work, was vicar of Shiplake, Oxon, and died 15th April 1776, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he had been attacked on the preceding day, whilst administering the sacrament in his own church.

GRANGER, Gideon, post master general of the United States, graduated at Yale college 1787. He settled in Connecticut as a lawyer. In 1801, he was appointed postmaster general, and held the office till 1814. He then became an inhabitant of the state of New York. He was chosen into the senate, and did all in his power to promote internal improvements. He gave one thousand acres of land in aid of the great canal. He died 1822, aged 55.

GRANT, Francis, lord Cullen, an eminent law yer and judge of Scotland, born of the ancient family of the Grants, about 1660. He was educated at Aberdeen, and finished his studies under Voet at Leyden, and displayed even in his younger years, such assiduity as promised the highest exertions. On his return to Scotland he became the friend of sir George Mackenzie, and distinguished himself by the able and constitutional character which he supported at the revolution. While in the Scotch convention of estates, some of the aged lawyers argued in favor of the house of Stuart, he boldly and manfully adopted the principles of the English nation, and asserted the right of the people to fill up the vacant throne. This decided conduct tended not a little to recommend the succession of William III. and Grant thus became a popular advocate, and a politician whose opinions were respected and universally approved. Without his solicitation he was created a baronet by queen Anne in 1705, and a year after he was nominated one of the judges of Scotland, when he assumed the title of lord Cullen. After 20 years of indefatigable and honorable labor devoted to the good of his country, and the impartial administration of her laws, this upright magistrate fell a sacrifice to an illness of three days, 16th of March 1726, in his 66th year. Respected as a judge in public, and as a man in private life, he was equally great as a writer. His essays on law, religion, education, and on several literary subjects, proved him to have been a man of solid sense, extensive erudition, and strongly fixed principles

GRAN'T, Patrick, a Scotch judge, by the title of lord Preston-Grange, was born at Edinburgh 1698, and studied at Glasgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was member of the house of commons, and in 1746 was made lord advocate, and in 1754 advanced to the bench. He wrote some ingenious pieces against the rebellion of 1745, and greatly distin guished himself as a lawyer. He died at Edin burgh 1762, aged 64.

GRANVILLE, George, viscount Landsdowne, an English poet, second son of Barnard Granville esq. was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He had a strong passion for a military life; but his father checked his ambition when he expressed a wish, on the insurrection of the duke of Monmouth, to arm in defence of the king, and his ardor was renewed at the invasion of the prince of Orange, but he was equally rebuked, and he, with his family, remained quiet spectators of the revolution, and acquiesced in the measures of parliament. Unable to shine in the field he devoted himself to the cultivation of the muses, and soon told the world, in all the sweetness of amorous poetry, how much he was charmed with the beauty of Myra, a name under which he immortalized the charming, but inexorable countess of Newburgh. He wrote also some dramatic pieces, and his play of the "British Enchanters," introduced on the stage under the care of Betterton, called and obtained the public applause for 40 successive nights. Thus distinguished as a writer, and flattered by the muse of Addison and of Dryden, Granville, at the age of 35, was introduced to queen Anne after her accession, and found that polite reception which his character and his great veneration for his royal mistress deserved. After the death of his father, Granville was in parliament for Fowey, and by the death of his elder brother, who died governor of Barbadoes, he was now at the head of his family, and in possession of a very ample fortune. A change of administration, however, cut off his prospects of aggrandizement, till, at the trial of Sacheverell, in 1710, his friends were again replaced into the favor of the queen, and he became secretary at war in the room of Walpole. In 1711 he was created baron of Bideford, viscount Landsdowne, in Devonshire. In 1712 he was made privy counsellor, comptroller, and afterwards treasurer of the household. The death of the queen removed him from his offices; but he did not forget his friends, and therefore strongly protested against the attainting of Ormond and Bolingbroke. As he was suspected of violent attachment to the pretender's party, and was even suspected of planning an insurrection in the West, at the rebellion of 1715, he was arrested on the 26th Sept. and committed a close prisoner to the Tower, where he remained till 1717. As he continued to oppose the ministry his conduct was always suspected by the court, and therefore, on the breaking out of Atterbury's accusation, he retired to France to avoid the imputation of treason and the persecution of his enemies. After 10 years' residence at Paris he returned to England, and published, in 1732, his poems, corrected of their juvenile inelegancies, together with a vindication of his uncle sir Richard Granville, against the misrepresentations of Burnet, of Echard, and Clarendon, in 2 vols. 4to. He died 30th Jan. 1735, aged 68.

GRANVILLE, John Carteret, earl, a British statesman, the son of Lord Carteret, was born in 1690, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where his acquirements gave an earnest of his future eminence. His attachment to the house of Hanover was re-

warded by office and honors. In 1719 he was ambassador to Sweden; in 1721 he succeeded Craggs as secretary of state; and, between 1723, and 1730, he twice filled, and with public approval, the high station of lord lieutenant of Ireland. On his last return to England, he became a strenuous opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, and, on the expulsion of that minister, was appointed secretary of state. He, however, resigned in 1744. In all the subsequent political contests of the second George's reign, Earl Granville bore a part, and he died president of the council in 1763. Granville was a lover and patron of learning, but wished to confine it within a narrow circle, for he deemed it proper to retain the humbler classes of society in profound ignorance. "He was," says Horace Walpole, "an extensive scholar, master of classic criticism, and of all modern politics. He was precipitate in his manner and rash in his projects; but though there was nothing he would not attempt, he scarcely ever took any measures necessary to the accomplishment. He would profess amply, provoke indiscriminately, oblige seldom. It is difficult to say whether he was oftener intoxicated by wine or ambition; in fits of the former he showed contempt for every body; in rants of the latter, for truth. His genius was magnificent and lofty, his heart without gall or friendship; for he never tried to be avenged on his enemies, or to serve his friends."

GRASSE, Francois Joseph Paul, count de, commander of the French fleet in the American service in the revolutionary war, died in France 1788, aged 65. His family were exiles in the revolution of France. His son in 1795 commanded a man of war in the British service.

GRASWINCKEL, Theodore, a native of Delft, who died at Mechlin 1666, aged 66. He was eminent not only as a lawyer, but as a man of letters, and he was made knight of St. Mark by the Venetians for vindicating them against the duke of Savoy in his work called Libertas Veneta. He was buried at the Hague, where a monument is erected to his memory. He wrote besides de Jure Majestatis against Buchanan, and other learned and valuable treatises.

GRATIAN, a Roman, emperor in conjunction with his father Valentinian. He was cruel in his government, but warlike in the field, and successful against the Goths, and the other barbarians who had invaded the Roman empire. He was killed in a revolt A.D. 383, aged 24.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk of Chiusy in Tuscany, in the 12th century, employed for 24 years in writing a book to reconcile the contradictory canons one to the other. This book called "Decretals," was in high repute for some centuries, and greatly contributed to advance the authority and supremacy of the papal see.

GRATTAN, Henry, a statesman, was born about 1750, in Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He studied at Trinity-college, and next in one of the inns of court, where he was called to the bar, but relinquished that profession for the senate. He was elected into the Irish parliament in 1775; and by his powerful remonstrances obtained for his country a participation in the commerce of Britain, for which he was rewarded with a vote of fifty thousand pounds. In 1790, he was returned for the city of Dublin, and from that time was the active leader of the opposition till the union, which measure he resisted with all his eloquence; but when it was effected he accepted a seat in the imperial parliament for Malton. In the late war he supported government, with great ability; but his principal exertions were called forth in advocating the Catholic claims, to which cause he fell a martyr by leaving Ireland in an exhausted state to carry the petition with which he was intrusted to England. He died soon after his arrival, May 14th, 1820; and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

GRAVES, Richard, a popular English writer. He was born at Micleton, Gloucestershire, 1715, and after receiving his education at Abingdon school he removed to Pembroke college, Oxford. He studied physic for some time, but abandoned it for divinity, and entered into orders in 1740. He distinguished himself much as a popular and pleasing writer, and every where displayed that ease, that freedom, and that good humor which were so eminently visible in his character. The best known of his publications are, the Festoon, or Collection of Epigrams, 12mo,—Lucubrations, in prose and rhyme, published under the name of Peter Pomfret—the Spiritual Quixote, 3 vols. 8vo. a work of merit, in which he successfully exposed to ridicule the conduct and tenets of the methodist—Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Bull—Columella, or the Distressed Anchoret—Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian—political pieces, under the name of Euphrosyne—Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of his friend Shenstone—Life of Commodus, translated from the Greek of Herodian—Hiero, or Royalty, from Xenophon—Sermons on Various Subjects—Meditations of Antoninus from the Greek—the Reveries of Solitude—the Coalition, or Rehearsal of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus—the Farmer's son, as a Companion to Anstey's Farmer's daughter—the Invalid, with the Means of enjoying Long Life and Senilities. This truly amiable man, long respected for his benevolence, and the urbanity of his manners, died 1804, in his 90th year.

GRAVESANDE, William James, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Delft in Holland, 1688. He was educated at Leyden, and intended for the law, and before the age of 19 he wrote an able treatise on perspective. He settled at the Hague 1707, and practised at the bar, but his acquaintance with learned men led him to the cultivation of literature, and he was one of those who united in the periodical review called "le Journal Literaire," from 1713 to 1722. In 1715 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate George I. on his accession to the English throne, and during his stay in England, he became the friend of the great Newton, whose sublime philosophy he afterwards taught when elected to the mathematical and philosophical chair of Leyden. This learned man died 1742, after long enjoying the respect of his countrymen by his patriotism, talents, and assiduity. He wrote among other things "an Introduction to Newton's Philosophy"—"a small treatise on the Elements of Algebra,"—a Course of Logic and Metaphysics.

GRAVINA, John Vincent, an illustrious lawyer, born at Roggiano, 18th Feb. 1664, and educated under his relation Gregory Caloprese, the well known philosopher. He afterwards studied at Naples, and so ardent was his attachment to literature and science, that each day he dedicated 10, often 12 hours to his improvement. He went to Rome 1696, and some time after was made professor of canon law in the Sapienzi college, by Innocent XI. He was invited by liberal promises and high patronage to settle in the universities of Germany, and also at Turin, but he preferred his residence, where he died of a mortification in his bowels, 6th Jan. 1718. Though learned, he was unhappily of a disagreeable temper, and spoke

with such freedom and contempt of mankind, that he raised himself many enemies. He wrote various works, but that which entitles him to the praises of the learned, is his three books, "de Ortu et Progressu Juris Civilis," the best edition of which is that of Naples, 2 vols. 4to. with the addition of his treatise de Romano Imperio. He wrote also five tragedies besides philological treatises, orations, and other small works.

GRAUNT, John, the celebrated author of "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," was born in Birchinlane, London, 24th April, 1620. He was brought up in the rigid principles of the puritans, and as he was intended for trade, he received no advantages from grammar education, but was barely qualified in writing and arithemetic, for the business of a haberdasher. In this employment he gained by his good sense, and strict probity, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens; so that he rose to all the offices of his ward; was a common council-man, and a captain, and then a major of the train bands. His "Observations" first appeared in 1661, and with such success, that Louis XIV. of France adopted his plans for the regular register of births and burials, and Charles II. in proof of his general approbation, recommended him to the Royal society to be elected one of their members in 1661–2. In 1665, the third edition of his popular book was printed by the society's printer, and the author, flattered by the honors paid to his literary services, abandoned the business of shopkeeper, and in 1666, became a trustee for the management of the New river, for the countess of Clarendon. In this new office, it has been reported by Burnet, that he was guilty of a most diabolical crime, by stopping all the cocks which conveyed water from Islington to London, the night before the great fire began, which consumed the city. The accusation, however, is false, as he was admitted among the trustees 23 days after the conflagration happened; and the malevolent report arose only after his death, and probably owed its origin to his change of religious principles, as about 1667, he reconciled himself to the tenets of the church of Rome. He died 18th April 1674, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, attended by many respectable friends; and among them by sir William Petty, to whom he left his papers. A fifth edition of his book appeared in 1676, under the care of his friend; and it may be fairly inferred, that to this work, and the persevering powers and inquisitive mind of the author, we are indebted for the science of political arithmetic, so ably treated afterwards by sir William Petty, Daniel King, Dr. Davenant, and other learned men.

GRAY, Thomas, an English poet, son of a reputable citizen, was born in Cornhill 26th Dec. 1716. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, and four years after, in 1738, he came to town to apply himself to the study of the law. His pursuits were for a while suspended, while he accompanied his friend Horace Walpole on the continent. Two months after his return, in 1741, his father died, and he then discovered that his income was inadequate to support him in the study of the law, therefore he returned to Cambridge, where he afterwards chiefly fixed his residence. Between the years 1759 and 1762, he had lodgings in Southampton-row, to be enabled to consult the Harleian and other MSS. in the British museum, from which he made some curious extracts. In 1768, he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge, but his health was such, that he never executed the duties of the office. He died July 30th 1771. As a scholar, Gray was profound, elegant, and well-informed; he had read all the historians of England, France, and Italy, and was well versed in antiquities, in criticism, in morals, and politics; and he possessed the most refined taste in painting, architecture, and gardening. His letters are correct, pleasing, and instructive. His poems, which are very few, but most elegant, nervous and sublime, were published in 1775, in 4to. by his friend Mason, who had lived with him in intimacy since 1747, and who, therefore, was well qualified to prefix to the edition "Memoirs of his Life and Writings."

GRAY, William, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780. Mr. Gray was one of the most successful of American merchants. He was born in Lynn of humble parentage, and served his apprenticeship in Salem. The stock, with which he commenced business, was the character he had acquired as an apprentice. And such it was, that after twenty-five years from the time he commenced, he was considered and taxed as the wealthiest man in the place. He removed from Salem to Boston, and in 1810, was chosen lieutenant governor. He died 1825, aged 74.

GRAYSON, William, a senator of the United States, was a native of Virginia, and was in 1784, elected a member of congress by that state. He was in 1788, a member of the convention of Virginia, which assembled to consider the constitution of the United States, and made himself conspicuous in that assembly, both by his talents, and his union with Mr. Henry in opposing the adoption of the constitution. The next year he was appointed a senator of the United States, and died at Dumfries, while on his way to the seat of government, March 12th, 1790.

GREAVES, John, an eminent mathematician and antiquary, born 1602, at Colmore near Alresford, Hants, where his father was rector. He devoted his time to mathematics and oriental learning, and in 1630, he was chosen geometry lecturer in Gresham college. Intimately acquainted with the works of the most celebrated astronomers of the age, he wished to extend his knowledge by travelling, and accordingly, in 1635, he went to Holland to attend the lectures of Golius at Leyden, and afterwards passed to Paris, and then visited Rome and other parts of Italy. In June 1637, he embarked for Leghorn, and from thence he proceeded to Constantinople, where by the kindness of sir Peter Wyche, the English ambassador, he was introduced to Cyril Lucaris the Greek patriarch, who enabled him to procure valuable MSS. but whose violent death, however, soon frustrated his design, and rendered his longer residence at the Porte dangerous. He then embarked for Alexandria, and after visiting Rhodes he reached Egypt, September, 1638. After twice penetrating into the desert, measuring the pyramids, and making various observations on the climate, monuments, and manners of the country, he left Alexandria, April, 1639. He returned through Italy, and after visiting Florence and Rome with the eye of a philosopher and an antiquarian, he embarked at Leghorn, and reached London before midsummer 1640, richly loaded with the classical spoils of the East, Arabic, Persic Greek MSS. besides gems, coins, and other valuable antiquities. The political state of the kingdom, however, promised little encouragement to his studious pursuits, and for his attachment to his patron and to his royal master, he suffered much from the virulence and persecution of the parliament. He was removed from his professorship at Gresham college, and though appointed to the Savilian professorship of

astronomy at Oxford, and permitted by the king to retain his Merton fellowship, he found himself disturbed in his views of arranging his papers for the press. Devoting himself to studious pursuits, he shunned the politics of the times, and chose rather to enrich English literature by the translation of Arabic and Persian manuscripts with explanatory notes. He died 8th Oct. 1652. The best known of his works are, his "Pyramidographia," and his "Description of the Roman Foot and Denarius." He had formed a plan for adopting the Gregorian calendar by omitting the bissextile days for 40 years, which though approved by the king and council, was not adopted through the turbulence of the times.

GREEN, John, an English prelate, born at or near Hull in Yorkshire, 1706. He was of St John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards usher of Lichfield school, and then chaplain to the duke of Somerset, who became his friend and active patron, and gave him the rectory of Borough Green near Newmarket. In 1748 he was made regius professor of divinity, in 1750 master of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and in 1756, he became dean of Lincoln, and vice chancellor of the university. On the translation of Dr. Thomas to Salisbury, he was raised to the see of Lincoln, and in 1764, he resigned the headship of his college. In 1771 his income was increased by the addition of the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. It is remarkable that on the debate concerning the dissenters in 1772, he favored the bill for their relief, and was the only bishop who voted with that side of the house. He died suddenly at Bath, 25th April 1779. He wrote the "Academic, or a Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge," and some sermons.

GREEN, Matthew, an English poet. His parents were dissenters, but he afterwards abandoned their tenets for the church of England. He held an office at the custom house, where he attended to his duty with diligence and ability. His best poem is the "Spleen," containing wit, elegance, and originality. He was a very amiable man, and died at the age of 41, 1737. His works have been elegantly edited by Dr. Aikin.

GREEN, Joseph, a poet, graduated at Harvard college 1726. He devoted himself to commercial pursuits. He had a vein of humor and satire, which he freely indulged, associated with a club of wits, not sparing the measures of government. At the beginning of the American revolution he went to England, and died in 1780, aged 74. He wrote a burlesque on a psalm of Mather Byles; he ridiculed the freemasons in the entertainment for a winter's evening in 1750; he wrote also the land bank; account of the celebration of St. John; and lamentation on Mr. Old Tenor. Such was his reputation for readiness in the use of his pen, that he was applied to on all sorts of occasions; and among others, this story is told, that one day a countryman came into his store, and requested him to write an epitaph on a man who died in his service. Green told him that in order to write, he must know something about the character of the man; but all he could pump out of the applicant was, that the deceased beat every body but himself in raking hay. He immediately took his pen and after putting down the name wrote—

He could rake hay, none could rake faster,
Except that raking dog, his master.

GREENE, Dr. Maurice, a musician, son of a London clergyman. He was organist, before the age of 20, to St. Dunstan in the West, and afterwards in the year 1718, to St. Paul's, and in 1727, to the royal chapel. In 1730, he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was also appointed professsor of music to the university. He projected the plan of reforming church music, which had been corrupted by mutilated copies, and the inattention of transcribers, and the design, stopped by his ill health, was happily completed by his friend Dr. Boyce. He died 1st Sep. 1755. His performances are mentioned by sir John Hawkins.

GREEN, Samuel, the first printer in North America. The press he used was procured by the Rev. Joseph Glover, who died on his passage to Massachusetts in 1638. It soon fell into the hands of Mr. Green. The first thing printed was the freeman's oath in 1639, the next an Almanac for New England, made by Mr. Pierse, a mariner, and the next the New England version of the Psalms in 1640. He afterwared printed Eliot's Bible and the laws of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut. The time of his death is unknown.

GREENE, Nathaniel, a major general of the army of the United States during the American revolutionary war. His parents were quakers, and he had never discovered any disposition to abandon their principles till after the battle of Lexington. He could not extinguish the martial ardor which had been excited in his own breast, partly by the spirit which that event had enkindled in Americans throughout the whole continent, and partly by the military histories he had read with great delight. Receiving the command of three regiments with the title of brigadier general, he led them to Cambridge; in consequence of which the quakers renounced all connexion with him as a member of their religious body. On the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, he was the first, who expressed to the commander in chief his satisfaction in his appointment, and he soon gained his entire confidence. He was appointed by congress major general in 1776. In the battles of Trenton and Princeton he was much distinguished. He commanded the left wing of the American army at the battle of Germantown. In March 1778 he was appointed quarter master general, which office he accepted on condition that his rank in the army should not be affected, and that he should retain his command in time of action. This right he exercised at the battle of Monmouth. His courage and skill were again displayed in Rhode Island. He resigned the office of quarter master. In 1780 he was appointed to the command of the southern department. But notwithstanding the victory of Cowpens, he had to encounter a number of successive disasters; he was defeated at Guilford, and again at Camden, but prevented lord Rawdon from improving his success, and obliged him at length to retire beyond the Santee. While he was in the neighborhood of Santee, Greene hung in one day eight soldiers, who had deserted from his army. For three months afterwards there was no instance of desertion. A number of forts and garrisons in South Carolina now fell into his hands. He commenced the siege of Ninety six, May 22, but he was obliged on the approach of lord Rawdon in June to raise the siege. The army which had been highly encouraged by the late success, was now reduced to the melancholy necessity of retreating to the extremity of the state. The American commander was advised to retire to Virginia; but to suggestions of this kind he replied; "I will recover South Carolina, or die in the attempt." Waiting till the British forces were divided, he faced about, and lord Rawdon was pursued in his turn, and was offered battle after he reached his encampment at Orangeburgh, but he declined it. Sept. 8th Greene covered himself with glory by the victory at the Eutaw springs, in which the British, who fought with the

Gregory the Great was Abbot of St. Andrews, on the Coelian.

utmost bravery, lost eleven hundred men, and the Americans about half that number. For his good conduct in this action congress presented him with a British standard, and a gold medal. This engagement may be considered as closing the revolutionary war in South Carolina. During the remainder of his command he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties from the want of supplies for his troops. Strong symptoms of mutiny appeared, but his firmness and decision completely quelled it. He died 1786, aged 46. Congress ordered a monument to be erected to his memory at the seat of the federal government.

GREENUP, Christopher, governor of Kentucky from 1804 to 1808. He was a patriot of the American revolution, and participated in the perils of the war. He was for years a member of the state and national legislature. He died 1818. In the public estimation he was the most useful man in Kentucky.

GREENVILLE, sir Richard, grandfather to the well known sir Bevil Greenville, was son of sir Roger, and was born in Cornwall 1540. He served in the imperial army against the Turks, and was knighted 1571. He was, in 1585, sent on an expedition to America, and in 1591, he was commissioned to intercept a rich Spanish fleet, in conjunction with lord Howard. He with only a few ships attacked the enemy's squadron of 62 sail, on the American coast; but when about to sink his own ship he was carried on board the Spanish fleet, and died three days after of the wounds which he had received.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, St., the son of the bishop of Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, was born A.D. 323, and studied at Cæsarea, Alexandria, and Athens. After having displayed great theological and other talents, he was raised by Theodosius, in 380, to the archiepiscopal throne of Constantinople. He, however, soon resigned his high office, and retired to Nazianzum, where he died in 389. His works, which form two folio volumes, consist of sermons, poems, and letters, and are pure in their style and highly eloquent.

GREGORY, St., surnamed the Great, was descended from an illustrious Roman family. He was made prefect at Rome 573, by Justin the younger, but he soon after quitted all secular employments to retire to a monastery. He was sent, by Pelagius, to Constantinople as nuncio, and on the death of that pontiff, he was elected in his room 590. He labored earnestly in his new dignity to heal differences, and to make proselytes; and in Sardinia, and also in England, by the preaching of Augustine, the monk, the blessings of the gospel were rapidly spread. This mild and benevolent pontiff died 12th March, 604, aged 60.

GREGORY I., Pope, who bears the surname of Great, and obtained the honors of saintship, was born, about 544, at Rome; was raised to the papal throne in 590; and died in 604. It was by him that Augustin was commissioned to convert the Anglo-Saxons. Gregory was pious, charitable, and a reformer of the clerical discipline; but he had lofty notions of papal authority; could, for political purposes, flatter the vicious great; and was an inveterate enemy of classical literature. His works occupy four folio volumes.

GREGORY II., a native of Rome, elected pope after Constantine, 715. He was an enlightened and virtuous pontiff, and died 12th Feb. 731.

GREGORY III., a native of Syria, who succeeded the preceding, 731. He excommunicated the Iconoclastes, and solicited the assistance of Charles Martel, against the Lombards, who ravaged Italy, by means of a pompous embassy which is regarded by some authors as the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France. He was a charitable but magnificent pontiff, and the first who added temporal consequence and imposing splendor to the ecclesiastical power of the holy see. He died 28th Nov. 741.

GREGORY IV., a native of Rome, elected pope 827, or 828. He rebuilt Ostia, and visited France, to reconcile the jarring interests of the royal family, but returned without accomplishing his designs, and died at Rome, 25th Jan. 844.

GREGORY V., Brunon, a German, elected pope after John XVI. 996. He was opposed by Crescentius, the consul of Rome, who raised to the holy seat the anti-pope, John XVII. but the usurper was expelled by the influence of the emperor Otho, who was the relation of Gregory, and excommunicated in the council of Pavia. He died 18th Feb. 999, aged 27.

GREGORY VI., John Gratian, a Roman, elected pope 1044, after Benedict IX. He labored zealously to restore the revenues of the church to their former flourishing situation, and punished peculators and plunderers, but his anathemas offended those who reaped advantage from the public calamities, and a formidable party was raised against him. Gregory defeated them, and rendered travelling easy and safe, but the severity of his measures displeased again the Romans, who preferred public robbery to private industry, and Gregory, in disgust, abdicated the tiara, in the council of Sutri, near Rome, 1046, and was succeeded by Clement II.

GREGORY VII., Hildebrand, son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany. He entered among the monks of Cluni, and obtained preferment at Rome, and in 1073 was elected successor to Alexander II. In his new dignity, the pope soon assumed extraordinary powers, and claiming superiority, not only in all spiritual but temporal affairs, he regarded the sovereigns of Europe as vassals whom he could depose and appoint at his pleasure. His presumption soon embroiled him with his ancient friend Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who had the weakness to submit to his power by the most mortifying penance. A reconciliation was followed by fresh disputes, and at last Henry elected another pontiff, in opposition to Gregory, while the offended Italian prevailed upon the German princes to appoint another emperor. At last Gregory, tired with the dissensions, which his inordinate ambition had raised around him, and disgusted with the murmurs of the Romans, retired to Salerno, where he died 24th May, 1085.

GREGORY VIII., Albert de Mora, of Benevento, succeeded Urban III. as pope 1187, and died two months after, 17th Dec. exhorting the Christian princes to undertake a crusade against the infidels. The anti-pope Bourdin assumed also the name of Gregory VIII.

GREGORY IX., Ugolin, of the family of the counts of Segni, and nephew to Innocent III. was elected pope 1227. He excited the Christian princes to undertake a crusade, and Frederic, emperor of Germany, though twice excommunicated for his disputes with the see of Rome, joined the expedition. He died 12th Aug. 1241.

GREGORY X., Theobald, of the noble family of the Visconti, at Placentia, was elected pope 1271, while he was in the Holy-land, with Edward king of England. He summoned a general council at Lyons, and labored earnestly to heal all schisms in religion, and to reconcile the Eastern and Western churches. He died 10th Jan. 1276, at Arezzo.

GREGORY XI., Peter Roger, nephew to Clement VI. and son of the count of Beaufort, of Limousin, was elected pope 1370. He was a zealous

promoter of concord and reconciliation among the Christian princes, and distinguished himself by his benevolence, his charity, and his liberal patronage of letters. He quitted Avignon, where the popes had fixed their residence for several years, and transferred the see to Rome, where he died 28th March, 1378, aged 47.

GREGORY XII., Angelo Corario, a native of Venice, made a cardinal by Innocent VII. and elected pope 1406, during the schism in the West. He was opposed by Benedict XIII. the other pope, and at last a general council, held at Pisa, deposed both the competitors, and elected Alexander V. in their room. Gregory, who wished to oppose the proceeding of the council, at last fled before the storm to Gaeta and Rimini, and sent his abdication to the council of Constance. He died at Recanati, 13th October, 1417, aged 92.

GREGORY XIII. Hugh Buoncompagno, a Bolognese, elected pope after Pius V. 1572. He was an able civilian, and warmly opposed the protestants. He embellished Rome with churches, palaces, and porticos, and chiefly immortalized himself by the reformation of the calendar, and the adoption of the style which bears his name. He was assisted in this honorable and necessary alteration by the labors of Lilio, an able astronomer of Rome, but though the plan was acknowledged universally useful, it was pertinaciously rejected by the protestant princes of Europe. Gregory also published the Decretals of Gratian, which were enriched with valuable learned notes. He died 10th April, 1585, aged 83.

GREGORY XIV., Nicolas Sfondrate, son of a senator of Milan, was elected pope after Urban VII. 1590. He declared himself, at the suggestion of Philip II. of Spain, against Henry IV. of France, and levied an army to enforce his threats, but his troops were defeated, and his military plans disconcerted. He died of the stone, 15th Oct. 1591, aged 57.

GREGORY XV., Alexander Ludovisio, of an ancient family of Bologna, was archbishop of his native town, and made a cardinal by Paul V. He was elected pope 1621, and died 8th July, 1623, aged 69. He erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric, and assisted the emperor and the king of Poland in their wars. He wrote Epistola ad Regem Persarum Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni, 8vo. —Decisions de la Rote.

GREGORY, James, a Scotch mathematician, born and educated at Aberdeen. His strong genius began early to display itself, and in 1663 at the age of 24 he invented the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name, but which the inexperience of the London artists could not then construct according to his approbation. He afterwards went to Italy, which at that time was considered as the cradle of mathematical knowledge, and applied the powers of his mind with such success that he discovered a new analytical method of summing up an infinite converging series, to calculate with exactness the area of the hyperbola, and of the circle. On his return to London in 1669 he was chosen a member of the Royal society, and soon after engaged in an unfortunate controversy with Huygens about the quadrature of the circle, in which his arguments were false. His reputation as a mathematician, and as the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and of the burning concave mirror, was now so well established, that the royal academy at Paris proposed him to the French king as deserving an honorable pension from him, a step which was not, however, adopted. In 1672 he had a dispute, but in amicable terms with sir Isaac Newton after his wonderful discoveries on the nature of light, about the various utility of his dioptric telescope against that of the catoptric instrument of his antagonist. The able philosopher, whose genius daily contributed to the improvement of mathematical science, was unhappily attacked by a fever which proved fatal Dec. 1675, in his 36th year. His works are Optica Promota seu Abdita Radiorum Reflexorum & Refractorum Mysteria, 1663, translated by Dr. Desaguiliers into English—Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura, besides some papers in the philosophical transactions.

GREGORY, David, nephew to the preceding, was born at Aberdeen 24th June, 1661. The fame of his uncle and the perusal of his papers excited his attention in mathematical pursuits, and at the age of 23 he was deemed capable to fill the mathematical chair of Edinburgh. He published, in 1684, an ingenious treatise called "Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum," 4to. and soon after, on the appearance of Newton's Principia, he applied himself to study the great truths of that immortal philosopher, and was the first to introduce them into the university schools. In 1691 he went to London with the intention of soliciting the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, upon Dr. Bernard's resignation, and by the friendship of sir Isaac Newton, and of Flamsteed, he succeeded in his wishes. He now devoted himself to his laborious studies, and displayed great powers in the elements of optics and physical and geometrical astronomy, improving the discoveries of others by new and elegant demonstrations. He proposed to publish the works of all the ancient mathematicians, and in the prosecution of this plan produced an edition of Euclid in Greek and Latin, and prepared with his friend Halley, an edition of the Conics of Apollonius. His labors however were stopped by death. He died 16th Oct. 1710.

GREGORY, Dr. John, a physician of respectability, born at Aberdeen. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and became professor of philosophy and medicine at Aberdeen. He wrote several valuable medical tracts, but he is chiefly known for his "Comparative View of the State of Man, and other Animals,"—a Father's Legacy to his Daughter, and other moral pieces. He settled in London in 1751, but removed to Edinburgh as professor of physic, in 1766, and died there 1773, aged 49. His works have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo.

GREGORY, George, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and born in 1754. He was educated at Liverpool for the counting-house, in which he spent some years; but at length applied for, and obtained orders in the established church. In 1782 he settled in London, where he became evening preacher at the Foundling, and lastly vicar of Westham in Essex, for which preferment he was indebted to Mr. Addington, who employed him to defend his administration. He died in 1808. Dr. Gregory, for he had obtained a degree from Scotland, published—1. Essays, historical and moral, 8vo.—2. A Translation of Lowth's Lectures, 2 vols.—3. Church History, 2 vols.—4. The Life of Chatterton, 8vo.—5. The Economy of Nature, 3 vols. 8vo. —6. Sermons, 8vo. He left for the press, "Letters on Philosophy," 2 vols.; and "Letters to his Son," 2 vols.

GREGORY, James, M.D., F.R.S., a native of Aberdeen, was born in 1753, and died in 1821. Among his works are, Philosophical and Literary Essays, in two vols.; Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with notes, in two vols., which

went through several editions; and Conspectus Medicinæ Theoretica, two vols.

GREGORIUS, Georgius Florentius, or Gregory of Tours, a learned bishop of Tours, in the 6th century. He was an able writer, as his History of France, Lives of the Saints, and other works fully prove, though Gibbon censures his style as devoid of elegance and simplicity. He died about 595.

GRENAN, Benignus, a Latin poet, professor of rhetoric at Harcourt. He was born at Noyers, and died at Paris 1723, aged 42. He was the friend and the poetical rival of professor Coffin. His verses contain great elegance, with many noble and delicate sentiments.

GRENVILLE, George, a celebrated statesman, known in parliamentary history for his two bills for the more regular payment of the navy, passed in 1757, and for the trial of contested elections, passed in 1770. He was distinguished for his eloquence in the senate, and possessed that extensive and enlightened knowledge which fitted him for the highest offices of the state. He was in 1754, made treasurer of the navy, and became first lord of the treasury in 1763, but resigned two years after to lord Rockingham. He died 13th November, 1770, aged 58. By Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Wyndham, he had four sons and five daughters, and of these, the present marquis of Buckingham, who inherited the family estates in Buckinghamshire; lord Grenville, and Mr. Thomas Grenville, have raised themselves high in the public estimation for their services to their country, in the important offices which they have filled with so much ability, firmness, and wisdom.

GRESHAM, sir Thomas, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in London 1519, and was bound apprentice to a mercer. That his mind might, however, be somewhat more cultivated, he became a member of Caius college, Cambridge, where his proficiency was such that he was called by Caius the founder, "Doctissimus Mercator." He was admitted into the mercers' company in 1543, and about that time married, and in 1551, he went to Antwerp to settle as agent to king Edward, for taking up money from the Flemish merchants. In this office he displayed great dexterity and wisdom, and made the balance of trade preponderate much in favor of England. On Mary's accession he was removed from his office, in consequence of which he presented a petition to the queen, and represented in modest terms the many services which he had rendered to her brother Edward, and to the kingdom, in consequence of which he was restored to favor, and continued in the same employment under Elizabeth. In 1559, he was knighted by the queen. In 1566, he planned, and began to execute, an Exchange for the merchants, which in 1570, was opened by the queen in person, who gave it the epithet of Royal. Besides, he was a very liberal benefactor to various charities and institutions, and, in every respect showed that riches in his hand could best be employed in acts of benevolence and humanity. This truly illustrious character did not long enjoy the satisfaction of conscious and dignified virtue: he fell down senseless on his return from the exchange to his house, Bishopsgate-street, and expired soon after, 21st November, 1579. The character of this generous and public spirited man has been drawn accurately by Mr. Ward, who observes that, to the knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and an eagerness to patronize literature and learned men, he united a very comprehensive knowledge of commercial affairs, foreign and domestic. He therefore deservedly acquired an immense fortune, which rendered him not only the highest commoner in the kingdom, with the appellation of the Royal merchant, but the most capable and the most willing to employ his opulence in such acts as dignify human nature.

GRESSET, John Baptist Lewis, a celebrated French poet, known chiefly for his elegant, lively, and interesting poem called Vert-vert. His Œuvres Diverses were published 1748, 12mo. He was director of the French academy, and obtained the order of St. Michael, and letters of nobility. He died at his native town, Amiens, 16th June 1777, aged 68. His comedy of the Mechant was a very popular play.

GRETSER, James, a learned Jesuit, born at Marcdorf 1561. He was twenty-four years professor of morality and school divinity at Ingoldstadt, and published a great number of books on theological subjects, and against the protestants. To great learning he united unusual modesty. He died at Ingoldstadt 1635. His works were published at Ratisbon, in 17 vols. folio, by Niceron, 1739.

GREVILLE, Fulk, Lord Brooke, was born, in 1554, at Beauchamp's Court, in Warwickshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Oxford. He was much in favor with Elizabeth and James I.; was the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney; and was acquainted with Camden, Shakspeare, Jonson, and many other of his eminent contemporaries. He was himself learned, and was a patron of learning. At Cambridge he founded a professorship of history. He is the author of a Life of Sir Philip Sidney; Poems; and other works. Ralph Heywood, one of his domestics, considering his services too long unrewarded, upbraided him in his chamber with unusual freedom, and upon finding his application disregarded, stabbed him mortally in the back with a knife or sword, and then retiring to an adjoining chamber, destroyed himself with the same weapon. This bloody catastrophe happened 30th September, 1628.

GREVIUS, or GRÆVIUS, John George, a learned Latin Critic, born at Naumbourg in Saxony, 29th Jan. 1632. By the persuasion of D. Blondel, at Amsterdam, he quitted the tenets of Luther for those of Calvin. His reputation was so well established that his assistance as public professor was solicited by the elector of Brandenburgh, but he finally settled at Deventer, where he succeeded his friend Gronovius. After adorning, by his eloquence and the great powers of his mind, successively, the chairs of eloquence, politics, and history; and after being honored with the particular attentions of the states of Utrecht, who as well as many students from Germany and England, paid homage to his superior abilities; this excellent scholar was suddenly carried off by an apoplexy, 11th Jan. 1703, aged 71. As an editor and annotator, Grævius has acquired great celebrity. Hesiod, Suetonius, Cicero, Florus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Cæsar, and Lucian, were edited by him, besides Callimachus, which his son, who died in his 23d year, had nearly completed. His chief work is his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum," 12 vols. fol. to which he added Thesaurus Antiq. et Histor. Italiæ, printed after his death, 3 vols. fol.

GREW, Obadiah, D.D., an English divine, born at Atherston, Warwickshire, 1607. He entered at Baliol college, and after taking his degrees in arts, he entered into orders at the age of 28, and favoring the views of parliament, settled at Coventry as minister of St. Michael's there. Active and exemplary in his conduct, he was an indefatigable parish priest, and as he sided with the presbyterians

against the hierarchy, so he opposed them in their views of cutting off the king; and even drew a promise from Cromwell, as he passed through Coventry, in 1647, that no violence should be offered to his royal master. In 1651, he took both his degrees in divinity, but at the restoration he refused to conform, for which he was ejected from his parish. He died 22 Oct. 1698. He published Meditations on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and other theological tracts.

GREW, Nehemiah, son of the preceding, was eminent as a writer and a physician. He was educated abroad, and was admitted into the college of physicians 1680. His great merits and extensive practice, in London, recommended him to the Royal society, of which he became fellow; and in 1677, secretary. Besides the publication of the philosophical transactions in which he was engaged, he sent to press the Anatomy of Plants, fol.—Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach, fol.—Catalogue of the Rarities of the Royal society—Cosmologia Sacra. He died suddenly, 1711, in London.

GREY, lady Jane, celebrated for her virtues and her misfortunes, was daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of Mary, dowager of France, and sister to Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, and from her very infancy showed great quickness and comprehension of mind. Under Harding and Aylmer, her father's chaplains, she improved herself in the various branches of learning; and became such a proficient in languages, that she spoke and wrote, with astonishing facility, the French, Italian, Latin, and it is said the Greek; and was also well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee. To these high acquirements in literature, were united great beauty, the mildest manners, and the most captivating virtues of humility, benevolence, and modesty. The alliances of her family, and their ambition, were too powerful to suffer her to live in her beloved seclusion. No sooner was the declining health of the sixth Edward perceived by his courtiers, than Dudley, duke of Northumberland, prevailed upon the unsuspecting monarch, to settle the crown on his relation, lady Jane, whose attachment to the principles of the reformation was indubitable; and to pass over his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. When this was effected, the artful favorite married his son Guilford Dudley to the future queen, and thus paved the way to the elevation of his own family to the throne. But while others rejoiced in these plans of approaching greatness, Jane alone seemed unconcerned, and when, at last, on Edward's death, she was hailed as queen by her ambitious father-in-law, Northumberland, she refused the proffered dignity, till the authority of her father the duke of Suffolk, and the entreaties of a husband whom she tenderly loved, prevailed upon her reluctantly to consent. She was as usual, conveyed to the tower, preparatory to her coronation, and she was proclaimed queen in the city, and honored with all the marks of royalty. This sunshine of prosperity, was, however, but transitory; her rival Mary proved more powerful, and the kingdom seemed to espouse her cause with such loyalty, that Northumberland and Suffolk yielded to the popular voice, and lady Jane after being treated as queen for a few days, descended again, and with exultation, to privacy. But misfortunes accompanied her fall. She saw her father-in-law and his family, her own father and his numerous adherents brought to the Tower, and at last expire under the hand of the executioner, and she herself together with her husband were to complete the bloody tragedy. She and lord Guilford and Cranmer were carried to Guildhall from the Tower and attainted of high treason, and condemned. Three months after her condemnation she was ordered to prepare for death, and as her husband was dissuaded from increasing their mutual bitterness by taking leave of each other, she gave him her last farewell through the window as he passed to the place of execution, and soon after she saw his headless body wrapped in a linen cloth borne to the chapel. From the horrid sight she was soon summoned herself to the scaffold, where she suffered with the most christian resignation, exclaiming with fervency, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit." This bloody catastrophe took place 12th Feb. 1554.

GREY, Dr. Zachary, LLD., an English scholar, descended from a Yorkshire family. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall. He was rector of Houghton-Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Giles' and St. Peters' in Cambridge, and died 25th Nov. 1766, aged 79. He was author of near 30 publications, the best known of which is his edition of Hudibras, with curious and interesting notes, 2 vols. which has been censured and ridiculed by Warburton and H. Fielding, but ably defended by Warton on Shakspeare. He also answered Neale's History of the Puritans, 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. Grey was twice married and left two daughters.

GREY, Richard, D.D., an English divine, born 1693. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of Kilncote, Leicestershire, and afterwards Hinton in Northamptonshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's. He published in 1736 an anonymous pamphlet called "the Miserable and Distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church Established," 8vo.—and also "a New Method of Learning Hebrew without Points,"—Liber Jobi.—the Last Words of David—and some sermons. He left some daughters, and died 28th Feb. 1771, aged 78.

GRIBALDUS, Matthew, a learned civilian of Padua, who left Italy to embrace the protestant faith, and became professor of civil law at Tubingen. He followed the errors of the anti-trinitarians, for which he was obliged to fly from Tubingen, and he was at last seized at Bern, where the plague carried him off in Sept. 1564, and thus prevented the ignominious death which his persecutors would have inflicted upon him. He wrote some valuable books on civil law, the best known of which is his "Commentarii in Legem de Rerem Mixturâ, et de Jure Fisci.

GRIDLEY, Jeremy, attorney general of the province of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1725. He was editor of the weekly rehearsal, a newspaper which commenced in Boston Sept. 27, 1731, and continued only for one year. He soon became pre-eminent as a lawyer, and was appointed king's attorney. In this capacity he in 1761 defended the writs of assistance, which the custom house officers had applied for to the superior court, and by which they would be authorized to enter at their discretion suspected houses. He was opposed with great force of argument by his former pupil Mr. Otis. He died 1767.

GRIDLEY, Richard, major general, was born in Boston 1711. In 1746 he was engineer in the reduction of Louisbourg. In 1755 he again entered the army as chief engineer and colonel of infantry. Under Winslow he was concerned in the expedition to Crown point in 1756, and constructed the fortifications on lake George. He served under Amherst in 1758, and was with Wolfe on the plains of Abraham. For his services Magdalen island was given him, with half pay. At the commence-

ment of the revolution he was appointed chief engineer. He skilfully laid out the works in fortification of Breed's hill, the day before the battle of June 17th 1775, in which he was wounded. He died 1796, aged 84.

GRIDLEY, Elnathan, a missionary at Smyrna, graduated at Yale college 1820, and studied theology at Andover. He also studied physic. He was ordained as a missionary 1825, and sailed with Mr. Brewer 1826. After his arrival at Smyrna, he studied modern Greek and Turkish. In 1827 he accompanied a friend to Endervouk, a Greek village, six miles from Caisaria, in the interior of Asia Minor. There he died Sept. 27, 1827, aged 31. Proposing to ascend mount Argeus, which is about thirteen thousand feet high, covered with perpetual snows, he with much fatigue Sept. 13th approached within three or four hundred feet of the summit, when he was prevented from advancing by perpendicular rocks. The next day he suffered from the headache and soon fell a victim to a malignant fever, occasioned probably by his imprudence.

GRIERSON, Constantia, a woman of great respectability as a scholar in Greek and Roman literature. She was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, of poor and illiterate parents, but she proved her title to celebrity by her edition of Tacitus, dedicated to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence, inscribed to his son, and also by her poems, and a Greek epigram of great merit. In acknowledgment of her literary abilities, lord Carteret inserted her name in the patent which granted the office of king's printer to her husband for life. She died in 1733, aged only 27. She received, as she informed Mrs. Pilkington, some instruction from the clergymen of her parish, but for the best part of her learning, she was indebted to her own industry. To her learning and philosophical knowledge, she united great modesty, genuine piety, and every female virtue.

GRIESBACH, John Jacob, a learned critic and divine, was born Jan. 4, 1745, at Buzbach, in Hesse-Darmstadt, where his father was a minister. The son was educated at Frankfort, afterwards at Tubingen, next at Halle, and lastly at Leipsic. In 1773 he was appointed professor extraordinary of divinity at Halle, where, in 1775, he published his edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings. This inestimable edition passed through several impressions, one of which was taken off at the expense of the late duke of Grafton. Professor Griesbach was called to the divinity chair at Jena, where also he became rector of the university, and privy counsellor for ecclesiastical affairs to the duke of Saxe Weimar. His critical notes upon the Scriptures are very valuable; but his publications are too numerous to admit of a list in this place. He died at Jena, March 24, 1812.

GRIFFIN, Cyrus, president of congress, was a native of England; in 1778 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia, and again in 1787. Under the constitution of the United States of 1789, he was a judge of the district court from 1789 for twenty-one years. He died 1810, aged 62.

GRIFFIN, Edmund D., a distinguished writer. In 1823 at the age of eighteen he was graduated at Columbia college with the highest honors of his class. After prosecuting the study of law about two months, he determined to prepare for the ministry, and entered on his studies in the seminary of the episcopal church. In August 1826 he was admitted to deacon's orders, and soon became an assistant preacher in the church in Hamilton square, New York, and also associate with Dr. Lyell. In the hope of promoting his ultimate usefulness he visited Europe in 1828. He returned to New York in 1830. Being immediately invited, in the absence of the professor, to deliver in the college a course of lectures on the history of literature, he performed this service in May and June. The lectures which are published related to Roman and Italian, and English literature, and are "a noble monument of promptitude, diligence and knowledge." He died Sept. 1st, 1830, aged 26. Two volumes of his works have been published with the title, Remains of Rev. Edmund D. Griffin, compiled by Francis Griffin; with a biographical memoir of the deceased, by John McVickar, D.D., 2 vols. 8vo. 1831. Among the pieces in his remains are his lectures and a journal of his travels.

GRIFFITH, Michael, a native of London, who studied at Seville and in the Low Countries, and became a jesuit, and was sent as missionary of his order to England. He died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65. He wrote Annales Eclesiæ Britannicæ, 4 vols. fol.—Britannia Illustrata, 4to.

GRIFFITHS, Ralph, LLD., a native of Shropshire, known in the republic of letters as the first editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review, a periodical work, begun, in 1749, and by his assiduity and the co-operation of men of talents and information raised to great celebrity. This useful work was so ably and so successfully conducted, that it procured him a comfortable independence, on which he retired to his residence at Turnham Green, some years before his death. He was honored for his services to literature with the degree of doctor of laws from one of our American universities, and he died 1803, aged 83.

GRIFFITTS, Samuel Powell, M.D., a physician in Philadelphia, was born in that city 1759. His medical education was completed during his residence of three years in Europe. After his return he practised more than forty years till his death in 1826, aged 67. During the prevalence of the yellow fever, in various years, he never deserted his post. Yet he believed the fever to be contagious. The establishment of the Dispensary and other charitable societies were promoted by his efforts. Of the Eclectic repertory he was one of the editors.

GRIGNAN, Frances Margaret de Sevigné, countess of, daughter of the celebrated madame de Sevigné, was born in 1646. She married in 1669, count Grignan, an officer of high rank at the court of Louis XIV. Her residence in Provence with her husband, and at a distance from her mother, was the cause of the writing of those excellent letters, which passed between the mother and daughter. She had two daughters and one son. She died 1705, one year after the death of her son, and her husband survived her till 1714, aged 85.

GRIGNON, Charles, an artist, was the son of a clock-maker in Russel-street, Covent-garden, and born there in 1754. He discovered his genius for drawing at an early age; and at fifteen gained the prize of the silver pallet from the Society of Arts. He was at this time a pupil of Cipriani's, with whom he was a favorite. In 1769 he became a student of the Royal Academy; and in 1780, gained the gold medal for the best Historical painting, on the choice of Hercules. After this he was sent by the academy to Rome, where he painted a picture of the death of captain Cook. He also undertook another of Prometheus, for lord Clive. When the French entered Rome he went to Naples, and thence to Sicily, where he painted a portrait of Nelson. He next removed to Leghorn, and died there of a malignant fever, Oct. 29, 1804.

GRIMALDI, John Francis, a painter, born at Bologna 1606. He studied under his relations the

Caraccis, and was honorably employed by Innocent X. in adorning the Vatican, and the other edifices of Rome. He also was engaged by Mazarin at Paris for three years in embellishing his palace and the Louvre, but the troubles of the times, and the warmth with which he espoused the cause of his patron, obliged him to fly to the jesuits for protection. On his return to Rome he gained the patronage of Innocent's two successors, Alexander VII. and Clement IX. and devoted the labors of his pencil in their service. He was also skilled in architecture, and 42 of his engravings in aqua fortis, are mentioned with great commendation. In him the celebrity of the painter was united with great benevolence and the most charitable disposition. He died at Rome 1660.

GRIMANI, Domenico, son of the doge of Venice, was born there in 1460. He was a learned man and the correspondent of Erasmus, and translated some of Chrysostom's homilies into Latin. He was made a cardinal and died 1523.

GRIMM, Frederick Melchior, baron de, the son of poor parents, was born, in 1723, at Ratisbon, and received a good education. The first step of his literary career was not a fortunate one. He produced, in Germany, a tragedy, which was hissed on the stage, and condemned by the critics. Obtaining the situation of tutor to the children of the count de Schomberg, he went with them to Paris, where he subsequently became principal secretary to the duke of Orleans, and intimate with all the men of letters of that period. His wit, manners, and talents, procured for him admission among the highest class of society. In conjunction with Diderot, he was employed by the duke of Saxe Gotha, to give him an analysis of all that occurred within the sphere of French literature. To this voluminous and amusing Correspondence, which, after a lapse of thirty years, was published in sixteen volumes, Grimm is indebted for his fame. In 1776 the duke appointed him his envoy at Paris, and gave him the title of baron. The French revolution frightened him from Paris, and, after having acted as Russian plenipotentiary to the circle of Lower Saxony, he died, in 1807, at Gotha. His fugitive pieces have been printed, as a supplement to his Correspondence.

GRIMKE, John F., judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, was a colonel in the war of the American revolution. He died in 1819. He published a revised edition of the laws of S. C. to 1789; on the duty of justices of peace; a probate directory.

GRINDAL, Edmund, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1519. He was chosen lady Margaret's public preacher, and distinguished himself so much that Ridley bishop of London made him his chaplain 1550. The next year he was appointed chaplain to the king, but the succession of Mary clouded all his prospects. He fled to Strasburg, and there remained till the death of the queen, when his services were employed in drawing up the new liturgy and in opposing in a public dispute with seven other protestants the popish prelates. In 1559, he was made master of Pembroke hall, in the room of Young, who refused the oaths of supremacy, and the same year he was nominated to succeed after Bonner's deposition as bishop of London. In 1570, he was translated to York, and succeeded Parker five years after in the see of Canterbury. His elevation was of short duration. Elizabeth saw with displeasure that the frequent meetings of the clergy for purposes of mutual improvement, and for the better understanding of the scripture, were often converted into faction instead of christian edification, and she therefore directed Grindal to exercise his authority to abolish these prophesyings, as they were called. The primate who acknowledged that the interference of the laity in these public meetings was often subversive of good order and decorum, yet saw consequences in the friendly meeting of the clergy so favorable to the cause of religion, that he ventured to dispute with the queen about the propriety of her measures. Elizabeth was peremptory, her commands were issued to the bishops to silence all prophesyings and exercises, all preachers not lawfully called; and Grindal, after being allowed a decent time to consider of his conduct, was, by order of the Star-chamber, confined to his house, and his see sequestered from him. Though in some degree afterwards restored to his metropolitan power, yet he chose to resign his see, and to receive a pension from the queen. With this he retired to Croydon, but died two months after, 6th July, 1583. This learned prelate, whose firmness was doubted whilst he held the see of London, and seemed to waver in his treatment of the papists, wrote little. The patrons of his early life, were besides Ridley, secretary Cecil and archbishop Parker.

GRISAUNT, William, an English physician, astronomer and mathematician, who studied at Merton college, Oxford, and to avoid the suspicion of magic which in those barbarous ages attended the possession of learning, fled over to France. He settled at Montpellier and afterwards at Marseilles, where he acquired eminence and fame by an inquisitive examination of the diseases and constitution of his patients. His son rose to the pontificate under the name of Urban V. His works are mentioned in Aikin's Biog. Memoirs. The time of his death is unknown, though he was an old man in 1350.

GRISWOLD, Roger, governor of Connecticut, graduated at Yale college 1780, and afterwards studied law. In 1794 he was elected a member of congress. In 1801 he declined the appointment of secretary of war, offered him by Mr. Adams. In 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was lieut. governor from 1809 to 1811, when he was elected governor. He died 1812, aged 50. An eulogium was pronounced on him before the general assembly at New Haven by D. Daggett.

GROCYN, William, a learned Englishman, born at Bristol 1442, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. In 1479 he obtained from his college the Rectory of Newton Longville, Bucks, and afterwards in consequence of holding in the ablest manner a disputation before Richard III. when he visited Oxford, he was made prebendary of Lincoln. He travelled to Italy, and improved himself in the Greek, then little understood, under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian, and at his return 1491, settled at Exeter college, Oxford, where he became public professor of his favorite language. He was the correspondent and friend of Erasmus. When that illustrious scholar visited Oxford, Grocyn received him with affection, and introduced him to Warham the primate, and other great and learned men. In 1490, Grocyn exchanged his living for the mastership of All-hallows college, Maidstone, Kent, where he died 1522, of a stroke of the palsy, which the year before had greatly impaired his faculties. He had little respect for Plato, but paid great homage to the philosophy of Aristotle, whose works, he undertook with Latimar, Linacre, and More, to translate, but did not pursue. A Latin epistle from him to Aldus Manutius is preserved in Linacre's translation of Pro-

clus de Sphæra. Though Erasmus says this is all he wrote, yet some other writings of his are mentioned by Bale and Leland.

GRONOVIUS, John Frederick; a respectable civilian, critic, and historian, born at Hamburg, 1613. After making great progress in literature at home, he travelled through Germany, Italy, and France, further to increase the resources of his mind, and on his return through Deventer, he was stopped and honorably appointed professor of polite learning. In 1658 he removed to Leyden as successor in the professorial chair, to Dan. Heinsius, and there he died greatly regretted, 1672. He published a dissertation on Status' Sylva—a treatise on the Sesterce—a work of Ecclesiastical Writers, besides valuable editions of Plautus, Seneca, Sallust, Livy, Quintilian, and Pliny.

GRONOVIUS, James, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, 20th Oct. 1645, and educated under his father at Leyden. In 1670, he visited England, and not only examined the valuable libraries of the universities, but he gained the friendship of the learned, of Pocock, Pearson, and M. Casaubon, and after his return to Leyden, he extended his travels to France, where he was introduced to Chaplain, d'Herbelot, Thevenot, and other scholars. Though his father's death disconcerted his plans, he proceeded to Italy, where the grand duke of Tuscany, in respect to his merits, granted him a pension, and a professor's chair, at Pisa, where he had for his colleague Henry Norris, afterwards a cardinal. After some time he left Tuscany, and returning by the way of Venice and Padua, he came to Leyden, where, in 1679, a professorship awaited him. In this peaceful retreat, endeared to him by the residence of his father, and the partialities of youthful life, he determined to pass the remainder of his days, and therefore rejected the honorable offers of a chair at Padua, and also at Keil, in Holstein, under the duke of Sleswick. He died 21st Oct. 1716. Gronovius was inferior to his father in modesty and moderation, though superior in learning; but his virulence against his literary antagonists was such, that he was called a second Scioppius.

GROS, Nicholas, a theologian of Rheims, whose opposition to the bull unigenitus, obliged him to fly from France. He was for some time in England, and wrote several things on temporary subjects. He was theological professor at Amersfort, and in his writings ably supported the jansenists in Holland. He died 1751, aged 76.

GROSE, Francis, an English antiquary, and able writer. He illustrated "the Antiquity of England and Wales" in 4 vols. 4to. "and of Scotland," in two. His design, with respect to Ireland, was checked by death, which carried him off in Dublin, in 1791, aged 52. He published besides "a Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,"—Military Antiquities, and a treatise on Ancient Armour. His talents were much admired as a draughtsman, and he was equally respectable as a pleasing and agreeable companion in private life.

GROSLEY, Peter John, member of the academy of belles lettres, and of Inscriptions, was born at Troyes, and died there 1785, aged 67. He wrote "Recherches pour l'Histoire du Droit Francois," and the Lives of the two Pithou's, besides arge contributions to the Encyclopedia, and the Dictionnaire Historique.

GROSS, John Daniel, professor of moral philosophy in Columbia college, and minister in the city of New York, was a German. During the revolutionary conflict he was a minister of a Dutch reformed church on the frontier of the state, and was exposed to many perils. After the war he removed to New York. He died 1812, aged 75. He published natural principles of rectitude; a systematic treatise on moral philosophy, 8vo. 1795.

GROSSETESTE, Robert, an English prelate, born about 1175, at Stradbrook, Suffolk. Though obscurely born, he received a decent education, most ably assisted by indefatigable application, at Oxford and Paris, where he became a respectable proficient in Greek literature, little regarded at that time. On returning from Paris, he read lectures on philosophy and divinity at Oxford, and from the celebrity which he acquired was made archdeacon of Chester, afterwards of Wilts, and in 1234-5 elected bishop of Lincoln. He died at Buckden, 1253, highly respected for learning, integrity, and piety, even in the opinion of Matthew Paris, who often speaks of him with marked indifference. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and other voluminous works, mentioned in Tanner's Bibliotheque. He possessed great learning, a clear and vigorous intellect. Dr. Pegge has written his life.

GROTIUS, or GROOT, Hugo, L.L.D. a celebrated writer, son of John de Groot, a respectable burgo-master of Delft. He was born at Delft, 10th April 1583, and from his earliest years displayed strong powers of mind, great genius, sound judgment, and a most retentive memory. He studied at the Hague, and afterwards removed to Leyden under the care of Francis Junius, and here Joseph Scaliger saw and admired his promising abilities, and affectionately interested himself in his improvement. In 1598 he accompanied count Justin of Nassau, and the grand pensioner Barnevelt, in their embassy to France, and he was received with every mark of kindness by the court, and presented by Henry IV. with his picture and a gold chain. The university of Paris also paid its respects to this learned youth, and granted him a doctor of law's degree before his return to Holland. On his return home, he began to practise as an advocate. His legal avocations, however, did not prevent him from making an indefatigable and effective use of his pen. The honors conferred on him kept pace with the reputation which he acquired. He was successively appointed historiographer, advocate general of Holland and Zealand, pensionary of Rotterdam, a member of the States General, and envoy to England, to adjust some disputes between the two countries. But, in 1618, his fortune changed, and, along with Barnevelt, he was involved in the hateful proscription of the Armenian party by Prince Maurice. He narrowly escaped the fate of Barnevelt, but was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Louvestein. At the expiration of eighteen months, however, which he had employed in writing his Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, he was delivered by the contrivance of his wife, who sent him out of the castle concealed in a large chest. Grotius sought an asylum in France, and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, De Jure Belli et Pacis. After an absence of twelve years he returned to Holland, but persecution still awaited him, and he quitted his native land for ever. In 1635 Christina of Sweden appointed him her ambassador at Paris, and this office he held nearly eleven years. He died at Rostock, on his way to Sweden, in August, 1645. Among his works may be mentioned, Mare Liberum; De Antiquitate Republicæ; Institutions of the Laws of Holland; A History of the Goths; Annals of Belgium; and three Latin tragedies. The religious opinions of Grotius were very favorable to the church of England, and it is no despicable testimony to the puri-

ty and authenticity of the doctrines of that communion, that its tenets and discipline were commended and applauded by a man whose judgment was so discriminating, and whose opinion is so respectable and so satisfactory, especially on the subject of religion, to which he devoted for a long time all the powers of a strong, vigorous, and unprejudiced mind.

GROVE, Henry, a learned teacher among the presbyterians, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, 4th January 1683. He was descended from very respectable families in Devonshire and Wiltshire, by his father and mother, and therefore his education was particularly attended to. After being under the care of Mr. Warren, who kept an academy at Taunton, he went to London, and studied under his relation, Mr. Rowe, and by his learning and abilities, recommended himself to the notice of some respectable divines, among whom was Dr. Watts. At the age of twenty-two he began to be a preacher, and soon after married; and undertook with Mr. James, the care of Taunton academy, in the room of his friend Warren, where he continued very successfully employed for 18 years. During that time he engaged in the theological disputes which agitated the dissenters and the clergy, and he published his "Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion," and other things. He died 1737. He wrote Miscellanies in prose and verse, besides a Discourse on Saving Faith,—an Essay on the Soul's Immortality—and the numbers 588, 601, 626, 635, in the Spectator. His posthumous works appeared in 1740, 4 vols. 8vo.

GRUE, Thomas, a Frenchman at the end of the seventeenth century, who translated several English works into French, and among them, Ross's history of all Religions, and Rogers's Gate opened to the knowledge of Paganism.

GRUNER, John Frederic, an able theologian and scholar, born at Cobourg. He wrote an introduction to Roman Antiquities,—Miscellanea Sacra,—Critical Remarks on the Classics, besides editions of Cælius Sedulius, Eutropius, Paterculus, and other valuable works. He died 1778, aged 55.

GRUTERUS, Janus, an eminent philologer, born 3d December 1560, at Antwerp. His father was burgomaster there, and he was obliged to fly in consequence of signing that petition to the duchess of Parma, which gave rise to the word Guex. He came to Norwich with his wife, who was an English woman, and with his infant son. Under the eye of his mother, who was an excellent scholar, and could read Galen in the original, young Gruter made a rapid progress, and at the proper age he was sent to Cambridge. On the return of his parents to the continent he followed them and completed his education at Leyden, where he took a doctor's degree in civil law. During the political agitation of Flanders, he travelled into foreign countries, and was some time professor of history at Wittemberg, but refused to continue there, as a confession of faith, contrary to his sentiments, was tendered to him. He was afterwards offered a professor's chair at Padua, but he preferred the invitation which he had received to settle at Heidelberg. In this situation he published his large collection of inscriptions, dedicated to the emperor Rodolphus II. who in approbation of his merit granted him the license of publishing his own works and those of others, and intended him the honors of nobility, the completing of which his death prevented. He died 1527. He was an able critic, a man of extensive erudition, and a very voluminous and respectable writer.

GRYNÆUS, Simon, a learned German, son of a peasant of Swabia, born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, 1493. He studied with great assiduity, and became Greek professor at Vienna, but his attachment to the protestants exposed him to many dangers and frequent persecution. He was imprisoned by the monks at Baden, and after his liberation had a conference with Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg. He was afterwards for six years Greek professor at Heidelberg, from whence he went to Basil, and, in 1531, visited England with strong recommendations from Erasmus to sir Thomas More, Montjoy and others. In 1534, he was employed in reforming the church and school of Tubingen, and two years after returned to Basil, and in 1540, assisted at the conferences of Worms. He died of the plague the next year at Basil. He was an excellent scholar, whose great erudition is usefully displayed in his editions of the Almagest of Ptolemy, of Euclid, Plato, and Proclus.

GRYPHIUS, Sebastian, a celebrated printer at Lyons, born at Reuthlingen in Swabia 1493. He was equally known as a scholar, and Conrad Gesner, in testimony of his merit, dedicated one of his books to him, and Julius Scaliger also spoke respectfully of his abilities. The books printed by Gryphius are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin editions, and particularly his "Latin Bible," in 2 vols. fol. in the largest types then seen, 1550. He died 1556, and left his trade and reputation to his son and able successor Anthony Gryphius.

GUA DE MALVES, John Paul de, a French ecclesiastic, born in Languedoc. He first conceived the idea of an encyclopedia, which was so successfully executed by d' Alembert, Diderot, and others. He wrote Usage de l' Analyse de Descartes, and died at Paris 1786, aged 74.

GUADAGNOLO, Philip, a learned orientalist, born at Magliano. He chiefly devoted himself to the study of Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Persian, and particularly Arabic, which he taught many years in the Sapienza college at Rome. He was so well versed in Arabic, that he spoke an oration in that language before queen Christina at Rome 1656. He also at the request of pope Urban VIII. undertook in 1622, and finished after 27 years' labor, a translation of the Bible into Arabic for the use of the Eastern churches, published at Rome 1671, 3 vols. fol. He wrote besides an Apology for the Christian Religion in Latin 1631, and in Arabic 1637, against a Mahometan, and with such effect that his antagonist embraced christianity—"a Methodical Arabic Grammar"—an Arabic Dictionary, not completed, the manuscript of which is preserved in the convent of San Lorenzo in Lucina. This accomplished scholar died 1656, aged 60.

GUALDUS, Prioratus, or Galeazzo, an Italian historian, born at Vicenza, where he died 1678. He was historiographer to the emperor, and wrote the History of Ferdinand II. and III. and also of Leopold, 3 vols. folio—the Troubles of France from 1648, to 1654.

GUARIN, Peter, a Benedictine of Rouen, who died at Paris 1729, aged 51. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and published a Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 4to. and also a Hebrew Lexicon.

GUARINI, an eminent scholar, of a noble Veronese family, who went to Constantinople to learn Greek, and was the first who taught it in Italy. He was professor of learned languages at Ferrara, and translated some of the ancient authors, especially Strabo and Plutarch's Lives. and

died 1460, at Ferrara. His son Baptista was professor at Ferrara, and translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote besides some poems and other works.

GUARINI, John Baptist, a famous Italian poet, great-grandson of the preceding, born at Ferrara 1537. He was educated at Pisa and Padua, and afterwards introduced to the court of Alphonso II. His abilities were employed in frequent embassies to Venice and to Turin, where his "Pastor Fido," was first exhibited to the applauses of an admiring populace, at the nuptials of the duke of Savoy with the sister of Philip III. of Spain. In 1571, he went as ambassador to Rome, and four years after negotiated in Poland, to obtain for his master the crown, which Henry of Valois had resigned. Disgust, with the intrigues and ingratitude of the court, drove him, in 1582, into retirement; but he was prevailed upon again to become secretary of state, and ambassador, and again he abandoned, with dissatisfaction, the offices of elevated life for privacy. As the duke of Ferrara had favored his son in a law-suit against him, he offered his services to the duke of Savoy; but the loss of his wife, in 1589, produced a revolution in his sentiments, and for a while determined him to become an ecclesiastic. After, however, being in the service of the duke of Mantua, he was reconciled to Alphonso of Ferrara; but fresh quarrels arose, and Guarini quitted his country for the protection of the grand duke of Tuscany. He died at Venice, October 1612, aged 70.

GUDIUS, Marquard, an able critic of Holstein, educated at Rensburg and Jena. He early displayed a strong inclination for literature, and was recommended by Gronovius to D. Heinsius, as a person of great and promising talents; but his parents were anxious to advance him at court, and, therefore, earnestly desired to see him lay aside all studious pursuits. By the interest, however, of his friends Grævius and Gronovius, he obtained the office of tutor to a young man of family and fortune, named Samuel Schas, and with him he began to travel, in 1659, into France. His abilities, and the recommendation of his friends in Holland introduced him to the learned of Paris and of Toulouse, and after visiting the libraries and most curious collections of France and Italy, the tutor and the pupil returned, in 1664, to Germany. He was afterwards in England, and in the company and friendship of his pupil, who possessed great erudition, and employed much of his great property in the collection of rare and valuable manuscripts, he spent the whole of his time, and declined accepting a professorship which was offered him at the Hague. So great and sincere was the friendship between Gudius and Schas, that the pupil left his property to his preceptor in 1675; but such was the ungrateful conduct of Gudius, that on the acquisition of his riches he forgot and disregarded the friends in Holland, to whose interference he owed his elevation and his opulence. He was afterwards counsellor to the duke of Holstein, and to the king of Denmark, and died immaturely, as Burman observes, in 1689.

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUBIN, Henry Michael, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Gournai-en-bray, near Rouen. He died abbot of St. Vulmer monastery, in Bayonne, 1742, aged 47. He distinguished himself as a casuist, and wrote the Sacred History of the two Covenants, 7 vols. 12mo.

GUERARD, Benjamin, governor of South Carolina, was a descendant from one of the families of protestant refugees who fled from France to Carolina after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was elected speaker of the house of representatives in 1783, and afterwards governor He died at Charleston, Jan. 1789.

GUERARD, Robert, a Benedictine monk, born at Rouen, where he died 1715, aged 74. He wrote an Abridgment of the Bible in questions and answers, 2 vols. 12mo. and assisted Delfau in the editing of St. Austin's work, and was sent to exile, when his associate was disgraced for his book called l' Abbé Commendataire.

GUERCINO, Francisco Barbieri da Cento, so called from a cast in one of his eyes, was a painter of eminence, born near Bologna, 1590. He began to practise his profession at the early age of eight, and by attending the lessons of Michael Angelo, and the Caraccis, he acquired great reputation for correctness, invention, and a becoming boldness in his figures. For two years he practised at Rome, by the desire of Gregory XV. but afterwards the liberal offers of the kings of England and France could not draw him away from his favorite retreat at Bologna. Christina queen of Sweden, paid her respects to him, and shook him by the hand, by that hand, said he, which had painted 106 altar pieces, 144 pictures for people of distinction, and besides composed 10 books of designs. He died 1666. His private character for piety and morality, was as eminent as his abilities as a painter.

GUERICK, Otho, a German philosopher, and physician, celebrated as the inventor of the Air-pump, and of the Weather glass. He was counsellor to the elector of Bradenburgh, burgo-master of Magdeburgh, and author of some treatises on experimental philosophy. He was counsellor to the king of Prussia, and a man of learning. This able man died at Hamburgh, 1686, aged 84.

GUERRE, Martin, a Frenchman, whose history excited some interest in his country. After living about 10 years with Bertrande de Rols, his wife, he went from her and engaged in the Spanish service. Eight years after one of his friends, Arnaud du Thil, presented himself to the deserted Bertrande, and by imposing on her credulity, was received by her as her husband. The impostor was suspected by the uncle of Guerre, but du Thil, though prosecuted, and condemned to be hanged, asserted his innocence, and declaring himself the real Martin, appealed to the parliament of Toulouse. The cause seemed intricate, but before the decisive sentence was pronounced, Martin returned, and the impostor was for his treacherous and immoral conduct, hanged and burned, 1650.

GUETTARD, John Stephen, a French physician and botanist, whose extreme application in literary pursuits, brought on a premature death 1786. He wrote Observations on Plants, 2 vols. 12mo. and Memoirs of different parts of the Sciences and Arts, 3 vols. 4to.

GUEVARA, Antony de, a Spanish writer, born in the province of Alaba. He was brought up at court, and became known as a preacher, and historiographer to Charles V. He was made bishop of Gaudix in Granada, and of Mandonedo in Galicia, and died 1544. The best known of his works is "Dial of Princes, or, the life of M. A. Antonius," which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. He is deservedly censured as an historian, not only for the ill taste, but the improbabilities, and distorted accounts, which he introduces as historical facts, more becoming the meretriciousness of romance than sober truth. He wrote besides Golden Epistles.

GUGLIELMINI, Dominic, a mathematician, born at Bologna. He was of the academy of Paris, and was patronised by Louis XIV. Of the valua-

ble works which he wrote the treatise on the Nature of Rivers is the most esteemed. His works are printed at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1719. He died 1710, aged 55.

GUIBERT, James Anthony Hippolite, a native of Montauban who early served in the German wars, and became a colonel in Corsica. He published in 1770, Essai general du Tactique, and afterwards quitted the military profession to devote himself to dramatic writings. He became member of the French academy, in the room of Thomas, and died 1790, aged 47. Besides tragedies, he wrote also the eulogy of the king of Prussia—of Catinat, and of l'Hopital.

GUICCIARDINI, Francisco, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1482, of a noble family. After receiving a most liberal education, he practised the law, and held some offices of dignity and importance, and then devoted himself to the public affairs of his native city. From Florence he went to Rome, and was highly honored by Leo X. and his two successors, who employed him in a high, civil, and military capacity, and trusted much to his integrity and talents. He died universally respected 1540. His history of Italy, in Italian, 4 vols. 4to. is a performance about which his countrymen deservedly pride themselves.

GUIDI, Alexander, an Italian poet, born at Pavia in Milan, 1650. He was patronised by the duke of Parma, and afterwards under the protection of Christina of Sweden, who resided at Rome, he not only became acquainted with the literary characters of that city, but read to great advantage the works of his favorite masters, Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrara. After thus enjoying the friendship of the learned, and the good opinion of the popes, of Eugene of Savoy, and others, he was seized with an apoplexy which proved fatal at Frescati, in June, 1712. His works which consist of pastorals, operas, and other poems written in an easy, agreeable, but correct style, were published at Verona 1726, 12mo. with an account of his life. Though respectable as a poet, he was in his person very deformed, his head was disagreeably large, and he was blind of one eye.

GUIDO, Reni, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna 1575. His father who was a musician designed him for his profession, but nature had given him a strong genius for painting, and by improving himself under the direction of Dennis Calvert, a Flemish painter, and afterwards of the Caraccis, he acquired such excellence as rendered him superior to the artists of his age. His merits happily were not buried in oblivion, he was honored with the notice and esteem of pope Paul V. of the cardinals and princes of Italy, of Louis XIII. of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Udislaus king of Sweden and Poland. He lived in great splendor at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, but a most invincible attachment to gaming ruined his fortune and rendered him indigent and discontented. From the most elevated affluence he sunk to poverty, and the reflection of his deplorable and ruined situation had such an effect upon him that it brought on a distemper of which he died 1642. His pictures are much valued, and they adorn the collections of the great. His best piece is what he painted with Domenicheno in the church of St. Gregory. Some of his designs were etched by himself.

GUIGNARD, John, a jesuit born at Chartres, and professor of divinity at Clermont college. He was executed at Paris 7th Jan. 1595, for high treason. During the affair of John Chastel, which so nearly concerned the life of Henry IV. some papers were seized at Clermont, in the hand-writing of Guignard, and as in these he maintained that the murder of Henry III. and of Henry IV. was lawful, and refused to retract his assertions, he was put to death.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, a native of Pontoise, who studied the oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and became interpreter to the French king, 1741, and member of the belles lettres academy 1753. The revolution, though it hurried hin not to the guillotine, yet proved the source of his misery and reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris 1800, aged 79. He was well acquainted with the Chinese characters, and for 35 years was the principal conductor of the Journal des Savans. He wrote General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, 5 vols. 4to.—the Life of Fourmont—the Military Art of the Chinese—Memoir to prove the Chinese an Egyptian Colony—Essay on the Oriental and Greek Topography—Principles of Typographical Composition, and Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions.

GUILD, William, D.D., a Scotch divine born near Dundee, and educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he was successfully professor of philosophy, divinity, and church history. Though he opposed the covenant in 1638, he afterwards complied, and at the restoration went as one of the commissioners to Breda to congratulate Charles II. He wrote in 1657 an answer to a Roman catholic book on Innovations, and died 1662, much esteemed, aged 60.

GUILLANDIUS, Melchior, an eminent physician and botanist of Koningsberg in Prussia. He was taken by the Algerines when going on botanical pursuits to Africa. His commentary on the Papyrus is full of erudition. He wrote several works, and died at Padua 1589, where he was botanical professor.

GUILLIM, John, author of the celebrated work, "display of Heraldry" in folio, was born in Herefordshire 1565, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was of the society of the college of arms, and in 1617, was made rouge-croix pursuivant of arms. He died 1621. The sixth edition of his valuable work appeared 1724, with many additions. Some have attributed the work to Dr. Barkham.

GUILLOTIN, a physician, born at Saintes, 29th March 1738. He studied at Paris, and at the revolution he was sent as a deputy to the national assembly from Paris. In making a report on the penal code, he recommended an instrument of death which might be more expeditious, and create to the unhappy sufferers less pain than either the halter or the wheel, and this new machine so fatally used during the civil dissensions of the state, has immortalized the name of its author. Though it is reported that he perished under his guillotine, it is however certain that he died a natural death, and it is said of grief for the infamous abuse of what he intended for the more humane punishment of the guilty.

GUISCHARDT, Charles Theophilus, a writer on tactics, was born, in 1724, at Magdeburgh; and, after having acquired considerable reputation as a Lutheran preacher, he adopted the military profession, and served as an ensign in the Dutch troops. His Military Memoirs on the Greeks and Romans attracted the notice of Frederick of Prussia, who, in 1757, made him his aid-de-camp, and gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, who was one of Cæsar's best officers. Guischardt distinguished himself in the Prussian service, but is said to have increased his fortune by exactions and pillage. In 1774 he published his Historical and Critical Me-

moirs on several Points of Military Antiquity; and, in the following year, he died at Berlin.

GUISE, Claude de Lorraine, duke of, fifth son of duke René II. of Lorraine, settled in France and became the founder of the family of Guise there. At the battle of Marignan he displayed such valor, that he received more than 20 wounds. He married Antoinette de Bourbon of the blood royal, in 1513, and died 1550.

GUISE, Francis, duke of, son of the preceding, was a man of great talents, and extensive influence in France. In him began the factions of Condé and Guise. He was at the head of the Catholic party, and was a most furious bigot. He died by a pistol shot from the hand of Poltrot de Meré, a protestant gentleman, 1563, aged 44.

GUISE, Henry, duke of, eldest son of Francis, was born in 1550. Brave and gallant as a soldier, he was turbulent, imperious, factious, and violent as a subject, and at the head of that party which were called the league, and formed by the intrigues of his brother the cardinal, under pretence of supporting the catholic religion and the state, he long overawed the king, Henry III. and prevented his appearance at Paris. After massacring the Huguenots, and filling the streets of Paris with blood, on the famous day called the day of Barricades, Guise considered his success secure, but Henry escaped his guards and fled to Blois where he called an assembly of the states. Guise appeared there, but a forced reconciliation with the king was followed by the assassination of the demagogues, 23d Dec. 1588, and on the morrow the cardinal shared the fate of his brother.

GUISE, Charles, duke of, eldest son of Henry, was arrested on his father's murder and confined in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped 1592. His partisans received him with open arms, but he afterwards had the good sense to be reconciled to the king, and might have lived in security, had not Richelieu's jealousy of him driven him from the kingdom. He fled to Italy, and died at Cuna 1640, aged 69.

GUISE, Henry of Lorraine, duke of, grandson of Henry, was remarkable for his intrigues with the duke of Bouillon, and the court of Soissons, which obliged him to fly from France to Rome. During his exile, the revolt of the Neapolitans from the Spanish power, called him into the field, but while flushed with victory he regarded the crown of Naples already within his reach, he was taken prisoner at Abruzzo and carried to Spain. After four years' imprisonment he was liberated. He died 1664, aged 50, author of Memoirs of his Neapolitan Enterprise, which appeared in one vol. 4to. after his death.

GUISE, William, an English divine, born at Ablond's court, near Gloucester 1653. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to the study of oriental literature, and published a translation with a valuable commentary of "Misnæ Pars Ordinis Primi Zeraim Tituli Septem." His learning was highly esteemed both at home and abroad. He died 1638. His son was general Guise of military memory.

GUITTON, John, a native of Rochelle, mayor of the town when it was besieged by Richelieu. He always had a dagger on the table, to stab the first man who talked of surrendering, and when told that many perished by famine, he said, it matters little if one only is left to shut the gates.

GUIZOT, Elizabeth Charlotte Paulina, a native of Paris, was born in 1773. Two novels, her first attempts were written for the pious purpose of providing for the wants of a mother and sister. In 1812 she married M. Guizot, an eminent literary man, and she subsequently acquired considerable reputation. Her Rodolph and Victor, and her Domestic Education, gained the prize of the French Academy, as works beneficial to morals.

GULDENSTAEDT, John Antony, a famous traveller, born at Riga. He visited during an absence of three years, Astracan, Caucasus, Georgia, Tartary, and the neighboring places, with the eyes of a politician and philosopher. His performances are enumerated by Coxe. He was honorably invited to Petersburgh, where he became professor of languages, and where he died of a fever, 1781.

GUNDLING, Nicholas Jerome, a native of Nuremberg, professor of eloquence, civil law, and philosophy at Halle, on which subjects he wrote some valuable works. His reputation for sagacity and knowledge was such that he was often consulted at Berlin, by the court. His "Course of Philosophy," "of Literary history," and his History of moral Philosophy, are much esteemed. He died rector of Halle 1729.

GUNN, Alexander, D.D., minister of the reformed Dutch church at Bloomingdale, died 1829. He published memoirs of the late Dr. Livingston.

GUNNERUS, John Ernest, a native of Christiana, made bishop of Drontheim 1758. He died at Christiansund 1773, aged 55. He was well skilled in botany, and published Flora Norwegiæ, and other works. He founded, for the encouragement of Natural history, the royal Norwegian society at Drontheim. Linnæus, in compliment to his merit, gave the name of Gunnera to a plant.

GUNNING, Peter, D.D., an English prelate, born at Hoo in Kent, 1613, and educated at Canterbury school, and Clare hall, Cambridge. He became fellow and tutor of his college, and distinguished himself as a preacher, but he exposed himself to the persecution of the parliament, on account of his zeal for the king's service; and when ejected, he returned to Oxford. Here he was made chaplain of New college, and afterwards became tutor to lord Hatton, and sir Francis Compton, and chaplain to sir Robert Shirley, at whose death he obtained the chapel of Exeter-house, Strand. At the restoration, his services and sufferings were rewarded; he was advanced to a prebend of Canterbury, and successively to the headships of Corpus Christi and St. John's college, Cambridge. He was one of the committee for the review of the liturgy, and he had a conference with the dissenters at the Savoy, in 1661. In 1669, he was made bishop of Chichester, and 1674, he was translated to Ely, where he died, 6th July 1684. He was buried in his cathedral. Opinions have varied with respect to his character, but it must be confessed, that, though some question, whether his head was as good as his heart, he was distinguished by erudition, piety, and exemplary manners. His charities to public use were great and numerous.

GUNTER, Edmund, a mathematician, of Welch extraction, born at Gunter's town, Brecknockshire, 1581. He was educated at Westminster, under Busby, and entered at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and was ordained. His genius led him to mathematical pursuits, and by the new projection of a sector, he acquired celebrity, and was in 1619, honorably appointed astronomy professor at Gresham college 1619. In this appointment he directed all the powers of his mind in the improvement of science. He invented a portable quadrant, observed a new variation in the magnetic needle, and contrived that valuable rule of propor

tion, the line of numbers, called from him, Gunter's scale. His merits gained him not only the friendship of the learned, of Oughtred, Henry Briggs, and others, but the patronage of the earl of Bridgewater, and the notice of his sovereign Charles I. This excellent philosopher was carried off in the prime of life 10th Dec. 1626.

GUNTHER, a German poet in the beginning of the 18th century, whose superior genius proved his destruction. As he was going to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, a rival poet mixed some poisonous drugs in his drink, in consequence of which the unhappy man, as he was addressing the monarch fell down, and he expired soon after, in his 28th year. He wrote some elegant poetry, an Ode on Eugene's victory over the Turks.

GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden, was son of Eric, duke of Gripsholm, is known by the name of Gustavus Vasa. He was born 1490. After the reduction of Sweden by Christian II. king of Denmark, Gustavus was kept a prisoner in the capital of the conqueror; but after many years of captivity, he escaped, and appeared among the Dalecarlians, whom he engaged to revolt. A great boldness of character, and an ardent love of military glory, together with capacious resources of mind, had calculated him for a leader in times of danger and difficulty. The conduct of the Danes, who had murdered his father and other Swedish nobles, roused him to revenge. He re-took Upsal; and though occasionally defeated, he acquired fresh vigor from disasters; and animated to desperation by the cruelties of Christian, who put his mother and his sister to death, by shocking tortures, he over-ran Gothland, and besieged Stockholm. The states of the kingdom were convened, and Gustavus was offered that kingdom, which his valor had recovered, and by his influence the crown was declared hereditary in his male issue. Invasion from abroad ceased, by the expulsion of the Danish monarch from the throne, and the succession of Frederick, duke of Holstein' and Gustavus, secure in the love of his subjects, cultivated all the arts of peace and commerce, and made the Lutheran tenets the established religion of his country. This great and heroic monarch, died at Stockholm 1560, in his 70th year, and was succeeded by his son Eric.

GUSTAVUS, Adolphus, deservedly surnamed the Great, was born at Stockholm 1594. In 1611 he ascended the throne of Sweden, and though so young he evinced the sagacity of a great character in the choice of able ministers. He was fond of military glory, and soon acquired renown in his battles against the Danes, Muscovites, and Poles. By his heroic valor and judicious conduct, he made an honorable peace with the two first, and obliged the last to evacuate Livonia, and then forming an alliance with the protestants of Germany, he overran in two years and a half all the countries between the Vistula, the Rhine, and the Danube. The imperial general Tilly was twice defeated, and the pride of Austria was humbled, but the battle in the plains of Lutzen proved fatal to the life of the brave monarch, 1632. He fell it is said by the treacherous intrigues of Richelieu, or by the hand of Lauemburgh, one of his generals who had been dishonorably bribed by the emperor Ferdinand to take away his life. This warlike monarch possessed those virtues which in a reign of peace might have equally distinguished him. He patronised literature, he enriched the university of Upsal by his munificent donations, he founded the royal academy of Abo, and the university of Dorp, in Livonia. Before his time the Swedes were indifferent soldiers, but such was the enthusiasm which he inspired among his subjects, that he had always an army of 80,000 men well disciplined. He was succeeded by his only child the celebrated Christina, who succeeded, though only five years old.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, son of Frederic Adolphus, by Louisa Ulrica, the sister of Frederic II. king of Prussia, was born 24th January 1746, and succeeded to his father 1771. Disgusted with the influence of Russia at Stockholm, and with the usurpation of his senators who wished to abridge his liberty, he secretly formed the plan of a revolution, which was effected without bloodshed in 1772. The senate surrounded by the guards surrendered its authority, and the friends of Gustavus were afterwards distinguished by wearing a white handkerchief on the left arm, which was the signal of mutual attachment during the revolution. The wisest regulations followed this change of government, a new translation of the bible was made, torture was abolished, commerce, the arts and the sciences were liberally encouraged, agriculture and industry patronised, and the laws were administered with greater despatch and more impartiality. To put an end to the disputes which prevailed with Russia, he in 1777 paid a visit to Catherine at Petersburgh, and was received with magnificent hospitality, and in 1783 he spent ten months in travelling over Italy and France, not only to improve his health, but to observe the manners, the political regulations, and the industrious exertions of foreign countries. The peace with Russia was disturbed in 1788, by the emissaries of Catherine, who wished to excite disturbances in Finland, and Gustavus declared war, and equipped a formidable fleet at Carlscrona. Though he had to contend with Denmark and Russia, he, encouraged by assurances of support from Turkey and Prussia, boldly attacked Frederickshan, where he destroyed several vessels, but he was repulsed in his attempt against Revel, and obliged to retreat. The attempt on Wyburg was equally unsuccessful, but a splendid victory was obtained July 9th 1790, by the monarch over the Russian fleet, who took and destroyed forty-five ships, and peace soon after was restored between the two countries. The abilities which Gustavus had displayed made him ambitious of acquiring greater glory in war, and therefore on the breaking out of the French revolution he zealously engaged in the coalition which Spain formed with the Northern powers for the invasion of France. But during the preparations for this distant war, the life of the monarch was cruelly sacrificed by the hand of an assassin. The Swedish nobles, dissatisfied with the events of the revolution of 1772, and with the changes which had been introduced into the government at the diet of Gefle in 1792, conspired against his life, and three of them drew lots who should give the fatal blow. Ankarstroom, a disbanded officer who had received favors from the monarch was the assassin, and during a mask ball in which the unfortunate king had been warned of his danger, the fatal blow was given by the discharge of a pistol. This was in the night of the 15th April, 1792, and the king languished till the 29th of the same month.

GUTHRIE, William, an indefatigable Scotch writer, was born, in 1708, at Brechin; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; settled in London as an author, and was pensioned by the government; and died in 1770. Among his works are, A History of England, in three folio volumes; A History of Scotland, ten volumes; An Universal History, thirteen volumes. Of the last, however, he is known to have written only a part; and the Geographical Grammar, which bears his name, is believed to have been compiled by Knox the book-

seller. Guthrie also translated Quintillian, and Cicero's Offices and Epistles.

GUTTEMBERG, John, a German, born at Mentz 1408, of a noble family. He disputes with Faust, Schœffer, and others, the honor of inventing printing. Boyer says, Laurentius of Haerlem is the real inventor, and that his types were stolen by a brother of Guttemberg. Guttemberg, however, claims the merit of regularly printing a book, and of inventing cut metal types, with which the earliest editions of the bible were printed. He died at Mentz, 1468.

GUY, Thomas, son of a lighterman and coal dealer of the same name, in Horsleydown, Southwark, was apprenticed in 1660 to a bookseller, and began trade with about 200*l.* stock, in the house which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. He engaged with others in a scheme to print bibles in Holland to import into England; but when that was prohibited, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege, and by this lucrative connexion, he began to amass a large fortune. His property, however, was immensely increased by purchasing seamen's tickets and south-sea stock in the year 1720. After being a great benefactor to St. Thomas' hospital, he at the age of seventy-six formed the noble design of erecting that stately pile which bears the name of Guy's hospital. The erection cost him 18,793*l.* and 219,499*l.* were left by him for its endowment, and he had the satisfaction to see the building roofed in before his death, which happened 17th December 1724, in his 81st year. He also founded an alms-house at Tamworth, which he represented in parliament, and which was his mother's native place, and he also gave 400*l.* a year to Christ's hospital, and left 80,000*l.* to his relations. This most extraordinary, and very benevolent man, who left more to charitable uses than any private man on record, was in his habits very parsimonious. He dined on his shop counter with an old newspaper for his table cloth, without dainties, and his dress and appearance were so mean that in some instances the alms of the humane were pressed upon him as upon an indigent and half starved beggar.

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, known as a musician, and as the first who produced a delightful harmony from several different voices singing together. He also invented the six syllables of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. His inventions were received with applause by the world. He lived about the year 1026.

GUYET, Francis, an eminent critic, born at Angers 1575. He lost his parents in his infancy, but, though his property was squandered by the negligence of his guardian, he devoted himself assiduously to letters, and went to Paris, where he had the happiness to be introduced to the society of the two du Puys, Thuanus, and other learned men. In 1608 he visited Rome, and acquired a perfect knowledge of Italian. After his return through Germany to Paris, he became tutor in the house of the duke d'Epernon to the abbot de Granselve, afterwards cardinal de la Valette. In this office he conducted himself with such judgment and prudence, that he gained the confidence of his patrons, and might have risen to eminence in the church, had he not preferred the retirement of Burgundy college, to the splendor of a palace. He employed himself here in a work to prove that the Latin is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the Greek are but of one syllable. Though learned, he published nothing, but his criticisms afterwards appeared very valuable in the hands of his friends, especially those on Hesiod, published by Grævius, and those on Terence by Bocclerus. He died 1655, aged 80.

GUYON, Johanna Mary Bouviers de la Mothe, a French lady of a noble family, born at Montargis, 1648, famous for her writings. She wished to take the veil, but her friends made her marry, and she became, at the age of twenty-eight, a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, she devoted herself to the mysteries of quietism, which Michael de Molinos, a Spanish Jesuit at Rome, had imposed upon the credulity of the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconstant in her temper, she, however, endured persecution for her tenets, and when she declared herself the pregnant woman mentioned in the apocalypse, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers, she was imprisoned in the bastille by order of the king. Fenelon undertook her defence, but his enemy Bossuet had the art to procure the condemnation of his works on the subject. Her verses, after her death, which happened at Blois 1717, were published in five volumes, and also some of her Mystical Reveries.

GUYS, Peter Augustine, a native of Marseilles, eminent as a merchant, and as a man of letters. He travelled over various parts of the east, with the eye of a philosopher and an antiquarian, and published the result of his researches, in which he compared the different characters of the ancient and of the modern inhabitants of those classical countries. He died at Zante in the Ionian sea, in 1799, aged 79. His works are Essays on the Antiquities of Marseilles, 8vo.—Voyage Literaire de la Greece, four vols. 8vo. 1783,—a Voyage in Italy and in the North, 8vo.

GUYSE, John, D.D., a native of Hereford, who became a dissenting minister there, and in 1727 removed to New Broad-street independent congregation, London. Though blind for some years before his death, he nevertheless continued his pastoral functions. He died 1761, aged 81. He wrote a paraphrase of the New-Testament, three vols. 4to. —the Standard Use of Scripture in the Purposes of Divine Revelation, 8vo.—Jesus Christ God-Man, &c. in several sermons,—the Holy Spirit in sermons,—Youth's Monitor in ten sermons to young persons, 12mo.

GWINNETT, Button, a member of congress, was a native of England; he came to America, and purchased a large tract of land in Georgia, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Elected to congress in 1776, he signed the declaration of independence. At this period he was a competitor with col. Lackland McIntosh for the office of brigadier general, and formed a settled hostility to his successful rival. Being afterwards president of the council, he nominated a subordinate officer to the command of an expedition against Florida. The expedition failed, and by consequence Mr. Gwinnett failed to be elected governor in May 1777. In the mortification of his adversary McIntosh exulted. In the result Mr. Gwinnett challenged McIntosh. Fighting at the distance of twelve feet, both were wounded and Gwinnett died of his wounds May 27th 1777, aged 44.

GWYNNE, Matthew, an English physician, born in London, of an ancient Welch family. He was educated at Oxford, where in 1593, he took his degree of M.D. He went in 1595, as physician to sir Henry Unton, queen Elizabeth's ambassador to France. He obtained great reputation by his practice, as well as by his writings, which modern discoveries have rendered now of little value. He died after 1639, though what year is uncertain.

H.

HAAS, William, a printer and type-founder, born at Basil, and eminent for ingenious inventions. He was in the first part of life engaged in the military affairs of his country, and he established a school in which a new system of artillery was practised and recommended with great success. He afterwards devoted his time to printing, and was the first who engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing press, and introduced a new method of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. He died at St. Urban monastery in Lucerne, June 1800, aged 59. Many of his papers are preserved in the economical society of Basil.

HABERSHAM, Joseph, postmaster general of the United States. He served with reputation in the revolutionary war, and had the rank of lieut. colonel. In 1785 he was a member of congress; in 1795 he was appointed postmaster general, and resigned in 1800. He died 1815, aged 65.

HABERT, Henry Lewis, a member of the French academy, the friend of Gassendi, and the publisher of his works with an elegant Latin preface. He wrote some epigrams and other poetical pieces, and died 1679.

HABINGTON, William, an English writer, born at Hendlip, Worcestershire 1605. As a catholic, he was educated at St. Omer's and Paris, but he refused to embrace the order of the Jesuits, and returned to England. He died 30th Nov. 1654. He wrote the Queen of Arragon,—Observations on the History of Edward IV.—and some poems.

HACHETTE, Jane, a heroine of Beauvais in Picardy, who successfully headed a body of women in an assault against the Bourguignons who besieged her native place 1472. In commemoration of her intrepid conduct, an annual procession takes place at Beauvais on the 10th July, in which the women march at the head of the men.

HACKET, John, D.D., an English prelate, born in London, 1st Sept. 1592. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. His great merit recommended him to bishop Andrews, and to Williams, bishop of Lincoln, to whom he became chaplain, and afterwards to James I. He was promoted to a prebend in Lincoln, and the rectory of Cheam in Surrey, and St. Andrews, Holborn. The troubles of the times not only prevented his further advancement, but subjected him to persecution, though he concealed himself in retirement at Cheam. At the restoration he refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but soon after accepted that of Lichfield and Coventry. With great munificence he began the repairs of his cathedral, which had been nearly demolished by the civil wars, and after eight years' labor, and the expense of 20,000*l.* nearly all his own, he completed the building in a splendid and most elegant manner. He was equally liberal in his benefactions to Trinity college, Cambridge, and other foundations. He died Oct. 21, 1670. He was highly respected for learning, for piety, and every exemplary virtue.

HACKSPAN, Theodore, a Lutheran minister, first professor at Altorf, well skilled in oriental literature. His books on theological subjects were much esteemed in Germany. He died 1659.

HADDON, Walter, LL.D., an eminent English scholar, born in Buckinghamshire 1516, and educated at Eton school and King's college, Cambridge. In Edward's reign he was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and for his services he was made master of Trinity hall, Cambridge, in the room of Gardiner, and afterwards, though not qualified, made president of Magdalen college, Oxford, but in Mary's reign he resigned his honors to avoid the disgrace of expulsion, and lived in concealment. The accession of Elizabeth restored him to public notice; he was made master of the court of requests, judge of the prerogative court, and one of the commissioners who visited Cambridge. In 1566 he was employed at Bruges to settle the commercial intercourse between England and the Netherlands. He died Jan. 1571-2.

HADLEY, John, an English philosopher, who lived in the first half of the eighteenth century, was vice-president of the Royal Society; and wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions between 1723 and 1736. He invented, or rather, perhaps, brought into use, the quadrant which bears his name, and also a reflecting telescope.

HAFIZ, or HAFEZ, Mohammed Shemseddin, a celebrated poet, the Anacreon of Persia, was born at Shiraz, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and died there in 1389. The monument erected to him by his countrymen was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825. Love, wine, and luxurious indolence were the delights of Hafiz's life. Some of his Odes have been translated by Sir W. Jones, Richardson, Nott, and Hindley.

HAGEDORN, Frederic, a celebrated German poet, was born, in 1708, at Hamburgh; was educated in the college of his native place; was private secretary to the Danish ambassador at London, from 1729 till 1731; and, in 1733, was appointed secretary to the British factory at Hamburgh; which office he held till his decease in 1754. Hagedorn has been called the German Horace and Prior. He formed himself chiefly on the English school of poetry, and, consequently, was in a state of hostility with Gottsched. His style is pure and flowing. His fables, Moral Poems, Songs, and Tales, are his principal works.

HAGER, Joseph, an eminent Chinese scholar, was born, about 1750, at Milan; studied at Vienna; passed some time at London, where he published various works on the Chinese language, and a Prospectus of a Dictionary; was subsequently professor of the oriental languages at Pavia, and librarian at Milan; and died in the latter city in 1820. Among his works are, Elements of the Chinese Language; The Chinese Pantheon; and a Dissertation on the Babylonian Inscriptions. It was Hager who detected the historical forgery committed by Vella, in 1789.

HAILLAN, Bernard de Girard, lord of, a French historian, born at Bourdeaux about 1535. He first appeared before the public as a poet, in his piece called "the union of the princes," and afterwards as the translator of Eutropius, of Tully's offices, and Æmylius Probus. In 1574 he was named historiographer of France, in consequence of his valuable book on the state and success of the affairs of France. In 1576 appeared his history from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. the first history of France written in French. He did not continue this popular work beyond that time, though he promised it to Henry IV. as he considered himself too near the periods of which he was to treat, afraid that the sober truths of history might give offence. A continuation was added by the booksellers, as far as 1627. He died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1610.

HAINES, Joseph, better known by the name of count Haines, was a comedian of wit and great

facetiousness. He was obscurely born, but the liberal subscription of a few friends, enabled him to enter at Queen's college, Oxford, where his talents and manners gained him the friendship of sir Joseph Williamson, afterwards secretary of state, and minister at Ryswick congress. He attended his friend as Latin secretary, but he betrayed the state secrets with which he was confidentially intrusted, and thus incapable of this office, he was recommended to Cambridge, which all at once he quitted to join a company of strolling players at Stirbridge fair. He gradually rose to some consequence, and was engaged at Drury lane, where his education, his wit, and his agreeable conversation made him the friend and the associate of the great and the opulent. He went afterwards as companion to the English ambassador to France, and on his return again appeared on the stage.

HAINES, Charles G., adjutant general of New York, graduated at Middlebury college 1816. In 1818, he removed to New York, and established himself as a lawyer in that city. He died 1825, aged 32. His writings were numerous. He published considerations on the canal 1818; memoirs of T. A. Emmet 1829.

HAKEWILL, George, an able divine, born 1579 at Exeter, son of a merchant. He was in 1616, made archdeacon of Surrey, and as chaplain to Charles prince of Wales, he might have risen to higher honors in the church, had he not written to oppose the union of his master with the infanta of Spain. The king resented the remarks of the chaplain, and he was for some time imprisoned, and dismissed from about the prince's person. He was afterwards chosen rector of Exeter college, but the rage of civil war drove him to his rectory of Heanton near Barnstaple, where he died 1649. Of his works the best known is his "apology or declaration of the power and providence of God in the government of the world, proving that it doth not decay," in four books, 1627, with two additional books in an edition, folio, 1635.

HAKLUYT, Richard, a native of Eyton, Herefordshire, educated at Westminster school and Christ church, Oxford. He took orders, and obtained the living of Wetheringset in Suffolk, and a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and afterwards at Westminster. He died 23d Nov. 1616, aged 61. He was not only an able divine but a learned cosmographer; and his collection of voyages in 3 vols. folio, is deservedly admired as a valuable performance. In honor of his services to geography, a promontory on the coast of Greenland was called by his name, by captain Hudson in 1608. His son was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge.

HALDE, John Baptist du, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris 1674. He is the author of a valuable work, "grande description de la Chine & de la Tartarie," 4 vols. folio; compiled from the curious and interesting observations of the missionaries of his fraternity. He collected also after Gobien, "lettres edifiantes," in 18 vols: besides Latin poems and orations. He died 1743.

HALE, sir Matthew, a learned lawyer, born at Aldersly in Gloucestershire, 1st Nov. 1600. Panting after distinction, he now bid adieu to the follies and levities of youth, and of idle company, and devoting daily 16 hours to study, he enriched the resources of his mind with all the treasures of law, of philosophy, of science, and of divinity. When called to the bar, the integrity of his conduct recommended him to the public notice, not less than his superior abilities; and in those times of civil discord, he became the friend of royalists and of republicans by not mixing with faction. His extensive knowledge of the law was called into action in the defence of Stafford, of Laud, and even of Charles himself; but though the advocate of royalty, he refused not to take the covenant, and to appear as one of the commissioners who treated with the king's officers about the reduction of Oxford. Though the death of Charles shocked his feelings, he however yielded to the strong invitations of Cromwell, who knew his merits, and he accepted under him the office of one of the judges of the Common-bench. Scruples however soon arose, and after going two or three circuits, he refused to act as judge on the crown side; and when on the death of the protector, higher powers were offered him under his son Richard, he boldly rejected the new dignity, and refused to wear mourning. At the restoration he was marked out for the highest distinction as chief baron of the exchequer; and Clarendon in investing him with his office, declared that he knew no one more honest or more fit to preside in that court. For eleven years he endeared himself to the nation as an impartial judge, generous, diligent, and humane; and in 1671, he was promoted to the office of chief justice of England, where he displayed the same integrity, the same zeal, and the same unbiassed patient attention. He died, 25th Dec. 1676. He left his valuable MSS. to Lincoln's inn society. This great man, eminent not less for his learning, piety, and private virtues, than for his uprightness as a judge, wrote several valuable works on subjects of law, philosophy, and divinity; the best known of which are, the primitive origination of mankind considered and explained according to the light of nature, folio—the history of the pleas of the crown, folio—the original institution, power, and jurisdiction of parliaments—contemplations moral and divine, 3 vols. 8vo.—judgment of the nature of true religion, and an essay on the gravitation of fluid bodies.

HALE, Nathan, captain, an officer in the American revolutionary war, graduated at Yale college 1773. In the war he commanded a company in col. Knowlton's regiment, and was with the army in the retreat from Long Island in 1776. Washington having applied to Knowlton for a discreet and enterprising officer to penetrate the enemy's camp and procure intelligence. Hale passed in disguise to the British camp, but on his return was apprehended and carried before lord Wm. Howe, by whom he was ordered for execution the next morning. He was denied a bible and the aid of a clergyman. The letters, full of fortitude and resignation which he had written to his mother and sister, were destroyed. He was hung, regretting that he had but one life to lose for his country; though executed in a brutal manner as a spy, he was firm and composed.

HALES, John, called the ever-memorable, was born at Bath, 1584, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1605, he was chosen fellow of Merton; in 1612, made Greek professor of the university, and the next year admitted fellow of Eton college. In 1618, he went as chaplain with sir Dudley Carleton, the English ambassador to the Hague, and was present at the synod of Dordt, of the proceedings of which he wrote to his patron an impartial account, published in his golden remains. In 1638, he was by the friendship of Laud, made canon of Windsor, but the disorders of the times did not permit him to enjoy long these honors, and when he refused to take the engagement, he was stripped of his Eton fellowship, and of his other preferments, and reduced to the greatest distress, which he bore with christian fortitude. He died

19th May 1656. This worthy man, so much admired for his wit, his learning, and his politeness, wrote several works which appeared after his death in 3 vols. 12mo. or 8vo.

HALES, Stephen, a native of Kent, educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow 1703. He early devoted the great powers of his mind to botany, and experimental philosophy, and was the ingenious inventor of a machine which displayed the various motions of the heavens similar to a modern orrery. His learning and virtues recommended him to the great and the powerful; he enjoyed the esteem of Frederic prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess, but satisfied with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton Court, he disregarded the higher preferments which the partiality and influence of friends might have procured. He died after a few days illness, 4th Jan. 1761, aged 84, universally respected. He published in 1741, his invention of ventilators; and wrote besides four volumes of statistical essays, and contributed some valuable papers to the philosophical transactions.

HALI-BEIGH, a native of Poland. His original name was Bobowski. He was when very young sold by the Tartars to the Turks, and educated in their religion. He was acquainted with 17 languages, and became dragoman or interpreter to the grand signior. He translated the English catechism into the Turkish language, and also the bible. His chief work is a treatise on the liturgy of the Turks, and their pilgrimages to Mecca, published in Latin by Thomas Smith, Oxford 1691. He had formed the design of returning to the Christian faith, when he died 1675.

HALL, Joseph, a divine and poet, was born, in 1574, at Ashby, de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, and was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. After having held the livings of Halsted, and Waltham, and the deanery of Worcester, and been chosen as one of the English divines deputed to the synod of Dordt, he was raised, in 1627, to the see of Exeter, whence, in 1641, he was translated to Norwich. Though he had refused to persecute the puritans, yet, having joined the other bishops in the celebrated protest against laws made during their absence from the upper house, he was committed to the Tower, and his estate was subsequently sequestrated. He died in 1656. His theological works gained for him the title of the English Seneca. His Satires, which appeared in 1597, and 1599, under the title of Virgidemiarium, are spirited in their sentiment and language, and often very musically versified.

HALL, Henry, an English divine, born in London 1716. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1738. In 1748 he was appointed librarian at Lambeth by Potter, and he was continued in his office by the next primate, Herring, who rewarded his merit by the rectory of Harbledown, the vicarage of Herne, and the sinecure of Orpington. In 1756 he exchanged Herne for East Peckham, and at the death of his patron in 1757, he resigned the place of librarian, and being appointed treasurer of Wells cathedral, he retired to Harbledown, where he died a bachelor 2d Nov. 1763, after a short illness. This respectable man, beloved as a pastor for his benevolence, meekness, and exemplary conduct, published some occasional sermons.

HALL, Richard, an English popish priest, who left England under Elizabeth to avoid the penal laws against his religion. He became divinity professor at Douay, and canon of St. Omer's, and wrote several theological books, especially the history of the troubles of his times, and died 1604.

HALL, Lyman, governor of Georgia, was a native of Connecticut and graduated at Yale college in 1747. Having studied medicine, he established himself at Sunbury, Georgia. He early and zealously espoused the cause of his country. His efforts were particularly useful in inducing the Georgians to join the American confederacy. In May 1775 he was a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence, and continued in that body to the close of 1780. While the British had possession of Georgia they confiscated his property. In 1783 he was elected governor. He died 1791, aged 66.

HALL, Gordon, first American missionary at Bombay, graduated at Williams college in 1808. Having studied theology, he refused an invitation to settle in Connecticut, saying, "wo is me if I preach not the gospel to the heathen." Offering himself as a missionary to the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, he was ordained 1812, and sailed for Calcutta. He arrived at Bombay in Feb. 1813, and there spent thirteen years. He had just revised the New Testament in Mahratta, when as he was on a journey in the interior, he was seized with the cholera, which proved fatal in eight or nine hours. He died 1826 aged 36. His appeal to the American christians in behalf of the twelve millions, speaking the Mahratta language, was published in the Mis Herald Oct. 1826. He wrote also with Newell, the conversion of the world, or the claims of six hundred millions. The New Testament in Mahratta was printed at the mission press in Bombay 1826.

HALLE, Peter, a French civilian and poet, born at Bayeux in Normandy, 8th Sept. 1611. He was educated at Bayeux and Caen, and by his merit was raised to the office of rhetorical professor in the latter university. His eloquence in the delivery of an oration so pleased Seguier the chancellor, that he presented him with a doctor's cap 1640, and carried him with him to Paris. Here his abilities were displayed to such advantage, that he was offered the headship of five colleges, and was at last appointed poet to the king, and in 1646 reader of the Greek and Latin tongues in the royal college In 1655 he began as professor of canon law to raise the character of that much neglected science, and by his "canonical institutions," published 1685, and other treatises on law, acquired a high reputation for learning, application, and judgment. He published also 1655, a collection of Latin poems, and died Dec. 27, 1689.

HALLER, Albert, an eminent Swiss physician, professor of medicine, and chemistry, at Gottingen. Scarce inferior to Boerhaave, his abilities adorned the university and raised it to celebrity. Besides medical tracts, such as disputationes anatomicæ, 8 vols. 4to.—disputationes de morbis, 7 vols. 4to. and elements physiologiæ, 8 vols. 4to. he wrote moral essays, religious pieces, and a few odes much admired in Germany for poetry, elegance, and sublimity. In 1760 he retired to his native city Berne, where, after enjoying the respect of his country as a senator and magistrate, he died 12th Dec. 1777, aged 75. His son, who died 1785, was equally eminent as a man of merit, and wrote biographie literaire de la Suisse.

HALLEY, Edmund LL.D., a celebrated English philosopher, born 29th Oct. 1656. He was educated at Oxford, where he early devoted himself to those astronomical and geometrical studies which have rendered his name immortal. His first attempt was to correct the errors of Tycho Brahe,

and to ascertain the place of the fixed stars; but finding that those of the northern hemisphere already engaged the attention of Flamsteed and Hevelius, he set out under the protection of Charles II. and of the East India Company to St. Helena, where he formed a catalogue of those bodies which never appear above the horizon of Greenwich or Dantzick. After two years' residence there, he returned in 1678 to England. In 1697 he visited Hevelius at Dantzick, at the request of the Royal Society, to adjust the dispute between that great philosopher and Hooke in England, concerning the preference of plain or glass lights in astroscopical instruments. On his return he went upon a tour in company with his school-fellow the learned Nelson, and in his way to Paris, he first observed that remarkable comet which at that time soon engaged the attention of the philosophers of Europe. Afterwards he passed to Lyons, and thence to Italy, where, upon his return to England in 1681, he left his friend Nelson. In 1683 appeared his theory of the variation of the magnetical compass, and by his acquaintance with the great Newton, whom he visited at Cambridge to consult him on philosophical subjects, he had the opportunity of recommending, by an elegant copy of verses, the principia of the illustrious astronomer which were then first presented to the world. In 1698 he obtained from king William the appointment of a vessel to enable him to improve and to mature his philosophical observations on the variations of the needle, and after proceeding as far as the line, he returned home with the intention of pursuing discoveries in another voyage. The next year with bold zeal in the cause of science, he crossed the Atlantic ocean, and penetrated towards the south pole till the ice stopped his progress, and returning to England in 1700, he published the following year his general chart, showing the variations of the compass in those seas frequented by European navigators. In 1703 he was employed by the emperor to survey the coast of Dalmatia; in the same year he was appointed Savilian professor at Oxford; in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became secretary to the Royal Society; and, in 1719, he succeeded Flamsteed as astronomer royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in sedulously performing the duties of the last-mentioned office, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. He died in his chair, without a groan, in 1741. Besides numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published A Theory of the Variation of the Compass; A History and Physical Cause of the Trade Winds; and Miscellanea Curiosa: translated Apollonius de Sectione Rationis into Latin; and assisted in bringing out Gregory's edition of the Conics of Apollonius. His Astronomical Tables were printed in 1752.

HALLIFAX, Samuel, LL.D. an English bishop, eldest son of an apothecary at Chesterfield. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall. As professor of civil law in the university, he gained great reputation by his "analysis of the civil law." In 1776 he was created D.D. by mandate, and became afterwards chaplain to the king, rector of Worsop, Notts, master of the faculties in Doctor's Commons, and master of his college, which he resigned in 1781, when made bishop of Gloucester. In 1787 he was translated to St. Asaph, and died 1790, aged 60. He was a man of great erudition, commanding eloquence, and of amiable manners. His sermons at Warburton's lectures were much admired, and also his judicious analysis of Butler's Analogy. He was for some years Arabic professor at Cambridge.

HAMBERGER, George Albert, an eminent mathematician of Franconia, author of some valuable works on optics, hydraulics, and other philosophical subjects. He died at Jena 1726.

HAMBERGER, George Christopher, a learned German, of the university of Gottingen. Besides other voluminous works he published Orpheus with the assistance of Gesner. He died 1773, aged 47

HAMEL, John Baptist du, a French divine, born 1614, at Vire, in Normandy, and educated at Caen and Paris. At 18 he published a tract on trigonometry with Theodosius' three books on spherics, and the next year he was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, where he continued 10 years, till he became curate of Nueilli on the Marne. In 1666 he was appointed secretary to the newly established academy of sciences, and he afterwards accompanied Colbert de Croissy, the French ambassador, at Aix la Chapelle and in England, where he gained the friendship of Boyle, Ray, and Willis. He returned to France through Holland, and in 1678 published his "philosophia vetus & nova," a valuable work, reprinted in 6 vols. 1681. In 1698 appeared his Regiæ scientiarum academiæ historia," 4to. in four books, to which two were afterwards added. He also published 1706, Biblia sacra vulgatæ editionis cum selectis notis, besides other theological works. He died 6th Aug. 1706, of old age. To the character of a scholar he united that of a pious and worthy man, esteemed not only by the great and powerful, but by the poor, especially at Neuilli, where his annual visit, after he had quitted the cure, was regarded as a day of festivity.

HAMILTON, Patrick, a Scotch divine, related to James V. by whom he was made abbot of Ferne. His further advancement in the church was prevented by his adherence to the tenets of Luther, which so offended the catholic clergy, that at the suggestion of cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's, he was tried as a heretic, and condemned to the flames. He endured the cruel sentence with the most astonishing fortitude, 1527, aged only 23. His confession of faith was published by John Frith. He was not only pious, but learned and polite.

HAMILTON, Antony, count, a native of Ireland, of Scotch extraction. He followed the fate of the second Charles, and returned at the restoration, but was banished at the revolution. His genius, vivacity, and wit, rendered him the companion of the great, and the ornament of every society. His works consisted of poems,—fairy tales,—and "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont," which develope the licentious characters of the court of Charles II. He died at St. Germain's 1720, aged 74.

HAMILTON, James, first duke of, son of James marquis of Hamilton, was educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's titles, 1625. With a mind ardent after adventures he went in 1631, with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and returned the following year. Distinguished at the English court by the favor and good opinion of the monarch, he was named a commissioner to settle the disputes which the presbyterians excited in Scotland, on the subject of episcopacy, and for his services he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After seeing the ruin of his master's armies in England, he still maintained his cause in the north, but the superior power of Cromwell prevailed against him, and he was unfortunately defeated at Preston.

Though promised that his life would be spared, the perfidious conqueror still treated him as an enemy and caused him to be tried and to be beheaded, 1649, in his 43d year.

HAMILTON, William Gerard, was born, in 1729, in Lincoln's Inn; received his education at Westminster School, and at Oriel College, Oxford; sat both in the English and Irish parliaments; was for several years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland; and died in 1796. He obtained the appellation of Single Speech Hamilton, from his having delivered only a single, but excellent, speech in the British House of Commons: in the Irish House he was a frequent speaker. His Parliamentary Logic, and his Speeches, appeared after his decease. The Letters of Junius have idly been imputed to him.

HAMILTON, sir William, a Scotchman of the noble family of that name, sent as ambassador to the Neapolitan court in 1764, and continued in that capacity till the year 1800, during which time he devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of science, and to the improvement of the fine arts. With the eye of a philosopher, and the taste of a man of genius, he visited and examined the wonders of Etna and Vesuvius, and not only collected from their volcanic eruptions the most valuable curiosities, but composed an interesting and admired performance. He also published Campi Phlegræ, 2 vols. folio, a curious and splendid work, and encouraged and contributed to the compilation of the Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques & Romaines, edited from his cabinet by D'Hancarville. The philosophical transactions were also enriched by his learned commentaries, and the British Musæum can boast of his valuable presents of antiquities and other curious donations. This active antiquarian whose researches were so much applauded by all men of science, was honored with the ribbon of the order of the Bath, while at Naples, and he received from the Sicilian king and his court every mark of attention and respect. He died in London in May 1803.

HAMILTON, Andrew, a native of Scotland, was appointed by William Penn deputy governor of Pennsylvania in 1701. He had previously been for several years governor of New-Jersey, of which colony he was one of the proprietors, and where he was succeeded by Andrew Bowne. He died December, 1702.

HAMILTON, James, governor of Pennsylvania, was a native of Philadelphia, and succeeded governor Thomas in 1748. He resigned in October, 1754, and was again appointed in 1759, and continued in the office till 1763, when John Penn arrived as governor. In 1771, the administration again devolved on him a short time. He had several other offices of distinction in the province, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the people. He died in New York, while that city was occupied by the British, August 14th, 1783, aged 73.

HAMILTON, Alexander, first secretary of the treasury of the United States. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his mother to New York and entered a student of Columbia college, in which he continued about three years. While a member of this institution the first buddings of his intellect gave presage of his future eminence. The contest with Great Britain called forth the first talents on each side, and his juvenile pen asserted the claims of the colonies against very respectable writers. At the age of eighteen he entered the army as an officer of artillery. In 1777, he was selected by Washington as one of his aids with the rank of lieut. colonel. At the siege of York in 1781, when the second parallel was opened, two redoubts which flanked it, and were advanced three hundred yards in front of the British works, very much annoyed the men in the trenches. It was resolved to possess them, and to prevent jealousies the attack of the one was committed to the Americans, and of the other to the French. The detachment of the Americans was commanded by the marquis de la Fayette, and colonel Hamilton, at his own earnest request, led the advanced corps consisting of two battalions. The troops rushed to the charge without firing a single gun, and the works were carried with but little loss. After the return of peace he adopted the law as his profession, and settled in New York. In 1786, he was chosen a member of the New York assembly. In 1787, he was a member of the federal convention which formed the present constitution of the United States. By his pen, in the papers signed Publius, and by his voice in the convention of New York in the summer of 1788, he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury. In his reports he proposed plans for funding the debt of the union, and for assuming the debts of the respective states, for establishing a bank, and mint, and for procuring a revenue. He wished to redeem the reputation of his country, by satisfying her creditors, and combine with the government, such a monied interest, as might facilitate its operations. In 1795, he resigned his office, and resumed the practice of his profession. In consequence of his connexion with the treasury, he was exposed to a malignant political persecution, and though he did not escape entirely free from all moral pollution, yet the charge of peculation, he triumphantly put down at once, and for ever. When a provisional army was raised in 1798, in consequence of the injuries and demands of France, Washington suspended his acceptance of the command of it, on the condition, that Hamilton should be his associate, and the second in command. This arrangement was accordingly made. After the adjustment of our dispute with the French republic, and the discharge of the army in the summer of 1800, he returned again to his profession in the city of New York. In 1804, he was drawn into a correspondence with Aaron Burr, then vice president of the United States, and his determined political and personal enemy, for the express purpose, of bringing about, the catastrophe, which followed. Hamilton instead of returning upon Burr's hands, his impertinent and unauthorised letter, fell into the snare, put his life into Burr's hands, who shot him at Hoboken July 11th 1804. He died the next day, aged 47. Hamilton was the author of a great variety of political essays, and among others of the Federalist, to which he was a principal contributor, the numbers of which have been collected and published in two volumes, and is a work of high character. His other signatures were Publius Phocion, Pacificus, Camillus, and Titus Manlius. He put his name to a letter concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams. His writings were collected and published in three volumes 1810.

HAMILTON, Paul, secretary of the navy of the United States, was governor of South Carolina from 1804, to 1806. He was secretary of the navy from 1809, to 1813. He died 1816. He was a patriot of the American revolution.

HAMILTON, Hugh, a learned prelate, was born in Ireland in 1729. He received his education in Trinity college, Dublin, where, in 1751, he obtained a fellowship. In 1758, appeared his treatise

"De Sectionibus Conicis;" and the next year he was elected Erasmus Smith's professor of natural philosophy. In 1764, he accepted a college living, and thereby vacated his fellowship. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Anne's, Dublin; but relinquished it on being promoted to the deanery of Armagh. In 1796, he was consecrated bishop of Clonfert; from whence, in 1799, he was translated to Ossory, where he died Dec. 1, 1805. His works and life were published in 1809, in 2 vols. 8vo.

HAMILTON, William, a historical painter, was born in 1750. He went to Italy when very young, and was there placed under the instruction of Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments at Rome. On his return to England he became a pupil at the Royal Academy, and afterwards acquired considerable employment. In 1789, he was admitted a royal academician. He died Dec. 2, 1801.

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, a female of great talents and acquirements, was born, in 1758, at Belfast; was brought up by an uncle who resided near Stirling, in Scotland; acquired reputation by her productions, and affection and respect by her disposition and character; and died, unmarried, at Harrogate, July 23, 1816. Among her works are, Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; Memoirs of modern philosophers (a satire on modern philosophism;) The Life of Agrippina; The Cottagers of Glenburnie; Popular Essays; Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; and Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle.

HAMILTON, John, was appointed a member of the council of New-Jersey in 1713, and succeeded Mr. Anderson as commander-in-chief of the province as senior member in March, 1736. He continued at the head of the administration until 1738, and died in 1746.

HAMLET, prince of Denmark, is immortalized in English literature by the pen of Shakspeare, who drew his materials from the relation of Saxo Grammaticus the Danish historian.

HAMMOND, Henry, an English divine born 18th Aug. 1605. In 1633, he was presented to the living of Penshurst, Kent, by Robert earl of Leicester, who accidentally heard him in the pulpit, and thus nobly rewarded his eloquence and piety. He continued in this peaceful retirement, till 1643, when his zeal in the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the parliament, and 100*l.* were set upon his head. He fled in disguise to Oxford, and in 1644, at the request of his friend Dr. Potter of Queen's college, he published his "practical catechism" which gave offence to those who in the business of salvation regarded faith alone without works. At the treaty of Uxbridge he was appointed on the part of Charles I. and he displayed to great advantage his learning and eloquence in a dispute with Richard Vines, a presbyterian minister delegated by the parliament to meet him. To the archdeaconry of Chichester to which Duppa had presented him in 1634, the king in 1645, added a canonry of Christ church, and soon after he was chosen public orator to the university. He afterwards attended the king as chaplain during his confinement at Woborn, Caversham, Hampton Court, and the Isle of Wight, till he was dismissed in 1647 by the parliament and permitted to return to Oxford. He was in 1648, stripped of his honors, and with Dr. Sheldon, confined a prisoner in Oxford by the parliamentary delegates, and ten weeks after conveyed to the house of sir Philip Warwick at Clapham, Bedfordshire. When liberated in 1649, he retired to the seat of sir John Packwood Westwood, Worcestershire, where the second Charles saw and commended his loyalty, and his firm adherence to the religion of his country. In 1653, he published his "paraphrase and annotations on the new testament," which he had begun during his confinement at Oxford, a work of great merit, and general utility. He began afterwards a "paraphrase and commentary on all the books of the old testament," but his infirmities prevented his completing more than the psalms and the third part of proverbs. He died 25th April 1660, at a time when the king, restored to the throne of his ancestors, was meditating to reward his meritorious services by raising him to the bishopric of Worcester. His works are collected into 4 vols. folio.

HAMPDEN, John, the illustrious patriot, was born of a very ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. From the university he went to the inns of court in London, and was afterwards chosen in parliament. In 1636, he had the boldness alone and unsupported to resist the royal authority in levying ship money, and though he lost his cause he gained more admirers by the firmness and modesty of his conduct than the king obtained advantage by the successful issue of the trial. Thus proclaimed by the public voice a patriot, Hampden was now regarded as the leader of the popular party in the House of Commons against the king, and when the civil war broke out, he took up arms to defend what he considered as the rights of the people. In the field he showed himself courageous, intrepid, and active, but his career of glory was cut short by a fatal wound which he received in Chalgrove field, Oxfordshire, when fighting against prince Rupert 18th June 1643. This very extraordinary character, who, in every contest in the parliament and in the field, evinced such steadiness and perseverance in what he regarded as the cause of his country, is described by Clarendon as a great rather than a good man, and the noble historian applies to him what was applied to Cinna, that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief.

HANCOCK, Thomas, a benefactor of Harvard college, died 1764. He gave one thousand pounds sterling for founding a professorship of the Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard college. He also gave one thousand pounds to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians in North America; and six hundred pounds to the town of Boston towards erecting a hospital for the reception of such persons as are deprived of their reason.

HANCOCK, John, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780, graduated at Harvard college 1754. He was a merchant in Boston. In 1766, he was chosen a member of the house of representatives from Boston. The seizure of his sloop Liberty in 1768, for evading the laws of trade, occasioned a riot, and several of the commissioners of the customs narrowly escaped with their lives. As the controversy with Great Britain assumed a more serious shape, and affairs were hastening to a crisis, he evinced his attachment to the rights of his country. He was president of the provincial congress in 1774. June 12th of the following year general Gage issued his proclamation, offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, "whose offences," it is declared, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration, than that of condign punishment." Mr. Hancock was at this time president of the continental congress, and remained

so till after the declaration of independence, and his is the first signature to that instrument. He left congress in 1777. He was the first governor of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780, and was annually re-elected, excepting 1785, and 1786, during his life time. He died Oct. 8th 1793, aged 56. He was a generous benefactor of Harvard college. He published an oration, which he delivered on the Boston massacre, 1774.

HANDEL or HAENDEL, George Frederic, the son of an eminent physician, was born, in 1684, at Halle, in Saxony. His father intended him for the law, but as nothing could overcome the musical bent of the youthful Handel's mind, he reluctantly consented to his being instructed in music. His first master was Zachau, an organist, and he began to compose in the ninth year of his age. After having struggled through considerable difficulties, but still kept rising in reputation, he visited Italy in 1708; remained there, much admired, during two years; and then returned to Germany, and entered into the service of the elector of Hanover, who was afterwards George I. The accession of that prince to the British throne fixed Handel in England. In 1720 he was placed at the head of the Italian opera; but this event, which seemed to promise fame and riches, ended in such severe loss that his liberty was often endangered by angry creditors. After twenty years of vexation and unavailing efforts, he bade a final adieu to the opera. His Oratorios, however, saved him from ruin, and he ultimately accumulated a second fortune, of no despicable magnitude. Eight years previous to his death, he was wholly deprived of sight; and it was an affecting circumstance to see him led to the organ, and hear him perform his own pathetic composition of "Total eclipse, without all hope of day," from the Samson Agonistes of that immortal bard who may be considered as the Handel of poets. This in many respects matchless composer died April 13, 1758.

HANKINS, Martin, was born at Breslaw 1633, where he became professor of history, politics, and eloquence. His works evince the scholar and the critic. The best known of these is his book, "De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus," to which was added de Byzantin. Rerum Scriptor. Græcis. He died 1709.

HANMER, Meredith, D.D., a native of Flintshire, who became treasurer of Trinity church, Dublin, and died there of the plague 1604. He translated into English the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates, Eusebius, and Evagrius.

HANMER, sir Thomas, a statesman born 1676, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He was for 30 years member of parliament as representative of either Suffolk, Flintshire, or Thetford, and in 1713, he was chosen speaker, an office which he adorned by dignity of deportment, commanding eloquence, and great impartiality. He retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published an edition of Shakspeare, in an elegant and magnificent style, which he presented to the university of Oxford, in 6 vols. 4to. He died at his seat, Suffolk, 5th April 1746.

HANMER, Jonathan, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. He was ordained by bishop Field, and was made rector of Bishop's Tawton, and lecturer of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected 1662. He is the author of a view of ecclesiastical antiquity,—of a discourse on confirmation,—and other works. He died 1687.

HANNIBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian. At the age of nine he swore to his father eternal enmity to Rome, and through life he evinced how much he adhered to the solemnity of an oath. After taking Saguntum and thus beginning the second Punic war, he crossed the Alps, and defeated the Romans at the great battles of Trebia, Thrasymene lake, and Cannæ, with such terrible carnage that during 16 years no general had the boldness to face him in the field. By invading Africa, the Romans forced the victorious Hannibal to come to the defence of his country, and at the battle of Zama he was defeated by Scipio. He afterwards led a wandering life at the courts of Antiochus and Prusias in Asia, and at last destroyed himself by poison when he was going to be betrayed into the hands of the Romans, B. C. 182.

HANRIOT, Francis, a native of Nanterre who during the revolution obtained the confidence of Marat and Robespierre, by the atrocity of his character, and the active part which he performed in the murder of the priests at the Carmes in September, 1792. By surrounding the convention with armed men, he obtained the decree of accusation against the Girondists, but though thus triumphant, the fall of Robespierre was but the forerunner of his own. He was guillotined 28th July 1794, aged 33, execrated for his cruelty, rapine, and insolence.

HANSON, John, president of congress from 1781 to 1783, was a delegate from Maryland and a distinguished friend of his country. He died 1783.

HANWAY, Jonas, a benevolent character, born at Portsmouth 1712. He was early engaged with a merchant at Lisbon, and afterwards was connected with a house at Petersburgh, in the business of which he travelled into Persia. On his return to London, in the retirement of private life he employed his large and honorably acquired opulence to the purposes of benevolence and humanity, and to his liberality and public spirit, among other institutions, the Marine society, and the Magdalen charity owe their origin. His services in the cause of philanthropy were such that several British merchants applied to lord Bute to distinguish him by some marks of public esteem, and he was accordingly made commissioner of the navy, and when after 20 years he resigned the office he was honorably permitted to retain the salary. His exertions to relieve the distresses of the chimney sweepers, deserve also the highest praise, and to his humane intentions the establishment of sunday schools is in some degree to be attributed. At his death, which happened 1786, a public subscription of several thousands was contributed to erect a monument to the memory of a man, who above all others had shone as a pattern of benevolence, virtue and philanthropy. His publications are said to have amounted to nearly 70, the best known of which are an account of his travels through Russia, Persia, Germany, and Holland, published 1753, 2 vols. 4to. and domestic happiness promoted. He is said to be the first who used an umbrella in the streets of London.

HARCOURT, Harriet Eusebia, a lady born at Richmond, Yorkshire. She travelled with her father over Europe, and at his death at Constantinople in 1733, she returned to England, and as she inherited a large property she began to establish a female monastery on her Yorkshire estate, and another in the western isles of Scotland. These institutions which were composed chiefly of foreign females, restrained by neither vows nor austere forms, were dissolved at the death of their patroness, which happened 1745, in her 39th year.

HARDENBERGH, Jacobus R., D.D., first pre

sident of Queen's college in New Jersey, was a native of the United States. He was not favored with many advantages in the early part of his education, yet with a powerful mind, and habits of persevering application, he made great progress in knowledge. He was ordained by that party in the Dutch churches, which was denominated the Coetus, and was its most distinguished and able supporter. He cheerfully exerted himself with Dr. Livingston in 1771, when he was minister of Raritan, to heal the division of the Dutch churches, and a union was completed in the following year. After the charter of Queen's college at New Brunswick was obtained in 1770, he was the first president, and died in that office 1790.

HARDING, Thomas, an English divine, born at Comb-Martin, Devonshire, 1512. He was educated at Winchester and New-college, Oxford, where he became fellow 1536. He was made Hebrew professor of the university by Henry VIII. and when chaplain to the duke of Suffolk, he was concerned in the education of his daughter the lady Jane Grey. From a protestant under Edward, he became a strong catholic under Mary, and at the accession of Elizabeth, he lost his preferment and retired to Louvain, where he became, says Wood, the target of popery. He entered the lists of controversy with bishop Jewel, against whom, during 13 years, he wrote seven pieces in support of the catholic faith. He died about 1570.

HARDINGE, George, son of Nicholas, was born in 1744. He received his education at Eton, and went from thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had Dr., afterwards bishop, Watson for his tutor. In 1769, he was created M. A. by mandate, and the same year was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple. By the influence of his maternal uncle, lord Camden, he obtained a silk gown; and in 1782 was appointed solicitor-general to the queen. He also became counsel for the East India Company, and had a seat in parliament. In 1787, he was made senior justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, and two years afterwards attorney-general to her late majesty, who honored him with her confidence and conversation. He died at Presteigne, on the circuit, April 26, 1816, Mr. Justice Hardinge was a man of learning, a good lawyer, and of infinite pleasantry. Besides several speeches in parliament, and at the bar, which have been printed, he wrote —1. A Series of Letters to Burke on the impeachment of Hastings, 8vo.—2. The Essence of Malone; or the beauties of that fascinating writer, 8vo., an ironical attack on Malone's life of Dryden. —3. Another Essence of Malone, 8vo.—4. The Filial Tribute, on the death of his Mother, 12mo.—5. Three Sermons by a Layman.—6. An Essay on the Character of Jonathan.—7. The Russian Chiefs, an ode. His miscellaneous works and correspondence have been published by Mr. Nichols with the life of the author.

HARDOUIN, John, a French Jesuit, born at Quimper in Britany 1647. He distinguished himself for his criticism and extensive erudition, as well as by the singularity of his opinions. He published in 1684, "nummi antiqui populorum & urbium illustrati," and afterwards was engaged in the edition of the classics, for the use of the Dauphin, especially Pliny, 5 vols. 4to. He next attempted religious subjects, and in 1693, came out, in two vols. 4to. his "Chronologiæ prolusio," in which he maintains that the many authors which the moderns regard as ancient, are only impositions upon the credulity of the world by the artifice of the monks of the 13th century. Homer therefore, and a long list of literary heroes are hurled down from their height of antiquity, and Cicero alone, with Pliny's natural history and Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's satires and epistles, are permitted to retain the reverence paid to them through successive ages. His learning was thus lost in wild reveries, and while he wished to prove that the Æneas of Virgil is no other than Jesus Christ, and the Lalage of Horace, the christian religion, he imposed upon his own understanding, and gave way to the greatest absurdities, which public authority at last was called upon to repress. His opinions were ably opposed by La Croze, by Le Clerc, and others; but though he pretended to make a recantation of his errors, he yet continued to maintain them. With the approbation of some of the French clergy by whom he was assigned a pension, he prepared a new edition of the councils, in 12 vols. folio, which however, was prohibited by the parliament. This extraordinary character died at Paris 3d Sept. 1729, aged 83, and after his death appeared some of his posthumous works. De Boze wrote his epitaph, and after mentioning his learning he concludes by describing him as a man, "qui Scepticum piè egit, credulitate puer, audacia juvenis, deliriis senex."

HARDWICKE, Philip York, earl of, an eminent English lawyer, born at Dover, 1st December 1690, and educated under Mr. Samuel Morland of Bethnal green. His great abilities and the friendship of Parker the chancellor, raised him in 1720, to the office of solicitor general, and 4 years after he was appointed attorney-general. In the trials of Layer, of Kelley, and others, he displayed great eloquence, extensive knowledge of law, and honorable candor and lenity. Upright in his conduct and biassed by no influence of favor or of party, he acted up to the impartial dictates of his conscience, and in some cases even voted against those friends to whose favor or kindness he owed his elevation. In 1733 he was made chief justice of the King's bench, with a double salary of 4000*l.* and soon after a baron of the realm, and on the death of lord Talbot he was appointed lord chancellor, February 1736-7. In 1754 he was raised to the dignity of an earl, and two years after he resigned the high office which for twenty years he had supported with honor, with impartiality, and with general approbation. During these times of public danger and official embarrassment only three of his decrees were questioned, and on examination they were affirmed by the lords. To his great knowledge of law, he joined a high respect for the constitution of his country, and while he was eager to despatch the often protracted business of chancery, he applied his commanding talents to the relief and the comforts of the subject, in the planning, and improving the bills introduced to the legislature. This excellent character, pious as a christian, eloquent as an orator, dignified as a judge, well informed as a politician, as much beloved in private as he was honorably respected in public life, died 6th March 1764.

HARDY, Alexander, a French dramatic writer, whose plays it is said amounted to six hundred, of which, however only 41, in six volumes 8vo. were printed. With great facility of composition he often wrote 2000 lines in 24 hours, and completed his play in 3 days. He was the first French dramatist paid for his pieces. He died at Paris 1630.

HARDY, Sir Charles, was appointed governor of New-York in 1755, and continued two years in office. He was descended from a distinguished naval commander under Queen Anne; was an admiral in the British navy, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the grand western squadron in 1779, in which year he died at Spithead.

HARDY, Josiah, governor of New-Jersey, was appointed in 1761, and succeeded by Franklin the following year. He was previously an eminent merchant of London, and brother of Sir Charles.

HARIOT, Thomas, an English mathematician, born at Oxford 1560. He went over to America with sir Walter Raleigh, whom he instructed in mathematics, and at his return he gave to the public an account of Virginia, reprinted in Hackluyt's voyages. He was afterwards patronised by Henry earl of Northumberland, who liberally allowed him an annual pension of 120*l.* and who, when confined in the tower, forgot the horrors of imprisonment and persecution, in his interesting conversation. He lived for some time at Sion college, and died at London July 21st 1621, of a cancer on his lip. His "ephemeris chryrometrica" is preserved in Sion college in MS. and from his "artis analyticæ praxis," published after his death, it is said Descartes drew many of his improvements in algebra. Wood has impeached his character as to his religious principles; but while he describes him as a deist, others regard his attachment to the doctrines of the church, and his veneration for the holy scriptures, as incontrovertible.

HARLAY, Achille de, a learned president of the parliament of Paris, after De Thou. During the commotions of the league he maintained with firmness and dignity his attachment to the king, and without yielding to the intrigues of the factious and the disloyal, he supported with increasing reputation the upright conduct of the magistrate. He died universally respected, at Paris, 23d Oct. 1616, aged 80.

HARLAY, Francis de, archbishop of Rouen, and afterwards of Paris, was the favorite of Anne of Austria, and afterwards of Louis XIV. though little entitled by his private manners, say some historians, to the notice of the great. He died 6th Aug. 1695, aged 70. His life has been written by Le Gendre.

HARLAY, Achille de, first president of the parliament of Paris, was an upright magistrate, and a respectable subject. In his conversation he was particularly jocose, and often forgot the dignity of his rank or situation to indulge his inclination for a witty or severe allusion. He died 23d July, 1712, aged 73.

HARLEY, Robert, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a celebrated statesman, the son of Sir Robert Harley, was born, in 1661, in London. His first entrance into public life was at the period of the Revolution, and for some years he acted with the whig party. At the accession of Anne, however, he enrolled himself among the tories. In 1702 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1704 was appointed one of the secretaries of state. The secretaryship he resigned in 1708; but in 1710 he again came into office, as a commissioner of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. In 1711 he narrowly escaped being assassinated at the council board by the marquis of Guiscard. He was shortly after raised to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer. The inveterate hostility which at length broke out between him and Bolingbroke induced him to resign in 1714. On the accession of George I. he was impeached, and committed to the Tower, and he remained in confinement till 1717, when he was acquitted. After his liberation, he retired wholly from public business, and employed himself in adding to his magnificent library. He died in 1724. Harley was fond of literature, and a friend to literary men. He wrote some political pamphlets, and a Letter to Swift on correcting and improving the English Language.

HARLOW, George Henry, a painter, was born in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in 1787 He was a posthumous child, but his mother took great care of his education, and allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination for the arts which he studied, first under Drummond, and next under Sir Thomas Lawrence, after which he went to Italy. Previous, however, to his going abroad he painted some historical pictures of great merit, particularly one of Henry VIII., queen Catherine, and cardinal Wolsey. During his residence at Rome, in 1818, he made a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and executed a composition of his own which was exhibited by Canova, and afterwards at the academy of St. Luke's. This promising artist died soon after his return to England, Jan. 28th, 1819.

HARMER, Thomas, a dissenting minister of Waterfield in Suffolk, born at Norwich. He is author of "observations on passages of scripture," 4 vols. 8vo. a valuable work often edited. He wrote also notes on Solomon's song, and other works, showing in the most respectable light his extensive learning and his perfect acquaintance with oriental literature. He died 1788, aged 73.

HAROLD I., king of England, was son of Canute. The interferences of Alnot archbishop of Canterbury, who considered him as illegitimate, and who would consecrate none but the son of queen Emma, proved the source of civil discord. Harold however possessed power and influence, and by seizing the throne, he became master of his half-brother Alfred, whom he confined in a monastery after putting out his eyes. He died the 5th year of his reign in 1039 and without issue.

HAROLD II., son of earl Godwin, took possession of the English crown on the death of Edward the confessor. His claims to the sovereignty were opposed by his brother, but after defeating him in the north with great slaughter, he found that another competitor William of Normandy, had invaded the kingdom. He marched bravely to repel this formidable invasion, and fell, nobly fighting at the head of his troops, 14th Oct. 1066, the first year of his reign. Though Harold must be considered in some degree as an usurper, yet his bravery, his wisdom, and his virtues, exhibit him to the view of history in the most amiable light. Had he defeated the Normans in the field of Hastings he might have adorned his reign by the arts of peace, and endeared to his people by the intrepidity with which he exposed his life in the defence of his native country, he might have given birth to a new era of national prosperity, political justice, and honorable industry, and prevented that tyranny, and that devastation which ever attends the steps of a foreign, arrogant, and suspicious usurper.

HARPE, John Francis de la, a French writer of great eminence. He was of Swiss parentage, and was born at Paris 20th Nov. 1739, and educated in the college of Harcourt. He began early the profession of writer, and his earl of Warwick, a tragedy, 1764, procured him great applause and some money. He published various other dramatic pieces, besides poems rewarded with prizes from different learned bodies, elegies of Fenelon, Catinat, and Charles V. highly and deservedly admired. His chief work is a complete course of literature 12 vols. 8vo. As a critic, his powers were advantageously displayed in his lectures at the Lyceum, and his abilities, his taste, and genius as a poet, a philosopher, and as a man, are sufficiently displayed in his writings. During the revolution he, like other literary characters, supported the principles of republicanism: but when he saw terror prevail, and religion degraded, his sentiments were seriously changed. Though condemned to

be deported, he escaped from his persecutors, and died at Paris, 1803. His other works are very numerous.

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, major general, senator of the United States, graduated at Princeton college 1785. After leaving college he embarked for Charleston South Carolina, where he arrived a stranger with but a dollar or two in his pocket. A gentleman of whose son he had been the teacher, offered him his assistance and friendship, and introduced him to a lawyer, with whom he studied the profession of the law. In a year he began the practice. He settled in the interior, and soon entered upon public life, and was chosen member of congress, where he became very distinguished. In 1801 he retired from congress, and entered upon the practice of law at Baltimore. In 1819 and 1820 he visited England, France, and Italy with his family. After his return he engaged with zeal in promoting the interests of the American colonization society. After being engaged the preceding day in the circuit court, he died suddenly Jan. 15, 1825, aged 60. He had been subject to the angina pectoris; having breakfasted, he arose from the table and was standing with a newspaper in his hand, when he suddenly fell, and died before medical aid could be procured. One of the reports of the colonization society contains an able and long discussion, which he wrote. He published also an address on the British treaty, 1796; observations on the dispute between the United States and France 1797; letter on the proceedings of congress; letters to his constituents 1801; correspondence with Robert Walsh respecting Germany; address on the Russian victories; on the triumphs in Germany 1814. Some of his addresses and speeches were collected in a volume.

HARRINGTON, sir John, an English poet, born at Helston near Bath. As his father was imprisoned for holding conference with Elizabeth in Mary's reign, the princess stood godmother to his son in proof of her patronage, and his learning and acquirements proved him not unworthy of royal favor. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and before he was 30 he published a translation of Aristoo's Orlando Furioso. He was knighted on the field by the earl of Essex, and under James he was created a knight of the Bath. He drew upon himself the attack of the clergy, by writing, for the use of prince Henry, a tract against married bishops. His works were published by the Rev. H. Harrington under the title of "Nugæ antiquæ," and contain a miscellaneous collection of curious pieces in verse and prose. He had formed the plan for an history of his own times which he did not execute. He died 1612 aged 51.

HARRINGTON, James, an eminent political writer, born January 1611, at Upton, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he had Chillingworth for his tutor, and after three years' residence, on his father's death, 1622, he set out upon his travels. In Holland he served for some time in lord Craven's regiment, and afterwards travelled through Flanders, Germany, France, and Italy. After his return to England, Harrington sided with the parliament, but he never could obtain a seat in the house. His independent spirit, however, was admired and respected, and when the commissioners removed the captive king from Newcastle nearer London, he was selected to attend upon his person. The unfortunate monarch was pleased with his conversation; he parted with him at Hurst castle with bitter concern by the rude interference of the republicans, and when led to the scaffold he again distinguished his favorite, and rewarded him on that awful occasion with a token of his esteem. The death of Charles affected deeply Harrington, but while his friends attributed his retirement to melancholy or discontent, he silenced their reproaches by producing his celebrated work, "Oceana," which at first was regarded as a severe satire on Cromwell's usurpation, but was afterwards permitted to appear dedicated to the protector by the interference of lady Claypole his favorite daughter. Harrington was regarded as a secret enemy, and though living in retirement he was in December 1661 seized by order of the king and committed to the tower, as guilty of treasonable practices. These accusations, though supported by the authority of chancellor Hyde, may be considered as founded on imaginary grounds, while the criminality of Harrington may be viewed in his severe reflections against the royal family. With unfeeling bitterness he not only decried the character of Mary, queen of Scots, and treated her son James as a worthless impostor, but he loaded the memory of Charles with every foul epithet; and forgetful of his former attachment, he described him as a tyrant at last cut off by God's avenging hand. After some time he was removed from the tower to St. Nicolas's island, opposite Plymouth, and afterwards to Plymouth, where by the advice of his physician Dunstan he mixed improperly too much guaiacum with his coffee for the cure of the scurvy, and brought on a gradual delirium. As his relations had given bail for his appearance he was liberated from confinement, and as he had some intervals of reason, he was permitted to retire to Scotland.

HARRINGTON, Henry, a descendant of Sir John Harrington, was born at Kelston, the family seat, in Somersetshire, Sept. 29th, 1729. He had a private education, after which he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered upon the study of physic. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in that faculty in 1762, and about the same time settled at Wells; from whence he removed to Bath, where he continued to practise with reputation, till his death, Jan. 15, 1816. Dr. Harrington was an excellent classical scholar, a good poet, and devotedly attached to music. He composed several admirable catches, and other pieces of a higher description in his favorite science. His other publications are—1. An Ode to Harmony. 2. An Ode to Discord. 3. The Witch of Wokey; a ballad in the old English style. 4. The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity. He was the father of the corporation of Bath, in which city he founded a musical club, called the Harmonic Society.

HARRIS, William, D.D. a dissenting minister, who resided at Honiton, where he died 4th Feb. 1770. He was an able scholar, and was honored in 1765 by the Glasgow university with the degree of doctor of divinity. He wrote, though not very accurately, an account of the lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in 5 vols. 8vo. He prepared also materials for an account of James II. which he did not complete.

HARRIS, John, secretary to the royal society, translated Pardie's elements of geometry, and died 1730. He was an able mathematician, and good divine, and first projected the plan of a Cyclopædia or dictionary of sciences, which appeared in 2 vols. folio, 1710, under the title of Lexicon Technicum, to which a supplement was added in 1736. The works of Chambers, and the improvements of Dr. Rees and others have superseded this now obsolete performance.

HARRIS, James, esq., an eminent English

scholar, the author of the characteristics. He was born in 1709, and after an education at the grammar school there, he entered at Wadham college, Oxford, but took no degree. He was member for Christ church in several parliaments, and in 1763 was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and soon after removed to the treasury, and in 1774 he was appointed secretary, and comptroller to the queen, which office he retained during life. He died after a long illness 21st Dec. 1780. His works are three treatises concerning art, music, painting and poetry; and happiness, 8vo. 1745,—Hermes, or a philosophical inquiry concerning universal grammar, 1751, 8vo. an able composition, commended by many, and particularly by Lowth, philosophical arrangements, and philosophical inquiries, 2 vols. 8vo. published after his death. His works have been edited by his son lord Malmsbury, with an elegantly written account of his life.

HARRIS, James, earl of Malmsbury, was the son of the author of "Hermes," and born at Salisbury, April 9th, 1746. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law in 1793. He began his diplomatic career at the court of Spain, and in 1772, went as envoy to Berlin. In 1776 he was appointed minister at Petersburg, and in 1779 received the order of the Bath. In 1784 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and the same year went as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hague. In 1788, he was created baron Malmsbury, and in 1795, he concluded the marriage of the prince of Wales, and the princess of Brunswick, whom he accompanied to England. The year following he was appointed to negotiate with the ministers of the French republic at Lisle, but without effect. He was raised to the earldom in 1800, and in 1807, was made lord lieutenant of Hampshire, and governor of the Isle of Wight. He died Nov. 21st, 1820. His lordship published—1. Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic, 8vo. 2. The works of James Harris, esq., with Memoirs of his Life, 2 vols. 4to.

HARRISON, William, an ingenious youth, fellow of New college, Oxford. He was tutor to one of the duke of Queensbury's sons, and was recommended by his wit, genius and learning to dean Swift, who procured for him from St. John the respectable office of secretary to the English ambassador at the Hague, lord Raby, and afterwards lord Stafford. Under the expectation of higher appointments, he was unfortunately carried off by a short illness, in London, 14th Feb. 1712-13. He wrote some elegant poetical pieces, many of which are preserved in Nichols's and Dodsley's collections. Not only Swift, but Young, Tickel, and others, have spoken with great respect and affection for the amiable character which he supported.

HARRISON, John, an eminent and well known mechanic, born at Foulby near Pontefract, 1693. His father was a carpenter, and he was brought up to his business, but he was doomed to extend his reputation beyond the limits of an obscure village. He had early a strong propensity to wheel machinery, and as his father was occasionally employed in repairing clocks, he improved in his knowledge of the power of movements. In 1700 his father removed to Barrow, Lincolnshire, and there he obtained from a neighboring clergyman a MS copy of Sanderson's lectures, which he transcribed, and from which he drew a hitherto unknown fund of knowledge. He made some ingenious experiments, and in 1726, produced two clocks, chiefly of wood, with the compound pendulum, which were so accurately constructed that they varied scarce a second in one month. He visited London 1735, and by the kindness of Dr. Halley was recommended to that ingenious artist G. Graham, who admired and encouraged his great talents, and advised him to complete his machines to present to the board of longitude. In 1735 his first machine was approved by the board, and he was sent to Lisbon to try its accuracy and its properties. Thus patronized he produced another more simple machine in 1739, and again a 3d, in 1749, but while he considered his labors as arrived to the highest degree of perfection, he discovered that greater accuracy might still be obtained, and a 4th time his machine, six inches in diameter, and in the shape of a watch, was constructed. The correctness of this machine was ascertained by the author's son in a voyage to Jamaica, and in another to Barbadoes, and as his discovery came within the meaning of the act of the 12th of Anne, he claimed, and obtained, though with some trouble, the liberal reward of 20,000*l.* from parliament. These four curious machines were deposited in the observatory at Greenwich, where it is said they are now buried in oblivion. A time piece on the same principles was constructed by Mr. Kendal for Cooke's voyage, and was found extremely accurate. The last time-piece made by this ingenious artist erred only four seconds and a half in ten weeks. He died in 1776, aged 80 years.

HARRISON, John, colonel in the parliament army, was son of a butcher, and one of the judges of the unfortunate Charles. He was employed to lull into security the unsuspecting Fairfax, and was with him on his knees in the hypocritical semblance of prayer, till the execution was over. He was tried and executed for his perfidy after the restoration.

HARRISON, Robert Hanson, sustained the offices of chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and governor of the state. In 1789, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, but declined accepting the office, which was afterwards conferred on Mr. Iredel. He was a man of distinguished merit, and possessed the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens. He exerted himself in the prosecution of the revolutionary war, with great ardor, and in his station as judge and governor displayed very superior talents. He died at his residence on the Potomack, in Charles county, April 2d, 1790, aged 45.

HARRISON, Benjamin, governor of Virginia, was educated at the college of William and Mary. He went early into public life, commencing as a member of the legislature of his native province, Virginia. He was offered by the British government a seat in the executive council, which he declined, and remained true to his country. In 1774, he was a delegate in congress from Virginia, and continued to be a member till 1777. On signing the declaration of independence, being quite corpulent, he said to Mr. Gerry, who was slender and thin, after putting his name to the instrument—"when the time of hanging shall come, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone." From 1782 to 1784, he was governor of Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia convention for adopting the constitution of the United States. He died 1791.

HARRISON, Benjamin, a tall man, was a native of Virginia, and died in Georgia in April 1818, aged 44. He was by accurate measurement seven feet, two inches and a half in height.

HART, William, minister of Saybrook, Connecticut, was graduated at Yale college in 1732,

and ordained in 1736. He first gave the name of Hopkintonian to certain doctrines which he opposed. Dr. Hopkins replied to his dialogue. He published nature of regeneration, 1742; with Jona. Todd, narrative of proceedings at Wallingford, in regard to the settlement of J. Dana, 1759; remarks on dangerous errors, against the Hopkinsians, 1770; a dialogue and a sermon against the same; remarks on Edwards' dissertation on the nature of virtue; a treatise of qualifications for the sacraments, 1772. We have seen no record of the time of his death, or age.

HART, John, a patriot of the American revolution, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was a member of congress in 1774 from New Jersey. In the latter part of the year 1776 his farm was pillaged by the enemy, and his family dispersed. The alarm and distress of these occurrences caused the death of his wife. After the evacuation of New Jersey he again collected his family; but his health was now failing him, and he died 1780.

HART, Levi, D.D., a graduate of Yale college, and a congregational minister of Preston, Conn. He graduated in 1760, and was settled in the place of his ministry, Nov. 4, 1762. Here he continued to perform the various duties of his office until a short time before his death, Oct. 27, 1808, aged 69. Dr. Hart is described to have been an excellent man; amiable and unassuming in his manners; and prompt in the discharge of all social and professional duties. He published several occasional discourses.

HARTSOEKER, Nicolas, a native of Gonda, son of the minister of the place. He laboriously devoted himself to mathematics and natural philosophy, and became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg and mathematician to the elector palatine. He wrote besides some small pieces, a course of natural philosophy in 4to. and died 1725, aged 69.

HARVARD, John, the founder of Harvard college, died at Charlestown in 1638, soon after his arrival in this country. He had been a minister in England, and he preached a short time in Charlestown. He left a legacy of 779*l.* to the school at Newton or Cambridge. The next year the general court constituted it a college. The first president was Mr. Dunster. Precisely 190 years after his death a granite monument was erected to his memory, Sept. 26, 1828, on the top of the burying hill in Charlestown. On this occasion Edward Everett delivered an address to a large company, including the officers and students of the college. The expense was provided for by the payment of one dollar each by many graduates. The monument is a solid obelisk, 15 feet high, four feet square at the bottom, two at the top, weighing twelve or thirteen tons, brought from the quarry at Quincy. On the eastern face is the name of Harvard in high relief; beneath it is an inscription in English on a white marble tablet, and on the tablet of the west side, looking toward the college, an inscription in Latin.

HAVEN, Samuel, D.D., minister of Portsmouth New Hampshire, graduated at Harvard college, 1749. He was ordained 1752, and died 1806, aged 78. He published the following sermons; at the request of the ministers of New Hampshire, 1760; on the death of George II. and the accession of George III., 1761; on the conclusion of the war, and the declaration of peace, 1763; at the ordination of Jeremy Belknap, 1767; on the death of Henry Sherburne, 1767; of B. Stevens, 1791; at Cambridge, 1771; at Medfield, 1771; at the election, 1786; on the reasonableness and importance of practical religion, 1794; the Dudleian lecture, 1798; after the ordination of T. Alden, as his colleague, 1800.

HAVEN, Jason, minister of Dedham, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college, 1754. He was ordained 1756, and died 1803, aged 70. Besides several smaller works, he published the following sermons; on the thanksgiving, 1758; at the artillery election, 1761; at a private meeting, 1761; at the ordination of Edward Brooks, 1764; of E. Ward, 1771; of M. Everett, 1774; of S. Palmer, 1792; election sermon, 1769; on the death of Mrs. Hannah Richards, 1770; of Samuel Dunbar, 1783; a sermon to his own people forty years after his ordination, Feb. 7, 1796.

HAVEN, Nathaniel Appleton, editor of the Portsmouth journal, graduated at Harvard college, 1807. He settled as a lawyer at Portsmouth, and died 1826, aged 36. He wrote some pieces of poetry, and many valuable articles for the journal, which he edited from 1821 to 1825. He wrote also for the North American Review. His remains, with a memoir by Geo. Ticknor was published 1827.

HARVEY, William, an English physician, celebrated as the first discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was born 2d April, 1578. At the age of 19 he travelled through France and Germany, to Padua, where he studied medicine under some eminent masters. On his return to England he settled in London. In 1604 he was admitted candidate of the college of physicians, three years after fellow, and in 1615 lecturer of anatomy and surgery. In 1616 he laid open his discovery of the circulation of the blood, in his lectures. It was published in 1628 and dedicated to Charles I. after the ingenious author had in his lectures for nine years confirmed and illustrated it, by reasons and arguments the most convincing and satisfactory. This curious and important discovery produced an astonishing revolution in the practice of physic, and it is not to be wondered that so many laid claims to the honors and celebrity which belonged to Harvey alone. Not only father Paul vindicated the merit of the discovery, but Hippocrates was asserted by his editor Vanderhinden, to be the original author of this newly revived opinion. In 1632 Harvey was made physician to the king, and he shared his dangers at the battle of Edge-hill, and in consequence of his loyalty, he was in 1645 made warden of Merton college, which the following year he resigned, on the surrender of the city to the parliament. In 1651 he published his "exercitationes de generatione animalium," which might have been rendered more valuable by some important additions and anatomical observations, had not the papers of the author been profanely plundered and destroyed in London by the republicans during the civil wars. In 1654 he was chosen president of the college of physicians, but his infirmities were so great that he recommended Dr. Prujean for his successor. This great man died 3d June, 1657. His works were edited by Dr. Lawrence, with a life prefixed, in 2 vols. 4to. 1766.

HARVEY, Sir John, governor of Virginia, was sent out to that colony as a commissioner in 1623. He was a member of the provisional government in 1625, and assumed the administration in 1629. He was one of the most rapacious, tyrannical, and unpopular of the royal governors, and was suspended by the assembly in 1635, and impeached, but restored by the king the next year, and continued in the office till 1639.

HARWOOD, Edward, a dissenting minister born in Lancashire. He died 1794, aged 65. He wrote various works, but he is best known as the

author of a "view of the various editions of the Greek and Roman classics," which has passed through several editions, and has appeared in almost every European language. After presiding over a congregation at Bristol he went to London where he lived by correcting the press, by teaching the classics, and by his various publications. It is said that he refused very liberal patronage to join the church of England.

HASSELQUIST, Frederic, a learned botanist, born 1722 at Tournalla in East Gothia. The early death of his father left him in indigent circumstances, but he maintained himself at the university of Upsal by instructing some of his fellow pupils, and he displayed so much diligence in the study of physic that he received a royal stipend. He published an "essay on the virtue of plants," and was encouraged by his friend and master Linnæus to undertake a voyage to Palestine to examine its natural history. He was conveyed by the Levant company to Smyrna, and for two years was engaged in making a most valuable collection of curiosities. When on his return in 1752 he was overpowered by the heat of the climate and by fatigue, and died near Smyrna. His curiosities were seized by his creditors, but the queen of Sweden discharged his debts, and Linnæus arranged the publication of his papers.

HASTED, Edward, a topographer and antiquary, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, in 1732. He devoted the greatest part of his life to the labor of compiling a History of his Native Country, which was published in 4 vols. folio 1799. Having reduced himself to narrow circumstances, he was presented by lord Radnor to the mastership of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1812.

HASTINGS, Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, was celebrated for her personal accomplishments, but more for her private and public acts of charity. The distresses of the poor and unfortunate in every place and situation were her peculiar care, and a splendid fortune was appropriated solely to their relief far and near. This virtuous and amiable character is well depictured under the name of Aspasia by Congreve in the 49th number of the Tatler. She died 1740 most universally and deservedly lamented.

HASTINGS, Warren, was born in 1733, at or near Daylesford, in Worcestershire, the manor of which had been in his family for many generations, though at the time of his birth it had gone into other hands. His father was a clergyman in low circumstances. However, the son obtained a good education at Westminster school, from whence he was sent to India, as a writer in the company's service in 1750. On his arrival in the east, he applied with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After fourteen years residence in Bengal he returned to England, but in 1769, he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the increasing power of Hyder Ali, the sovereign of Mysore, and the intrigues of the French, who were taking advantage of the rupture between Great Britain and her colonies. In this exigency the governor general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded beyond all expectation, in saving British India from a combination of enemies. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in parliament. He returned in 1786, and an impeachment followed which, in all its stages, lasted nine years, and ended in his acquittal. After this he led a retired life on the wreck of his fortune, and an annuity from the company. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; but he received no other compensation for the injury he had sustained, than that of being sworn a member of the privy council. He died Aug. 22d, 1818 Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, an elegant scholar and a good poet. He wrote—1. A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares, 4to. 2. Memoirs relative to the state of India, 8vo. 3. A Treatise on the Means of guarding Houses against Fire, 8vo. 4. Fugitive Poetry.

HATTON, sir Christopher, chancellor under Elizabeth, was a man of learning and great integrity, but it is remarkable that though placed in so high a situation he had not been bred to the law. His decisions however were never impeached, as he was guided by justice and impartiality. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary submitted to her fatal trial. He was born at Holdenby in Northamptonshire, from an ancient Cheshire family, and died 1591.

HAUTEFEUILLE, John, a French mechanician, was born in 1647, and died in 1724. He invented the spiral spring which moderates the vibration of the balance-wheel in watches, and which was afterwards perfected by Huygens. He wrote various works, among which are, A New System of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; The Art of Breathing under Water; The Perpetual Pendulum; and Horological Problems.

HAUY, Renatus Justus, a celebrated mineralogist, was born, in 1742, at St. Just, in Picardy; and was originally professor of the dead languages in Cardinal Lemoine's college. Botany and mineralogy, however, became his favorite studies, particularly the latter. As early as 1783, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences; he was one of the first forty members of the Institute; and was appointed by Napoleon professor of mineralogy at the Botanic Garden, and to the faculty of sciences at Paris. He died in 1822. Science is indebted to him for an admirable theory of crystallization. Among his works are, A Treatise on Mineralogy, four vols.; A Treatise on Crystallography, two vols.; An Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy; and An Essay on the Theory and Structure of Crystals.

HAUTETERRE, Anthony Dadine de, professor of law at Toulouse, was a native of Cahors, and died 1682, aged 80. He wrote Gesta regum et ducum Aquitaniæ, two vols. 4to.—a treatise on monastic life,—and various other works which display great erudition and a deep knowledge of jurisprudence.

HAWES, William, a physician, was born at Islington, Nov. 28th, 1736. He was brought up to the profession of an apothecary, which business he carried on in the Strand till 1780, when, having taken his degree, he commenced practice as a physician. Long before this he had acquired deserved popularity, by his zealous exertions in establishing the Royal Humane Society; to which institution he may be said to have devoted his whole life. He died at Islington, Dec. 5th, 1808. Dr Hawes published—1. "An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last illness," 8vo., which he attributed to an improper use of Jame's powder. 2. An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment. 3. An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic. 4. An Address to the Legislature on the Humane Society. 5. An Address to the King and

Parliament, with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality. 6. Transactions of the Royal Humane Society.

HAWEIS, Thomas, an English divine, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about 1736. He served his time to an apothecary, but afterwards went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws. On entering into orders he became assistant to Mr. Madan at the Lock chapel, on whose recommendation he accepted the presentation to the rectory of All Saints, Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, upon an implied promise of resignation; but when the time expired, he refused to give up the living, which occasioned much censure on the Calvinistic methodists. At last the countess of Huntingdon compromised the affair, and her chaplain held the living to his death. That lady also intrusted him with the management of her chapels and the seminary which she had founded for the education of young students in divinity. When the missionary society was formed he also took the lead in its direction, and obtained a doctor's degree from Scotland. He died in 1820. His principal works are—1. A volume of Sermons. 2. A Commentary on the Bible, 2 vols. folio. 3. History of the Church, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. Life of the Rev William Pomaine, 8vo. 5. State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World, 8vo.

HAWKE, Edward, lord, son of a barrister, entered early in the naval service to which he was to add so much glory. In 1734, he was made captain of the Wolf, and he soon distinguished himself under the English admirals, Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, off Toulon, and took a Spanish ship of superior force, the Pader of 60 guns. In 1747, he was made rear admiral of the white, and that year he defeated a French fleet, and took two 74, one 70, two 64, and one 50, for which he was honored with the ribbon of the Bath. In 1748, he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and two years after of the white, and in 1757, he assisted on the expedition against Rochfort. In 1759, he was sent off Brest, from which the French fleet escaped, but he pursued them and attacked them off Belleisle and totally defeated them, for which he received a pension of 2000*l.* from the king. In 1765, he was appointed vice admiral of Great-Britain, and first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776, raised to the peerage. This heroic commander who ranks so high in the annals of his country, died October 14th, 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, John, L.L.D., an eminent English writer. He was born 1715, at Bromley, in Kent, and bound to the business of a watch maker, which he early abandoned for public life, and literary pursuits. His wife it is said kept a boarding school at Bromley, and by the means of a lady of some influence and consequence in Indian affairs he became known to the commercial world, and was elected a director of the East-India company. His "adventurer," was so popular a performance that archbishop Herring conferred upon him, though a dissenter, the Lambeth degree of doctor of laws. He was appointed to digest the narrative of the South Sea expeditions, a labor for which say some critics, he was not adequate, as his talents tended more to influence the passions in animated descriptions, than interest the heart in the cold detail of a journal. Though he received the high sum of 6000*l.* for his trouble, it is asserted that he died of chagrin for the unfavorable reception of his narrative, though some say he died of high living. He died 16th Nov. 1773, aged 58, and in Bromley church, Kent, where he was buried, is an elegant monument which records his services, in appropriate language borrowed from the last adventurer.

HAWKINS, sir John, an English admiral, born at Plymouth. He was for seven years in the merchants' service, and signalized himself under Elizabeth, especially against the invincible armada, when he was rear-admiral, and in several expeditions to the West-Indies, where he died, 1595.

HAWKINS, sir John, a native of London, who acquired some eminence in the law as an attorney, and became known as the friend and companion of Dr. Johnson. He commenced author by publishing in 1760, an edition of Walton's angler, besides various communications to the gentleman's magazine, and other periodical works, and in 1761, he was made justice of peace for Middlesex, and in 1772, knighted for dispersing some rioters in Moorfields. The greatest of his works is his history of music in five vols. 4to. which contains very useful and curious particulars. His life of Johnson is not a very creditable performance, as it was hastily finished to gratify the wishes of the booksellers. Sir John died 1789, aged 70.

HAWKWOOD, sir John, an English general in the service of Edward III. He was born at Sible Hedingham in Essex, where his father was a tanner, and he was for some time apprentice to a tailor, but he soon, says Fuller, turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield, at the sound of Edward's wars. He signalized himself so much under the king and the black prince, that from a private soldier he became a captain, and was knighted; but at the peace of Bretigni in 1360, he found himself too poor to maintain his dignity, and therefore he associated with others into a corps called "les tard venus," whose employment was to gain support by plunder as a marauding party. With these desperate followers, whose numbers daily increased, sir John penetrated into Italy, and enriched himself by the plunder of the clergy. In 1364, he entered into the service of the Pisan republic in which he behaved with great bravery. In 1387, he armed in defence of the Florentines, and his masterly retreat from the superior forces of his able antagonist Venni, and a difficult and dangerous country, is celebrated as exhibiting the most heroic courage, with coolness, judgment, and perseverance. Though at the peace of 1391, the Florentines disbanded all their forces, yet they retained still Hawkwood at the head of 1000 men. He died in Florence 1393, 6th March, at an advanced age, and his funeral was celebrated with unusual magnificence, and his remains deposited in the church of St. Reparata. A cenotaph was erected in the church of his native town, which still perpetuates his memory, as an able and heroic general, whose character, if taxed with ferocity or with the unprincipled passions of a lawless freebooter, must be defended by the barbarity of the times, which regarded valor, however disgraced by bloodshed and rapine, as one of the noblest virtues of man. As a proof of his charity it may be mentioned, that he founded an English hospital at Rome for the entertainment of poor travellers.

HAY, James, came to England with the first James, and was the first Scotchman raised to the English peerage, successively by the titles of lord Hay, viscount Doncaster, and earl Carlisle. He was employed by his master in various embassies, and went to France to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria of France. He died 1636.

HAY, William, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1695, at Glynbourn, in Sussex; was educated at Oxford; sat in parliament for Seaford;

was a commissioner of the victualling office, and keeper of the records at the Tower; and died in 1755. He translated a part of Martial's Epigrams; and wrote various works in prose and verse, one of the most remarkable of which is an Essay on Deformity. Hay was himself deformed, and in this essay he descants upon the circumstance in a truly philosophical spirit.

HAY, George, judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia, and for many years attorney of the U. S. in which capacity he was the prosecutor of Aaron Burr. He died 1830. His political writings signed, "Hortensius," gave him some celebrity. He wrote also a treatise against the usury laws, and the life of John Thompson: a treatise on emigration 1814.

HAWLEY, Joseph, distinguished as a statesman and a patriot, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Yale college in 1742. He engaged in the practice of the law in his native town. In this science he became a great proficient, and was one of the most distinguished counsellors in the province. Among his other studies he attained to such an eminence of knowledge in political history, and the principles of free government, that during the disputes between Great Britain and the colonies, he was regarded as one of the ablest advocates of American liberty. He was first elected a member of the legislature in 1764. In the latter part of 1776, major Hawley was afflicted with hypochondriacal disorders, to which he had been frequently subject in former periods of his life; and after this he declined public business. He died 1788, aged 64.

HAWLEY, Gideon, a native of Connecticut, and a distinguished Missionary among the Indians. He graduated at Yale College in 1749, and in 1752, commenced in those charitable labors to which he devoted a long life. For these labors he was peculiarly well qualified, having a dignity of manners, and a commanding tone of voice, which gave him great influence with that unfortunate people. As early as 1754, he commenced an establishment upon the Susquehannah river, but in consequence of the French war was soon compelled to abandon it. He then became a chaplain in the army destined to operate against Crown point. In 1758, he was settled with the Marshpee Indians, where he remained till the close of his life. He died Oct. 3, 1807, aged 80 years.

HAYDN, Joseph, a musical composer, was born of low parentage, at Rhorau, in Austria, in 1733. At an early age he was received into the choir of the cathedral at Vienna, where he was not only taught to sing, but to play on the harpsichord and violin. On the breaking of his voice he was dismissed from the cathedral, after which he subsisted by teaching music and composition. In 1761, he entered into the service of the prince Esterhazy, as the director of his music. In 1791, he went to England, and while there was created doctor of music at Oxford, and published several of his works. In 1796, he returned to Germany, after which he composed his sublime oratorio of the "Creation," and the "Seasons." He died in 1809. His works are very numerous, and highly valued.

HAYER, John Nicholas Hubert, a French ecclesiastic, born at Sare-Louis, 15th June 1708. He displayed his zeal and learning by his able works—on the immortality of the soul, three vols. 12mo.—on the existence of God. He died at Paris 16th July 1780.

HAYES, Charles, an ingenious author. He was of such a timid and modest disposition, that he prefixed his name to none of his many valuable publications, except to his treatise on fluxions, in folio, 1704. He was many years deputy-governor to the royal African company, and on its dissolution in 1752, he retired to solitude and study at Down in Kent. He died 18th Dec. 1760, at Gray's inn, where two years before he had taken chambers, in his 82d year. His works were "the moon, a philosophical dialogue,"—a new and easy method to find the longitude, and other works.

HAYLEY, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, Nov. 9th, 1745, at Chichester, of which cathedral his grandfather was dean. He received his education, first at the school of Kingston upon Thames, and next at Eton, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he retired to his estate of Eartham in Sussex, where he resided till the loss of his son, about 1800, so afflicted him that he removed to Felpham. He died November 12th, 1820. His principal poems are—1. An Essay on Painting, 2. An Essay on History. 3. An Essay on Epic Poetry. 4. The Triumphs of Temper. An Edition of these, with other poems and plays, was printed in 6 vols. 8vo. His principal prose works are—"An Essay on Old Maids," 3 vols. and the "Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney the Painter.

HAYNE, Isaac, a patriarch of the American revolution, was a native of South Carolina. In the beginning of the war he lived on his plantation, with an ample fortune; yet he served as a captain of artillery, being also a senator in the legislature. Disgusted with the promotion of a younger officer over him, he resigned his commission and served as a private soldier at the siege of Charleston. At its capitulation he was taken prisoner, but was allowed to return home on parole, under an engagement not to bear arms. In 1781 he was required by the British commander to bear arms on their side, or to return to Charleston; he refused to do either, but at length was induced to repair to the city on the assurance of being allowed to return, when he should engage to demean himself as a British subject, so long as the British army occupied the country. At Charleston he was threatened with close confinement, unless he subscribed a declaration of his allegiance to the British king with an engagement to bear arms in support of the royal government. He subscribed the declaration, but expressly objected to the clause, requiring him to bear arms, but was assured that this would not be required. Thus he was enabled to return to his sick family. He was afterwards summoned to repair to the British standard, in disregard of the assurance he had received. Deeming himself in consequence absolved from his engagement, he joined the American army in command of a regiment, and in July 1781 sent out a detachment, which captured gen. Williamson. For his recovery the whole British cavalry was ordered out, and col. Hayne fell into their hands. He was thrown into prison in Charleston; and soon ordered by lord Rawdon and col. Balfour to be hanged for taking arms against the British government, after he had become a subject. The sentence notwithstanding various petitions and the entreaties of his children on their knees was executed Aug. 4th, 1781. On the morning of his execution he delivered to his son of thirteen years some papers to be sent to congress; and added—"go then to the place of execution and receive my body." Thus fell in the bloom of life a brave officer and good citizen. Gen. Greene issued a proclamation Aug. 26th, saying he should make reprisals. Lord Rawdon's pamphlet in justification of his conduct was examined in the first number of the Southern Review. The minute

history of his affair, given by Lee, particularly the letter of col. Hayne to lord Rawdon and col. Balfour, cannot fail to awaken strong feelings of indignation at the conduct of those officers, who ordered his execution. Col. Hayne was not a spy, who might be forthwith executed. He was either a prisoner of war, or a British subject. If a prisoner of war, he could not be executed for his lawful conduct in the exercise of arms; if a British subject, he had a right to a formal trial. The court of inquiry was not a court of trial. Besides as he returned to his home in the character of a British subject; when the country west of the Edisto, in which he lived, fell under the protection of the American arms, he could no longer be considered as a British subject. The effect of his execution was to sharpen by pity and revenge the swords of the Americans.

HAYNES, John, governor of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, was a native of England, and arrived at Boston in 1633. He was soon chosen an assistant, and in 1635 governor. In 1636 he removed to Connecticut, of which colony he was one of the principal founders. He was elected its first governor in April 1639, and was replaced in this office every second year, which was as often as the constitution would permit, till his death in 1654.

HAYWARD, sir John, an English historian, doctor of laws in the university of Cambridge. He is the author of "the lives of the three Normans, kings of England, William I. and II. and Henry I." dedicated to Charles prince of Wales, of the first part of "the life and reign of Henry IV." dedicated to Robert earl of Essex, for which he suffered imprisonment, on account of some offensive passages about hereditary right, of "the life and reign of Edward VI., with the beginning of Elizabeth's," and of other works, especially on divinity and pious subjects. He was made historiographer of Chelsea college 1610, and knighted by James 1619. He died 27th June 1627.

HAZARD, Ebenezer, postmaster general of the United States, was a native of Philadelphia, and graduated at Princeton college in 1762. In 1782 he succeeded Mr. Bache as postmaster, and continued in office until the adoption of the constitution in 1789. He died 1817, aged 72. He published a valuable work in reference to American history, which is often quoted, namely, Historical collections, 2 vols. 4to. 1792, 1794; also remarks on a report concerning the western Indians.

HAZLITT, William, the son of a dissenting minister, was brought up as an artist, and his early works gave promise of future excellence; but dissatisfied, it is said, with his own labors, he abandoned the pencil, and took up the pen. As an author he displayed great fertility, and acute powers of mind; and his style, though sometimes aiming too much at effect, is sparkling and elegant. He died September 18, 1830. Among his works are, The Round Table (in conjunction with Leigh Hunt); Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; A View of the English Stage; Lectures on the English Poets; Lectures on the English Comic Writers; Political Essays on Public Characters; Table Talk; and a Life of Napoleon. He also contributed to the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; The Edinburgh Review; and a variety of periodicals.

HEADLEY, Henry, a native of Norwich, educated there under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in arts. He married early, and fell a victim soon after to a rapid consumption 1788, aged only 23. He possessed genius and talents, which he displayed in his volume of poems. He wrote some of the papers of the Olla Podrida; and besides various communications to the Gentleman's and European magazines, under the signature of T. C. O. he published select beauties of ancient English poetry, with curious and interesting remarks, 2 vols. 8vo.

HEARNE, Thomas, an antiquary, was born, in 1690, at White Waltham, in Berkshire; was educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford; obtained various college offices, which however he resigned, because he would not take the oaths to George I.; edited nearly forty works, some of them classics, but principally relative to ancient English history and antiquities; and died in 1735. Hearne possessed a far larger share of patient research than of taste and judgment.

HEARNE, Samuel, a traveller, was born in London, 1742, and, after having been for a short time a midshipman, he entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. From 1769 to 1772 he was employed by the company to explore the north west coast of America; and he was the first European who succeeded in reaching the Arctic Ocean. He died in 1792, but the interesting narrative of his Journey was not published till 1795.

HEATH, Benjamin, LL.D., town clerk of Exeter, is known as an able scholar. He published an essay to prove the divine existence and attributes, 1740—the case of the county of Devon, with respect to the duty on cider and perry—a revisal of Shakspeare's text, 1765—and notæ, sive lectiones ad tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli, 4to. 1752, a work which displays great critical knowledge. The time of his death is not mentioned. His brother, Thomas, alderman of Exeter, wrote an essay towards a new version of Job, 1755.

HEATH, Nicholas, archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in Mary's reign, was born in London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He was deprived of his offices for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and died at Cobham 1560.

HEATH, Thomas, brother of the archbishop, was a jesuit, sent by his order as missionary to England in 1568. As he was disguised as a puritan, he was permitted to preach in Rochester cathedral, but whilst inveighing against the liturgy, he dropped by accident a letter from his pocket, which being carried to the bishop, proved him to be a Jesuit and occasioned his imprisonment and his exposure on the pillory. He died soon after in confinement.

HEATH, William, major general in the American revolutionary army, was a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1775 he was appointed provincial brigadier, and also brigadier of the United States, June 22, and Aug. 9, 1776 major general. When the army removed to New York, he commanded near king's bridge. In 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the eastern department near Boston, and the prisoners of Saratoga fell under his care. In June 1779 he returned to the main army, and commanded the troops on the Hudson, and in that station, for the most part, he remained until the close of the war. He was the last surviving American major general of the war. He died 1814, aged 77. He published a volume, which for a time, had great notoriety, entitled, Heath's Memoirs.

HEATHCOTE, Ralph, D.D., at Cambridge, was author of sylva—a sketch of Bolingbroke's philosophy—a tract against the Hutchinsonians, and other works. He died 1795, aged 74.

HEBER, Reginald, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, was the son of the Rev. Reginald Heber of Marton

in Yorkshire, and was born, April 21, 1783. In 1802 he obtained a university prize for a copy of Latin Hexameters; and the following year he greatly distinguished himself by another prize poem, "Palestine," in English. He afterwards applied himself to mathematics with considerable success, and in 1805 he took his bachelor's degree. Having received a third prize for an English essay "On the Sense of Honor," he was elected to a fellowship in All Souls College soon after, when he went abroad. He travelled in Germany, Russia, and the Crimea, and made observations, from which many curious extracts were published in the travels of Dr. E. D. Clarke. Having returned home, he took Master's degree at Oxford, in 1808; and the next year he published a second English poem, entitled, "Europe, Lines on the present War." About the same time he was presented to the family living of Hodnet. For several years subsequently he devoted himself with great assiduity to his duties as a parochial priest. In 1815 he preached the Bampton Lecture, on the "Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter," a course of sermons on John xvi. 7. He also composed many articles for a Dictionary of the Bible, and published an ordination sermon, delivered before the bishop of Chester. In 1822 appeared his life of Jeremy Taylor, with a review of his writings; and the same year he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn. On the death of Bishop Middleton, he was offered the see of Calcutta, which, after some hesitation, arising from the most honorable motives he accepted, and on the 16th of June, 1823, embarked for the East Indies. On Ascension day, 1824, bishop Heber held his first visitation in the cathedral of Calcutta; and he subsequently made visitations through various parts of his very extensive diocese, consecrating churches, and taking the appropriate steps for extending the knowledge of christianity among the Hindoos. Having taken a journey in the discharge of his episcopal duty, he arrived at Tirutchinopoli, April 1, 1826; and on the next day, while bathing, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which terminated his existence. Since the death of this prelate has been published, "A Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay," 2 vols. 4to. From the numerous tributes which have been paid to his memory, it appears that bishop Heber was an excellent and virtuous man, a conscientious performer of his ministerial duties, and a zealous advocate of the cause of christianity.

HEBER, Richard, the eldest son of the Rev. Reginald Heber, and half brother of the celebrated Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, was born Jan. 5, 1773. He was a man of talents and learning, but was distinguished more especially for his zeal in collecting books, a business which he followed assiduously during the last thirty years of his life. His death took place, Oct. 4, 1833. He left immense collections of rare and valuable works in various languages. He had two large libraries in Westminster, one at Oxford, one at Hodnet in Yorkshire, one at Paris, one at Antwerp, one at Brussels, one at Ghent, and at other places on the continent of Europe.

HEBERDEN, William, a physician, was born in London in 1710. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he proceeded to his degrees in physic, and practised with reputation in the university about ten years, during which time he read a course of lectures in his college. In 1746 he became a fellow of the college of physicians, and, in 1749, a member of the Royal Society. He now settled in London and, in 1766, recommended to the college the plan of the "Medical Transactions," to which he was a contributor, as he also was to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1778 the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris chose him an associate. He died May 17, 1801. He published "Antitherica; an Essay on Mithridatium et "Theriaca," 8vo.; and after his death appeared "Gulielmi Heberden Commentarié de Morborum Historia et Curatione." He was one of the writers of the Athenian Letters, and communicated notes to Gray's Hudibras.

HEBERT, James Rene, a native of Alencon, whom the French revolution raised to consequence. As the writer of the Pere Duchesne, an abusive paper, he acquired popularity among the terrorists, and by bitterly inveighing against the unfortunate queen, he maintained the character of brutality, violence, and cruelty, which had encouraged and defended the horrors of the 10th of August, and the murders of September. By attempting to oppose the power of the commune of Paris to the authority of the convention, he drew upon himself the vengeance of Robespierre, and was guillotined 24th March 1794. This worthless character, who had organized the feasts of reason in contempt of religion and of another life, died like a coward.

HECHT, Christian, a native of Hall, minister of Essen, East Friezland, died 1748, aged 52. He wrote commentaria philologico-critico-exegitica—and antiquitas Haræorum inter Judæos in Poloniâ, besides some German tracts.

HECKEWELDER, John, a Moravian missionary, was a native of England. He was bred a cooper and joiner. In 1771 he commenced his benevolent labors amongst the Indians, and was devoted to their instruction for many years, amidst many perils and hardships. As he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Delaware language, and was well acquainted with Indian affairs, he was repeatedly requested by Washington to accompany missions to the Indians for pacific purposes. In 1797 he went to Ohio in order to superintend the remnants of his Indian congregation, to whom congress had granted lands on the Muskingum. In 1810 he returned to Bethlehem, where he died in 1823, aged nearly 80. He published Correspondence with Mr. Du Ponceau concerning the languages of the Indians, 1819; account of the history and manners of the Indian nations; communications on the same subject; some papers for Barton's medical journal; a paper on the bird Nine Killer, and the big naked bear; on the beaver; narrative of the missions among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians, 1821; words and dialogues of Delaware Indians. He wrote also books and pamphlets in the German language, and left many manuscripts.

HECQUET, Philip, a French physician, born at Abbeville. He practised there, and at Port-royal, and afterwards at Paris, where he died in the Carmelites' convent, 11th April 1737, aged 76. He was a great friend to bleeding and to the good effects of warm water; and this opinion has tended to immortalize him in the page of Gil Blas under the name of doctor Sangrado. He was a man of great abstemiousness, and exemplary piety, and published some medical works, especially on the indecency of men-midwives—and in favor of mothers suckling their own children—on digestion and on the plague. Le Fevre de St. Marc has written a prolix account of his life.

HEDELIN, Francis, an advocate, afterwards abbé of Aubignac and Meimac, was born at Paris. The favor of Richelieu, two of whose nephews he educated, raised him to consequence, so that he

aspired to the name of scholar, poet, antiquarian, and preacher. He was of such a haughty temper, that he was embroiled in various quarrels, especially with Corneille, Menage, Mad. Scuderi, &c. He died at Nemours, 1676, aged 72. His chief works are, "Pratique du Theatre," a book of no great merit, but censorious, and such as to have passed to a fourth edition,—"Zenobia," a tragedy in prose, and a very dull performance, according to the prince of Conde's remark, and other works of little consequence.

HEDERICUS or HEDERICH, Benjamin, author of the well-known Greek lexicon, first published at Leipsic in 8vo. 1722, and republished in England by Young and Patrick, was born at Grossen-hayn in Misnia, 1675. He published besides an edition of Empedocles de sphæra, and "notitiâ auctorum." Ernesti, who improved his lexicon 1767, speaks of him as not a profound Greek scholar. He died 1748.

HEDWIG, John, a German botanist and physician, was born, in 1730, at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, and was of a Saxon family. He pursued his studies at Presburg, Zittau, and Leipsic; practised as a physician, first at Chemnitz, and next at Leipsic; was appointed professor of physic and botany, and superintendant of the public garden at the latter place; and died in 1799. The branch of botany to which Hedwig especially directed his attention was the mosses; and on this subject he made many important discoveries, and published some excellent works, the principal of which, in four volumes folio, is generally called his Cryptogamia.

HEEMSKERK, James, a Dutch admiral, born at Amsterdam. He was sent in 1596 under Barentein, to discover a north-east passage to Asia, and brought back his ships safe, after the death of the commander of the squadron. He was in 1607 sent as vice-admiral against the Spaniards, but fell in the battle after defeating a superior force in the Mediterranean, and capturing the enemy's admiral John Alvarez Davila.

HEIDEGGER, John Henry, a protestant divine, born at Ursevellon near Zurich. He was professor at Heidelberg, afterwards at Steinfurt, and then at Zurich, where he died 1698, aged 65. He published "Exercitationes selectæ de historiâ sacrâ Patriarcharum"—"de ratione studiorum"—"tumulus Tridentini concilii"—"historia papatus," &c.

HEIDEGGER, John James, a native of Zurich, son of a clergyman. He married in Switzerland, but in consequence of an intrigue left the country, and when 50 years old, went to England on a negotiation for the Swiss. His embassy failed and with it his resources, so that he engaged as a private soldier in the guards for protection and support. His conduct and address however were such, that he soon gained the attention of his superiors, and obtained the appellation of the Swiss court. By means of his friends who were numerous in the fashionable world, he raised a subscription in 1709 to furnish the opera of Thomyris, which was performed at the Haymarket, and with such success, that he not only gained 500 guineas, but recommended himself to the public notice by his taste and judgment in the management and decorations of the theatre. George II. who was fond of operas patronised him, and he soon obtained the management of the opera house in the Hay-market, and presided over the masquerades, and was made master of the revels. Thus patronised by the king, flattered by the nobility, and courted by all, he contributed to the amusement of the public, as the arbiter elegantiarum, but while he thus raised an annual income of 5000*l.* he did not accumulate property, but expended his money in the luxuries of his table, and in honorable acts of extensive charity. His memory was so retentive that he once walked from Charing-cross to Temple-bar, and back again, and at his return wrote down every sign on either side of the Strand. When discoursing on the most ingenious nation in Europe, he claimed the merit himself, and said, I was born a Swiss, and came to England without a farthing, where I have found means to gain 5000*l.* a-year and to spend it. Now I defy the most able Englishman to go to Switzerland and either to gain that income, or to spend it there. He died 4th Feb. 1749, aged 90.

HEIN, Peter, a Dutchman, who from obscurity rose to the command of the fleets of his country. He defeated the Spaniards on the coast of Brazil, 1626, and was killed off Dunkirk in a battle against the French, 1629. The state of Holland honored his memory with great respect, and condoled with his mother who coolly observed, I always said that Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end.

HEINECCIUS, John Gottlieb, a German lawyer, born at Eisemberg 1681. He was counsellor and professor of philosophy, and afterwards of law at Hall, from whence he removed to Franeker in 1724, and three years after, at the request of the king of Prussia, to Frankfort on Order. In 1733 he resumed his former engagements at Hall, where he died 1741. His works are numerous and respectable, on jurisprudence, logic, and morality. They were collected at Geneva in 8 vols. 4to. 1744.

HEINECKEN, Christian Henry, was born, in 1721, at Lubeck; and died, in 1725, at the age of four years and four months. So astonishing is the story told of this mental phenomenon that, were it not supported by powerful evidence, it might be well treated as a romance. He could talk at ten months old, at twelve could recite the leading facts in the Pentateuch, and at thirteen had acquired the rudiments of ancient history, geography, anatomy, and the use of maps; and knew eight thousand Latin words. At two years and a half he could answer any question in geography and history, and before his decease he had added to his acquisitions divinity, ecclesiastical history, and many other branches of knowledge; and spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch. In his fourth year he harangued the king of Denmark, to whom he was presented. On his death bed he displayed the utmost firmness, and endeavored to console his afflicted parents.

HEINSIUS, Daniel, an eminent scholar born at Ghent, May 1580. After studying at the Hague, in Zeland, and at Franeker, where he displayed great abilities, he came to Leyden, and at the age of 18 he was seated in the chair of Greek professor, and afterwards succeeded his friend and instructor Joseph Scaliger in the professorship of politics and history. He died 25th Feb. 1655. He was distinguished as a man of extensive learning, and great application, and possessed of a correct taste and sound judgment. He was honored and respected not only by the learned but even by princes, and especially Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the republic of Venice, and Pope Urban VIII.

HEINSIUS, Nicholas, son to the preceding, was born at Leyden 1620. He was eminent as a poet and critic, and deserved the flattering appellation of the "swan of Holland." Though employed in the affairs of the state, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and edited several classical au-

thors, Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. His poems were often reprinted, but the best edition is that of Amsterdam 1666. He died at the Hague 1681, respected at home and abroad.

HEINSIUS, N. grand pensionary of Holland, died at the Hague 3d Aug. 1720, aged 87. He was in the service of William prince of Orange, and distinguished himself as a negotiator in France, against the destruction of whose power he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the 30 years in which he was grand pensionary, he displayed great vigor of mind, but in his views of humbling the pride of Louis XIV. he brought great difficulties and immense debts upon Holland, so that the people saw his retirement from power with pleasure and exultation.

HEISTER, Lawrence, a native of Frankfort on the Maine, professor of medicine at Altorf, and afterwards at Helmstadt where he died 1758, aged 73. He was the learned author of "Compendium anatomicum"—"institutiones chirurgicæ,"—"de medicamentis German, indigenis suffic," and "compendium institutionum medicarum."—His son Elias Frederic published "Apologia pro Medicis Atheismo accusatis," and died at Leyden 1740.

HELENA, St. wife of Constantius Chlorus, and mother of the great Constantine, was born of obscure parents in Bithynia. When divorced by the marriage of her husband with Maximilian's daughter, she retired with resignation from the court, but the elevation of her son to the throne restored her to the dignity of her rank, which she adorned by devotion and christian charity. She was the founder of various churches, and in her travels into the Holy Land she is said to have discovered the true cross. She died in the arms of her son, 328, aged 80.

HELLOT, John, author of l'art de la teinture des laines & elosses de laine, 12mo.—and other works of merit on philosophical and chemical subjects, was member of the Paris academy of sciences and of the London royal society. He also conducted for some time the Gazette of France, and was distinguished as an able chemist. He died at Paris 15th Feb. 1766, aged 80.

HELMONT, John Baptist Van, a learned scholar and physician, born at Brussels 1577. He studied at Louvain, but after refusing to devote himself to divinity, he turned his attention to medicine and took his degrees in that science. His application to chemical experiments, and to the investigation of the power of herbs and plants led him to superior practice, and so extraordinary were some of his cures considered that he was brought before the inquisition as a magician who removed human diseases by more than human art. He succeeded however in clearing himself from the imputation, and retired to the greater freedom of Holland, where he died Dec. 30, 1644. He was, says Lobkowitz his biographer, pious, learned, famous, a sworn enemy of Galen and Aristotle. The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, to whose great grief and indignation the patients were often unexpectedly restored to health. His works chiefly against the Peripatetics and Galenists were published in folio by his son, who acquired some fame as a physician and was falsely called in his epitaph, "nil patre inferior." He died 1699, aged 81.

HELVETIUS, Adrian, a physician, was born about 1661, in Holland, and settled at Paris. There he discovered the medical virtues of ipecacuanha in dysenteric cases, and having cured the dauphin with it, he received a reward of a thousand louis, and various appointments. He died 1727. His son, John Claude Adrian, was a physician of great skill and learning.

HELVETIUS, John Claude, son of the preceding, died 1755, aged 70. He was first physician to the French queen, counsellor of state, and member of several learned academies. He cured Louis XV of a dangerous disorder, and gained the confidence and good opinion not only of the court but of the poor, by his skill, attention, and great humanity. He published "L'idée generale de l'economie animale" 1722, 8vo.—"Principia Physico-medica, in tironum medicinæ gratiam conscripta," 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVETIUS, Claude Adrian, son of John Claude Adrian, was born in 1715, at Paris; was educated at the college of Louis the Great; manifested early talents; and soon became intimate with most of the literary characters of the age. For some years he was one of the farmers general, and he made a noble use of the immense income which he drew from this source. He resigned this advantageous pursuit, however, and retired to his estate, in order to devote himself to literature. In 1758 he gave to the world his work On the Mind. It was immediately assailed by the clergy, the Sorbonne, and the parliament; it was condemned to the flames; and the author was obliged to sign a recantation, and give up a place which he held at court. That, in a moral point of view, many of his doctrines lead to dangerous consequences, must not be denied; but there is, perhaps, no want of charity in believing that his dislike of despotism, and not his defective morality, was his inexpiable crime in the eyes of his enemies. In 1764 and 1765 he visited England and Prussia, and was flatteringly received. The rest of his life was spent on his estate, in literary occupation, and in the practice of benevolence. He died 1771. He left a posthumous work, On Man, his Intellectual Faculties, and his Education. He is also the author of Happiness, a poem, in six cantos.

HELVICUS, Christopher, professor of Greek and eastern languages, and of divinity, at Giessen university, was born 1581, at Sprendlingen near Frankfort. He was educated at Marpurg, and early displayed a poetical genius, and at 20 was capable of teaching Hebrew and Greek, two languages which he spoke with great fluency. He died in the flower of his age 1617, and his immature death was deplored with feeling and sorrow by all the German poets of the Augsburg persuasion. Besides poetry he published Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac grammars,—a Hebrew and Latin lexicon,—and some chronological tables.

HEMELAR, John, a learned man, born at the Hague, of so amiable a character for probity and disinterestedness as to deserve to be compared, says Gronovius, with the Roman Atticus. He resided six years at Rome, and preferred to the office of librarian of the Vatican, a canonry in the cathedral of Antwerp. He devoted himself much to polite literature and the science of medals, and he lived in friendly intimacy with Grotius, Lipsius, and other eminent men. He published valuable commentaries on the medals of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Justinian, from the cabinet of Arschot and Rocoxius. Besides this work which is now rare, though three times printed, he wrote poems and orations, and died 1640.

HEMMENWAY, Moses, D.D., minister of Wells, Maine, graduated at Harvard college 1755. He was ordained 1759 and died 1811, aged 75. He

published seven sermons on the obligation of the unregenerate to strive for eternal life, 1767; a pamphlet on the same subject against Dr. Hopkins, 1772; remarks on Hopkins answer, 1774; at the election 1784; discourse concerning the church, 1792; at the ordination of M. Calef, 1795.

HEMSKIRK, or HEEMSKIRK, Martin, a peasant's son, born in a village of that name in Holland 1498, and distinguished as a painter. After studying three years at Rome he settled at Haerlem, where he died 1574, aged 76. His pieces were admired by Michael Angelo, by Vasari and others, but though he possessed great merit, his figures show that he did not understand the chiaro obscuro.

HEMSTERHUIS, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, Tiberius, a learned critic, born at Groningen, 1st Feb. 1685, son of a physician. He studied at Groningen and Leyden, and at the age of 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he removed to Franeker, where he succeeded Lambert Bos as Greek professor, and in 1740 he was appointed to the chairs of Greek and of history at Leyden, where he died 1766. He published the three last books of J. Pollux's onomasticon 1706, for which he was complimented by Bentley, select colloquies of Lucian, and his Timon, 1708,—the Plutus of Aristophanes, with the scholia 1744,—part of an edition of Lucian,—notes and emendationes on Xenophon Ephesius, and other equally learned works. He is praised by Ruhnkenius as a critic of very superior powers.

HENAULT, John d', a French poet, son of a Paris baker. He travelled into Holland and England, and was patronised by the superintendant Fonquet, by whose means he obtained the receivership of taxes at Fores, and other employments. He became a man of celebrity by his poetical pieces, and proud of his distinction he affected the fashionable debauchee and the impious atheist as the friend of Spinoza, but after a life of dissipation and profaneness, the approach of death seemed so terrible that he became a coward, and renounced with sorrow and deep contrition the follies and wickedness of his prosperous days. He died 1682. His best pieces are said to be his sonnet on the miscarriage of Mad. de Guerchi, and his satirical poem on Colbert, in consequence of the fall of his patron. He printed at Paris, his "œuvres diverses" in 12mo. 1670. He translated the three first books of Lucretius, but by the advice of his confessor he destroyed them.

HENAULT, Charles John Francis, a celebrated historian, born at Paris, 8th Feb. 1685. He early discovered a sprightly and benevolent disposition, but after being two years at the congregation of the oratory, he quitted it for the more gay society of the wits of the age. The dispute between Rousseau and De la Motte however gave him a disgust for the fallacious intimacies of the learned and the great; and devoting himself more particularly to his own improvement, he obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy 1707, and another the following year. He became counsellor of parliament 1706, president of the first chamber of inquest 1710, and in 1718 he accompanied the French ambassador Morville to Holland, where his abilities were respected by the Dutch, and particularly by the pensionary Heinsius. In the midst of his political occupations, Henault paid deep and lasting attention to history, and at last published his history, the result of 40 years' laborious reading and study under the modest name of "an essay" in 1744. It met with astonishing success, and not only became popular in France in nine editions, but was translated into English, German, Italian, and even Chinese. This valuable work raised him to the honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres at Paris, and other learned societies, and he was afterwards appointed superintendant of the queen's house. He was now courted by the wit and fashion of the court, and his house was the receptacle of whatever was innocently gay, pleasing and agreeable. For the entertainment of the queen and her court he wrote three lively comedies, one of which, "le Reveil d' Epimenides," who is said to have slept 27 years, proved particularly agreeable, and he produced at the queen's request, a fourth piece called Hebe. This most respectable character died 24th Dec. 1771, aged 86. In the midst of prosperity he practised benevolence and charity, he was pious and resigned under afflictions, grateful to providence for the blessings which he enjoyed, and his manners and devotion were truly exemplary.

HENDERSON, Alexander, a Scotchman, who acquired some celebrity at the head of the presbyterian party. He was one of the divines sent to meet Charles I. at Newcastle 1646, but though he possessed eloquence and abilities, it is said that in disputing with the monarch about episcopacy, he found his arguments too futile to resist the superior reasons of his unfortunate master. This it is said had such effect upon his spirits, that he died soon after, and in his last moments, expressed great contrition for the severity and rancor with which he had opposed the king's measures in Scotland.

HENDERSON, John, an extraordinary character, born at Ballegarance in Ireland 1757. He was educated in the principles of his father who was an itinerant preacher of Wesley's persuasion, and who for some time settled near Bristol as a schoolmaster, and under him he made such astonishing progress, that he taught Latin in Kingswood school at the age of eight, and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales, when he was no more than 12. These extraordinary powers were seen and encouraged by dean Tucker, who sent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he staid long enough to take his first degree, but was not admitted to orders though his friends wished to see his oratorical abilities exerted in the pulpit. These brilliant parts were unfortunately clouded by great and often offensive singularities. In his person, he affected great negligence, his long unpowdered hair gave him an air of religious melancholy, he never wore a neck-cloth, his buckles on his shoes were of the most diminutive size, and the rest of his dress exhibited him particularly hostile to the reigning fashions of the times. Though eagerly courted in the university for his great fund of knowledge, and the inexhaustible resources of his mental powers, he at length rendered himself disagreeable by the lateness to which he protracted his visits. Seldom in bed before the dawn of day, he rose late in the afternoon, and as if setting at defiance the powers of nature, he would often go half naked to the pump and desire the college servants to pump over him for several minutes, and then in that condition he retired to his bed. Those who frequented his company have often been astonished at the vastness of his powers, which adorned with all the flowers of oratory and elegant language the most abstruse and barren subjects. Though well skilled in general knowledge, he was particularly attached to physiognomy, alchymy, and the occult arts, and in some instances he has been known to prostitute his great talents in diving into futurity, and anticipating the mournful accidents of life. This eccentric genius died 2d Nov. 1788

HENING, William Walker, clerk of the chancery court for the Richmond district, Virginia, died 1728. With great industry and research he collected the statutes of Virginia down to 1792. He published the new Virginia justice, called Hening's justice 1820; Statutes at large, being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session in 1619, 13 vols. 8vo. 1823.; and with William Mumford reports in the supreme court of appeals, 4 vols. 1809-1811. He was also the editor of Francis' Maxims of equity.

HENLEY, Anthony, an English senator, born of a respectable family in Hampshire. In London he gained the friendship and familiarity of the great, and as the associate of Dorset and Sunderland he figured on the circles of fashion, and passed at Will's and Tom's as a man of wit and facetiousness. As his affections were benevolent and his heart generous, he was addressed by the poets and writers of the age as a patron and a guide, and the command of an independent fortune of upwards of 3000*l.* a year was in the midst of mirth and gallantry, liberally applied to the remuneration of the flattering muse. In 1698 he was elected member for Andover, and in succeeding parliaments for Weymouth. He was in his political career, a firm and eloquent whig, and he drew upon himself the persecution of the tories by moving the house to address the queen to confer some ecclesiastical dignity on Mr. Ben. Hoadly, whose attachment to the revolution was then publicly known. As a writer he distinguished himself by various anonymous publications, and in the Tatler and Medley, appeared many of his pieces, remarkable for their wit, ease and fluency, and for that genius and vivacity with which he assumed the character and language of masters and servants, peasants and tradesmen, parents and children. He died 1711, universally lamented.

HENLEY, John, well known by the appellation of "orator Henley," was born at Melton Mowbray, 3d Aug. 1692. When he had taken his bachelor's degree he was invited by the trustees of Melton school to take care of that foundation, and he raised it from a languishing to a flourishing state. He now courted the public approbation by the appearance of his Esther, a poem, and when he had entered into orders he left the country for fame and preferment in the capital. Followed as a preacher determined to create public notice, he introduced regular action into the pulpit, and courted popularity a thousand ways, but when disappointed of the preferment he expected, he formed a plan for lectures and orations. Every Sunday he discoursed on theological subjects, while Wednesday was reserved for political subjects, into which he poured much of the gall of satire against the great, the powerful, and the learned. To this acrimonious spirit he indeed owes the distinguished place which he holds in Pope's Dunciad, as "the zany of his age." Admission was procured to his oratorial theatre by the payment of a shilling, and as the lowest of the people formed the most numerous part of his audience, the daily advertiser generally announced the topics which were to be discussed on each day, by this artful and commanding preacher at his oratory near Lincoln's Inn fields. He died 14th Oct. 1756. He published an account of himself and his adventures, and it is easily discovered that to personal vanity he added effrontery, and obtained popularity by bold invectives and satirical censoriousness. Hogarth has immortalized his name by introducing him into two of his humorous pieces, in one of which he is christening a child, and in the other he appears on a scaffold with a monkey by his side with the motto "amen," and with other appropriate figures. On one occasion he filled his oratory with shoemakers, by announcing to them he would teach a new and short way of making shoes, which was by cutting off the tops of boots.

HENLEY, Samuel, a divine, who previous to the American war, was professor of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburgh, in Virginia. On leaving that country he became an usher in Harrow school, and afterwards rector of Rendlesham, in Suffolk. In 1805 he was appointed principal of the East India college, at Hertford; on which occasion he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity. He died at Rendlesham in 1816. Dr. Henley published—1. Three Sermons preached in America.—2. Dissertation concerning the controverted Passages in St. Peter and St. Jude, on the Angels that sinned, 8vo.—3. Observations on the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the Design of the Æneid of Virgil, 8vo.—4. Essay toward a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a Translation and Notes, 8vo. He has also some papers in the Archæologia; and was the editor of "the History of the Caliph Vathek."

HENNEPIN, Louis, a French missionary, was born in 1640; embarked for Quebec in 1675; and during six or seven years explored Canada and Louisiana. In 1680 he was taken prisoner one hundred and fifty leagues from the mouth of the Illinois and carried into the country of the Naudowessies and Issati. He gave the name of the falls of St. Anthony, and the river St. Francis. He published Description de la Louisiana, 12mo. 1683.; the same in Dutch 1688; New discovery of a vast country in America with a continuation, London, 1698; Nouveau voyage dans l'Amerique Sept. 12mo. 1711, et 1720.

HENNUYER, John, bishop of Lisieux, is justly celebrated for his great humanity at the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew. He boldly opposed the king's orders to assassinate the protestants, and instead of violating their persons, he openly protected them; yet from this opposition to tyranny, he was never censured by the monarch; so great was the respect paid to his persevering virtue and dignity. He died 1577, universally lamented, and revered for his mildness, humanity, and piety.

HENRION, Nicholas, a native of Troyes, in Champagne, member of the academy of inscriptions. He was engaged in composing a work on the weights and measures of the ancients, of which his death in 1720, at the age of 50 prevented the completion. With an extravagant imagination he described Adam as 132 feet 9 inches high, and Eve 118 feet 9 inches, but gradually reduced the size of his gigantic heroes, and made Abraham 27 feet, Moses 13, Hercules 10, and Alexander only 6.

HENRY I., surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was son of Otho duke of Saxony, and elected to the throne 919. He was a brave and politic prince, he exerted his influence among the princes of Germany to restore union; and to render the country more powerful, he built and fortified towns to withstand the attacks of the barbarians. He confirmed his regulations by the establishment of wise and salutary laws, and the introduction of the patrician order for the distinction and encouragement of merit. In war he was successful against the duke of Bavaria, he conquered the Bohemians, Sclavonians, and Danes; and invaded the kingdom of Lorraine, and defeated the Hungarians at the famous battle of Mersburg. He died 2d July 936, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son Otho.

HENRY II., emperor of Germany, surnamed the Lame, was grand-son of the preceding, and as-

cended the imperial throne 1002. After defeating the duke of Bavaria, he re-established Benedict VIII. in the holy see, and was crowned by him at Rome 1014, with great solemnity. He also drove the Greeks and Saracens from Calabria, and after restoring tranquillity over Italy and Germany, and every where leaving marks of his great generosity, and extensive benevolence, he died 13th July 1024, aged 47.

HENRY III., emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Conrad in 1039. After making war in Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, he passed into Italy, and expelled from the papal throne Benedict IX. Sylvester III. and Gregory VI. and in their room elected Clement II. by whom he was crowned. He died at Botfeld in Saxony, 5th Oct. 1056, aged 39, and was buried at Spires.

HENRY IV., the aged or great, emperor of Germany after his father Henry III. though only six years old, was governed during his minority by the wisdom of his mother Agnes. When grown up to manhood, Henry displayed ability in opposing the insurgents of Germany, and Saxony, but when he supplicated the interference of pope Gregory VII. to restore order by his spiritual authority among his rebellious subjects, he found himself accused of simony and other crimes before the holy pontiff. The charge was not unfounded, Henry had not scrupled to sell the highest dignities of the German church, and the pope, proud of his power as umpire, abolished by his decrees the investitures that had already taken place. Henry in revenge assembled a council at Worms 1076, and not only deposed the pope but ordered his person to be seized. Clement in consequence of this hurled his anathemas against Henry, and so formidable was the spiritual power that the princes of Germany prepared to execute the decree, when Henry, afraid of the influence of his enemies, repaired to the residence of the pope, and for three days of mortification and penance, solicited his forgiveness. This humility was superciliously contemned; but while Henry meditated vengeance, the pope appointed Rodolphus duke of Swabia, emperor in his place. Henry defeated and slew his antagonist at the battle of Volchneim, and then formally deposing the pope, elevated in his room Guibert archbishop of Ravenna, and supported him by besieging and reducing Rome under his power by force of arms. In the midst of his triumphs Henry found himself attacked by his children, his son Conrad revolted and obtained the crown of Italy, and Henry the other son, supported by Pascal II. and by the German rebels placed the imperial crown on his head 1106. While Henry wished to effect a reconciliation with these unnatural children, he found himself abandoned by his former friends, and rudely treated in his person by his son, and he retired to Cologne, and then to Liege where his misfortunes raised him a few adherents. His forces were however soon defeated, and the unfortunate monarch, indigent and persecuted, applied to the bishop of Spires for a lay prebend, which was refused. Thus a wanderer, without resources, and without friends, he at last intreated his ungrateful son to permit him to hide his misfortunes in the obscurity of Liege, where he soon after died 7th Aug. 1106, aged 56. He was a brave prince, and was present in 66 battles, but the greater part of his misfortunes arose from the blind confidence which he placed on worthless ministers and favorites.

HENRY V., or the young, was born 1081, and deposed his father Henry IV. 1106. Though he had opposed his father he pursued the same measures, and obliged the pope Pascal II. to restore to him the power of ecclesiastical investitures, of which Henry IV. had been deprived by Gregory VII. The papal power however was too great to be successfully resisted, and Henry already excommunicated, submitted to the pleasure of the new pope Gelasius II. though he had violently opposed his election. Henry died at Utrecht 23d May 1125, aged 44, leaving behind him the odious character of an unnatural son, an impious hypocrite, an insidious neighbor, and an oppressive master.

HENRY VI., surnamed the severe, succeeded his father Frederic Barbarossa on the throne of Germany 1190. He behaved with great cruelty towards the family of his wife Constance, daughter of Roger king of Naples, and had the meanness to detain Richard I. of England who when shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia, had been seized by Leopold duke of Austria, and sold into the power of the emperor. With the large sums of money obtained for the ransom of his illustrious captive, Henry made war against Sicily, where his arms plundered and desolated the country. He was at last poisoned by his wife Constance 28th Sep. 1197, aged 32.

HENRY VII., son of Henry count of Luxemburg, was elected emperor 1308, and was the first thus raised to the imperial dignity by the suffrages of the six electors. He visited Italy, where the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins had every where spread devastation and misfortune, and in the midst of these public disorders he was obliged to enter Rome sword in hand. He was crowned by the pope in the church of the Lateran, and died the next year 25th Aug. 1313, aged 51, as he was preparing to subdue Italy by the power of his arms.

HENRY I., king of France, succeeded his brother Robert 1031. He was engaged in a civil war through the intrigues of his mother Constance, who wished to place her second son Robert on the throne, but by the assistance of Robert duke of Normandy the father of William the Conqueror, he defeated his enemies. He was afterwards reconciled to his brother, and granted him the dukedom of Burgundy. He died at Vitry en Brie, 4th Aug. 1060, aged 55, in consequence of taking an improper medicine, highly respected as a good warrior, and a benevolent man.

HENRY II., succeeded his father Francis I. as king of France 1547, and continuing the war which then raged between his country and the English, at length obtained an honorable peace, and the cession of Boulogne for a stipulated sum of money, 1550. The following year he engaged in a league with the elector of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg, against Charles V. and he had the good fortune of reducing Metz, Toul, and Verdun. When however his antagonist had reconciled himself to his German adversaries, Henry was alone left to maintain the war; but though in want of money he ably supported the glory of his arms, by the brave defence of Metz against an army of 100,000 men. The theatre of the war was removed to the Netherlands, and at last a truce was agreed upon for five years between the belligerent powers, but on the abdication of Charles V. his son Philip renewed the war with unusual vigor, supported by the English forces, and his army entering Picardy under the command of the brave duke of Savoy defeated the French at the famous battle of St. Quentin 1557. This fatal day was in some degree retrieved by the capture of Calais from the English, and the reduction of some other places, and at last peace was restored between the contending powers, but on terms not sufficiently advantageous to France. More fully to effect a reconciliation, Henry gave

his daughter to the king of Spain, and his sister to the duke of Savoy, but the rejoicings which accompanied this union proved fatal to the monarch. Henry was accidentally wounded in a tournament by the count of Montgomery, and died in consequence of it, 10th July 1559, aged 41.

HENRY III., king of France, was the third son of Henry II. and was born 19th Sept. 1551. He was carefully educated under the eye of his mother Catherine de Medicis, and when duke of Anjou, he was elected king of Poland on the death of Sigismund Augustus 1573, and he quitted this dignity three months after to succeed his brother Charles IX. on the French throne. In 1575, he gained the battle of Dormans, and made a peace at Blois with the Huguenots, to whom he granted religious toleration, and various privileges. These concessions displeased the catholics, and were at last revoked in 1585, and from this measure arose those civil dissensions which almost ruined the kingdom. France was then torn by the three parties of the three Henries, one of which, the royalists, was headed by the king, the other called the league, by Henry duke of Guise, and the third, called the Huguenots by Henry king of Navarre, presumptive heir to the French throne. After some time Henry was reconciled to the Guises, and supported by the pope he directed all the powers of his kingdom against the king of Navarre, and the protestants. The battle of Coutras, however, 1587, checked the hopes of the catholics, but the victorious king of Navarre found in offering honorable terms of peace, that his enemies, though defeated were not subdued, and though Henry might be desirous of accommodation, his new friend, the duke of Guise, was too proud, and too ambitious to consent. These jarring interests soon proved the views of party, the French king wishing to repress the power of Guise, in vain attempted to prevent his entrance into Paris, and when he summoned the states general to assist him with their counsel at Blois he found his powerful rival there ready to dispute his authority. Though a reconciliation was hastily effected between two men who in reality meditated each other's downfall, soon after Henry caused Guise to be assassinated, and by this perfidious deed found himself abhorred by his subjects, deposed by the ecclesiastics of the assembled Sorbonne, and excommunicated by the pope. Thus exposed to universal detestation, Henry could no longer find support among his subjects, he applied to the new head of the league for reconciliation, and to the pope for pardon, but when abandoned by all he implored the protection of the king of Navarre. The king of Navarre marched to his assistance, and forgetting their former animosities, the two monarchs employed all their resources to destroy the power of the league. Their united efforts might have proved successful, when Henry was stabbed in the belly by James Clement a fanatical priest, and died of the wound on the morrow, 2d Aug. 1589, aged 39. Though debauched, cruel, and revengeful, Henry possessed great courage, and often distinguished himself in the field. In his person the house of Valois, which had reigned over France 261 years, became extinct.

HENRY IV., deservedly surnamed the great, king of France and Navarre, was born 13th Dec. 1553. His father was Anthony of Bourbon, and his mother Jane d' Albret, daughter of the king of Navarre. As he had been brought up in the principles of the Calvinists he was declared head of the protestants, at Rochelle 1569, and he engaged warmly in the civil wars, which at that time distracted France. He distinguished himself at the battles of Jarnac, and of Moncontour, and after the peace of St. Germain, he visited the court of France, and two years after, 1572, married Margaret de Valois sister of Charles IX. During the rejoicings which took place on this occasion, the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated, and Henry, oppressed by the violence of the times, was obliged to renounce his religion rather than perish by the hands of an assassin. He at last escaped from his persecutors 1576, and placed himself at the head of the Huguenots, and displayed his valor and the great resources of his mind at the siege of Cahors, and at the battle of Coutras. He had succeeded in 1572, to the kingdom of Navarre, and as the descendant of Louis IX. he succeeded to the throne of France on the death of Henry III. 1589. His elevation gave offence to the heads of the opposite factions, who suspected the sincerity of Henry's religious principles, but he confirmed his power by the victories of Arque and of Ivri, and at last to silence all opposition he pronounced his abjuration and his adherence to the catholic tenets at St. Denis before his coronation, and on the following year, 1594, Paris opened her gates to her heroic conqueror. By consulting the chief men of the nation at Rouen, Henry was enabled to secure the good will and the affection of his subjects, and in making peace with the Spaniards 1598, he restored tranquillity to the nation. Though now in his conduct and in his government entitled to the attachment of his people, Henry unfortunately found that the spirit of faction was not extinguished; by promulgating an edict of toleration at Nantes, he offended the bigoted catholics, and many secret measures were planned to sacrifice his life, by the offended jesuits. Barriere first attempted to destroy him, Chatel afterwards wounded him in the mouth 1595, and two others meditated his destruction, but the bloody deed was perpetrated by Ravaillac 14th May 1610, who stabbed him to the heart in his coach in the streets of Paris. The civil dissensions which prevailed in the reign of Henry, did not permit his prejudiced subjects to appreciate his great qualities, but no sooner had he perished by the dagger of the assassin, than his merits were fully acknowledged by all parties.

HENRY I., king of England, and duke of Normandy, was the third son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded to the crown on the death of William Rufus 1100, during the absence of his elder brother Robert in Italy. This usurpation displeased the absent prince, who returned to England to claim his kingdom sword in hand, but Henry had the art to prevail on Robert to resign his pretensions for a stipulated sum of money. Jealousy thus excited between the brothers, and checked for a time, again was kindled into a war, but Robert was defeated in Normandy, and dragged a prisoner to England, where the last years of his life were passed in close confinement in Cardiff castle. In his government Henry was wise and moderate, though he exercised absolute power. He opposed the encroachments of the church of Rome; he not only patronised learning, and restored the university of Cambridge, but deserved the name of Beau Clerc from his intimate acquaintance with literature. He was severe against robbers, but he had the good sense to abolish the curfew bell so galling to the English, and he established an universal standard of weights and measures. While he watched over the prerogative of the crown, he had respect for the liberties of the people, and from the charters which he granted may be derived the freedom of which the nation is now so deservedly proud. Henry died in Normandy 1185, aged 68, and was

buried in Reading abbey. As his only son had been drowned in crossing from Normandy, he left his possessions to his daughter Matilda, but Stephen usurped the crown at his death.

HENRY II., king of England, son of Geoffery Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. was born 1132. In 1150, he was made duke of Normandy, and in 1153, on the death of Eustace, Stephen's son, he was acknowledged successor to the English throne, which he ascended the next year. To his extensive possessions in France he added Britany by conquest, and he afterwards conquered Ireland, which since that time has formed part of the British dominions. Though wise in his government, Henry had to struggle with the clergy, whose ambition, it was his wish to repress. The murder of Thomas à Becket, the primate, which was falsely attributed to the king, tended however to increase rather than diminish the power of the church, and the monarch could reconcile himself to the offended pope only by solemnly exculpating himself on oath of the alleged crime, and by submitting patiently with every mark of penance and contrition to the discipline inflicted on him by the monks of Canterbury. Though respected at home and abroad, and successful in his expeditions against France and against Scotland, Henry did not however find that happiness at the close of life which he might deserve. His children excited by the arts of the French king, rebelled against him, and their ingratitude proved so grievous that it is said he died of a broken heart, when he found his favorite son John in the number of his enemies. He expired at Chinon in Touraine 6th July 1189. The reign of Henry was marked by the striking character of firmness, wisdom, valor, genius and popularity. He reformed abuses, corrected the laws, repressed the power of the barons, and advanced the interests and the consequence of the people. Unfortunately however these high qualities were obscured by excessive pride, boundless ambition, and an unceasing propensity to sensual pleasures, which not only revolted the affections of his queen from him, but tended to embitter the close of his life.

HENRY III., was son and successor of John on the English throne 1216. He lost by his ill conduct the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Maine and Touraine, which were conquered by the king of France, and after a disgraceful campaign he retired to England, where the barons, headed by Montfort made war against him and took him prisoner at the battle of Lewes. The valor of his son Edward again set him at liberty, at the battle of Evesham, but Henry was not become wiser by adversity, and instead of devoting himself to the prudent and impartial government of his people, he gave loose to every base and intemperate pleasure; and while he could levy money to satisfy his favorites and parasites, he permitted the pope to plunder the clergy, and to impoverish the kingdom. This worthless monarch, to whose weakness indeed the people of England may be said to owe the establishment of their democratic government, died after a long reign of 56 years, 15th Nov. 1272, aged 65.

HENRY IV., king of England, son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. ascended the throne after the deposition of Richard II. 1399. This usurpation excited the civil wars between the two roses, or the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry, after an useful rather than a splendid reign, died 20th March 1413, aged 46, and was succeeded by his son.

HENRY V., son and successor of Henry IV. was remarkable in his youth for his debauchery, and the wildness of his conduct. Better reflection however produced the happiest reformation, and when raised to the throne, he bid adieu to the companions of his licentious hours, and displayed the great and virtuous monarch. He formed the resolution of conquering France, and after taking Harfleur, and ravaging Normandy, he fought the celebrated battle of Agincourt, in which his 15,000 men obtained the victory over 52,000 Frenchmen. Three years after he again visited France, and every where proved victorious, so that he was received at Paris, as the future master of the kingdom. He married Catherine of France, and was declared heir to the kingdom after the death of Charles VI. the reigning monarch: but whilst these successes promised stability and security to his power, the sudden attack of a fistula, at that time considered as incurable, proved fatal. Henry died at Vincennes 31st August, 1422, aged 36, highly respected for valor, prudence, benevolence, and the regular observance of every religious and moral duty.

HENRY VI., son of Henry V. was only 10 months old when he succeeded to his father on the English throne. The death of his grandfather Charles VI. soon after left him also the title of sovereign of France; but a rival arose in the duke of Orleans to dispute his title under the name of Charles VII. Though the young king was crowned with every appearance of popularity at Paris, and though his cause was ably supported by the valor of his uncle the duke of Bedford, yet the English affairs began to decline at the appearance of Joan of Arc. This famous heroine relieved Orleans, which the English were besieging, and inspiring courage in her countrymen, and superstitious terror in her enemies, she recovered with astonishing rapidity, the vast territories which had cost so much English blood to acquire. The death of Bedford hastened also the downfall of the English power in France, and Henry when come to years of manhood, did not display those powers of mind, and that decision of character, so necessary in times of danger and civil war. Though his wife Margaret of Anjou possessed great talents, and even the valor which distinguished the heroes of those days, he was nevertheless unsuccessful, in the battles between the two roses. He was taken prisoner, and led about as a captive; but though he recovered his liberty by the fall of Richard duke of York, his opponent, it was only to be exposed to fresh insults. The fallen duke's son Edward laid claim to the crown, and had abilities and troops to support those pretensions, and after various battles he at last prevailed in the fight of St. Alban's, and was proclaimed king. Henry, who had remained a passive spectator of the ambition and of the courage of his wife, and of the slaughter of his people, was sent to the tower, where he was soon after murdered, as it is supposed, by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. 1471. There was such mildness and moderation in the character of the unfortunate Henry, that in private life he would have been a most amiable man.

HENRY VII., son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the house of Lancaster, was enabled by the assistance of the duke of Britany, and of Charles VIII. of France, to invade England, and to defeat the usurper Richard III. The battle of Bosworth field, and the death of Richard, 1485, left Henry in peaceful possession of the throne. He was crowned on the field of battle, and devoted himself to improve and to protect those dominions which his valor had acquired, and his prudence merited. His tranquillity, however, was

disturbed by the arts of two impostors, one of whom, Lambert Simnel, son of a baker, assumed at the instigation of the lady Margaret, sister of Edward IV. the title of Richard the duke of York, who had been murdered in the tower by the duke of Gloucester. The imposition for a while succeeded, but Henry at last obtained possession of the person of his ignoble rival, whom in derision he made a scullion in his kitchen. The other impostor was Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Jew, who personated young Edward V. and after he had for some time alarmed the kingdom, he was taken and executed at Tyburn. The reign of Henry formed a new era in the English history. The happiness of his people was the guide of his conduct, and though he loved money, it is certain that no monarch ever contributed more to the establishment of commerce, to the encouragement of industry, and to the protection of arts. He had discovered how dangerous the overgrown power of the nobles is to the monarch, and to the people, and wise laws therefore were enacted to curb their ambition, and to treat them as subjects and no longer as petty sovereigns. This great and good king died 22d April 1509, aged 52. He had married Elizabeth the daughter of Edward IV. and he thus united the claims of the two rival houses, which had so long deluged England in blood.

HENRY VIII., son and successor to Henry VII. ascended the throne 1509, at the age of 18. The salutary instructions which he had imbibed under his father, for a while guided the young monarch, whose reign was wise, popular, and useful. Arbitrary in his conduct and capricious in his opinions, Henry soon, however, showed himself a tyrant. He was persuaded by the emperor Maximilian, and by pope Julius II. to make war against France, and his invasion of that kingdom was attended with success; but pleasure and not military glory, was the ambition of the monarch, and at the persuasion of his favorite, cardinal Wolsey, he soon made peace to be enabled to dissipate in licentious enjoyments the money which he had acquired by conquest and by treaty. When the reformation was begun in Germany by the preaching of Luther, Henry, who was well skilled in school divinity, defended the papal power against the reformer, and with such effect, that the pope in flattery called him defender of the faith. His attachment to Rome soon after vanished, when the pope refused to grant him a divorce, and empower him to marry Anne Boleyn, of whom he was enamored. Unable to prevail with the pope to separate him from his queen, with whom he had lived 18 years, but with whom he now scrupled to cohabit because she had been his brother's wife, he declared war against the church of Rome. He not only proclaimed himself head of the church, but he abolished all the monasteries over the kingdom, and seized the ecclesiastical funds, which were lavished wantonly on his favorites and parasites. Thus married to Anne Boleyn, he soon changed his affections to another object, and conducting the ill-fated queen to a scaffold, he took for his third wife Jane Seymour, who the next year died in childbed. His fourth wife was Anna of Cleves, whom he divorced as he found her more corpulent and less agreeable than he expected; and for his fifth he took Catherine Howard, who soon after expired on the scaffold on a charge of adultery. He afterwards married Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, who survived him, and after a reign of turbulence, violence, and oppression, he expired 28th January 1547, aged 57. Though Henry was the unworthy instrument of the introduction of the reformation into England, he must be detested in his character as a capricious, unfeeling, and licentious tyrant; of whom it was truly said, that he never spared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his lust. During his reign, Fisher, sir Thomas More, Cromwell, and other illustrious characters were sacrificed to the passions of the monarch, and no minister could ever be either so virtuous or so favored as to escape the resentment of a changeful despotic master. Out of the dissolved monasteries Henry founded six new bishoprics, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, and Westminster, the last of which has since been incorporated with that of London.

HENRY, Matthew, an eminent dissenting divine, was born 1662. He was carefully instructed under the watchful eye of his father, and early initiated in classical literature; but though he entered at Gray's inn, and there for some time studied the law with zeal and assiduity, he had a strong predilection for divinity, and after his return into the country began to preach. He was invited to a congregation at Chester, where he was ordained, and where he lived twenty-five years. He was afterwards prevailed upon to remove to Hackney near London. He died 1714. His great worth was ascertained by the various funeral sermons which his death occasioned. As a writer his labors are highly valued, as the author of some sermons, and other theological pieces, and practical divinity, but especially his Expositions of the Bible, in 5 vols. folio, a valuable and most excellent performance.

HENRY, Robert, D.D., a Scotch divine, born February 18, 1718. After being at the school of St. Ninian, and of Stirling, he completed his studies at Edinburgh, and became master of Annan grammar school. In 1748 he was invited to Carlisle by the presbyterians there, and was ordained their minister, and after 12 years' residence among them, he removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, where he married the daughter of Mr. Balderston, a surgeon. In 1768, he was appointed minister of the New-Greyfriars at Edinburgh; and in 1776, he became colleague minister in the old church, where he continued till his death, November 1790. Dr. Henry is author of an history of England on a new plan, which he first conceived in 1763, but did not produce before the public till 1771. This laborious work, of which the second 4to. volume appeared in 1774, the third 1777, the fourth 1781, the fifth 1785, and the sixth, which is posthumous, 1793, has merited the public approbation by the large editions which have been printed in a 4to. and 8vo. form. The Scotch critics indeed at first censured the work, but the English regarded it with more propitious omens, and the author for 1000*l.* conveyed his property in his volumes to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan, and reflected with satisfaction that his history produced him altogether no less than 3300*l.* Dr. Henry in his private character, was an amiable man, fond of society, and in his clerical conduct, he was exemplary and devout.

HENRY, John, governor of Maryland, was one of the delegates from that state to congress in 1778, and for several succeeding years. In 1789 he was elected a senator of the United States. He was elected governor in 1797, and died at Easton, December, 1798.

HENRY, Patrick, governor of Virginia, and a most eloquent orator, took an early and decided part in support of the rights of his country against the tyranny of Great Britain. In the year 1765 he was a member of the assembly of Virginia, and he introduced some resolutions, which breathed a spirit of liberty, and which were accepted by a small majority. These were the first resolutions of any

assembly occasioned by the stamp act. One of the resolutions declared, that the general assembly had the exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of the colony. Such was the warmth, excited in the debate, that Mr. Henry, after declaiming against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain, added, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the first his Cromwell, and George the third—" when the speaker of the house cried out "treason" and the cry was echoed from every part of the house. Mr. Henry finished the sentence with firm emphasis "may profit by the example. If this be treason make the most of it." He was elected in 1774 one of the deputies from Virginia to the first congress, and was in this year one of the committee which drew up the petition to the king. In May 1775, after lord Dunmore had conveyed on board a ship a part of the powder from the magazine of Williamsburg, Mr. Henry distinguished himself by assembling the independent companies of Hanover and King William counties, and directing them towards Williamsburg with the avowed design of obtaining payment for the powder, or of compelling to its restitution. The object was effected, for the king's receiver general gave a bill for the value of the property. The governor immediately fortified his palace, and issued a proclamation, charging those, who had procured the bill with rebellious practices. After the departure of lord Dunmore, he was chosen the first governor in June 1776, and he held this office several succeeding years, bending all his exertions to promote the freedom and independence of his country. In the beginning of 1778 an anonymous letter was addressed to him with the design of alienating his affections from the commander-in-chief. He enclosed it to Washington both to evince his friendship and to put him on his guard. In another letter, written a few days afterwards, when he had heard of a plan to effect the removal of Washington, he says to him, "while you face the armed enemies of our liberty in the field, and by the favor of God have been kept unhurt, I trust your country will never harbor in her bosom the miscreant, who would ruin her best supporter; but when arts, unworthy of honest men are used to defame and traduce you, I think not amiss, but a duty, to assure you of that estimation, in which the public hold you." He was a member of the Virginia convention which was appointed to consider the constitution of the United States. He was opposed to the adoption of the constitution, and had reason in after life to rejoice that his reasons for opposing it were overruled by the convention. In 1798 he was nominated by Washington secretary of state, but considerations of a private nature induced him to decline the appointment. In 1796 he was elected governor of Virginia, but he almost immediately resigned the office. In 1799 he was appointed an envoy to France, but severe indisposition, and his advanced age compelled him to refuse the trust. He died June 6th 1799, aged 63.

HENRY, Alexander, a traveller, was a native of New Jersey. In 1760, he accompanied the expedition of Amherst, and was present at the reduction of fort de Levi, near Ontario, and the surrender of Montreal. In descending the river he lost three boats of merchandize, and saved his life by clinging to the bottom of one of them. Immediately after the conquest of Canada, in his enterprising spirit, he engaged in the fur trade. He visited the upper lakes in 1760, and during sixteen years travelled in the north-western parts of America, and was in many scenes of hardship and peril. He died 1824 aged 84. He published travels in Canada and the Indian territories, between the years 1760 and 1776, 8vo. N. York, 1809.

HENRY, Charlton T., D.D., minister of the 2d presbyterian church in Charleston, S. C. He graduated at Middlebury college in 1814, and died Oct. 5, 1827, aged 37 years. He was distinguished for talents and learning no less than for a commendable zeal in the duties of his profession.

HERACLIUS, son of Heraclius governor of Africa, dethroned Phocas, and ascended the throne of Constantinople, 610. He defeated Chosroes the Persian king, who had laid waste Palestine, and he recovered the Cross, which he carried back to Jerusalem on his shoulders. In his reign there were severe theological disputes, and the Saracens began their hostilities against the Roman power in the east. He died 641, and was succeeded by his sons Heraclius, Constantine, and Heracleonas. Heraclius was poisoned a few months after by his mother-in-law Martina.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew, a well-known French orientalist, born at Paris, 14th December 1625. He applied himself assiduously to the oriental languages, especially Hebrew, and after visiting Rome and Italy for eighteen months, he settled at Paris, where he became interpreter for Eastern languages. He again went to Rome in 1666, and was received every where with uncommon respect, not only by the learned, but by the duke of Tuscany, who liberally entertained him in his palace, and presented him with some valuable oriental manuscripts. The homage paid to his abilities abroad, rendered him more respected at home. Colbert recalled him to patronise him, and he quitted Florence to the great regret of the duke. While in Italy, he began his Bibliotheque Orientale, containing whatever related to the knowledge of the Eastern world, and he completed it in France. It was originally written in Arabic, but he translated it into French. He died 8th December 1695, before the printing of his work was finished, which was not indeed published before 1697, in a large folio. This learned man, respectable in the possession of all the virtues of private life, wrote also a Turkish, Arabian, Persian, and Latin dictionary, &c. which have never been published. The best edition of his Bibliotheque, is in six vols. 8vo. Paris 1782.

HERBERT, of Cherbury, Edward, lord, was born, in 1581, at Montgomery Castle; was sent at the early age of twelve years to University College, Oxford; was made a knight of the Bath soon after the accession of James I.; travelled on the continent in 1608, and attracted much attention by his manners and accomplishments; served in the Netherlands in 1610 and 1614, and displayed consummate bravery; was twice sent ambassador to France, where he distinguished himself by resenting the insolence of the worthless favorite de Luynes; was made an Irish peer, in 1625, and, soon after, an English baron; espoused the parliamentary cause, during the civil wars; and died in 1648. Herbert was one of the most chivalrous characters of his time, with considerable talents, and some vanity. He was a deist, and was one of the first who reduced deism into a system. His principles are expounded in his works De Veritate, and De Religione Laici. Lord Herbert also wrote his own Memoirs; a Life of Henry VIII.; and a treatise on the Religion of the Heathens.

HERBERT, George, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1593, at Montgomery Castle; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was for eight years orator of the university; and, in 1630, became rector of Be-

merton, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1632. Herbert was a man of such exemplary piety and benevolence that his brother says, "where he lived beneficed, he was little less than sainted." He wrote The Priest to the Temple—a manual of clerical duties; and a volume of sacred poems, with the title of The Temple.

HERBERT, William, earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton house, and educated at New college, Oxford, and in 1601 succeeded to his paternal titles and estates. He was in 1626 elected chancellor of Oxford, and made steward of the royal household, and he died suddenly four years after. His poems were published in 8vo. 1660.

HERBERT, Thomas, a native of York, related to the Pembroke family. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and then went abroad. After four years' absence he returned, and in 1634 published his interesting travels in Asia and Africa, in folio. During the civil wars he joined the parliament, but afterwards deserted a cause which he began to regard as violent and unconstitutional, and he was reconciled to his royal master, whom he attended in his captivity. He was at the restoration created a baronet. He died at York 1st March 1682. He wrote besides Threnodia Carolina, or the Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of Charles I. 8vo.

HERBIN, Augustus Francis Julian, an oriental scholar, was born in France in 1783. He composed an Arabic grammar, printed at Paris in 1803; also a treatise on Ancient Music, and an account of Hafiz, the Persian Poet, with specimens of his works. He died in 1806.

HERDER, John Gottfried, a German writer, was born in Prussia in 1741. He was educated for the church; and in 1774 became first preacher to the court of Saxe Weimar, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice president of the consistory. He died in 1803. His best works are—1. Three Fragments on the New German Literature. 2. On the Writings of Thomas Abbt. 3. On the Origin of Language. After gaining a reputation by these productions, he published "Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man," of which an English translation appeared in 1800. Its obscurity, however, is an antidote to its infidel tendency.

HERISSANT, Lewis Anthony Prosper, son of a printer, was born at Paris, and died there 10th Aug. 1709, aged 24. He was eminent as a poet, and as a physician, and wrote l'Eloge de Gonthier d'Andernach, crowned by the faculty of medicine —l'Eloge de Ducange—poem on Printing—Bibliotheque physique de la France—Catalogue raisonnè des Plantes.

HERITIER, Marie Jeanne l', de Villandon, was born at Paris 1664. She was member of the academy of Jeux Floraux, and of the Ricovrati at Padua, and deserved the distinction which she received for her genius and abilities. Her works are both prose and verse. She wrote la Tour Tenebreuse, a tale—les Caprices du Destin, a novel—l'Avare Puni, in verse, and other poems, besides a translation of 16 of Ovid's epistles. She died at Paris 1734.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, Charles Lewis l', a native of Paris, eminent for his botanical knowledge. He published in London the Flora of Peru, from the valuable collection of plants, &c. brought from Peru and Chili by Dombey, in 1786, and on his return to Paris, he printed another work, called Flore de la Place Vendome. This learned and ingenious man was assassinated on his return from the National Institute at Paris, 10th Aug. 1801, and his murderers were never discovered. He was then 56 years old. He wrote besides Stirpes Novæ, folio 1784—Cornus Sistens, folio 1789 & Sertum Anglicum.

HERKIMER, general of the militia of New York, was of German descent. When St. Leger, in 1777, invested fort Stanwix, afterwards called fort Schuyler, at the head of Mohawk river, Herkimer, with the militia of Tryon county, hastened to the relief of col. Gansevoort. On his approach he was ambuscaded in August, about six miles from the fort, near Oneida creek. Though mortally wounded, he heroically encouraged his men to the fight, but his party was defeated with the loss of four hundred men. Congress ordered a monument to his memory.

HERMAN, Paul, a botanist of Halle in Saxony, who was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards became botanical professor at Leyden, where he died 1695. He wrote a catalogue of the plants in the public garden of Leyden, 8vo. —Cynosura Materiæ medicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—Lugdu no-Batavi Flores—Paradisus Batavus—Museum Zeylanicum, 1717.

HERMANN, James, a mathematician of Basle. He was for three years mathematical professor at Padua, and afterwards assisted the Czar Peter in the establishment of his academy, and then was appointed morality professor at Basle, where he died 1733, aged 55. He wrote several works on mathematics:—Responsio ad Considerationes de Princip. Calculi Different.—de Phoronomia—de Nova Accelerationis Lege,—Disquis. de Vibrationibus Chodarum tensarum—Solutio Problematis de Trajector. cuvar.

HERMOGENES, a rhetorician, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, flourished about the year 180, and is celebrated for the meteoric brilliancy and rapid extinction of his talents. At the age of fifteen he was famous for his power of extempore speaking; at seventeen he published his rhetoric; and, soon after, various treatises on oratory, which ranked him high among writers upon that subject; but in his twenty-fifth year he wholly lost his memory, and sank into stupidity; nor, though he lived to a great age, did he ever recover his intellectual faculties.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, believed to have been a native of Alexandria, held various honorable offices at Rome, and flourished in the second and third centuries after Christ. He wrote a History of Rome, in eight books, from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the accession of Gordian III. Isaac Cassaubon, La Mothe-Vayer, Gibbon, and others have borne testimony to its general merit.

HERODOTUS, the oldest of the Greek historians whose works are extant, and whom Cicero called the Father of History, was born 484 B. C., at Halicarnassus, in Caria. When his country was tyrannized over by Lygdamis, Herodotus abandoned it, and travelled over Greece, Egypt, and Italy. Returning to his native place, he assisted in overthrowing the tyranny; but, instead of gratifying the people by this conduct, he is said to have incurred their resentment. In his thirty-ninth year he recited his History, with universal applause, at the Olympic games. He is believed to have died at Thurium, in Italy, at an advanced age. A Life of Homer is erroneously ascribed to him.

HERON, Robert, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland, and educated for the church, was for some time assistant preacher to Dr. Blair, at Edinburgh. Lured to London by promises of patronage from the booksellers, he was indefatigable with his pen. He contributed to many periodicals; was,

for a time, editor of the British Press, the Globe, the British Neptune, and other papers; translated many foreign productions; wrote several original works; and closed his career by dying, pennyless, in the Fever Institution at Pancras, April 13, 1807. Among his labors are, A Tour in Scotland, two vols.; A History of Scotland, six vols.; A System of Chemistry; and the Comforts of Human Life.

HEROPHILUS, a celebrated physician, a native of Chalcedon, was a disciple of Praxagoras, and lived under Ptolemy Soter. He was one of the first who dissected human bodies. Herophilus also marked the distinction between the nerves and the tendons and ligaments; discriminated the variations in the state of the pulse; and partly discovered the lacteal absorbents.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, Antonio de, a celebrated Spanish historian. He was at first secretary to Vespasian Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, and afterwards historiographer of India, with a pension, in which honorable office he published his general history of India, from 1492 to 1544, in 4 vols. folio. He died 1625, aged 60; and a little before his death, he had been made by Philip IV. secretary of state. His Indian history is a most valuable performance, very accurate, though the style is now and then too inflated. He wrote also an history of Spain, three vols. folio, not equally esteemed.

HERRERA, Antonio de, a Spanish historian, was born in 1559 and died in 1625. He published in Spanish a general history of the West Indies, 1601, also 1615. The same has been published in various editions and languages. He gives an account of discoveries from 1492 to 1553. The history of America, tr. by J. Stevens, was published at London, 2d edit. 6 vols. 1740.

HERRGOTT, John James Marquard, a German historian, who was a native of Fribourg, in Brisgau, and became a benedictine monk. He was historiographer to the imperial house of Austria; and he published "Genealogia Diplomatica Gentis Habs purgicæ," 3 vols. folio; and "Monumenta Domus Austriacæ," 5 vols. folio. He died in 1762.

HERRING, Thomas, D.D. archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1696 at Walsoken, Norfolk, where his father was rector. He was educated at Wisbech school, and in 1710 entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Corpus Christi in 1716, and became tutor there, and when in orders, minister of Great Shelford, &c. In 1722 he was made chaplain to Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, and four years after, chosen preacher at Lincoln's inn, and was nominated chaplain to the king. In 1731 he was made dean of Rochester, in 1737 consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to York. At the breaking out of the rebellion, the archbishop exerted himself actively to rouse the people in his county and around him to a sense of their duty, and by his eloquent appeal, procured a subscription of 40,000*l.* for the defence of the country, which was immediately seconded by the kingdom. These high services were rewarded by his elevation to the see of Canterbury, on the death of Potter 1747. A violent fever in 1753, shattered his constitution so much, that he afterwards retired to the privacy of Croydon, where he saw none but his immediate friends. He died after a languishing illness of four years, 13th March 1757, and was privately buried in Croydon church, according to his desire. Herring was as amiable in private as he was respected in public life. In 1763 his sermons on public occasions, were published, and a volume of his letters has been presented to the world by the reverend Mr. Duncombe.

HERSCHEL, Sir William, one of the greatest astronomers of modern times, was born in 1738. He was the son of a musician, who brought him up to his own profession; and young Herschel was successively a player in the band of a Hanoverian regiment, and of the Durham militia, and organist at Halifax, and at the Octagon chapel at Bath. The study of astronomy was one of the occupations of his leisure hours, and finding the purchase of a powerful telescope too expensive, he tried to construct one for himself, and was successful. He subsequently made others of enormous magnitude. Relinquishing the profession of music, he gave himself up to astronomical inquiries, and, on the 13th of March, 1781, was so fortunate as to discover a new planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus. Thenceforth patronised by George the Third, and assisted by his sister Caroline, he continued his labors assiduously. In 1816 he received the Guelphic order of knighthood; and he died August 23, 1822. Among the discoveries made by Herschel are the lunar volcanos, the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn, the sixth satellite of the Georgian planet, and the nature of the various nebulæ. Herschel wrote many papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and drew up a Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsteed's Observations; and a Catalogue of Five Thousand new Nebulæ.

HERSENT, Charles, or Hersan, a French divine, known by his severe satire against Richelieu, whom he accused, in his book called, "Optati Gallide cavendo Schismate," of intentions of separating the Gallican church, like the English, from the see of Rome. The book was answered by three or four writers at the suggestion of the cardinal, but the writer escaped his pursuit by flying to Rome, where he drew the vengeance of the inquisition upon him, by his opinions on the doctrine of grace. He was excommunicated for contumacy, and returned to France, where he died 1660.

HERSEY, Ezekiel, an eminent physician of Hingham, Massachusetts, and a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated at that seminary in 1728, and died 1770, aged 62. His widow married capt. Derby of Salem, and in fulfilment of his wishes established an academy at Hingham, calling it Derby instead of Hersey academy. He bequeathed to the college 1000*l.* towards founding a professorship of anatomy and surgery. His widow also gave the same sum for the same purpose. Dr. Warren was the first, who was established, on this foundation.

HERSEY, Abner, an eminent physician of Barnstable, Massachusetts. He was as much distinguished for his oddity, as his skill. He wore a loose dress lined throughout with baize. He had a great coat made of seven calfskins to protect him from the rain. He was hypochondriacal, capricious, whimsical and churlish. He died 1787, aged 65. He bequeathed to Harvard college 500*l.* towards the establishment of a professorship of the theory and practice of physic. He also bequeathed about 500*l.* the interest of which he directed to be applied annually to the purchase of religious publications, which should be distributed in all the towns on Cape Cod. He directed what books should be selected for a hundred years; after the expiration of which time, the ministers and deacons of the thirteen parishes, to whose care his donation is intrusted, are authorized to select any religious books at their pleasure, excepting on every fourth year. On the petition of the parties the legislature authorised the division of the property among the churches interested.

HERTZBERG, Ewald Fredericbon, a native of Pomerania, raised by his abilities to a high situa-

tion in the office of secretary of foreign affairs at Berlin, and afterwards employed as ambassador at Vienna. His knowledge of political affairs was eminently displayed in his essay on the Population of the Marche of Brandenburg, which was in 1752, rewarded with the prize of the Berlin academy of sciences, and in consequence of his experience in diplomatic affairs, and his deep acquaintance with the interests of states, every paper of importance, and every memorial of communication with foreign powers was submitted to his enlightened mind. He was thus raised to the highest offices in the kingdom, and ennobled. He died 1795, aged 70.

HERVEY, James, an eminent divine, born at Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, and educated at Northampton grammar school, and Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1736 he served the curacy of Weston Favel for his father, and afterwards removed to Biddeford, and in 1750 succeeded on his father's death to the livings of Weston and Collingtree. In the discharge of his pastoral duties, he was zealously active and vigilant, in his conduct exemplary, and in his manners pious, humane, and charitable. His heart was so warmly actuated by benevolent motives, that he expressed a wish to die "even with the world," and therefore his income and the profits which he derived from his popular and valuable publications were carefully devoted to the comfort and support of the poor and wretched in his neighborhood. This good and benevolent character, whose constitution was undermined by a slow consumption, died on Christmas-day 1758, aged 44. As a scholar, his abilities were respectable, he was well skilled in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and in his compositions he aimed not so much to be polished and sublime, as to be plain and useful. His Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections in a Flower Garden, were first published 1746, and as they were well received by the public, he added another volume, and Theron and Aspasio, or Dialogues and Letters on the most important subjects, 3 vols. 8vo. appeared 1755, a work strongly supporting the doctrines of Calvin.—He wrote besides sermons—letters to J. Wesley—letters to lady Frances Shirley, and an edition of Jenk's Meditations. His works have been edited in 7 vols. 8vo. 1796, with his life prefixed.

HESIOD, a celebrated Greek poet of Ascra in Bœotia, wrote, the Works and the Days, a poem on agriculture—Theogony, an interesting account of ancient mythology—the shield of Hercules, a fragment. He lived according to the best account in Homer's age, B. C. 907.

HESSE, William, prince of, was illustrious for the patronage which he extended to learning, and for the judgment and success with which he cultivated literature. He built an observatory at Cassel, and was assisted in his observations on the heavenly bodies by Juste Byrge and Christopher Rothman. He died 1597. His observations were published at Leyden, 1618.

HESSELS, John, or Hesselius, theological professor at Louvain, was born 1522. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, by his eloquence and erudition, and by a perfect knowledge of the works of Austin and Jerome. He died of an apoplexy 1566, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Louvain, where he was a canon. He wrote various controversial works against the protestants.

HEURNIUS, John, a physician, born at Utrecht 1543. After studying in foreign universities, he became medical professor at Leyden, where he died of the stone 1601. He is said to have been the first who lectured at Leyden on human bodies. He published Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, and wrote several works, the best known of which is his treatise on the Disorders of the Head. His works were published in folio, Leyden 1658. His son Otto became eminent as a medical man.

HEUSINGER, John Michael, a Saxon divine, born at Sunderhausen, Thuringia, Sept. 1690. He studied at Gotha, Halle and Jena, and in 1715 he settled at Giessen, where he took pupils. In 1722 he went to Laubach, and in 1730 was made professor at Gotha, and in 1738, he removed to the same but more lucrative situation at Eisenach, where he died March 1751. He is eminent for his piety, good temper, and sound judgment; and of his learning the best proofs are, his valuable editions of some of the classics, and various philological treatises.

HEVELIUS, John, or Hevelke, a celebrated astronomer, born at Dantzic, 28th Jan. 1611. He spent four years in travelling over Holland, England, France and Germany, and at his return home he was engaged in civil affairs, till Crugerus, who knew his abilities, prevailed upon him to devote himself fully to astronomy, as a science by which he might obtain distinction and fame. The more conveniently to pursue this study he built an observatory at the top of his house, and as he had learned to work in wood and metals, he constructed his own mathematical instruments. His observations were first directed towards the moon, and in 1647, he published at Dantzic his Selenographia, sive Lunæ Descriptio, in which he gave an accurate account of its appearance and spots, and also of the phases of the other planets. Flattered with the applause of the learned on his labors, he continued his astronomical observations, and published various tracts, on the heavenly bodies. In 1668 appeared his "Cometographia." In 1673 the first part of his "Machina Cœlestis" appeared, which, as it supported his former assertions, was attacked by Hooke with such virulence, that in 1679 Dr. Halley, at the request of the royal society, examined the instruments of both the disputants, and made a favorable report of both, though later experiments have given the preference to Hooke. The second part of the Machina Cœlestis was published 1679. This learned man died on his birth day, 1687. To the reputation of a great astronomer he added the character of an upright magistrate, as he was raised by the voice of his fellow citizens to the office of burgomaster of Dantzic, which he discharged with fidelity and applause. Many of the letters which he received from learned men, and also from princes and potentates, were published after his death 1682, all expressive of the high respect in which he was held in the republic of letters.

HEWES, Joseph, one of the signers of the American declaration of independence 1776, was a native of New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton college. He became a merchant, and when about thirty years of age removed to North Carolina. In 1774 he was sent as a delegate to congress, and continued to be a member till his death, 1779, aged 50. His parents were Quakers, and he had always been considered as belonging to the sect, but when the Quakers held a general convention in 1778 of the members of their sect, residing in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and put forth a "testimony," denouncing the congress, and all its proceedings, he broke off all communion with them.

HEWSON, William, an able anatomist, assistant and afterwards partner to Dr. William Hunter. An unfortunate dispute separated these able men, and Hewson read anatomical lectures in his own house. He died 1774, aged 35. He wrote Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, and the

Lympathic System, two vols. 8vo.—He maintained also for some time, a literary dispute with Dr. Abraham Monro, about the discovery of the Lymphatics in the vessels of oviparous animals.

HEY, John, a learned divine, was born in 1734, and educated at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed in 1758 to a fellowship in Sidney college, where he proceeded through all the degrees to that of doctor in divinity, in 1780, when he became the first professor of divinity on the Norrisian foundation, which chair he resigned in 1795. He was for many years rector of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, and of Calverton, in Buckinghamshire, but resigned both, in 1814, to settle in London, where he died in 1815. His works are, 1. Redemption, a Seatonian prize poem. 2. Lectures on Divinity, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Seven Sermons on several occasions, 8vo. 4. Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments, 8vo. 5. Observations on the Writings of St. Paul.

HEYLIN, Peter, D.D., a native of Burford, Oxfordshire, born 29th November 1600. He published, in 1621, his Microcosmus, or description of the world, which became very popular, and procured him great celebrity. In 1629, he was made chaplain to the king, by the recommendation of Laud, and of lord Danby, and in 1631 he was promoted to the rectory of Hemmingford, a prebend of Westminster, and the living of Houghton, Durham. In 1687 he was made rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, which the next year he exchanged for South-Warnborough, Hants; but while he expected higher preferments, he found his hopes shattered by the violence of civil war, and he was, therefore, not only stripped of his benefices and property, but declared a delinquent by parliament. He fled from the fury of his persecutors, and concealed himself for some time at Winchester, then at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Abingdon, where he devoted himself to literature. At the restoration he was reinstated in all his ecclesiastical honors, but while he expected in higher dignities the reward of his faithful services in favor of royalty, he sunk under a severe disease, 8th May, 1662, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. This able and indefatigable writer, whom Wood declares to have been endowed with singular gifts, of a sharp and pregnant wit, solid and clear judgment, published besides, a history of the reformation in England,—history of the Presbyterians, folio,—and Life of archbishop Laud, folio. His description of the world from a small 8vo. originally, was swelled in subsequent editions, under the name of Cosmography, to a large folio.

HEYWARD, Thomas, one of the signers of the American declaration of independence July 4th 1776, judge. He studied law at the temple in London, and spent some years in a tour on the continent of Europe. On his return he practised law. He was a member of congress in 1775 and 1776 from South Carolina. In 1778 he was appointed judge of the civil and criminal courts of South Carolina. At the capture of Charleston in 1780 he bore arms, and fell into the hands of the enemy, and was sent to St. Augustine. His plantation was plundered, and he lost 130 slaves. Having at last permission to sail to Philadelphia, he narrowly escaped drowning, having fallen overboard. In 1798 he relinquished his judicial duties. He died 1809 aged 63.

HEYWOOD, John, an English poet and jester, born in London, and educated at Oxford. He was one of the first who wrote English plays, but the brilliancy of his wit, and the liveliness of his disposition, rendered him better known to his cotemporaries than the effusions of his pen. He was particularly noticed by sir Thomas More, and by Henry VIII. and he was equally the favorite of queen Mary, whom it is said he entertained and amused even upon her death bed. As he was a bigoted papist, he left England on the accession of Elizabeth, and retired to Mechlin, where he died 1565. Besides his plays, he wrote 500 epigrams, the Spider and Fly, a parable, in 77 chapters, at the beginning of each of which appears the figure of the author near a window hung with cobwebs, flies, and spiders.

HEYWOOD, Thomas, an actor and writer, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and is supposed to have been a native of Lincolnshire. His fertility was astonishing; for he tells us that he "had either an entire hand, or at least a main finger," in two hundred and twenty plays, of which only twenty-three are extant. Writing so much, it is wonderful that he wrote so well. "He is," says Charles Lamb, "a sort of *prose* Shakspeare; his scenes are to the full as natural and affecting." Heywood did not confine himself to the drama; he wrote various works, among which are, The Hierarchy of Angels; A Life of Queen Elizabeth; and a General History of Women.

HIACOOMES, the first Indian in New England, who was converted to christianity, and a minister at Martha's Vineyard, lived upon this island, when a few English families first settled there in 1642. In 1670, an Indian church was regularly formed on Martha's Vineyard, and Hiacoomes and Tackanash were ordained its pastor and teacher by Elliot and Cotton. Hiacoomes survived his colleague, and died about the year 1690, aged near 80.

HICKES, George, D.D., an eminent English divine, born 20th June 1642, and educated at North Allerton school, and in 1659, admitted at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen college, and Magdalen hall, and in 1664, was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an able and active tutor for seven years. In 1676, he was made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom he accompanied the next year to Scotland, where his grace was high commissioner for the king. After obtaining various pieces of preferment, he was made dean of Worcester 1683, and the next year the vacant bishopric of Bristol was marked for him, but the king's death prevented his elevation, as his zeal against popery was far from recommending him to the favor of the successor on the throne, James II. He afterwards accepted from the bishop of Worcester the rectory of Allchurch near that city, but at the revolution he was ejected from all his ecclesiastical honors, as he refused to take the oaths of allegiance. When Talbot, afterwards bishop of Oxford and of Durham, was nominated in the gazette, dean in his room, he boldly claimed his right, and affixed a paper to that purpose on the entrance into the choir of the cathedral. This step of course exposed him to the resentment of government, and therefore to avoid persecution he left the kingdom, till some years after, in 1699, the chancellor, lord Somers, out of respect for his great abilities obtained an act of council to stop all proceedings against him. After his deprivation, Hickes was sent by his fellow sufferers to James into France, and in 1694, he was on his return, with the approbation of the exiled monarch, consecrated soffragan bishop of Thetford, by the bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. After being grievously afflicted with the stone, he died 15th Dec. 1715, in his 74th year. Dr. Hickes was a man of very extensive erudition, well ac-

quainted with the fathers, and with the doctrines of the primitive church, but it is to be lamented that his great powers were engaged chiefly, only in controversial pamphlets which are forgotten as soon as read.

HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, Don Michael, one of the first assertors of Mexican liberty, was rector of Dolores, in the province of Guanaxuato, and was a man of education and talents, who possessed great influence with the natives. In conjunction with several others, he formed a plan for throwing off the Spanish Yoke. It was betrayed to the viceroy, and Hidalgo was driven to the necessity of taking the field prematurely. The insurrection began on the night of the tenth of September, 1810. At first he obtained great success; but at length, the archbishop of Mexico having excommunicated him and his followers, superstition thinned his ranks, and he sustained three severe defeats. He ultimately fell into the hands of the Spaniards, and was executed in July, 1811.

HIFFERMAN, Paul, an author, born in the county of Dublin 1719, and educated for a popish priest at Dublin and in France. He however preferred the study of physic, and for some time practised in Dublin, but his indolence was such that he relinquished the profession for the laborious life of an author, and came to London 1753. He recommended himself by some of his pieces to the learned and witty of the times, and by the effusions of his pen, and the contributions of his friends, he contrived to live. Though acquainted with Foote, Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, Bickerstaff, and others, he yet seldom appeared decently respectable. His resources indeed were not always very honorable, and so great were his eccentricities, that he never would mention where his lodgings were. He died June 1777, and it was then discovered that he lodged in one of the obscure courts near St. Martin's lane. Dr. Hifferman, as he was called, wrote the "Ticklers" a set of political papers in Dublin 1750—"the Tuner" another political paper, London 1753—Miscellanies in prose and verse—the earl of Warwick, a tragedy from La Harpe—and other trifles neither elegant nor popular.

HIGGINS, or HIGINS, John, an English divine educated at Oxford, and engaged in the instruction of youth at Winsham and Ilminster in Somersetshire. He published "Flosculi of Terence"—Holcot's dictionary—and other school books, besides controversial tracts concerning Christ's descent into Hell, and an edition in 1587, of the Mirror for Magistrates. He died it is supposed after 1604.

HIGGINSON, Francis, first minister of Salem, Massachusetts, after receiving his education at Emanuel college in Cambridge, became the minister of a church at Leicester in England. Here he remained in the quiet performance of his duty, (and probably might have remained through life) till his repeated acts of non-conformity caused at length his exclusion from his pulpit. He obtained afterwards liberty to lecture in Leicester; but at last an information was lodged against him, and he was daily expecting to be dragged before the high commission court. One day two messengers came to his house, and with loud knocks cried out, where is Mr. Higginson? We must speak with Mr. Higginson? His wife ran to his chamber and entreated him to conceal himself; but he replied, that he should acquiesce in the will of God. He went down, and as the messengers entered the hall they presented him with some papers, saying in a rough manner, "sir, we came from London, and our business is to convey you to London, as you may see by those papers. "I thought so," exclaimed Mrs. Higginson weeping; but a woman's tears could have little effect upon hard hearted pursuivants. Mr. Higginson opened the packet to read the form of his arrest, but instead of an order from bishop Laud for his seizure, he found a copy of the charter of Massachusetts, and letters from the governor and company, inviting him to embark with them for New England. He accepted the invitation and sailed from Gravesend in 1629. He arrived at Cape Ann, and the next day entered the harbor of Salem. Within a month after his arrival the church chose him their teacher, but his connexion with the church was a short one, as he died in the following year, aged 42. Mr. Higginson wrote an account of his voyage, which is preserved in Hutchinson's collection of papers. He wrote also a short account of that part of Massachusetts which was now settling, and of the Indians entitled, New England's plantation, or a short and true description of the commodities and discommodities of that country 1630. It has been reprinted in the collections of the hist. society.

HIGGINSON, John, minister of Salem, was a native of England. He was the instructor of a school at Hartford before he became a preacher. He was chaplain at Saybrook fort for a number of years. In 1641, he went to Guilford, and preached about two years as an assistant to Mr. Whitefield, whose daughter he married. In 1643, he was chosen one of the seven pillars of Guilford. The practice of choosing from among the brethren seven persons, who were called pillars, to whom the other church members were gathered, had before been adopted in New Haven and Milford. After the church was completely organized in Guilford in 1643, Mr. Higginson was elected teacher to assist Mr. Whitefield; but he was not ordained. About the year 1650, Mr. Whitefield returned to England, and Mr. Higginson remained as teacher of the church. But in 1659, he left that town with the intention of revisiting his native country. On his arrival at Salem he was persuaded to preach one year in the church, where his father had been settled, and was ordained in 1660. Here he continued near half a century till his death Dec. 9, 1708, aged 92. He published an election sermon, entitled, the cause of God and his people in New England, 1663; our dying Saviour's legacy of peace to his disciples in a troublesome world, with a discourse on the duty of christians to be witnesses unto Christ, unto which is added some help to self examination 1686; an attestation to Dr. Mather's magnalia, or church history of New England, prefixed to that work, and dated 1697; a testimony to the order of the gospel in the churches of New England with Mr. Hubbard, 1701; an epistle to the reader, prefixed to Hale's inquiry into the nature of witchcraft, 1702; a preface to Thomas Allen's invitation to thirsty sinners; the deplorable state of New England, 1708.

HIGHMORE, Joseph, an eminent painter, born 13th June 1692 in the parish of St. James Garlickhithe, London. He early showed a strong inclination for painting, but his father bound him as clerk to an attorney, and for a while he was withdrawn from his favorite pursuits. In 1732, he visited Holland, and examined the valuable picture gallery of Dusseldorff, and in 1734, he made another excursion to Paris, where he saw, by the favor of cardinal de Polignac, the famous group of the court of Lycomedes, which was afterwards destroyed by the Russians at Charlottenburgh in Prussia. In 1744, he painted a set of paintings on the history

of Pamela, just published, and thus became acquainted with the excellent author Samuel Richardson. In 1753, at the institution of the academy of painting, he was appointed one of the professors, and he deserved the honor not only as an artist, but as an elegant writer. He published "an Examination of Reubens' two paintings in the banqueting house" in 4to—Practice of Perspective on the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, 1763,—essays moral and religious, with a translation of Browne's Latin poem on the immortality of the soul, 1766, 12mo. and Observations on Dodwell's Christianity not founded on argument. His paintings during a practice of 46 years are numerous, the best known of which are Hager and Ishmael, now in the Foundling Hospital, the good Samaritan, the finding of Moses, the Harlowe family from Clarissa, and the Graces unveiling Nature, on memory, from Reubens. An even temper, and a most benevolent disposition lent their aid to support a constitution naturally strong and vigorous, and he lived to his 88th year.

HIGHMORE, Nathaniel, an eminent anatomist born at Fording-bridge, Hants. He is the first Englishman who wrote a systematical treatise on the structure of the human body, and he was indefatigable in the pursuit and improvement of anatomical science. He died 21st March 1684, aged 71. His works are "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica, folio 1651—the History of Generation—de Passione Hysterica, 8vo. 1660.

HILARIUSE, Joseph, a native of Enzesfield, educated among the Jesuits, and made teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna, where he was appointed præfectus rei nummariæ. He renounced the order of the Jesuits 1770, and became director of the imperial cabinet of medals, and dean of philosophy. As a medalist and antiquarian he was particularly eminent. He died 1798, aged 61

HILARY, St. a native of Poictiers in France, who was late in life converted to christianity, and was in 355 made bishop of his native town. He ably defended Athanasius at the council of Beziers against Saturninus, and for his zeal was banished by the emperor Constantius into Phrygia. He died 367. His works have been edited Paris 1693.

HILDEBERT, bishop of Mans, and then archbishop of Tours, was born at Lavardin. Though according to Bayle, he is accused by Yvo, bishop of Chartres, with licentiousness and intemperance before he was admitted into the church, yet he became one of its brightest ornaments for piety, learning and holiness. He was very severe against the vices and the corruptions of the court of Rome, in a letter which he published in lively, elegant, and animated language. He also wrote a Description of Rome in Latin verse. He died before the middle of the 12th century

HILDESLEY, Mark, an English bishop, born at Marston, Kent, 1699, and educated at the Charter house, London, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1723. In 1731 he obtained the college living of Hitchin, and four years after that of Holwell in Bedfordshire, where he zealously devoted himself to the spiritual care and instruction of his parishioners. On the death of that amiable prelate Dr. Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol fixed upon Hildesley as a successor, and for piety, goodness and exemplary morals, a better choice could not be made. The new prelate took leave of his Hitchin congregation with affectionate tenderness, and when he revisited them afterwards with friendly humility, he was greeted with the respect and homage of crowded multitudes. In his diocese he was enabled to see the completion of his worthy predecessor's translation of the bible into the Manx language, in 1755. He died Dec. 7th, 1772.

HILL, Joseph, an English divine born at Leeds 1624, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and Magdalen, of which he became a fellow. As he was strongly attached to the doctrines of the puritans, he was ejected at the restoration for nonconformity, and went over to Holland. He was in 1667 pastor of the English church at Middleburg, and at last settled at Rotterdam where he died 1707. He is chiefly known for his edition of Schrevelius' Greek Lexicon improved with 8000 new words 1676. He wrote also dissertations on the antiquity of temples, and churches.

HILL, Aaron, a poet, born 10th Feb. 1685, in Beaufort Buildings, London. He was educated at Westminster school, but being left fatherless he determined to go to Constantinople, to see his relation lord Paget the English ambassador there. The visit was not unwelcome to lord Paget; by his friendship young Hill was enabled to travel over Egypt and part of the east, and on his return to England with him he was presented to many of the courts on the continent. Some time after he accompanied sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe, and was absent for three years. On his return he claimed the public notice by the publication of his "Camillus" a poem on lord Peterborough the general in Spain; and about that time, 1709, being made manager of Drury lane theatre, he wrote his first tragedy, "Elfrid or the Fair Inconstant" finished at the request of Booth in little more than a week. In 1710 he wrote the opera of "Rinaldo" the first piece set to music by Handel in England. He afterwards wrote for the stage "the Fatal Vision, or the Fall of Siam," and in 1718 published "the Northern Star" a poem on the Czar Peter, which was some time after handsomely rewarded with a gold medal from the empress Catharine. Subsequently he published "the Progress of Wit" against Pope's Dunciad. He survived till 1750. Four volumes of his poems have appeared since his death, in which is Merope, a tragedy borrowed from Voltaire, and introduced at Drury-lane, by Garrick. Though possessed of good natural talents, he never rose to great celebrity as a writer. His thoughts were always expressed with affectation, and by attempting too much, he never effected any thing with complete success. He is now known as a writer cotemporary with Pope, but his poetical effusions have sunk into oblivion.

HILL, sir John, an indefatigable English writer born 1716, son of a clergyman at Spalding or Peterborough. By the friendship of Folkes, and Baker, respectable members of the royal society, he was introduced to the notice of literary men, and in 1746 he published by subscription a translation of Theophrastus' treatise "on gems" which increased his fame, his friends and his resources. Flushed with his literary labors, he began to compile a general natural history in 3 vols. folio, and next undertook with G. L. Scott, a supplement to Chambers' Dictionary. Besides these his attention was engaged in the publication of the "British Magazine" and of "the Inspector" a periodical pamphlet, which he rendered palatable to the public by the little anecdotes, the private scandal, and the public intrigues with which his attendance at different places of general amusement made him acquainted. As his publications were numerous, he acquired a large and regular income, but the freedom with which he treated public and private characters, often exposed him to personal violence, so that in one instance he was caned at Ranelagh by an Irish gentleman who

considered himself as ridiculed by him. Thus by degrees he exposed himself to the contempt of the world, and by a paper war with Woodward, with Fielding, and others, he rendered himself obnoxious to the malevolence of all, and sunk in the general estimation. From a writer he became an empiric; and by the preparation of the essence of water-dock; of tincture of valerian; of the pectoral balsam of honey, and other simple medicines, he again procured a comfortable income. The patronage of the earl of Bute also was extended to him, and with his approbation he undertook that pompous and voluminous work, called "a System of Botany," and by presenting a copy of it and of some of his other works to the king of Sweden, he was in return invested with one of the orders of knighthood, and assumed the title of sir John. This extraordinary character died Nov. 1775. He possessed great natural talents, but the rapidity with which he wrote, and the wish of obtaining popularity, prevented that elegant polish, and highly finished diction, which entitle the labors of genius and perseverance to more than temporary fame. It is said, though scarcely credible, that from the variety of subjects which his prolific pen treated, he gained an income of 1500*l.* a year, an enormous sum for compositions which were mostly compilations, and depended chiefly on the fashions, the prejudices, or the frailties of the times.

HILL, Robert, an extraordinary character, born 11th Jan. 1699, at Miswell near Tring, Herts, by profession a tailor and staymaker. In the midst of his obscurity and poverty, he aspired after fame, and by great labor and perseverance, he made himself a perfect master of several languages by books only. He became known to the public by means of Mr. Spence, who in 1757, published a comparison between him and Magliabecchi, and endeavored to raise a subscription in his favor. He was seven years in acquiring a knowledge of Latin, and 14 in learning Greek, but he made himself master of Hebrew in a little time. He wrote Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit—the Character of a Jew—a Criticism on Job. He died after a confinement of 18 months to his bed, July 1777, at Buckingham.

HILL, Rowland, the celebrated minister of Surrey Chapel, London. He was the son of sir Rowland Hill. Although he was admitted to deacon's orders in the established church; and, although he regarded himself as an Episcopal clergyman, he yet maintained an independent and ambiguous position, being theoretically a churchman, but practically a dissenter. He was distinguished for zeal and eccentricity, and had long to contend against religious animosity; but his warm hearted philanthropy, generous benevolence, and blameless character overcame opposition and gained him general respect and esteem. He usually spent a considerable part of the summer in visiting various parts of Great Britain, preaching in places of worship of almost every denomination that would admit of his services, and occasionally to large assemblies in the open air. He died, April 11, 1833, in the 89th year of his age.

HILLHOUSE, James, a distinguished citizen of the United States, born at Montville Conn. Oct. 21, 1754, and was graduated at Yale College in 1773. After a due preparation he entered upon the practice of law; took an active part in the revolutionary struggle, and when New Haven was invaded by the British under General Tryon, was commander of the governor's guards; and, in 1791, became a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. Three years after this he was chosen to the Senate, of which he continued to be a conspicuous member for 16 years. In 1810 he resigned his seat in the senate of the United States to undertake the office of Commissioner of the School Fund of Connecticut, which he continued to manage with great fidelity and ability for 15 years. He was chosen treasurer of Yale College in 1782, and continued to hold the office till his death, a little more than 50 years; and he did much to promote the interests of that institution. Mr. Hillhouse died at New Haven, Dec. 29, 1832, in the 79th year of his age. He was highly respected for his private virtues, as well as for his great and long continued public services.

HILLIARD, Nicholas, a native of Exeter, goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter to queen Elizabeth. He drew the queen's whole length sitting on her throne, and acquired also much celebrity by a highly finished portrait, in water colors, of Mary queen of Scots, in her 18th year. His pieces were so much admired, that Donne said in his "Storm," a hand, an eye, by Hilliard drawn, is worth an history. He died 1619, aged 72.

HILLIARD, Timothy, minister of Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1764. In 1768 he was appointed chaplain of castle William, and after officiating a few months, was elected a tutor of the college in which he was educated. He was ordained the minister of Barnstable 1771, and remained there twelve years, when on account of his health, he was compelled to ask a dismission. On the 27th of October 1783 he was installed as colleague with Dr. Appleton at Cambridge. He died 1790, aged 43. He published two fast sermons, 1774; a sermon at the execution of three persons 1785; at the ordination of Henry Ware 1788; of Bezaleel Howard; of John Andrews, 1789; and a Dudleian lecture, 1788.

HINCKLEY, John, D.D. a native of Warwickshire, educated at St. Alban's hall, Oxford. He was vicar of Coleshill, Berks, and rector of Drayton, Leicestershire, by the patronage of his friends the Purefoy family, and afterwards became rector of Northfield, Worcestershire. He died April 13th 1691. He published some assize sermons, preached at Reading and Abingdon—a Persuasive to Conformity, in a Letter to his Dissenting Brethren & Fasciculus Literarum, or Letters on several Occasions, 8vo. 1680.

HINCKLEY, Thomas, the last governor of Plymouth, colony was chosen to office in 1680, and continued therein except when interrupted by Andros, till the union of the old colony with Massachusetts in 1692. He died at Barnstable in 1705 aged 85. Among the manuscripts of the N. England or old south church library, which were deposited in 1817 in the historical library are 3 vols. folio of papers collected by gov. Hinckley.

HINCMAR or HINCMARUS, archbishop of Rheims, 685, was a zealous supporter of the Gallican church, but too severe against a monk called Godescalcus. He was driven from his bishopric by the incursions of the Normans, and died at Epernay 882. His works were published 1645, by Sirmond, in 2 vols. He wrote on theology and history with great spirit, though in barbarous language

HIPPOCRATES, the most eminent of ancient physicians, who is considered as the father of medical science, was born, about 460 B. C. in the island of Cos; is said to have been the eighteenth lineal descendant of Æsculapius; and studied medicine under Herodicus, and philosophy and eloquence under Gorgias. Little certain is known of his life, except that he spent much of it in travelling. He is believed to have died at Larissa, in Thessaly, at

a very advanced age. Of his works several are extant.

HIRE, Philip de la, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Paris 18th March 1640. After his father's death, he resided four years in Italy for the benefit of his health, and soon after his return to Paris he was elected member of the academy of sciences 1678. He was employed with Picard and Cassini, under the liberal patronage of Colbert, to make observations for the improvement of the map of France; and for this important purpose he visited with the eye of a philosopher, Bretagne, Guienne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Provence in 1679, and the three following years. He was after Colbert's death engaged in taking levels for the grand aqueducts projected by the munificence of Lewis XIV. but besides these public employments, and the labors which devolved upon him as professor of the royal college, and of the academy of architecture, he devoted himself to other scientific pursuits. While the day was employed in study, the night was frequently passed on astronomical observations, and painting occasionally amused a vacant hour. This great and good man died April 21st 1718, aged 78. Fontenelle wrote an eulogium upon him. His works are numerous, the most valuable of which are Nouvelle Methode en Geometrie, 4to.—De la Cycloide, 12mo.—Nouveaux Elemens des Sections Coniques,—La Gnomonique, 12mo.—Sectiones Conicæ, in IX. libros, folio, a most valuable work—Tabulæ Astronomicæ, 4to.—Veterum Mathematicorum Opera, Gr. and Lat. folio, 1693. Besides several pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

HITCHCOCK, Gad, D.D. minister of Pembroke Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college in 1743, and after a ministry of fifty-five years died Aug. 8, 1803, aged 85. He published a sermon to a military company 1757; at the ordination of E. Hitchcock, 1771; at the election 1774; anniversary at Plymouth 1774; Dudleian lecture 1779.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, D. D., minister of Providence, Rhode Island, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1767. He was ordained in 1771 a colleague of the aged Mr. Chipman pastor of the second church in Beverly. At the commencement of the war his zeal for his country's rights induced him to become a chaplain in the American army. Believing that his duty to the public, and to his family, required that his connexion with the church in Beverly should be dissolved, he was dismissed in 1780. In intervals of leisure, from duty in the camp, he preached at Providence, and was installed Oct. 1st 1783. He died 1803, aged 58. Distinguished by active habitual benevolence through life, at his death he bequeathed 2500 dollars for the establishment of a fund for the support of the ministry in his society. He paid great attention to the education of youth, and while he wrote upon the subject, he projected and promoted the establishment of free schools. He published a book of catechetical instructions and forms of devotion for children and youth; memoirs of the Bloomsgrove family, a work on education 2 vols. 12mo. 1790, a sermon at the dedication of his meeting house, 1795; an essay on the Lord's supper; at the ordination of Jonathan Gould, 1793; of E. Fiske, 1799; on the death of Washington; of Mrs. S. Bowen 1800.

HOADLY, Benjamin, a learned prelate, born Nov. 14th 1676, at Westerham in Kent. In 1706 he began his literary career by an attack on Atterbury's sermon at Mr. Bennet's funeral, and two years after he attacked another sermon of the same author, on the Power of Charity to cover Sin. His "Measures of Obedience," on the doctrine of non resistance, so pleased the Commons in 1709, that they petitioned the queen to reward his services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, by some honorary preferment. He was however neglected, though made rector of Streatham, Surrey, by Mrs. Howland, till the reign of George I. when he was in 1715 raised to the see of Bangor. At this time his sermon on the words "my kingdom is not of this world," produced a violent dispute for many years, known by the name of the Bangorian controversy, which, though at first it attacked the temporal power only of the clergy, soon extended to the rights of princes. In this controversy he had for opponents, Dr. Snape, and the still more formidable William Law, who in some points triumphed in the general opinion over him. He afterwards opposed Hare on the nature of prayer, and asserted that a calm, dispassionate, and rational address was the most acceptable to heaven, while his opponent recommended a warm, enthusiastic zeal. From Bangor he was translated to Hereford, and afterwards to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester, where he continued 26 years. He died 17th April 1761, aged 85. As a writer he possessed great abilities; he was a keen disputant, but his style was inelegant, and his periods, as Pope observes, "were of a mile." In his religious opinions he was a great latitudinarian, so that it has been wondered on what principles he continued through life to profess conformity, as on several occasions he seemed far from strictly adhering to the tenets of the Anglican church, and regarded reason more as the guide of the Christian than the pure precepts of the gospel. His writings, which are numerous, are enumerated in the Biographia Britannica, on the authority of his son. They have appeared in 4 vols. folio. Akenside, among other poets, has paid a handsome tribute to his memory.

HOADLY, Benjamin, M.D. eldest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born 10th Feb. 1705-6, in Broad-street, and educated at Newcome's school, Hackney. He entered at Benet college, Cambridge, 1722, under Herring, afterwards primate. He studied mathematics under the blind professor Saunderson, and then took his degree in medicine. He was made registrar of Hereford by his father, and appointed physician to the king's household in 1742, and to the prince of Wales 1746. He died 10th Aug. 1757. He distinguished himself as the author of three letters on the organs of Respiration, read at the college of physicians 1740—Oratio Anniversaria, 1742—Observations on Electrical Experiments, 1756, 4to. and the Suspicious Husband, a comedy of great merit and popularity.

HOADLY, John, L L.D. youngest son of bishop Hoadly, was born in Broad street, 8th Oct. 1711, and educated at Hackney school, where he acted with great applause Phocyas in the Siege of Damascus. He entered in 1730 at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and soon after at the temple but he abandoned the profession of the law, and in 1735, was appointed chancellor of Winchester by his father, and admitted into orders. He was then made chaplain to the prince of Wales' household, and held the same office with the princess dowager 1751. Preferments crowded afterwards thick upon him, the most valuable of which were a prebend of Winchester, the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton 1743, that of Overton 1746, and the mastership of St. Cross in 1760. He died 16th May 1776, and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He wrote five dramas, the Contract, a comedy—Love's Revenge and Phœbe, two pastorals—Jeptha, and the farce of Truth, two oratorios,—besides

some other dramatic works, left in MSS. among which was a tragedy on lord Cromwell. He also wrote some poems, preserved in Dodsley's collection, and at all times showed himself so fond of a theatrical life, that he seldom had any friends in his house, whom he did not solicit to undertake a character in some interlude at his own private theatre. He published also his father's works in 3 vols. folio.

HOADLY, John, D.D. a prelate of Ireland, was a younger brother of the bishop of Winchester, and born near London, 1678. He was chaplain to Bishop Burnet, and received some valuable preferments in the church from him, and from the lord chancellor, King. In 1727 he was made bishop of Leighlin and Fernes in Ireland, in 1730 he became archbishop of Dublin, and in 1742, archbishop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan. He died in 1746. He published some sermons and controversial tracts.

HOBBES, Thomas, an eminent philosopher, born 5th April 1588, at Malmsbury, Wilts. He entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1603, and five years after he went to reside in the family of the earl of Devonshire as tutor to his son, with whom he made the tour of Europe. By the friendship and kindness of this illustrious family, he was introduced to persons of rank and literary fame; he was noticed by the great lord Bacon, by lord Herbert of Cherbury; and Ben Jonson with fond partiality, revised his translation of Thucydides, which he published to warn his countrymen against the dangers of civil dissensions. In 1626, he lost his patron the earl of Devonshire, and two years after his pupil, and so severely did he feel the affliction, that to disperse his grief, he travelled with sir G. Clifton's son over the continent. His abilities and his character were so well known, that lady Devonshire insisted on his superintending the education of the young earl, and in the confidence of this illustrious family, he visited again the continent with his pupil, and at Paris was introduced to the society of Mersenne, and other learned men, and at Pisa he had frequent intercourse with the celebrated Galileo. On his return to England, he published his book called de Cive, and he afterwards made his political and moral opinions public in his Leviathan, but the tumults of civil war were too violent for him, so that he retired to Paris to live in the society of the learned. In his controversy with Cavendish about the quadrature of the circle, Hobbes showed such abilities that he was recommended to instruct the prince of Wales, afterwards the second Charles, in mathematical knowledge, and so zealous and so important were his services considered, that at the restoration the monarch treated his preceptor with marked respect. The public opinion, however, soon after represented Hobbes as a dangerous man; and when the House of Commons censured his treatise de Cive, and his Leviathan, as intended to subvert religion and civil government, Charles reluctantly withdrew his patronage from him. He died in 1680, aged 92 years. In his character Hobbes exhibited the profound reasoner, the erudite philosopher, and the refined writer. His abilities were of a superior order, and therefore it is to be lamented that such powers of mind should be directed to unworthy purposes. The principles of Hobbes were confuted by many able and learned opponents, especially by Harrington, Tenison, Filmer, Parker, Henry Moore, Cumberland, Cudworth, and others. His other works were, a treatise on Human Nature—de Corpore Politico, or the Elements of Law—de Mirabilibus Pecci, or the Wonders of the Peak, a poem—Homer translated into English verse—Letter on Liberty and Necessity—Elements of Philosophy—six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics and Marks of absurd Geometry.

HOAR, Leonard, M.D., president of Harvard college, was graduated at that seminary in 1650, and in 1653, went to England and took the degree of doctor of medicine at the university of Cambridge. He was afterwards settled as a minister of Wensted in Sussex, from which parish he was ejected for his non-conformity in 1662. He returned to this country in 1672, and preached a short time as an assistant to Thomas Thacher, at the south church in Boston. In July 1672, he was chosen president, and was inducted into office in September. He resigned in 1675, and died the same year aged 45. A valuable letter of Dr. Hoar to Josiah Flint giving him direction in his studies, is published in the collections of the Mass. Historical Society.

HOBART, Noah, minister of Fairfield Connecticut, graduated at Harvard college 1724, and was ordained 1733. A number of persons in Fairfield county adopting the episcopalian worship, separated themselves from the congregational churches, and at the same time some of the episcopal missionaries represented the ministers of the country, as not the true ministers of christ. In consequence of this Mr. Hobart was induced to write upon the subject of presbyterian ordination, and to vindicate its validity in a sermon, which he preached at the close of the year 1746. In answer to him Mr Wetmore wrote his vindication of the professors of the church of England. A controversy now commenced, in which Mr. Hobart had for his opponents Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Beach, and Mr. Caner. He contended that the inhabitants of the American plantations were not obliged by any laws of God or man to conform to the prelatic church, as established in the south part of Great Britain; that it was not prudent to embrace the episcopal communion; and that it was not lawful for members of the New England churches to separate from them, and produce a schism. He also animadverted upon the conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and upon the misrepresentations of its missionaries. This controversy lasted a number of years. He died 1773, aged 67. He published a sermon at the ordination of Noah Welles, 1747; a serious address to the members of the episcopal separation in New England, 1748; election sermon 1750, a second address to the members of the episcopal separation in New England 1751; a vindication of the piece entitled, the principles of congregational churches, applied to the case of the late ordination at Wallingford, occasioned by remarks made thereon by Mr. Hart, 1761.

HOBART, John Sloss, judge of the district court of New York, died 1805, aged 66. During the American revolutionary war he was placed in some of the most important, and confidential stations in New York. He was appointed one of the three judges of the supreme court after the revolution. In 1789, he was chosen a senator of the United States.

HOBART, John Henry, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York, was born at Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1775, and graduated at Princeton college in 1793. In 1796, he became a tutor in that institution, where he remained two years. In 1798, he was admitted to the order of Deacon; and in 1800, he became an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in the city of New York. Within a short time of entering upon the duties of this office he was ordained Priest by

Bishop Provost, the Diocesan in New York at that period. Such was the reputation acquired by him, both as a preacher and an author, that he received, when only thirty-two years of age, the degree of doctor of divinity from Union College. In 1811, he became Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York; and, on the death of Dr. Moore, the year following, became the Diocesan of that state. He had now an ample range for the exertion of those pre-eminent talents with which he was endowed. A scene of action more enlarged, and a sway of public sentiment more powerful, have seldom fallen to the lot of any one in the sacred profession. This distinguished prelate was called from his earthly labors, in the midst of his usefulness, Sept. 12th 1830. But short, as was the period of his episcopate, he admitted more than one hundred persons to the first order; and more than ninety to the second order of the ministry. He also consecrated seventy churches; confirmed not less than twelve thousand persons; and assisted in the consecration of nine Bishops. Among his publications were—The Companion for the Altar—The Companion for the Festivals and Fasts—The Companion for the Book of Common Prayer—The Clergyman's Companion—A Collection of Essays on the subject of Episcopacy—An Apology for Apostolic Order and its Advocates—an improved Edition of Mant and D' Oyly's Commentary on the Bible—two volumes of Sermons—and single Sermons, Addresses, Catechisms, and Tracts too numerous to be named.

HOCHE, Lazarus, a native of Versailles, son of a hostler, made, upon the early death of his father, a chorister in the church of St. Germain-en-laye, by the kindness of the rector. He was afterwards a helper in the royal stables, and at the age of 16 he enlisted in the army, and became a corporal. The revolution came to raise him from obscurity; he was by courage and coolness distinguished in several engagements, and soon rose to the highest rank in the army. Though imprisoned for some time under the tyranny of Robespierre, he was restored to liberty, and passed a glorious campaign against the Austrians in Alsace, and afterwards went to La Vendée, and to Quiberon, where he behaved with great cruelty towards the emigrants, and put to death the heroic Charette. He was intrusted with the command of the troops which were to invade Ireland at the end of 1795, but the expedition failed after attempting to land in Bantry bay, and Hoche, though for a while regarded with coolness, was sent to the armies of the Sombre and Meuse. In this new scene he displayed great bravery and address against the Austrians on the Rhine, but died suddenly at Wetzlar in 1797, aged 30, in consequence of a cold caught in the midst of his military exertions. His life has been published by Rousselin, 2 vols. 8vo.

HODGES, Nathaniel, an English physician, son of the dean of Hereford. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered as student at Christ church 1648. In 1659, he settled in London, where he remained during the prevalence of the plague, and thus acquired an extensive practice and a great reputation. Misfortunes however succeeded prosperity, and he was thrown for debt into Ludgate prison, where he died 1684. He wrote Vindiciæ Medicinæ & Medicorum, 1660,—Loimologia, or a Latin account of the plague of London 1665, printed 1672, and translated into English by Dr. John Quincy, 1720. This account is considered as very valuable from the diligence and accuracy of the author.

HODY, Humphrey, an English divine, born 1st January 1659. At the age of twenty-one he published his Dissertation against Aristeas' History of the seventy-two Interpreters, which was received with general applause by the learned world, though Vossius alone who had embraced a different opinion, loaded it with abuse, and ridiculed the author, contemptuously calling him Juvenis Oxoniensis. To this attack from Vossius, inserted in an appendix to his Pomponius Mela, Hody did not deign to give an answer till more than 20 years after. In 1704, therefore, he published his book, "de Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus," in which he refuted the objections of Vossius, and proves that the Septuagint was translated not by order of the Ptolemies, though in their reign, but by the Hellenist Jews, for the use of their countrymen. In 1689, he published his Prolegomena to Malela's Chronicon, and the next year he was made chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet. In consequence of the deprivation of the bishop for refusing allegiance to king William, he was engaged in a controversy with his friend Dodwell. The spirit and abilities which he displayed in this war of pamphlets, so pleased Tillotson that he made him his domestic chaplain 1694. He was equally patronised by the next primate Tenison, at whose request he wrote Animadversions on Collier's Pamphlets, who had with two others pronounced absolution in a solemn manner, on Perkins and Friend when executed for the assassination plot. In 1698, he was made regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and 1704, was nominated archdeacon of Oxford. He died 20th January 1706. He left a M.S. account of the learned Greeks who had fled into Italy by the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, which appeared in 1742, under the care of Dr. S. Jebb. He had published in 1701, a History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the English clergy's sitting in Parliament.

HOESCHELIUS, David, a learned German, born at Augsburg, 1556. After teaching long in the college there, he was appointed principal of the society, and also librarian. He was a judicious and indefatigable collector of Mss. and he evinced his learning by his publication of some of the fathers, of Origen, Basil, and Philo Judæus,—besides Appian, Procopius, and Anna Commena. He died at Augsburg 1617, universally lamented. As a proof of his attention and discipline at the head of his college, it is mentioned that he furnished to the bar 1000 of his pupils, and 2000 to the church.

HOFER, Andrew, a Tyrolian, celebrated for his patriotism, was born, in 1765, at Passeyer, in the Tyrol, and was a rich innkeeper and corn merchant in that town. In 1809, he was placed at their head by the Tyrolese, who had thrown off the yoke of Bavaria, and he justified their choice. After making a glorious struggle, however, and obtaining many splendid victories, the Tyrolese were subjugated, and Hofer was tried and shot, at Mantua, in February, 1810.

HOFFMAN, Maurice, a physician, born at Fürstenwalde Brandenburg 20th Sept. 1621. His fondness for literature, and his indefatigable application surmounted all the opposition which his parents made against his studious pursuits, and in 1637 he was permitted by his father to improve himself in the college of Cologne. The death of his father now left him his own master, and he came to Altdorf the next year, where his mother's brother was professor of physic, and after profiting by his advice and instruction he went to Padua, where by the dissection of a turkey-cock he discovered the pancreatic duct, from which his friend Versungus ascertained the same vessel in the human

body. Hoffman after three years' residence at Padua returned to Altdorf, where he began to practise as physician. In 1648 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery, the next year of physic, and 1653 of botany, and director of the physic garden. His abilities and reputation were such, that many of the German princes appointed him their physician. He died 1698, aged 76. He wrote Altdorfii Deliciæ Hortenses, 4to.—Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum Hortens. 4to.—Deliciæ Sylvestres, 4to. —Florilegium Altdorsinum, 4to.

HOFFMAN, John Maurice, son of the preceding by his first wife, was born 1653 at Altdorf. After studying at Hertzpruck, Altdorf, and Frankfort on the Oder, he went to Padua for two years, and then making the tour of Italy he returned home. In 1677 he was made professor extraordinary in physic, and increased so much in reputation that the margrave of Anspach in 1695 appointed him his physician. He travelled with his illustrious patron into Italy, and after his death in 1703 he held the same honorable rank with his successor at whose strong invitations he removed to Anspach 1713, and died 1727. He had succeeded his father as botanic professor and director of the physic garden at Altdorf 1698. He published some valuable botanical works, and de Differentiis Alimentorum, 4to. 1677.

HOFFMAN, Frederic, an eminent physician, born at Hall near Magdeburgh 1760, where he became professor of physic 1793, and where he continued till his death 1742. He visited Holland and England, where he became acquainted with the learned men of the times, especially Paul Herman, and Robert Boyle. He took no fees, but was supported by an annual stipend. His works in six large folios, Geneva, 1748-54, contain much valuable matter, with some frivolous, and puerile conjectures.

HOFFMAN, Daniel, a Lutheran divine, professor at Helmstadt, at the end of the 16th century. He engaged in the popular and theological controversies of the times, and opposed Beza on the subject of the Eucharist. He was censured by an assembly of divines 1593, and threatened with excommunication if he did not subscribe to the opinions of his persecutors, against whom he published a labored apology.

HOFFMAN, John James, a laborious compiler, born at Basle. Few particulars are known of this indefatigable man. He published at Geneva 1677, in 2 vols. folio, his great work, "Lexicon Universale, Historico-geographico-poetico-philosophico-politico-philogicum," to which he was induced by success to add a supplement. The Leyden booksellers in 1698, having been favored with all the improvements and corrections of the author, published the work in 4 vols. folio, with a new preface by the author. He died, Greek professor at Basle 1706, aged 71.

HOGARTH, William, one of the most original of painters, was born, in 1697, in London, and from his childhood was fond of drawing. He served his apprenticeship to a silver plate engraver, and, when out of his time, began to work as a copper-plate engraver for the booksellers. He soon aspired to become a painter, and one of his first efforts in the art appears to have been a series of pictures, from which he engraved plates for Hudibras. It was to portraits, however, that, at the outset, he looked for the means of subsistence, and he was not unsuccessful. In 1730, he married, without her father's consent, the daughter of Sir James Thornhill; and it was not till 1733, when Hogarth produced The Harlot's Progress, that Sir James was reconciled to the match. The artist at once became popular, and he sustained his popularity by a fertile succession of admirable pictures in the same spirit, and engravings from them, which are so well known as to render it unnecessary to enumerate them. He also tried his powers in what is considered as a nobler branch of art, but he was not fortunate. His Paul before Felix, Danae, The Fool of Bethesda, and Sigismunda weeping over the Heart of Guiscardo, are failures. In 1753, with some assistance from Dr. Hoadly, he produced his ingenious work The Analysis of Beauty; and, in 1757, he became serjeant painter to the king. His last days were embittered by a virulent contest with Wilkes and Churchill, in which their pens proved an overmatch even for the pencil of Hogarth. He died in 1764. Great as an artist, Hogarth was respectable as a private man; he was liberal, generous and hospitable; and had education, and an earlier acquaintance with the polite world worn away some of the asperities of his character he might have been regarded as an amiable man. A very entertaining account of the life and labors of Hogarth has appeared by the pen of John Ireland, called "Hogarth illustrated," 1792, and "Graphic Illustrations," an additional work has been published by Samuel Ireland.

HOHENLOHE, Prince de, general of artillery in the imperial army, distinguished himself against the Turks in Transylvania in 1788, and against the French in the battles of Famars and Mermal in 1792. He was intrusted with the command of the army on the Rhine, and died whilst in that office, Aug. 1796.

HOLBACH, Paul Thierry, baron de, a German writer, was born, in 1723, at Heidesheim, in the Palatinate, and was educated at Paris, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He was a man of great and varied talents, generous, and kind hearted. With mineralogy he was particularly conversant. It was at his suppers that the philosophers of that period met, for the purpose, as some have asserted, of concerting measures to undermine religion, and subvert all established government. He died in 1789. His works, original and translated, but chiefly the latter, are numerous, and were all published anonymously.

HOLBEIN, John, better known by the German name of Hans, a celebrated painter born at Basil, Switzerland, 1498, or three years earlier according to Charles Patin. He painted our Saviour's passion in the town house at Basil, and in the fish-market, a dance of peasants, and death's dance. These pieces gained him much celebrity, and also the friendship of the great Erasmus. He was invited by an English nobleman who saw him at Basil to visit England, and at last in his eagerness after fame, and in his wish to avoid the ill humor of a termagant wife, and by the advice of Erasmus, he began to travel towards England, and almost begged his way on his journey. He was received with great friendship by the lord chancellor, sir Thomas More, in whose house he resided nearly three years while employing his pencil in drawing the portrait of his patron and of his friends. When asked the name of the nobleman who had accidentally promised him protection in England, he said he had forgotten it, but added that he remembered his features, and immediately drew a likeness so correct, and so accurate that the noble stranger became known to the chancellor and his friends. Some time after sir Thomas exhibited the productions of Holbein accidentally to Henry VIII. who was so pleased with them that he took the illustrious painter under his immediate patronage, and sent him to

draw the picture of the duchess dowager of Milan, whom he designed for his fourth wife, after the death of Jane Seymour. He was afterwards employed to draw the portrait of Anne of Cleves, which proved too flattering to engage the fastidious affections of Henry. Holbein after giving the world a great number of valuable portraits of the personages of the court, and of various noblemen, unfortunately died of the plague at his lodgings in Whitehall 1554. This excellent artist, says Du Fresnoy, "was wonderfully knowing and had certainly been of the first form of painters, had he travelled into Italy, since nothing can be laid to his charge but only that he had a Gothic gusto." He performed indeed better than Raphael, and with some of his portraits, none of Titian's could come into competition.

HOLBERG, Ludwig, or Louis, baron de, a Danish writer, was born, in 1685, of parents in humble life, at Bergen, in Norway; had to struggle with great difficulties in acquiring learning; travelled in England, Holland, France, and Italy; and, after his return to his native country, raised himself to fame, fortune, and rank, by his literary talents. Holberg was, in fact, the founder of the drama, and, in a great measure, of literature itself, in Denmark. He died in 1754. Among his works are, comedies; Peter Pors, an epiconic poem; Poems; The Subterraneous Travels of Nicholas Klimm; A History of Denmark, an Universal History; and Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men; and of Illustrious Women.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Orange-court, Leicesterfields, Dec. 22, 1744. His father was a shoemaker in low circumstances, and the son, early in life, was employed in the stables of the honorable Mr. Vernon. He also worked at his father's business, but left it, and tried his fortune on the stage without success. He then turned dramatic writer, in which he had better luck; and some of his plays were very popular at the time. Besides these productions, he wrote several novels, and translated a number of books from the French and German languages. At the commencement of the revolution he espoused the cause of the republicans, and was committed for high treason; but when Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall were acquitted, he was discharged without trial. His last speculation was a publication of his travels in Germany and France, in two vols. 4to. He died in 1809.

HOLDEN, Henry, an English divine, of great erudition, and strict integrity. He was a Roman catholic, and settled at Paris, where he died 1662. His works are, Analysis Fidei, reprinted by Barbou 1766—Marginal Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols. 12mo. 1660.—a Letter concerning White's Treatise de Medio Animarum Statu, 4to. 1661.

HOLDEN, Samuel, a benefactor of the province of Massachusetts, died in London 1740. A sermon on his death was preached in Boston by Dr. Colman before the general court. Mr. Holden was at the head of the dissenters in England, and at the head of the bank of England. Such was his benevolence and regard to religion, that he sent to Dr. Colman thirty nine sets of Baxter's practical works in four massy folios, to be distributed among our churches. The amount of his charities for promoting the gospel and other useful purposes was 4,847*l.* After his death his widow and daughters gave in the same liberal and benevolent spirit 5,585*l.* Holden chapel for the college at Cambridge was built by their donation.

HOLDER, William, D.D. an English divine born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he was made rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordshire, and was afterwards canon of Ely and St. Paul's, fellow of the royal society, subdean of the royal chapel, and subalmoner to the king. He died at Amen Corner, London, 24th Jan. 1696-7. He was well skilled in music, and wrote a treatise on the principles of harmony, and also a discourse concerning time, with application to the natural day, lunar month and solar year. He gained some credit by teaching Popham, a man of some distinction, who was deaf and dumb, to speak, but as the pupil forgot what he had been taught, and again recovered it by the instruction of Dr. Wallis of Oxford, a controversy on the subject between these two learned men arose, and was conducted in some pamphlets with more acrimony than moderation.

HOLDSWORTH, Edward, an elegant scholar, educated at Winchester school, and admitted of Magdalen college, Oxford 1705. After being some time tutor, he refused, when elected fellow in 1715, to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian succession, and returning from Oxford, spent the rest of his days in travelling with pupils of distinction. He died of a fever at lord Digby's at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 30th Dec. 1747. He was author of that elegant poem "Muscipula," translated by Dr. J. Hoadly in Dodsley's Miscellanies, and wrote also a dissertation on the Pharsalia and Philippi mentioned in the Georgics, besides remarks on Virgil, published by Mr. Spence 1768. He understood Virgil, says Mr. Spence, "better than any man I ever knew."

HOLE, Richard, a native of Exeter, educated there and at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1792 he succeeded to the living of Farringdon, Devonshire, on the presentation of the bishop of Exeter, besides which he afterwards obtained Inwardleigh vicarage. He published Ossian in a poetical dress,—Ode to Imagination,—Homer's hymn to Ceres, translated 1781.—Arthur an Epic Romance, with notes,—Remarks on the Arabian Nights entertainments, 1797, 12mo.—besides odes in the Devonshire collection of poems, and Essays in the Exeter society publications, &c. He died 1803.

HOLINGSHED, Raphael, an English chronicler descended from a family which lived at Boseley, Cheshire. Few particulars are known respecting him, but he appears before the public as author of "Chronicles" first published 1577, 2 vols. folio, and in 1587 in three. The second edition contained some passages offensive to Elizabeth, and therefore they were cancelled in the second and third vol. though afterwards printed separately. In these chronicles, which gave an interesting account of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, Holingshed had for coadjutors, Hooker, Harrison, Stanihurst, Boteville, and others, who at that time were respectable writers, and like himself well versed in antiquarian history. The work was afterwards continued by Stow, Thin, Fleming, and others, from 1577 to 1586. The time of his death is uncertain, but from his will, prefixed by Hearne to Camden's Annals, he died between 1578 and 1582.

HOLLAND, Philemon, a native of Chelmsford, educated at Cambridge under Dr. Whitgift. He was elected master of Coventry free school, but besides the duties of this station, he practised physic, and with some degree of success and celebrity. He was a good scholar, and increased his reputation by his translations of Livy, of Xenophon's Cyropædia, of Pliny's Natural History, and of Camden's Britannia. He died at Coventry 1636, aged 85.

HOLLAR, or HOLLARD, Wentzel or Wencelaus an eminent engraver, born at Prague, Bohe-

mia, 1607. He was intended for the law, but the ruin of his family by the sacking of Prague in 1619, rendered his subsistence precarious, and he left home in 1627, determined to support himself by his own exertions. In several towns of Germany, he devoted himself attentively to drawing and design, and in taking geometrical and perspective views of fortresses and buildings, so that he acquired early eminence, and at the age of 18 was known as an able artist. He chiefly employed his powers in copying heads and portraits from the best painters, and in delineating with great beauty and accuracy small and delicate views of some of the cities on the banks of the Rhine. His reputation, acknowledged by his countrymen, became known to lord Arundel, the English ambassador at the court of Ferdinand II. who in 1636 noticed him by every mark of kindness, and took him in his retinue. Hollar accompanied his noble patron to England, and soon engaged in the service of the print-sellers. His first work in England was a view of Greenwich, published 1637. His abilities were afterwards engaged in taking different views, and in 1640, he was introduced to the royal family, to instruct the prince of Wales in the art of designing. That same year appeared his "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus," representing the dress of English women of various ranks, a work greatly esteemed among connoisseurs. The breaking out of the civil wars proved unfortunate to his labors, and after his patron lord Arundel had returned to the continent, he grew obnoxious to the parliament as the friend of the royal family, and chiefly for employing his graver to preserve the portraits of so many of the loyalists. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Basing-house 1645, but afterwards escaped and went over to Antwerp, where lord Arundel had fixed his residence. In 1652 he was persuaded to return to England, where with fresh assiduity he devoted himself to labor, and with such perseverance that he never would be interrupted till his hour glass was exhausted. It is said that he suffered greatly in his property by the fire and the plague of London 1665. This illustrious artist, whose labors were so numerous and so varied, was never free from the persecutions of creditors, so that after exerting himself to give celebrity to others, he found that independence could never be in his power, either for want of economy, or more probably the illiberality of his employers. He had, it is said, in his 70th year an execution in his house in Gardener's lane, Westminster, and begged only the liberty of dying on his bed, without being conveyed to any prison but the grave. He died 28th March 1677.

HOLLEY, Horace, LL.D. president of Transylvania university, Kentucky, graduated at Yale college 1803. Having finished his collegiate course he began the study of the law, which he soon after abandoned for that of divinity. In 1805 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Connecticut, where he continued three years when his connexion was amicably dissolved. In 1809 he was installed over the society in Hollis street Boston, where he continued ten years. In 1819 he accepted an invitation to become president of Transylvania university in Kentucky. Here he remained until 1827, when he resigned his office. A plan had been formed of erecting a seminary in Louisiana, and placing it under his direction; but he was taken sick while at New Orleans in the summer of 1827, and having embarked for New York died on the passage, aged 46. He published a discourse on the death of col. James Morrison, 1823. His memoirs were written by his widow.

HOLLIS, Denzil, lord, one of the five members whom Charles I. went to the house of commons personally to accuse, and to arrest. This weakness on the part of the king, greatly increased his popularity, but he was not successful in his opposition to the independents, and to the ambitious views of Cromwell. Though he favored the cause of the Presbyterians, he was deemed worthy to be noticed by the second Charles, and to be raised to the peerage. He died 1680, aged 83

HOLLIS, Thomas, an English gentleman, born in London 14th April 1720. At the age of 14 he was sent to Amsterdam, to acquire the French and Dutch languages, and after 15 months' residence, he returned to England, and after his father's death in 1735, he was placed by his guardian under the tuition of professor Ward. In 1740 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and became a law student, but he never made the law his profession. In 1748 he travelled with his friend Mr. Brand, through Holland, the Netherlands, part of France, of Switzerland and Italy, and again in 1750 he made another tour and visited the chief places in the north of Germany, with the rest of Italy, Sicily, Malta and France, of which travels the journal is said to be extant in MS. He attempted at his return to get into parliament, but his views were disappointed, and he went to reside on his estate of Corscombe, Dorsetshire. He was in his principles a dissenter, and a warm advocate for the liberty of the subject, so that he not only made a collection of books and medals to illustrate and uphold his favorite system, but he presented anonymously, as an Englishman, two large and choice collections of books to the public library of Bern, as a lover of liberty, of his country, and of its excellent constitution as established at the revolution. His liberality was extended to other countries, to Genoa, Venice, Sweden, Leyden, and Russia, as well as to his own countrymen. He died suddenly of an apoplexy on new year's day 1774. He is described by his cotemporaries as a man of large fortune, above half of which he devoted to charitable purposes. His property he left to his friend Brand, who consequently took the name of Hollis, and was as zealous a friend of liberty, as his departed benefactor. Mr. Hollis, to spread more widely his principles, published at his own expense, new editions of Toland's life of Milton, of Algernon Sydney's discourses on government, and meditated an edition of Andrew Marvell's works.

HOLLIS, Thomas, a most liberal benefactor of Harvard college, was a native of England, and died in London 1731, aged 72. He was for many years an eminent merchant, and while success attended his exertions, he was inclined to charitable and benevolent deeds in proportion to his wealth. He founded two professorships in Harvard college, that of divinity, and mathematics. He also presented a valuable apparatus for mathematical and philosophical experiments, and at different times augmented the library with valuable books. In 1727 the net produce of his donation, exclusive of gifts not vendible, amounted to 4,900*l.* the interest of which he directed to be appropriated to the support of the two professsors, to the treasurer of the college, and to ten poor students in divinity. Being a Calvinist in his sentiments, he required his professor of divinity to be "of sound or orthodox principles." Still he was not governed by a sectarian spirit; he did not require the preference of his own baptist denomination; but the professorship was open to every one, who, in his view, embraced the important and fundamental doctrines of the gospel. His nephew Thomas Hollis, who died in London

in 1774, had a most ardent attachment to liberty, and endeavored to promote it by the publication, and distribution of books, which vindicate the rights of man. His benefactions to the library of Harvard college amounted to about 1400*l.*

HOLMES, Robert, D.D., a native of Hampshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He devoted himself early to biblical criticism, and in the beginning of the French revolution went to Paris, to examine the manuscripts and versions of the scriptures preserved in the public libraries of France. His services to sacred literature were honorably rewarded, and he became successively canon of Salisbury, of Christ-church, and then dean of Winchester, which last preferment he enjoyed not two years. He died at Oxford 12th Nov. 1805, aged 56. He published the Bampton Lectures in 1782.—Divinity Tracts, 8vo. 1788—Alfred, an ode, with six sonnets, 1778—An Ode for the Duke of Portland's Installation, 1793—a Latin Letter to the Bishop of Durham respecting his Collation of the Septuagint, fol.—The prophecy of Daniel according to Theodotian, and the LXX, 4to. —besides single sermons on the resurrection, and another preached before the house of commons. Of his Collation of the Septuagint MSS. 5 vols. in folio, have appeared, and reflect highly on his industry, great perseverance, and solid judgment.

HOLSTENIUS, or HOLSTEIN, Lucas, a German divine born at Hamburg, 1596, and converted from protestantism to the catholic religion by the jesuit Sirmond. He studied at home and Paris, and went afterwards to Rome, where he was patronised by cardinal Barberini, and Urban VIII. and his two successors. He was made a canon of St. Peter's, and librarian of the Vatican, and in 1665, went as ambassador from the pope to Christina queen of Sweden, whose profession of catholic faith he received at Inspruck. He died at Rome 1661, aged 65. Though very learned he published only a dissertation on the life and writings of Porphyry, besides some notes on the Argonautica of Apollonius—on the Fragments of Demophilus, &c.

HOLT, sir John, lord chief justice of the king's bench, was born at Thame, Oxfordshire 1642. In 1658, he entered at Gray's Inn, and when called to the bar, he distinguished himself as an able counsellor. In the reign of James II. he was elected recorder of London, from which, 18 months after, he was removed for opposing the abolition of the test act. In 1686, he was made serjeant at law, and at the revolution he was elected to the convention parliament, and soon after his services in the cause of loyalty were rewarded with the first seat in the court of king's bench, and a place in the privy council. In 1700, he declined succeeding lord Somers as chancellor, and remained in the king's bench, where he presided with firmness, patience, and dignity, and maintained the honor of this situation even in opposition to the two houses of parliament. Impartial and unbiassed as a judge, he watched with jealous care over the privileges of the people, and deserved by his uprightness and integrity, the high character of Verus, applied to him in the 14th number of the Tatler. While in office he was solicited to support with his officers, a party of the military, which were sent to disperse a riot, occasioned in Holborn by the frequent and violent practice of decoying young men for the plantations. Suppose, said the judge to the messenger, that the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then? Sir, replied the officer, we have orders to fire on them. Have you, sir, said the judge, then take notice of this, if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care, you, and every soldier of your party shall be hanged. Sir, added he, go back to those who sent you, and tell them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers, and let them know at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword, these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them. The chief justice immediately, with his tipstaves and a few constables repaired to the spot, and after addressing the populace, and promising the punishment of those who had excited the public indignation, he dispersed the mob quietly. This great, and upright judge, died March 1709.

HOLTON, Samuel, president of congress, was born in Danvers Massachusetts, June 9th 1738, and settled in that town as a physician. In the revolution he zealously espoused the cause of his country. In 1778, he was elected a member of congress, and continued in that body five years. He was again elected in 1793; and in 1796, was appointed judge of probate for the county of Essex, which office he resigned in 1815, after having been in public stations forty-seven years. He died 1816, aged 77.

HOLYDA, Barten, D.D., an English divine, born at Oxford 1593. He was educated at Christ-church, where he was student, and in 1615, he took orders. In 1618, he went as chaplain with sir Francis Stewart to Spain, and on his return was made chaplain to the king, and archdeacon of Oxford. At the restoration he came to settle at Ilsley, Berks, and was restored to his former preferments. He died at Ilsley 2d Oct. 1661. It is said his temporizing manners prevented his elevation to a bishopric. He published twenty sermons, besides some poems, and "The Survey of the World," a poem in 10 books, 1661, and also a Translation of Juvenal and Persius, not very poetical, says Dryden, but very faithful, and accompanied with valuable notes.

HOLYOAKE, Francis, a learned scholar, born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, about 1567. He studied at Oxford, and in 1604, became rector of Southam, Warwickshire. He suffered greatly during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal cause, and died 1653, and was buried at Warwick. He published an etymological dictionary of Latin words, first printed 1606, 4to. and edited the fourth time 1633.

HOLYOAKE, Thomas, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Southam 1616, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. For some time he practised physic, and then took orders, and had some valuable livings. He died 1675, leaving a dictionary English and Latin, and Latin and English, published 1677, and borrowed from his father's labors.

HOLYOKE, Edward, president of Harvard college, was graduated in that seminary in 1705, and after being a tutor a few years, was ordained the minister of a new society in Marblehead 1716. He continued in this place until 1737, when he was elected president, and was inducted into office Sept. 27th. He died 1769, aged 79.—He published an election sermon; at the ordination of J. Diman 1737; at a convention of ministers, 1741; answer to Mr. Whitfield, 1744.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, M.D. L L.D., a physician of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Marblehead Aug. 13, 1728, graduated at Harvard college in 1746, and died at Salem March 31, 1829, aged 100 years. He was born just one hundred

years after the settlement of Salem. He had been a practising physician in Salem seventy-nine years; for two years he had no case excepting a whitlow; for many years he had almost all the practice of the town; on some days he made one hundred visits, and at one period, as he said, there was not a dwelling house in Salem, which he had not visited professionally. He enjoyed during his long life almost uninterrupted health. On his centennial anniversary, Aug. 13, 1828, about fifty medical gentlemen of Boston and Salem gave him a public dinner, when he appeared among them with a firm step and cheerful look. He smoked his pipe with them at the table, and gave an appropriate toast relating to the medical society and its members. A memoir of his life and character has been published.

HOMBERG, William, an eminent chemist, born at Batavia in Java, 3d Jan. 1652, where his father was arsenal governor. Returning with his father to Europe, he entered into the army, and afterwards studied at the universities of Jena and Leipsic, but the sciences had greater attraction for him than the law, for which he was intended. Botany, chemistry, and medicine, were his favorite pursuits, and he was encouraged in his designs by the friendship of Otto de Guericke. To improve himself he travelled to Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Sweden and France, and under the patronage of Colbert, determined to settle at Paris, where he renounced the protestant for the catholic religion in 1682. The death of Colbert, altered his resolution, and he retired to Rome, where he began to practise physic. In 1690, he again returned to Paris, and had the good fortune to be appointed chemist, and then physician to the duke of Orleans the regent. He died Sept. 1715, at Paris. The writings of Homberg are chiefly preserved in the memoirs of the academy. He is known for his successful experiments, and for his discoveries in chemistry, especially that of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearances after calcination. He was a frequent correspondent on scientific subjects with Boyle, and other learned men.

HOME, David, a Scotch divine, educated in France. He was employed by James I. to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Du Moulin, on the subject of Justification, and thus to introduce an amity of sentiments on religion throughout Europe. The time of his death is not recorded. He wrote Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium examinatum, 4to.—L' Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Vieil de la Montagne practiqueés par le defunt Henri le Grand 1617—and some pieces in the Deticiæ poetarum Scotorum.

HOME, Henry, lord Kaimes, a learned Scotch judge, known also as an elegant writer. After being long eminent as a lawyer, he was in 1752, raised to a seat among the lords of session, and while he faithfully discharged his duty to the public, he devoted usefully his time to literature. He died 26th Dec. 1782, after having been several years senior lord of session. His writings are, essays on several subjects, concerning British Antiquities, &c. 1746—Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion 1751, 8vo.—Historical Law, 1759—The Principles of Equity, folio, 1760—Elements of Criticism, 3 vols. 8vo. 1762, a valuable book often re-edited—The Gentleman Farmer, 1777—Loose Hints upon Education, 1781—The History of Man, or Sketches, 4 vols. 8vo. 1782.

HOME, John, a Scotch writer, was born in Roxburghshire, in 1724. He was educated at Edinburgh for the church; but, in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and in 1750, was ordained as minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of "Douglas" was performed at Edinburgh in 1756, which gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living. In 1763, he was appointed a commissioner for sick and wounded seamen, and the exchange of prisoners. He was also named a conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere, in Zealand. In 1778, he obtained a captain's commission in the duke of Buccleugh's fencibles. He died Sept. 4, 1808. Besides the play of Douglas he wrote four others, which are sunk in oblivion; as also is the last work which he published, "The History of the Rebellion," 4to.

HOMER. Respecting the life of this greatest of poets we must be content to remain in ignorance, no memorials of it having been preserved; for the biography of him, which is ascribed to Herodotus, is undoubtedly fabulous. Some, rather too sceptically, have been disposed to deny even his existence. The time in which he flourished has been variously stated, but is generally supposed to have been between 880 and 950 B. C. Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, and Athens, contended for the honor of his birth: the probability is, that he was an Asiatic Greek.

HONDIUS, Jesse, a native of Wackerne in Flanders, who died 1611, aged 48. He was eminent as an engraver on copper and ivory, in which he was self-taught, and as a letter founder. In 1607 he published Descriptio Geographica Orbis Terrarum, folio, besides, Theatrum Artis Scribendi—Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas—& Italiæ Hodiernæ Descriptio. He constructed two globes in London, remarkable for beauty and size, and settled in Amsterdam.

HONESTIS, Petrus de, or Petrus Damiani, an Italian, born at Ravenna 1006. His great piety recommended him to pope Stephen, by whom he was made bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1059 he was employed by pope Nicolas II. to reduce the church of Milan to the observations of celibacy, which he effected with difficulty. In 1061, he abdicated his bishopric and retired to a cell, but the next year the pope called him away, and sent him as his ambassador to France. In 1072 he reconciled the see of Ravenna to the pope, and died the same year, aged 66. His works are numerous, chiefly consisting of epistles addressed to the clergy little esteemed now.

HONORIAS, second son of the great Theodosius, was emperor of the west, while his brother Arcadius sat on the throne of Constantinople. He disregarded the ravages of Alaric the Goth in the indolence of his palace at Ravenna, where he died 423, aged 39.

HONTHEIM, John Nicholas de, author of Historia Trevisensis Diplomatica & Pragmatica, 5 vols. folio—De præsenti Statu Ecclesiæ, 5 vols. 4to. a work which excited some controversy, was suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, and died 1790, aged 90.

HOOD, Samuel, viscount, son of the vicar of Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was born at that place in 1724, and went into the naval service at the age of sixteen. By his bravery in the capture of a fifty gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post captain. In 1780 he was made rear-admiral, and foiled the French in their attempt upon St. Kitts, and, in 1782, he bore a conspicuous part in the victory of the twelfth of April, over de Grasse. An Irish peerage was the reward of his exertions. He sat in parliament for Westminster,

but vacated his seat, in 1788, on becoming a lord of the admiralty. In 1793 he was sent to the Mediterranean, as commander-in-chief, and remained there till 1796, during which period he took possession of Toulon, and reduced Corsica. On his return home, he received the title of viscount, and the governorship of Greenwich Hospital. He died January 27, 1816.

HOOFT, Petrus Cornelius Van, a poet and historian, born at Amsterdam 1581. He was made knight of St. Michael by Louis XIII. and died after a short illness, as he was going to attend the funeral of Fred. Henry prince of Orange 1647. He wrote epigrams, comedies, and other poems—A History of the Low Countries from Charles V.'s Abdication, to 1598, 2 vols. folio—A Latin History of Henry IV. of France—A Dutch translation of Tacitus, highly esteemed, as the author read the original 52 times, to understand more perfectly his meaning.

HOOGEVEEN, Henry, a Dutch philologer, born at Leyden, Jan. 1712. Though his parents were poor, yet his education was liberal, and at the age of 15, he began to teach others to support himself, and his parents. In 1732 he was elected under-master of the school of Gorcum, and nine months after went to settle at Woerden, where he married. In 1738, he removed to the school of Culemburg, where he took a second wife. In 1745, he was invited to Breda, but for a while the fears of invasion, and of a French army, disturbed his residence, though at last he lived there 16 years, and in 1761 he removed to Dort, and three years after to Delft, where he died Nov. 1, 1794. His works were, an edition of Vigerus de Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ—An inaugural speech at Culemburg—An elegiac poem and other poetical pieces—and Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ, 2 vols. 4to. 1769, a work of great learning, and universally applauded, besides a posthumous work, Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum, printed at Cambridge, with an account of his life, by his son, his successor at the school of Delft.

HOOKE, Robert, an eminent mathematician, son of the minister of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, was born at that place, in 1635, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. Almost in his childhood he displayed an extraordinary talent for mechanics and for drawing. He was, successively, assistant to Boyle, curator of experiments for the Royal Society, professor of mechanics to that body, and Gresham professor of geometry. In 1666, he offered to the mayor and aldermen a plan for rebuilding the city. It was not adopted, but it caused him to obtain a lucrative appointment of one of the city surveyors. He died in 1702. He is the author of Micrographia; A Theory of the Variation of the Compass; A Description of Helioscopes; and many other works; and his scientific and mechanical inventions and discoveries were numerous and valuable. Hooke was engaged in frequent disputes with his fellow philosophers; and made a fruitless attempt to snatch from Newton the honor of having been the first to make known the force and action of gravity.

HOOKE, Nathanael, an English historian, of whom few particulars are known. As he was a mystic and quietest, and strongly attached to the tenets of Fenelon, he was the friend of the catholics, and it is said that he introduced one of his priests to Pope's bed-side to receive the confession of the dying poet, a circumstance which highly offended Bolingbroke. Hooke is particularly known as the historian of Rome, in 4 vols. 4to. from the foundation of the city to the end of the republic. The first volume appeared in 1733, the second 1745, the third 1764, and the fourth 1771. He wrote besides Observations on the Roman Senate, and a translation of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus. He died 1764.

HOOKE, William, minister of New Haven, after he came to this country was a preacher at Taunton; was settled at New Haven in 1644 the colleague of Davenport; returned to England in 1656, and was Cromwell's chaplain, and died March 21, 1677, aged 76. He published among other works, New England's tears for old England's fears; a fast sermon at Taunton, July 23, 1640. His description in this sermon of the horrors of a civil war, and of the battle field is very striking. "Here ride some dead men, swagging in their deep saddles; there fall others alive upon their dead horses; death sends a message to those from the mouth of the muskets.—In yonder file is a man that hath his arm struck off from his shoulder, another by him hath lost a leg; here stands a soldier with half a face, there fights another upon his stumps. A day of battle is a day of harvest for the devil."

HOOKER, Richard, was a celebrated divine, born at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1553. His great abilities were early observed by the school-master under whom he studied at Exeter, and by the kindness of his uncle he was introduced to bishop Jewell, who with uncommon liberality sent him as clerk to Corpus Christi, Oxford, and settled a pension upon him. The death of his patron for a while obscured his prospects, but he found a friend in Dr. Cole, the president of his college, and in Sandys, bishop of London; and in 1577, his merits recommended him to a fellowship in his college. He took orders in 1581, and soon after formed an imprudent marriage with a woman who without personal accomplishments and without fortune, rendered his life, by her peevish manners, painful and uncomfortable. In 1584, he obtained the living of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, where the following year two of his pupils, Sandys, the son of his patron, and Cranmer, the nephew of the great Cranmer, visited him with marks of sincere respect, and heartfelt commisseration. Sandys reported to his father the indigent circumstances of his learned tutor, and the bishop, in return for the attention paid to his son, procured for this neglected man the mastership of the Temple, 1585. In this new situation Hooker had to struggle with Travers, the afternoon lecturer, who through disappointment so far forgot his duty, as to attack his coadjutor in the pulpit, and it was pleasantly observed by some of the congregation, that the forenoon sermon spake Canterbury, and the afternoon, Geneva, alluding to the principles to which the two rivals were attached. After defending himself with vigor and dignity against his opponent, Hooker obtained permission from Whitgift to exchange his preferment, and in 1591, he removed to the rectory of Boscomb, Wiltshire, to which was added the prebend of Nether-haven in Sarum church. In 1595, he was presented by the queen to Bishop's Bourne rectory in Kent, and here he passed the rest of his life, and completed his great work, Ecclesiastical Polity, which he had began at Boscomb. He died 2d Nov. 1600, in his 47th year. The fame of Hooker rests upon that incomparable work the Ecclesiastical Polity, in eight books, a work admired not only in England, but on the continent of Europe and in America. It is said that the pope, Clement VIII. who declared that he knew no English writer who deserved the name of author, no sooner heard the contents of this immortal work, than he exclaimed,

there is no learning that this man hath not searched into. His books will get reverence by age, for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning. Besides his answer to Travers' Supplication, Hooker published some sermons.

HOOKER, Thomas, the first minister of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, was a native of England, and educated at Emanuel college Cambridge. After preaching for some time in London he was chosen lecturer and assistant to Mr. Mitchell at Chelmsford in 1626. He was remarkably successful in his labors; but in about four years was silenced for his non-conformity. In 1630, he was obliged to flee to Holland, and there he preached sometimes at Delft, and sometimes at Rotterdam, being an assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ames. In 1633, he came to New England in company with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stone, and was settled with the latter at Newton, or Cambridge, October 11, being ordained by the imposition of the hands of the brethren of the church. In June 1636, he removed with a hundred others to a fertile spot on the banks of the Connecticut river, which they called Hartford, having travelled through the wilderness with no other guide than a compass. In this new colony he had great influence in establishing the order of the churches. He died 1647, aged 61. His most celebrated work entitled, a survey of the sum of church discipline, was published in England in 4to, 1648. Mr. John Higginson transcribed from his manuscripts about two hundred sermons, and sent them to England; and near one half of them were published.

HOOLE, Charles, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He was elected master of Rotheram school, but during the civil wars he came to London, and acquired some celebrity as a public teacher. His services to literature and to education, were acknowledged by the gratitude of bishop Saunderson, who gave him the rectory of Stock in Essex, and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. Besides a translation of Terence's plays, he published a good edition of the Greek Testament, and wrote also various useful school books. He died 1666.

HOOLE, John, a native of London, son of a watch maker, whose mechanical genius was much admired in the construction of the machinery of the scenes in Covent-garden. The son received a good education under Mr. Bennet, known to the public by his edition of Ascham's works; but when admitted clerk at the India house, at the age of 18, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and to the study of modern languages, especially Italian. Besides three tragedies, Cyrus, acted at Covent-garden 1768, Timanthes, acted 1769, and Cleonice, acted 1775, he published spirited and much admired translations, in English metre, of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, and Tasso's Jerusalem. He wrote besides some original poems, and published the life of Mr. Scott of Amwell. This ingenious poet died 1803, aged 76.

HOOPER, George, D.D., an English prelate, born at Grimley, Worcestershire, about 1640, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Christ church as student, 1656. Highly distinguished as a scholar, he in 1672, was made chaplain to Morley, bishop of Winchester, and soon after to Sheldon, the primate, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorship of Exeter. In 1677, he was made almoner to the princess of Orange, whom he attended in Holland. He refused in 1680, the divinity professorship at Oxford, and in 1691, was made dean of Canterbury. In 1701, he was offered the primacy of Ireland by lord Rochester, the viceroy; and soon after Anne's accession, he was nominated bishop of St. Asaph, and half a-year after, removed to Bath and Wells, where he continued to preside for 24 years. He died 1727. Besides three sermons, he published various tracts on theological and other subjects,—a Latin tract on Divorce,—an Inquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, the Attic, Roman, and especially the Jewish, with an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, 1721. A beautiful edition of his works appeared at Oxford in 1757, folio.

HOOPER, or HOPER, John, an English bishop and martyr, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was for some time of the fraternity of the Cistercian monks, but disliking their principles he returned to Oxford, and became a convert to the tenets of Luther. Upon the enacting of the statute of the six articles, he fled for safety, and after various escapes in France, in England, and in Ireland, he settled in Switzerland, and married, and then devoted himself to the study of Hebrew. On the death of Henry VIII. he returned to London, where he became a popular preacher, and distinguished himself as the accuser of Bonner. By the interest of his friend lord Warwick, he was nominated bishop of Gloucester 1550, and he was consecrated, though he refused to wear the canonical habits as approaching too near to popish forms, and two years after he obtained besides the see of Worcester in commendam. This worthy prelate, under the bloody reign of Mary, was marked for destruction. Neither his popularity as a preacher, his hospitality and benevolence as a prelate, nor his exemplary manners as a man, could save him from the flames. He was condemned to be burned, and he suffered the execution of the sentence at Gloucester, with becoming fortitude 1555, in his 60th year. His writings, and especially his letters preserved in Fox's monuments of the church, are excellent specimens of his learning, and of his mental abilities.

HOOPER, William, a patriot of the American revolution, graduated at Harvard college 1760. He studied law with James Otis in Boston, and settled in Wilmington North Carolina. In 1774, he was elected a member of congress, and drew up in 1775, the address to the inhabitants of Jamaica In 1776, he signed the declaration of independence. His embarrassed private affairs induced him to resign his place in 1777. He died 1790, aged 48.

HOORNBECK, John, a Dutch divine, born at Haerlem 1617. After studying in his native city, and at Leyden and Utrecht, he entered into the ministry at Cologne 1652, and eleven years after returned to Holland. In 1644, he was raised to the chair of divinity professor at Utrecht, and appointed minister in ordinary in the church there, and after filling those two important offices with great ability and universal approbation, he was invited to similar employments at Leyden, 1654. He died 1666, aged 49. His works are various, on polemical, practical, historical, and other subjects; and throughout life he displayed, says Bayle, the complete model of a good pastor, and divinity professor. He married 1650, at Utrecht, and left two sons.

HOPKINS, Ezekiel, a learned prelate, born at Sandford, Devonshire, where his father was curate. He was chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, and at the age of sixteen was made usher of the college school, and some time after its chaplain. He became a popular preacher among the presbyteri-

ans and independents, and therefore the bishop of London refused to admit him to one of the city churches, in consequence of which he went to settle at Exeter. Here he was seen and admired by lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Truro, who gave him his daughter Araminta in marriage, and when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, presented him to the deanery of Raphoe. The earl besides so strongly recommended him to lord Berkeley, the next viceroy, that he was in 1671, made bishop of Raphoe, and in 1681, translated to Londonderry. He left his diocese in 1688, when persecuted by lord Tyrconnel, and came to England, where he was elected minister of Aldermanbury, 1689, where he died 19th June 1690. He was an able and interesting writer. He published five sermons, besides an Exposition of the ten Commandments, and an Exposition of the Lord's prayer.

HOPKINS, Charles, son of the preceding, was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. During the Irish rebellion of 1688, he was a zealous partisan in favor of William, and at the end of the troubles he returned to England, and became the associate of men of wit and fashion. In 1694, he published some epistolary poems and translations, and in 1695, produced "Pyrrhus," a tragedy, with an epilogue by Congreve. He was also the friend of Dryden, and by his "Art of Love," gained the acquaintance of the earl of Dorset; but his intemperance and debauchery soon proved fatal. He died 1699, in consequence of his excesses, aged 36. He wrote besides a translation of Ovid's History of Love, 2 tragedies, Boadicea, and the Female Warrior.

HOPKINS, Edward, governor of Connecticut, and a benefactor of Harvard college, was an eminent merchant in London, and arrived at Boston with Mr. Davenport in the summer of 1637. He soon removed to Connecticut, where he was chosen a magistrate in 1639, and governor every other year from 1640, to 1654. He afterwards went to England where he was chosen warden of the English fleet, commissioner of the admiralty and navy, and a member of parliament. He died in London 1657, aged 57. He bequeathed most of his estate in New England estimated at about 1000*l.* to trustees in Connecticut for the support of grammar schools in New Haven and Hartford; and 500*l.* out of his estate in England for promoting the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, which donation was considered as made to Harvard college, and the grammar school in Cambridge, and by virtue of a decree in chancery was paid in 1710. With this money real estate was purchased in a township, named Hopkinton, in honor of the donor, and the legislature of the state has made such additions to the fund, that six bachelors may now reside at Harvard college, and seven boys at the grammar school.

HOPKINS, Samuel, D.D., an eminent theologian, from whom the christians called Hopkinsians derive their name, graduated at Yale college 1741. He was ordained the minister of Housatonnuc, now Great Barrington in 1743. He was dismissed from this place by an ecclesiastical council in 1769. He settled in the ministry at Newport Rhode Island 1770. There were some circumstances, attending his establishment in this place, which were remarkable. After he had been with this people some time, a meeting was called, and it was voted not to give him an invitation to settle among them. Many were dissatisfied with his sentiments. He accordingly made his preparations to leave them, and on the sabbath preached a farewell discourse. This sermon was so impressive and interesting, that a different vote was immediately, and almost unanimously passed, and he consented to remain. The war of the American revolution interrupted his labors in this society. During the summer of 1777, he preached at Newburyport to Mr. Parsons' congregation, who were left destitute by his death a short time before. He preached also in Canterbury and Stamford. In the spring of 1780, he returned to Newport, which had been evacuated by the British in the fall of the preceding year. He found his church and congregation much diminished. The meeting house had been made a barrack for soldiers. That portion of his former society, which had remained in the town, had become so impoverished, that he had no prospect of a maintenance. He however preached to them a year, supported entirely by a few generous friends, and when he received a pressing invitation to settle at Middleborough, the request of his people induced him to decline it. From this time till his death his maintenance was derived entirely from a weekly contribution, and the donations of his friends. In 1799, a paralytic affection deprived him of the use of his limbs, although his mental powers were uninjured. He afterwards recovered from this attack, so as to be able to preach. He died 1802, aged 82. He published three sermons entitled, sin through divine interposition an advantage to the universe, yet it is no excuse for sin or encouragement to it, 1759; an inquiry concerning the promises of the gospel, whether any of them are made to the exercises and doings of persons in an unregenerate state, containing remarks on two sermons by Dr. Mayhew, 1765; on the divinity of Christ, preached in Boston, 1768; the true state and character of the unregenerate, being an answer to Mr. Mills, 1769; animadversions on Mr. Hart's dialogue 1770, an inquiry into the nature of true holiness, with an answer to Dr. Hemmenway and Mather, 1773; of this a second edition was published in 1791; a dialogue, showing it to be the duty and interest of the American states to emancipate all their African slaves, 1776; an inquiry concerning the future state of those, who die in their sins, 1783; a system of doctrines contained in divine revelation, to which is added a treatise on the millennium, 2 vols. 8vo. 1793; it is on this system of divinity, that the reputation of the author principally rests; two sermons on Romans vii. 7. and John 1. 13, republished, 1793; the life of Susannah Anthony, 1796; the life of Mrs. Osborn, 1798; and a volume of sermons. He left behind him sketches of his life written by himself, a dialogue on the nature and extent of true Christian submission, and an address to professing Christians, all of which, were published by Dr. West of Stockbridge, 1805.

HOPKINS, Stephen, governor of Rhode Island, was a native of Massachusetts, and bred a farmer. In 1742, he removed to Providence and engaged in mercantile business. He was from 1751, to 1754, chief justice of the superior court. In 1755, he was elected governor and remained in office, excepting four years, till 1768. In 1774, he was a member of congress. His signature to the declaration of independence indicates a trembling hand, this was owing to a nervous affection. He retired from congress in 1779, and died 1785, aged 78. He published at the order of the assembly, Rights of the colonies examined, 1765; and an account of Providence in 2 Hist. col. ix. 166–203.

HOPKINS, Lemuel, a physician of Litchfield Connecticut, where he practised from 1776 to 1784, with celebrity, and the singularity of his appearance, manners and opinions, attracted general

notice. In 1784, he removed to Hartford, where he had a high reputation, and extensive practice, till his death, in 1801, aged 50. As a physician he was remarkable for his unceasing attentions to his patients, sometimes devoting to one patient whole days and nights. Once on being called to a child sick with the scarlet fever in a family, to which he was a stranger, he entered the room without saying a word, and seeing the child loaded with bed clothes, in a heated room, he seized the child in his arms, and rushed out of the house, followed with cries and broomsticks, for his appearance was uncouth and ugly. But resting in a cool shade, he called for wine, and had the pleasure of seeing the child restored to health. He was a man of learning and a poet. He wrote for Barton, the beautiful version of psalm 137, beginning with the words, "Along the banks where Babel's current flows." Associated with Trumbull, Barton, Alsop, and others, he wrote parts of the Anarchiad, the Echo, Political Green House, the Guillotine, and other essays. Three of his productions were published in the American poems,—the Hypocrite's hope, the cancer quack, and a poem on Ethan Allen. The Anarchiad was a satirical, political poem in 24 numbers; and these writings appeared in the newspapers from 1786, to 1793.

HOPKINSON, Francis, district judge of the United States for Pennsylvania, was born in that state in 1738. After passing two years in England he settled at Bordenton New Jersey. He was a member of congress in 1776, in which year he signed the declaration of independence. He held an appointment in the loan office for several years, and afterwards was appointed judge of the admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania. In this station he continued till 1796, when he was appointed judge of the district court. He died 1791, aged 53. He contributed not a little towards promoting the independence of America, not however by labored discussions but by his inimitable humor and satire. He began in 1775, with a small tract, entitled a pretty story, in which in an allegorical manner he exposed the tyranny of Great Britain towards America, and he concluded his contributions to his country, in this way, with the history of the new roof, which ought to be read with interest, while the citizens of the United States are sheltered under their present form of national government. His battle of the kegs has been much admired for its wit. A few years before his death, in consequence of an act of the assembly for cutting down the trees of Philadelphia, in order to guard against fire, and the evils of stagnant air, he wrote a humorous speech of a *standing* member of the assembly against the act, and rescued the devoted trees from the impending destruction. His satires on newspaper scandal had the effect to restrain for a number of months the licentiousness of the press. His specimen of modern learning, in an examination of a salt box, is a piece of exquisite humor. Besides the above works, he published science, a poem, 1762. After his death his miscellaneous essays and occasional writings were published in three volumes 8vo. 1792.

HOPPNER, John, an English artist, of German descent, was born in 1759, and died in 1810. He excelled as a portrait painter, especially in females and children; but, though he confined himself to the more lucrative branch of his art, he had also considerable talents for landscape. Hoppner could wield the pen as well as the pencil. He published a volume of Oriental Tales, which are versified with spirit and elegance.

HOPTON, Arthur, an able mathematician, son of sir Arthur Hopton. He was born in Somersetshire, and educated as a gentleman commoner at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his first degree, and then removed to the Temple, London. Though he died at the early age of 26, 1614, he wrote some valuable treatises on the Geodetical Staff for Surveying, 4to.—the Topographical Glass, with the uses of that Instrument, the Theodolite, Plain Table, and Circumferenter, 4to.—a Concordance of Years according to the English Account, 8vo.—Prognostications from 1607, to 1641. He was the intimate friend of the great Selden.

HORACE, or HORATIUS, Quintus Flaccus, one of the most eminent of the Roman poets, was born, 65 B. C., at Venusium; received a good education; fought under Brutus at Philippi, on which occasion he threw away his shield and fled; and was reduced to indigence by the confiscation of his estate. Mecænas, however, to whom he was introduced by Virgil, obtained for him the restoration of his property, and brought him into favour with Augustus. Horace died 8 years B. C.

HORNE, George, D.D., a venerable prelate, born November 1, 1730, at Otham near Maidstone, where his father was rector. On taking his bachelor's degree he removed to Magdalen college, where he was elected Kentish fellow. Here he devoted himself with unusual attention to Hebrew and sacred literature, and while he warmly embraced the principles of Hutchinson, and the philosophy of nature, as he regarded them deducible from the truths of scripture, he laid the foundation for controversy and metaphysical disputations. In 1753 he took orders, and soon distinguished himself as an able and eloquent preacher. In 1768 he was elected president of his college, and was made chaplain to the king, and in 1776 he was made vice-chancellor, and for four years supported that office with great dignity. In 1781 he was made dean of Canterbury by lord North, and in 1789 succeeded Bagot in the see of Norwich. His elevation, unhappily for the church and for posterity, was of short duration. His health had gradually been declining, and a paralytic stroke on his journey to Bath gave such a shock to his constitution that he never recovered, and died soon after, 17th January 1792, aged 62. Though censured by some writers for his philosophical sentiments as the friend of Hutchinson and the opponent of Newton, bishop Horne must rank very high as a sincere and exemplary christian, as a good scholar, an able divine, and a most benevolent and amiable man. His works, which are very valuable and display the man of information, judgment, and erudition, were the Theology and Philosophy of Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, explained, 8vo.—a fair and impartial State of the Case between sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson, 8vo.—Spicilegium Shuckfordianum, or a Nosegay for the critics, 12mo.—Christ and the Holy Ghost, Supporters of the Spiritual Life,—and two sermons before the university, an Apology for certain Gentlemen in Oxford, aspersed in a late pamphlet, 8vo.—a View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of Correcting the Hebrew Text, 8vo.—Considerations on the Projected Reformation of the Church of England, to lord North,—Considerations of the life and death of St. John the Baptist, 8vo. in sermons preached annually at Magdalen college, 8vo.—Commentary on the Book of Psalms, 4to. 2 vols.—Letter to Adam Smith, on the life, death and philosophy of David Hume, 12mo.—Discourses on several subjects and occasions, 2 vols. 8vo.—Letters on Infidelity, 12mo.—Letters to Dr. Priestley, 8vo.—Observations on the Case of Protestant dissenters, 8vo. and some volumes of sermons.

HORNECK, Anthony, D.D. a divine born at Baccharack, in the lower Palatinate 1641, and educated in divinity at Heidelberg, under Spanheim. At the age of nineteen he went over to England, and entered at Queen's college 1663. He was made chaplain of his college and vicar of All Saints, Oxford, and 2 years after he went as tutor to the eldest son of the duke of Albemarle, by whom he was made rector of Doulton, in Devonshire, and prebendary of Exeter. After a visit of two years in Germany he was in 1671 made preacher of the Savoy, and afterwards he was very disinterestedly recommended by Russel, lord Orford, to the queen, and had the promise of a Westminster prebend which he obtained 1693. He became afterwards chaplain to William and Mary, and in in 1694 obtained a prebend in the church of Wells. He died, January 1696, in his 56th year. Bishop Kidder who wrote his life describes him as a man of very extensive learning, well skilled in the learned languages, especially Hebrew, and in his duties of pastor unusually exemplary, so that he knew him sacrifice his hopes of preferment to the conscientious discharge of his duty. He published some sermons, and various other works, chiefly on theological subjects, much admired.

HORNEMANN, Frederick Conrad, a German traveller, was born, 1772, at Hildesheim, and was originally a clergyman in Hanover. In 1797 he was employed by the African association, in London, to explore the interior of Africa. After having visited the Oasis of the temple of Ammon, he penetrated to Morzouk, and thence proceeded to Tripoli. In 1800 he set out with the intention of penetrating into central Africa, and is supposed to have perished in that inhospitable region. The Journal of his Travels has been published.

HORNER, Francis, barrister-at-law, was born at Edinburgh in 1778, and educated first at the High-school, and next at the university of his native city, where he contracted an intimacy with lord Henry Petty, now marquis of Lansdown. After studying the law and becoming an advocate, Mr. Horner repaired to London, and in 1806 was returned to parliament, though he did not distinguish himself as a senator till 1810, when he became chairman of the "Bullion Committee," to which subject he paid uncommon attention, and illustrated it in a very luminous report. His application to business, however, proved too much for his constitution, and he was obliged to seek the climate of Italy, where he died at Pisa, Feb. 8, 1817. He was one of the first writers in the Edinburgh Review.

HORNIUS, George, historical professor at Leyden, where he died 1670, was born in the Palatinate. The loss of some property, it is said, in his old age, disordered his senses. He wrote Historia Ecclesiastica ad ann. 1666,—de Originibus Americanis,—Geographia vetus & nova,—Orbis Politicus, Historia Philosophiæ, 4to.

HORREBOW, Peter, professor of astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy at Copenhagen, and particularly known as the first who discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars. He published Copernicus Triumphant, and died 1764, aged 85.

HORROX, Jeremiah, an English astronomer born about 1619. He settled at Hoole, near Liverpool, and had the good fortune of being the first person who observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disc 24th Nov. 1639. He was assisted in his astronomical observations and inquiries by his friend Crabtree of Broughton near Manchester, and he derived much information from the writings of Tycho Brahe, Kepler and others. This able and ingenious man was cut off by a sudden death, in the midst of his observations, 3d Jan. 1640–1, and the value of the few things which he wrote, proves the irreparable loss which science suffered in his death. His "Venus in Sole visa" was preserved in MS. and published by Hevelius at Dantzick, 1662. He had undertaken some other works which he left incomplete. His "Opera Posthuma" appeared under the care of Dr. Wallis, 1673, but several of his papers were destroyed while in the hands of private persons, at the great fire of London, and from others Shakerly formed his "British Tables."

HORSLEY, John, author of Britannia Romana, was a native of Northumberland. He was educated at Newcastle, and then passed to Scotland where he took the degree of M.A. and then settled at Morpeth, as teacher of a dissenting congregation. He died 12th Dec. 1731, a short time before the publication of the book on which his literary fame depends. His Britannia, divided into three books, is a most valuable composition, and gives a very accurate account of the different stations of the Roman legions and governments in the island, of the inscriptions and sculptures still preserved, and of the geographical divisions and names, with other particulars of the country. He was a fellow of the Royal society, and some of his letters to R. Gale are preserved in Hutchinson. His accuracy and learning are as much admired as the excellence of the plan of his great work.

HORSLEY, Samuel, LL.D. a learned prelate, born in St. Martin's in the fields, where his father was clerk in orders, and educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge. In 1778 he succeeded on the death of his father to the living of Thorley, Herts, in the gift of the bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, and he held also the rectory of St. Mary, Newington, which he exchanged for that of South Weald, Essex, in 1782. He was for some years an active member of the Royal society and also their secretary, but after contributing much to their transactions, he retired in consequence of the dissentions which prevailed in that learned body, and in which he took a zealous part. When archdeacon of St. Alban's he directed his attention to the tenets of Dr. Priestley, and in his charge, and in some pamphlets he displayed so much ability, and refuted in so dextrous a manner and with such unanswerable arguments this bold champion of materialism and philosophical necessity, as to gain the respect and the admiration of every friend of true christianity. He was afterwards presented to Aldbury rectory in Surrey by lord Aylesford, and Thurlow the chancellor was so pleased with his zeal and conduct in his late controversy, that he gave him a prebend of Gloucester, and in 1788 procured his elevation to the see of St. David's. In 1793, he was translated to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster, and in 1802 passed to the see of St. Asaph. He died after a few days' illness, 4th Oct. 1806. Besides single sermons preached on public occasions, and controversial tracts in defence of the church establishment, and of the true principles of christianity, the bishop published editions of the Inclinations of Apollonius—of sir Isaac Newton's works, 5 vols. 4to.—treatises on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey,—on the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages, and critical Disquisition on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah. As a speaker in the senate the bishop was eloquent, clear and argumentative, and on all important national discussions, and especially when the hierarchical establishment of the country was mentioned, he generally delivered

his sentiments, and was listened to with deference and admiration. As a preacher Dr. Horsley was impressive, and though he was in his manner rather dictatorial, yet his delivery was pleasing and his enunciation distinct. His mind it may be said grasped all the learning of the ancient and the modern world, his heart was warm and generous, his feelings noble and patriotic, and his head capable and willing to serve the cause of virtue, morality, and religion.

HORSMANDER, Daniel, chief justice of New York, a native of Great Britain, came to the province about 1730, and was recorder of the city and president of the council. He died in Sept. 1778, and was buried in Trinity churchyard. He published the New York conspiracy, or the history of the negro plot, 1742; republished 1810. Of the conspirators to burn the city, 14 were burnt, and 18 hanged, with 10 whites.

HORTE, John, an English divine. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters under Thomas Rowe, where he had Dr. Watts among his fellow students, but after officiating for some time at Marshfield in Gloucestershire, he conformed to the church and was regularly ordained. He preached a visitation sermon at Aylesbury, in 1708, and was made by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was chaplain, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. He was afterwards translated to Kilmore, and in 1742 to Tuam, where he died 1751. Besides a charge to the clergy of Tuam in 1742, he wrote a volume of sermons of great merit, 1738, Dublin, 8vo. and London 1757.

HORTENSIUS, Quintus, a Roman orator of great abilities and equal celebrity. He died very rich B. C. 49, and his daughter Hortensia it is said inherited all his oratorical powers.

HORTENSIUS, Lambert, a philologer, poet, and historian, who it is said assumed that name because his father was a gardener. He was born at Montfort, Utrecht, and studied at Louvain, and was for many years rector of the grammar school of Naarden, where he died 1577, aged 76. He wrote, besides satires, and other poems, seven books, De Bello Germanico, under Charles V.—de Tumultu Anabapist.—Commentaries on the six first books of the Æneid—Notes on four Comedies of Aristophanes.

HOSIUS, Stanislaus, a cardinal born of poor parents at Cracow in Poland. By his abilities he gradually rose to distinction and became secretary to the king of Poland, bishop of Culm, of Warmia, and at last a cardinal. He was employed by Pius IV. to procure the continuance of the council of Trent, in which he presided with great eloquence and dignity. He died 1579, aged 76. He left by his will a library to Cracow. His works in 2 vols. folio, were popular, and in them he showed himself an able and zealous advocate of the see of Rome.

HOSPINIAN, Rodolphus, a Swiss writer, born at Altdorf near Zurich 1547. He studied at Zurich, and after visiting the universities of Marpurg, and Heidelberg, he was admitted into the ministry 1568, and the next year married. In 1571 he was made provisor of the abbey school of Zurich, and in consequence of his services as a writer he was made in 1588, archdeacon of the Caroline church, and 1594 minister of the abbey church. After being blind in consequence of a cataract for about a year, he recovered his sight by couching 1613. For the last three years of his life he grew childish. He died 1626, aged 79. His abilities were so universally acknowledged that he was considered as the only scholar capable of refuting Baronius' Annals. He undertook a very celebrated and important work, "an History of the Errors of Popery" which he published at various times in different portions, and with universal applause. These and other works were re-published together at Geneva 1681 in seven thin vols. folio.

HOSPITAL, Michael de l', chancellor of France, son of a physician, was born at Aigueperse, Auvergné 1505. After studying at the most celebrated universities of France and Italy, he was raised to distinction for his abilities, and successively became auditor of the Rota at Rome, counsellor of the parliament at Paris, ambassador to the council of Trent, and superintendent of the French provinces. In this last and difficult office he labored earnestly to restore the ruined finances of his country, but while he raised again the national affairs to prosperity he paid no regard to his own domestic concerns, so that after continuing six years at the head of a department where he might have appropriated millions to his use, he was found incapable of portioning out his daughter, and was therefore indebted on that occasion to the king's liberality. On the death of Henry II. he was introduced into the council of state, and in the midst of turbulence and faction he was raised to the high office of chancellor of the kingdom, to which his firmness, his integrity, and his virtues intitled him. He proved himself a determined friend in the cause of toleration, and in consequence of the mildness of his conduct he was suspected of favoring the cause of the protestants, so that the seals were taken from him, by the influence of Catharine de Medicis, and on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew he was marked for the general slaughter. A party of horse advanced against him, but while with unconcern he would not even shut his castle gates, or fly for safety, an order was sent, at the moment, from the king to spare his life. This great man and most upright magistrate died 1573, aged 68.

HOSPITAL, William Francis Antony, Marquis de l', an eminent French mathematician, born 1661 He was for some time in the army, but he left the military profession in consequence of his being very short sighted, and then applied himself with redoubled ardor to his favorite mathematical pursuits. At the age of 32 he gave a public solution of some difficult problems, proposed to mathematicians in the city of Leipsic. In 1693 he was made honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and distinguished himself by his work on Newton's Calculations, called "L'Analyse des Infiniment Petits." He wrote also Les Sections Coniques—les Lieux Geometriques—la Construction des Equations—& une Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques. This amiable man died of a fever 2d Feb. 1704, aged 49.

HOSTE, Paul l', a French jesuit, professor of mathematics at Toulon, where he died 1700, aged 48. He was author of Traité des Evolutions Navales, folio, 1727,—Traité des Mathematiques les plus necessaires a un Officier, 3 vols. 12mo. translated into English by W. Webster.—Another mathematician of that name was author of treatises on the Artificial Sphere,—Practical Geometry,—Description and Use of Geometrical Instruments, &c. and died 1634.

HOTMAN, Francis, a French civilian, born at Paris 1524. He studied the civil law at Orleans, and at the age of 18 he became a doctor in that faculty, but the chicanery of the law disgusted him, and he applied himself to polite literature, and began to read lectures in the public school at Paris. By embracing the precepts of Luther, he disobliged his father and retired to Geneva, and afterwards was made professor of belles lettres at Bern. He

afterwards was invited to Strasburg to fill the chair of civil law, and so high was his reputation that he received very liberal offers from Prussia, Hesse, Saxony, and the queen of England to settle in their dominions. He next was professor at Bourges, by the invitation of Margaret of France, but after escaping with difficulty from the massacre of 1572, he left France, determined never to return, and went to Geneva and Basil, where he read lectures on civil law. He died at Basil of the dropsy 1590. During the six years of illness which preceded his death he revised his works which were edited, 3 vols. folio, 1599. His writings were chiefly on civil law, on the government of France, on Roman Antiquities, besides a treatise de Consolatione. He has been admired for his piety and firmness, though some have accused him of avarice.

HOTTINGER, John Henry, D.D., a learned Orientalist, born at Zurich, 1620. He displayed such abilities in his younger years that his education was considered as a general concern, and therefore he was sent at the public expense to visit foreign countries, for the improvement of his mind. He studied at Geneva under Spanheim, at Groningen under Gomarus and Alting, and at Leyden under Golius, and after visiting England he returned to Zurich, where he was honorably appointed in 1643 to the chair of divinity and of the oriental languages. By the permission of the magistrates of Zurich, he answered the invitation of the elector Palatine, to assist him for three years in restoring to its ancient fame the university of Heidelberg. Thus honored with the friendship and confidence of the elector, he engaged in the important work, and afterwards accompanied his patron to Frankfort, where he had a conference with Job Ludoff the celebrated Orientalist, and concerted with him measures for sending missionaries to explore the state of Ethiopia, and the progress of christianity in those remote countries. In 1661 he was recalled back to Zurich, and he obeyed the summons of his fellow citizens, honored with the title of ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector. The breaking out of a war in 1664 called his abilities into action, and he was sent as a negotiator to Holland; but while many universities solicited the honor of granting him a professor's chair, his countrymen refused to permit him to quit Switzerland. The entreaties of the Dutch at last however prevailed, but while Hottinger was preparing for this honorable appointment, he unfortunately was drowned in the river which passes through Zurich, 5th June 1667. It has been properly a matter of surprise that among his many avocations as public professor in various situations, and as the active correspondent of the learned of Europe, he could possibly find time to write so much. His works best known are Exercitationes Anti-morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano, 1644, 4to. against Morin a cotemporary critic—Thesaurus Philologicus, seu Clavis Scripturæ, 1649, 4to.—Historia Orientalis quæ ex variis Orientalium Monumentis collecta agit, 1651, 4to.—Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis, 1658, 4to.—Etymologicum Orientale sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton, 1661, 4to the seven languages were Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic and Rabbinical, with which the author was most perfectly acquainted. Other works less important were published by Hottinger, mentioned in Bibliotheca Tigurina, and in Heidegger's life of him 1667.

HOUBIGOUT, Charles Francis, a papist of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris 1686. As he was deaf he had recourse for consolation to study, and so great was his progress and his fame, that he was honored with the most flattering marks of approbation not only by his countrymen, but by pope Benedict XIV. This worthy man, who added to his extensive learning the most amiable character of private life, died 1783, aged 98. His works best known are an edition of the Hebrew Bible with a Latin version and notes, Paris 1753, 4 vols. folio, a most valuable work—a Latin Translation of the Psalter from the Hebrew 1746, 12mo. another of the Old Testament, 8 vols. 8vo. Racines Hebraiques, 8vo.—Examen du Psautier des Capuchins, 12mo.—Sherlock's Sermons translated, and Leslie's Work against the Deists and Jews translated.

HOUBRAKEN, Jacob, an eminent engraver, the son of Arnold Houbraken, a painter and engraver, was born, in 1698, at Dort, in Holland; and died, in 1790, at Amsterdam. He executed more than six hundred portraits; many of which were for Birch's Lives of Illustrious Men. He also engraved a few historical pieces.

HOUCHARD, John Nicholas, a French general, born at Forbach. He raised him to the highest ranks of the army, and after serving under Custines with credit, he accused him of losing Mayence by his misconduct. The accusation was believed, Custines was disgraced, and Houchard placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victories of Dunkirk, of Hondscoot, of Furnes, and Menin. His services however did not protect him, as he was treated by Hoche as he had treated Custines, and being arrested at Lisle on a charge of treason he was hurried to Paris and guillotined 15th Nov. 1793.

HOUDON, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Versailles in 1746; studied at Rome, where he produced excellent statues of St. John and St. Bruno; became celebrated on his return to France, especially for his female figures; was chosen by the American government to execute the statue of Franklin, and died, in 1828, a member of the Institute, and a knight of the Legion of Honour.

HOUDRY, Vincent, a jesuit, born at Tours 22d Jan. 1631. He was eloquent as a preacher, and possessed some merit as a writer. He published la Bibliotheque des Predicateurs, 22 vols. 4to.—la Morale, 8 vols. &c. He died at Paris 29th March 1730, expressing sorrow in his last moments that he was not permitted to reach his 100th year.

HOUEL, John, a French painter and engraver, was born, at Rouen, in 1735; studied painting under Descamps and Casanova, and engraving under Le More; and died in 1813. He is the author as well as artist, of Picturesque Travels in Sicily, Malta, and Lipari, four folio volumes, with 264 plates; and also of a Natural History, with 18 plates, of the two elephants in the Paris Museum.

HOUGH, John, bishop of Worcester, is celebrated for his opposition when president of Magdalen college, Oxford, to the arbitrary proceedings of James II. He was born in Middlesex 1650, and after receiving his education at Birmingham, entered at Magdalen college, 1669, where he became fellow. At the breaking of the popish plot, he was improperly suspected, and his papers were examined, but he did not lose his popularity, and he attended his patron the duke of Ormond to Ireland, and at his return in 1685, he obtained a prebend at Worcester. In 1687 he was elected president of his college by the fellows, who thus rejected the arbitrary mandamus of James in favor of Anthony Farmer, but he was soon after expelled by the king's commissioners, and Parker bishop of Oxford placed in his room. During this struggle with the court and with a popish party, Hough behaved with

great spirit but becoming moderation and dignity, and at the approach of William of Orange, the college was restored to its rights, and the president to his office. In 1690 William nominated this faithful champion of protestantism to the see of Oxford, and in 1699 he was translated to Lichfield. On Tenison's death he through modesty declined the primacy, but two years after, 1717, accepted the see of Worcester, where he continued upwards of 26 years. This worthy, and venerable prelate, died 8th March 1743, in his 93d year, and the 53d of his episcopate.

HOUSTON, William, an English physician. He was a surgeon in the West Indies, and took the degree of M. D. at Leyden under Boerhaave. He was assisted at Leyden by Van Swieten in making some curious experiments on brutes, which were published in the philosophical transactions, vol. 39. He was fellow of the royal society, and died 1733 in the West Indies. His MS. catalogue of plants was published by sir J. Banks. Another tract of his is inserted in the philosophical transactions, 37th vol.

HOUTEVILLE, Claude Francis, member of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris, and died there 1742, aged 54. He was secretary to the French academy, and also to cardinal Dubois, who greatly esteemed his character and abilities. His chief work is, the Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.

HOVEDEN, Roger de, an English historian in the age of Henry II. born at York. Like the clergy of his times he united the professions of divine and lawyer, and was as it is supposed, engaged in the family of the king; but the time of neither his birth nor his death can be ascertained. He wrote annals which began 731 where Bede left off, and continued to the third year of king John. These annals were first published 1595, and reprinted at Frankfort, folio, 1601. He is deservedly praised by Leland, and by Saville his editor, for fidelity. According to Vossius he wrote an History of Northumbrian kings, and a Life of Becket.

HOVEY, Ivory, minister of Plymouth, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college in 1735. He was ordained minister of Metapoiset, the second parish of Rochester 1740. Having devoted much attention to the study of physic, he in 1744 commenced the practice, and was the principal physician of Metapoiset till his dismission in 1768. He was afterwards installed 1770 at Monument ponds in Plymouth, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died 1803, aged 89. He had preached about 65 years, and during that time kept a journal designed to promote his improvement in Christian excellence, which he left behind him in about 7,000 pages of short hand. Extracts from it are preserved in the Piscataqua magazine. He published a sermon on leaving Metapoiset, and one on the subject of mortality.

HOW, William, a physician and botanist. He was born in London, and after being at Merchant taylor's school, he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was captain of a troop of horse in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he came to London, where he practised physic, and died 1656, aged 37. He wrote Phytologia Britannica Natales exhibens Indigenarum stirpium sponte emergentium, 12mo. and he edited also Lobel's Illustrations of Plants.

HOWARD, Thomas, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, distinguished himself by his bravery in the service of his country. He assisted his brother sir Edward, in his attack against sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who in 1511 spread terror and devastation on the English coast, and after killing the leader and capturing the ships, he embarked for Guienne with the marquis of Dorset, and ably contributed in the conquest of Navarre by the arms of Ferdinand. Raised to the honor of high admiral after his brother's death, he next displayed his valor in the field, and insured the defeat of the Scotch in the battle of Floddenfield, which proved fatal to James IV. He afterwards went to Ireland as viceroy, and after an absence of two years, during which he suppressed a rebellion, he returned to lead a fleet against the French. These high services were rewarded by the king, who created him earl of Surrey, and restored his father to the dukedom of Norfolk, but popularity was transitory under a capricious government, and the English admiral was accused of treason. He saw his son beheaded upon the false accusation, and escaped the same fatal blow, only by the previous death of the king. He died 1554, aged 66.

HOWARD, Henry, earl of Surrey, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk above mentioned, was born about 1520. His valor was displayed and with the greatest effect at the famous battle of Floddenfield, but all his virtues and services were of no avail against the gloomy suspicions of Henry VIII. The capricious monarch, either jealous of Howard's prowess and popularity, or pretending that he aspired to the crown by soliciting the hand of the princess Mary, arraigned him as guilty of treason, and caused him to be beheaded on Towerhill 1547. As a poet this unfortunate nobleman is very respectable, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language have been deservedly commended by Pope, Warton and others; and he had the singular merit of being the first of the English nobility who courted the muses.

HOWARD, sir Robert, youngest son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, was eminent for his learning. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after the restoration was elected member for Stockbridge, and afterwards for Castle Rising, and was made auditor of the Exchequer. Though the favorite of the second Charles he showed himself a violent enemy to James II. and a firm supporter of the revolution. He died about 1700. He was author of the History of the reigns of Edward, and Richard II. 8vo.—a letter to Johnson.—Virgil's fourth Eneid translated—History of Religion, 8vo. —Statius' Achilleis translated, and various poems and plays.

HOWARD, Charles, earl of Nottingham, son of lord William Howard, was born 1536. He early devoted himself to a military life, and served under his father, and afterwards became general of horse, and distinguished himself against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland and their rebel forces. In 1569 he escorted in an English fleet Anne of Austria, daughter of Maximilian from Zealand to Spain, where she was married to king Philip. He succeeded his father in the title of Effingham in 1572, and soon after commanded the English fleet, which with such persevering bravery attacked and completely defeated the Spanish armada. For these services he was raised to the earldom of Nottingham by the queen; but in the next reign, though for a while ambassador at the court of Spain, he was dismissed from his offices and succeeded by the greater favorite Villiers duke of Buckingham. He died 1624.

HOWARD, John, a celebrated philanthropist, born at Hackney 1726. When very young he lost his father, who was a carpet warehouse keeper in Long lane, Smithfield, in consequence of which

his guardians bound him apprentice to a grocer; but as his constitution was delicate and his property above mediocrity he purchased his indentures, and travelled over France and Italy. He returned to England and spent a few years; but, in 1756 he set out for Lisbon to view the dreadful consequences of the earthquake. The frigate, however, in which he had set out was captured by a French privateer, and the severities of confinement which he endured in France exerted that sympathy for suffering captives which have rendered his name so illustrious. After his release he visited Italy, and on his return he settled near Lymington. Afterwards he purchased an estate at Cardington near Bedford, and there employed himself in acts of benevolence among the poor and industrious cottagers who surrounded him. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, and this as he says brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice, and led him to the humane design of visiting the gaols of England to administer relief and to suggest improvement. In 1774, he stood candidate to represent Bedford, but notwithstanding his popularity he was unsuccessful; he had however the pleasing gratification of being examined before the House of Commons, and of receiving their thanks for his attention to the state of prisons. Encouraged by this honorable testimony, after visiting the prisons of England, he travelled on the continent with the same humane zeal, and three times passed through France, four through Germany, five through Holland, twice through Italy, once through Spain and Portugal, between 1775 and 1787. His account of the principal lazarettos in Europe appeared in 1789, 4to. and in this work he intimated his intention of penetrating through Russia and Turkey, far into the East. On this occasion he observed that he was fully sensible of the dangers which must attend such a journey. This unabated zeal in the cause of humanity proved at last unhappily fatal. While at Cherson he visited a patient who labored under a malignant epidemic fever, and catching the disorder he fell a victim to compassion 20th Jan. 1790. In his manners Howard was simple and unaffected, temperate even to abstemiousness, and unwilling to mix in the crowds of convivial life. His modesty was equal to his merits. A statue by Bacon, erected in St. Paul's, represents him in a Roman dress, with a countenance of christian mildness, holding in one hand a scroll of writings for the improvement of prisons, and in the other a key, whilst he tramples on chains and fetters. Thus he trod, says the simple but energetic inscription, an open, but unfrequented path to immortality. In his religious sentiments Howard was a dissenter. It is remarkable that with all the benevolence of his character he was too rigid a father, and while he endeavored to educate his only son in the paths of duty and rectitude he enforced his precepts with too much austerity, and rather terrified the mind, than drew it by gentle means to the admiration and to the practice of virtue.

HOWARD, Francis, earl of Effingham, governor of Virginia, was the son and heir of Sir Charles Howard, and succeeded Charles, earl of Effingham, in 1681. He was appointed governor of Virginia, and succeeded lord Culpeper in that office in 1684. He was instructed not to suffer the use of a printing press in the colony on any occasion whatever. His administration was excessively rapacious and tyrannical. During the early part of it, the colony suffered much from the depredations of the Indians. He repaired to Albany, and there concluded a treaty with them, which was ratified in 1685. He was succeeded by Nicholson in 1689 and died in England in 1700.

HOWARD, Simeon, D.D., minister in Boston graduated at Harvard college 1758. In 1767 he was ordained pastor of the west church in Boston, where he continued till his death Aug. 13, 1804, aged 71. He heartily engaged in promoting the American revolution, and participated in the joy, experienced on the acknowledgment of our independence. He published a sermon at the artillery election, 1773; on the death of his wife, 1777; to freemasons, 1778; on not being ashamed of the gospel, occasioned by the death of Dr. Winthrop, 1779; at the election 1780; at the ordination of T. Adams, 1791.

HOWARD, John Eager, governor of Maryland, was born June 4, 1752, in Baltimore county, Maryland. He entered the army in 1776 as a captain in the regiment of col. J. C. Hall; in the following year he was promoted, till finally he succeeded lieut. col. Ford in the command of the second Maryland regiment. He was an efficient coadjutor of Greene during the campaign in the south, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cowpens, when says Lee, "he seized the critical moment, and turned the fortune of the day;" also at Guilford and the Eutaws. He was in the engagement of White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, and Hobkick's hill. Having been trained to the infantry service, he was remarkable for pushing into close battle with fixed bayonet. At Cowpens this mode of fighting was resorted to for the first time in the war; but afterwards the Maryland line was often put to this service. In this battle, he had in his hands at one time, the swords of seven officers, who had surrendered to him personally. On this occasion he saved the life of the British general O'Hara, whom he found clinging to his stirrup, and asking quarter. When the army was disbanded he retired to his patrimonial estate near Baltimore. In 1788 he was chosen governor of Maryland and held the office three years. He was a senator of the United States from Maryland, from 1796, to 1803. He died Oct. 12, 1827, aged 75.

HOWARD, Benjamin, a representative in Congress from Kentucky, and afterwards governor of Upper Louisiana. In 1813 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. He died at St. Louis, Missouri, Sept. 18th, 1814.

HOWE, John, a nonconformist divine, born at Loughborough 1630. He was originally of Cambridge, but afterwards came to Oxford, and was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He was made by the presbyterians minister of Torrington, Devonshire, but was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He had been for some time chaplain to Cromwell, and after the restoration, he went over to Ireland, as chaplain to lord Massarene, and obtained the bishop's permission to preach while in the country. He returned to London where he died 1705. He was universally esteemed for his learning, moderation, and great virtues. His best known work is the Living Temple, 2 vols. 8vo. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio.

HOWE, John, an English statesman, born of a good family in Nottinghamshire. He was member for Cirencester, and sat in the three last parliaments of William, and the three first of Anne. He was considered as a man of great integrity and firmness, and by the weight of his representations the commons were induced to allow half pay to disbanded officers. During the agitation of the partition treaty he expressed himself against it with such virulent opposition that king William declared, that if it were not for the disparity of their situation he

would fight him. Though he warmly espoused the revolution, he soon after was disgusted with William, and boldly opposed him the whole of his reign. On Anne's accession he was made a privy counsellor, pay-master of the forces, and vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester. On George's accession he was succeeded as pay-master by Walpole. He died in 1721.

HOWE, Richard, earl, an able English admiral. He early devoted himself to the sea service, and at the age of 20, as commander of a small sloop of war, he behaved with such bravery in beating off two French frigates, that he was made post captain. He afterwards took a 64 gun ship, with the Dunkirk of 60 guns, off Newfoundland, and in 1758 he was actively employed under the orders of lord Hawke to destroy some of the ships and magazines at St. Maloes, which he effected with great success and little loss. The next year on the 6th of August, he made an attack on Cherburg and destroyed the bason, and afterwards in the affair of St. Cas, he exhibited all the coolness and humanity of true heroism in protecting the retreat of his men, at his own personal danger. In the engagement with the fleet of Conflans he took an active part, and contributed greatly to the victory. In 1763 he was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, which he resigned two years after, and in 1770 he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean. During the American war he had the command of the vessels employed on the American station, and as far as his assistance could co-operate in that contest, his judicious and masterly dispositions were of great service to the king's troops. His relief of Gibraltar in 1782, in sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, was considered as a very bold manœuvre. In 1783 he was made first lord of the admiralty, where after a short resignation he continued for some time. He took the command of the fleet in 1793, and after endeavoring for some time to find the French fleet, he had the good fortune to bring them to action and to obtain a most complete victory 1st June 1794. Lord Howe who had succeeded in 1759 to the title of lord Howe on his brother's death, and had been created an English earl in 1783, was further honored with the rank of general of marines in 1795, and two years after made a knight of the garter. He died Aug. 1799, universally respected by the nation, and sincerely lamented by the navy, where he was regarded with all the gratitude and devotion due to a father and a friend.

HOWE, George, lord viscount, was the eldest son of sir E. Scrope, second lord viscount in Ireland. He commanded 5000 British troops, which arrived at Halifax in July 1757. In the next year, when Abercrombi proceeded against Ticonderoga, in an attack on the advanced guard of the French in the woods, lord Howe fell on the first fire, in July 1778, aged 33. In him says Manto, "the soul of the army seemed to expire." By his military talents and many virtues he had acquired esteem and affection. Massachusetts erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey at the expense of 250*l*.

HOWE, Joseph, a graduate of Yale College, in 1765, who was ordained May 19th, 1773, pastor of the New South Church, Boston, Massachusetts. His constitution, however, was not sufficient to sustain the intellectual labor that had given him in the dawn of his professional career so bright a prospect of an enduring fame. He soon sank under the wasting of a consumption, August 25, 1775 aged only twenty-eight years. Mr. Howe is the individual alluded to under the name of Haley, in the popular work entitled the Coquette, or the History of Eliza Whorton. Although there is some truth in this work, the most of it is fiction.

HOWE, Sir William, general, was the successor of Gage in the command of the British forces in America, arriving at Boston, in May 1775, with Burgoyne. He commanded in the battle of Bunker Hill. In Sept. 1776 he took possession of New York. With his brother he was a commissioner for peace. In July 1777 he sailed for the Chesapeak; entered Philadelphia Sept. 27; and defeated the Americans at Germantown Oct. 4th. In May 1778 he was succeeded by Clinton. He died 1814. He published a narrative as to his command in North America, 1780.

HOWELL, James, an English writer, born in Caermarthenshire, about 1596. He was sent in 1632 as secretary to Robert earl of Leicester to Denmark, and was afterwards employed in several respectable offices, till 1640, when he was appointed clerk to the privy council. In 1643 his papers were seized by the commons, and he himself imprisoned in the Fleet, and though some attribute this violence to his attachment to the king, it is more probable that to his own extravagance and imprudent conduct he was indebted for his confinement. The tediousness of a long imprisonment was relieved by the employment of his pen, while he remained in prison, which was even after the king's death. He wrote several things to maintain himself, and though composed through necessity, they possess merit. Though attached strongly to the king, he yet disapproved of the measures recommended by Laud, Buckingham, and Strafford, but he was so great an enemy to republican oppression that he rejoiced at the monarchical power assumed by Cromwell, and even complimented him in a speech, which was published. At the restoration Howell was in reward of his services appointed historiographer royal, an honorable office, first erected in his person. He died Nov. 1666. His publications are very numerous, amounting to nearly 50. They are chiefly on temporary and political subjects. The best known of these are his letters, which, as they contain an interesting account of the public affairs of the time, have gone through eleven editions.

HOWELL, Richard, governor of New Jersey, was a native of Delaware, but commanded a New Jersey regiment from 1776 till 1779, when in consequence of a new arrangement of the army, he resumed the profession of the law. In 1778 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, which office he held till June 1793, when he was chosen governor of the state. To this place he was eight years successively elected. He died 1802 aged 47.

HOWELL, David, LL.D, judge, was born in New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton college, 1766. Removing to Rhode Island, he was appointed professor of mathematics, and afterwards of law in the university. Devoting himself to the practice of the law at Providence, he was chosen judge of the supreme court. He was also a member of the old congress; and in 1812 was appointed district judge for Rhode Island, which office he sustained till his death in 1824, aged 77.

HOYT, Ard, missionary to the Cherokees, was a settled minister of Wilkesbarre, Pa. when he offered his services to the American board. In Nov. 1817 he proceeded with his family to Brainerd, and in 1824 to Willstown, where he died Feb. 18, 1828, aged 57. The Cherokees were strongly attached to him. His journals were read with great interest.

HUARTE, John, a native of French Navarre in the 17th century. He is the author of a curious and interesting book in Spanish, called, an Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences, with directions to discover the properties of each genius. The work has been translated into Latin, Italian, French, and other languages, and also, into English, under the title of Trial of Wits. Though commended, however, by many, Bayle censures him, and among other things, for publishing as genuine, the pretended Letter of Lentullus, from Jerusalem to the Roman senate, in which he describes the Saviour, his very hair, beard, shape, and stature.

HUBBARD, William, minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and a historian, was born in the year 1621, and was graduated at Harvard college in the first class in 1642. The time of his ordination is not known, but it is supposed to be about the year 1657, as colleague with Mr. Cobbet. In his old age John Rogers was settled with him in 1692. He died 1704, aged 82. He wrote a valuable history of New England, for which the state paid him fifty pounds. It was published in the Mass. hist. collections 2d series. vols. v. and vi. He published an election sermon, entitled the happiness of a people in the wisdom of their rulers directing, and in the obedience of their brethren, 1676: the present state of New England, being a narrative of the troubles with the Indians from the first planting thereof in 1607 to 1677, but chiefly of the two last years, 1675 and 1676, to which is added a discourse about the war with the Pequots, 4to. 1677; a fast sermon, 1682; a funeral discourse on Gen. Denison, 1684; a testimony to the order of the gospel in the churches of N. E. with Mr. Higginson, 1701.

HUBER, Mary, a female writer. She was born at Geneva, and died at Lyons 1753, aged 43. She wrote an Abridgment of the Spectator—Letters on Religion essential to Man—The System of ancient and modern Theologians, on the State of the Soul after Death.—She was a protestant, and some of her works were violently attacked by the catholic divines.

HUBERT, Matthew, a priest of the oratory of Paris. He was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and inferior only to Bourdaloue. He died 22d March 1717, aged 77. His sermons which had pleased the congregations of the capital and of the provinces, were published 1725 in 6 vols. 12mo. and are highly esteemed.

HUBNER, John, a native of Lusatia or Torgau, in Saxony, who wrote some popular works in history and geography, in the form of question and answer. He was professor of geography at Leipsic, and rector of the school of Hamburgh, where he died 1731, aged 63. The chief of his works which have been translated into various languages, are Genealogical Tables—Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgensis—Museum Geographicum—and a Genealogical Lexicon.

HUDSON, Henry, an eminent navigator, was an Englishman, who explored a part of the coast of Greenland in the years 1607 and 1608, while seeking a passage to Japan and China. After his return to England from his second voyage, he went over to Holland, and the Dutch East India company gave him the command of a ship for discovery. He sailed March 25, 1609, and after passing along the coast of Lapland, crossed the Atlantic, and discovered Cape Cod, at which place he landed. He then pursued his course to the Chesapeak, and on his return along the coast, entered the river in the state of New York, which bears his name, and ascended as far as where the city of Albany now stands. A settlement was soon after made upon this river by the Dutch. In 1610 he was again fitted out, by some gentlemen, to discover a passage to the south sea, and in this voyage he discovered the extensive bay to the north, which bears his name. He drew his ship into a small creek Nov. 3, and it was frozen up during the winter. Uncommon flights of wild fowl furnished provision, without which supply the crew must have perished. In the spring of 1611 he made several efforts to complete his discoveries, but was obliged to abandon his enterprise, and make the best of his way home. He distributed to his men with tears in his eyes, all the bread he had left, which was only a pound to each; though it is said that other provisions were afterwards found in the ship. In his uneasiness and despair he let fall threatening words of setting some of his men on shore; upon which a few of the sturdiest, who had been very mutinous, entered the cabin in the night, tied his arms behind him, and set him adrift in the shallop, at the west end of the straits, with his son, and seven of the most sick, and infirm of his men. He was never heard of again. The crew proceeded with his ship for England. Four of them were killed by the savages, as they went on shore near the straits' mouth, and the rest, ready to die for want, arrived at Plymouth in Sept. 1611. He published divers voyages and northern discoveries, 1607; a second voyage for finding a passage to the East Indies by the northeast, 1608. Accounts of his other voyages were published; but they were not written by himself. Some of them are preserved in the third volume of Purchas' Pilgrims.

HUDSON, John, D.D., an English critic, born 1662, and entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. In 1686 he was chosen fellow of University college, and became a most able and active tutor, and in 1701 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary-hall, through the interest of Dr. Radcliffe; and to his influence with that celebrated physician, Oxford, it is said, is indebted for the many noble benefactions which she received. A sedentary life brought on at last a dropsy, of which Dr. Hudson died Nov. 27, 1719, leaving one daughter by the daughter of sir Richard Harrison, an alderman and mercer of Oxford. The labors of Dr. Hudson were employed in the publication of Velleius Paterculus—Thucydides—Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores—Dionysius of Halicarnassus—Longinus and Æsop, with short and valuable notes. His beautiful edition of Josephus, left unfinished, was completed and published 1720, in 2 vols. folio, by his friend Antony Hall, who also married his widow. It was his intention to publish a catalogue of the Bodleian library, which he had already transcribed in 6 vols. fol. He was the frequent and respected correspondent of the most learned men of Europe.

HUET, Peter Daniel, a learned French prelate, born at Caen in Normandy, Feb. 8, 1630. When of age he visited Paris to purchase books, and there became known to the politest scholars of France; and in 1652 he accompanied his friend Bochart, to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden. The queen wished Huet to settle at Stockholm, but after three months' stay, he took his leave of the fickle princess, and returned to Paris. In 1661 he published his well known book, De Interpretatione Libri duo, which drew upon him the applauses, and the thanks of the learned. His Originis Commentaria, of which he had obtained a copy from a MS. while at Stockholm, appeared in 1688 at Rouen, with a Latin translation and notes. In

1659 he was invited by Christina to Rome, where she had, after her abdication, retired, but he declined her liberal offers. He was afterwards appointed, with Bossuet, sub-preceptor to the Dauphin, an honorable situation to which his literary fame entitled him. In 1678 he was nominated by the king, to the abbey of Aunay in Normandy, and in 1685 he was raised to the see of Soissons, which soon after he exchanged for that of Avrances. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, and received in its stead the abbey of Fontenay, near his native place, Caen, but afterwards removed to the maison professé of the jesuits at Paris, where he spent the last 20 years of his life in devotion and in literary pursuits. He died 26th Jan. 1721, in his 91st year. The other works of this learned and amiable bishop were Demonstratio Evangelica 1679, folio, often reprinted—Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ, 1689, a book in which he ably attacked the doctrines of Des Cartes, which in his younger and more inexperienced years he had warmly embraced—Quæstiones Alnetanæ de Concordiâ Rationis & Fidei, 1690, an excellent and elegantly written work. He also wrote notes on the vulgate translation of the bible, for which purpose he read over the Hebrew text 24 times with great attention, and in 1718 he published an account of his life, the title page of which drew down the censures of critics, as he used the words, Ad eum pertinentibus, for ad se. Besides these, he wrote several other things less known, but equally admired for elegance of style and vivacity of expression. He was, says his biographer Olivet, the most learned man that any age has produced.

HUFNAGEL, George, a native of Antwerp, whose abilities were noticed and rewarded by some of the German princes, and by the emperor Rodolphus. Besides some poetical works in Latin and German, he wrote four books for the use of the emperor, containing an accurate description and elegant representation of quadrupeds, insects, birds, and fishes. He died 1600, aged 55.

HUGH-CAPET, Count of Paris and Orleans, was raised by his merits and courage at Noyon to the throne of France 987, and thus became the head of the third race of the French monarchy. He died 996, aged 57.

HUGHES, John, a poet and dramatist, was born, in 1677, at Marlborough; was privately educated in London; obtained a place in the ordnance office; and died, in 1715–20, much respected and beloved for his integrity and his amiable disposition. He wrote various poems, of much merit, and The Siege of Damascus, a tragedy; contributed to the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and edited an edition of Spenser.—His younger brother, Jabez, was also a man of poetical talent.

HUGO, of Cluni, a saint of the Romish calendar, born in Burgundy 1023. At the age of 15, he abandoned the world for the abbey of Cluni, of which he was chosen abbot 1048. He was pious and exemplary, and introduced great reformation among the monks, 10,000 of whom he is said to have had under his direction at Cluni, and other places. He died 1608, or 9. Some of his epistles are preserved in Dacherius's Spicelegium.

HUGO, Herman, a Jesuit, born at Brussels. He died of the plague at Rhimberg, 1629, aged 41. He wrote de Prima Scribendi Origine, 8vo.—Universæ Rei Literariæ Antiquitates, republished by Trotzius 1738—Obsidio Bredana, Antwerp 1629, folio—Militia equestris antiqua & nova—Pia Desideria, a poem of which the versification though good, wants simplicity and sublimity.

HUGO, Charles Lewis, a French and Latin writer, abbe of Etival, and titular bishop of Ptolemais, died at an advanced age, 1735. He wrote Annales Præmonstratensium, 2 vols. folio, a curious work on his own order—Vie de Norbert Fondateur des Premontrés, 4to. 1704—Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta historica, dogmatica, &c. 2 vols. fol. 1725—Traité historique & critique de la Maison de Lorraine, 8vo. 1711:—a bold work censured by the parliament of Paris, in defence of which he wrote Reflections sur les deux Ouvrages concernant la maison de Lorraine.

HULDRIC, John James, a native of Zurich, law professor there. He died at Zurich 1731, aged 48, deservedly esteemed as an able divine, and a benevolent man. He wrote a commentary on Puffendorf's Duty of Man—Miscellanea Tigurina, 3 vols. and published an edition of Sephor Toledot Jeschu, 1705.

HULL, William, general, governor of Michigan territory, was an officer in the American revolutionary army. In 1796, he was chosen a major general in the Massachusetts militia. In 1805, he was appointed governor of the Michigan territory. At the beginning of the war of 1812, he was appointed to the command of the north western army. He surrendered with 2000 men at Detroit to the British general Brock Aug. 15, 1812. A court martial was ordered to try him on several charges, and in 1814, he was sentenced to be shot, but for his revolutionary services and his age recommended to mercy. The president approved the sentence, and remitted the execution. He died 1825, aged 72. He published defence of himself 1814; memoirs of the campaign, of 1812, with a sketch of his revolutionary services, 1824.

HULME, Nathaniel, a physician, was born at Holme Thorp, in Yorkshire, in 1732. He studied under his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, a physician, at Halifax, after which he became a pupil at Guy's hospital. He next went as surgeon in the navy; and, in 1765, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. After this he settled in London, and became a physician to the General Dispensary, and to the City of London Lying-in-Hospital. About 1774, he was appointed physician to the Charter-house, where he died in 1807. He was the author of—1. Dissertatio Medica Inauguratis de Scorbuto. 2. A Treatise on Puerperal Fever. 3. An Oration. "De Re Medica cognoscenda et promovenda." 4. A Safe and Easy Remedy for the Relief of the Stone and Gravel, Scurvy, Gout, &c. He has also some papers in the Transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both of which bodies he was a member. In 1787, he obtained a gold medal from the royal Medical Society at Paris, for an answer to a prize question, concerning the cellular skin of new-born infants.

HULSIUS, Anthony, a native of Hida, who studied at Wesel, and Deventer, and afterwards visited the various universities of Europe to improve himself in oriental knowledge. He was for 25 years settled as minister at Breda, and then removed to fill the divinity chair at Leyden, where he died 1685, aged 70. He wrote Theologia Judaica—Opus Catecheticum Didactico polemicum—Non ens Præadamaticum, and other works.

HUME, David, a celebrated English writer born at Edinburgh, 26th April 1711. He was intended by his family for the profession of the law, but he had greater regard for Virgil and Cicero, than for Voet and Vinnius. At last however he was forced from the narrowness of his fortune, to embark in a mercantile concern at Bristol 1734; but in a few months he quitted the place in disgust, and retired to France, determined with the most rigid economy

to guide his expenditure by his income while he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Here, at Rheims, and at La Fleche in Anjou he wrote his treatise of Human Nature which he published in London 1738; but the work met with no success. In 1742, the first part of his Essays appeared with a little more success, but to support himself he was obliged to enter into the service of the marquis of Annandale, as an attendant, during the weak intervals of his lordship's intellects. His Political Discourses, and his Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals appeared in 1752, but though he considered these works as highly finished compositions, they met little notice from the public. In 1754, he published his portion of English history from the accession of James I. to the revolution, and though the work was disregarded by the nation, he continued his labors, and in 1756, published another volume, which attracted some public attention and served, as he said, to buoy up its unfortunate brother. His Natural History of Religion about this time had appeared, and though it met with few readers, yet it was attacked by Warburton. In 1759, the history of the house of Tudor was published, and in 1761, the more early part of English history, and thus the plan was completed, and the author, though he found cavillers and opponents in consequence of the partiality of his opinions and the licentious tendency of his principles, had the satisfaction to see his work grow popular, and thus insure him a handsome reward from the booksellers. While forming the plan of a literary seclusion from the busy world, in 1763, he was invited by lord Hertford to accompany him as secretary to his embassy at Paris, and the offer was too flattering not to be accepted. In the summer 1765, he was left there as charge d'affaires, and soon after on his return to Scotland he was persuaded to become under secretary of State to general Conway. In 1769, he returned to Edinburgh. He died 25th August 1776. He has writen an account of his life to the 18th April, 1776, prefixed to his works. His Dialogues concerning Natural Religion, appeared after his death, in 8vo. His works were corrected by himself, and were printed in 4to. and in 8vo. and they are now become universally popular. Though Hume possesses the deep research of the historian, the patience of the philosopher, and the subtleties of the metaphysician, he is to be read with caution, as his principles on religion and morality, are insidiously clothed in fallacious language, and would tend to undermine the salutary doctrines which teach mankind to reverence the divinity as a beneficient creator, an omniscient governor and a just and impartial judge.

HUMPHREY, Lawrence, an English writer, born at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, about 1527. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He took his master's degree 1552, and was then made Greek lecturer of his college, and soon after took orders, and in 1555, left England to travel into foreign countries. On Elizabeth's accession he returned to Oxford and was restored to his fellowship from which he had been expelled for being absent more than the limited time of one year, and in 1560, he was made queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of his college. In 1570, he was made dean of Gloucester, and 10 years after removed to the deanery of Winchester, and he might have been raised to a bishopric, had he not have been too much attached to the calvinists, and therefore inimical to the doctrines of the English church. He died Feb. 1590, leaving a wife by whom he had 12 children. He wrote Epistola de Græcis Literis, and Homeri Lectione & Imitatione, Basil 1558—De Religione Conservatione & Reformatione deque Primatu Regum,—de Ratione Interpretandi Auctores—Optimates, sive de Nobilitate, ejusque antiquâ Origine—Life of Bishop Jewel,—sermons, and pieces against papists.

HUMPHREYS, David, L L.D., colonel, graduated at Yale college 1771. During the American revolutionary war he entered the army as a captain; in 1778, he was a major and aid to gen. Putnam; in 1780, he was selected as one of Washington's aids, with the rank of colonel, and remained in his family to the end of the war, enjoying his confidence and friendship. For his valor at the siege of York congress honored him with a sword. In 1784, he accompanied Mr. Jefferson to Paris as secretary of legation. He returned in 1786, and was chosen a member of the legislature of Connecticut. Being appointed to command a regiment raised for the western service, he resided for some time at Hartford, and was a contributor to the Anarchiad. In 1788, he went to reside with Washington, and continued with him, till he was appointed in 1790, minister to Portugal. He sailed in 1791, and soon after his return in 1794, was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain. He concluded treaties with Tripoli and Algiers. In 1812, he took the command of the militia of Connecticut. He died 1818, aged 65. He published in 1782, a poetical address to the armies of the United States, which was much celebrated. His other works are poems on the happiness of America: on the future glory of the United States; on the industry of the United States; on the love of country; on the death of Washington. He wrote also the life of Putnam, 1788; the widow of Malabar, a tragedy, from the French 1790; and several political tracts and orations. A collection of his poems and tracts, including most of his writings was published in N. Y. 8vo. 1790, and 1804.

HUNNERIC, king of the African Vandals after his father Genseric, is known for his severe persecution of the Christians. He was an Arian in principle, and died 484, after a reign of seven years.

HUNNIADES, John Corvinus, waivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus king of Hungary, is famous for his defeat of the Turks under Amurath 1442, and 3. He obliged his enemies to raise the siege of Belgrade, but though unusually brave and fortunate he was yet defeated by the Turks 1448. He afterwards recovered his victorious fame, and again raised the siege of Belgrade against Mahomet II.; but unfortunately died the same year, 10th Sep. 1456. His loss was universally lamented, not only by the Christians, and by the pope, who is said to have shed tears at the intelligence, but the infidels and Mahomet himself to whom he was become so dreadful a scourge.

HUNTER, Robert, an English gentleman, author of the famous "Letter on Enthusiasm," attributed by some to Swift, and by others to Shaftesbury. He was made governor of Virginia 1708, but taken by the French on his voyage, and in 1710, he was sent as governor to New-York and the Jerseys, at the head of a colony of Palatines. He was in 1728, appointed governor of Jamaica, and died there 31st March 1734. His epitaph, in Elegant Latin, was written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming. Hunter wrote also a farce, called Androboros, according to Coxeter.

HUNTER, Henry, a native of Culross, Perthshire, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister

of Dumfermline 1764. Two years after he removed to South Leith, and in 1771, was invited to the care of the Scotch church, London wall. In this new appointment he continued till his death, and was respected for his learning, his piety, his eloquence, the mildness of his manners, and the liberality of his principles. A consumptive habit obliged him to retire to Bristol for the benefit of the air and the waters, and he died there November 1802, aged 61. He published Sacred Biography, or the Characters of Scripture, six vols. 8vo. —Miscellaneous Sermons, two vols. 8vo.—and translated besides various authors from the French, Lavater's Physiognomy,—Saurin's Sermons, and —St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.

HUNTER, William, M.D. a famous physician and anatomist, born 23d May, 1718, at Kilbride, Lanarkshire. He was for five years at Glasgow, and became acquainted with Dr. Cullen. In 1740, he went to Edinburgh, and the next year visited London, where he was recommended to the notice of his countryman Dr. James Douglas. The zeal and knowledge which he showed in anatomical studies, soon endeared him to this new friend, who took him into his house, made him tutor to his son, and enabled him to improve himself by attending various lectures on philosophy and medicine. In 1743, he presented to the Royal society his essay on the Structure and Diseases of articulating Cartilages, and now acquired such reputation that he succeeded Mr. Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden in 1746. In 1750, he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and in 1764, in consequence of his high celebrity, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. In 1767, he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and the next year he was admitted into the Antiquarian society, and appointed by the king anatomical professor. In 1781, he succeeded Doctor J. Fothergill as president of the London college of physicians, and was complimented with the honor of being elected member of several foreign societies. Thus distinguished, and thus respected as a medical man, he soon acquired an ample fortune, but with a commendable ambition he wished to apply it to the noblest and most beneficial purposes, the establishment of an anatomical school in London. Here not merely private conveniences were the object of his wishes, but a spacious amphitheatre was built for the delivering of lectures, and a magnificent room was set apart for a museum. This museum was soon enriched not only with his own valuable preparations, but the presents of his friends and pupils, and all other curiosities in the animal and fossil kingdoms, which either favor or money could procure. Dr. Hunter, besides the labors which he bestowed in the collection and arrangement of his museum, and in his lectures, and extensive practice, devoted much of his time in making observations, which he communicated to those learned societies of which he was a member. His great and immortal work, the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, however, must remain a striking monument of his labor and application. It was begun 1751, but was not made public till 1775, that accuracy and truth might be displayed in every page. Rich in fame and in fortune, Dr. Hunter formed the plan of retiring to Scotland about ten years before his death; but his wish to purchase an estate in his native country, was retarded and finally prevented by the defective titles of the proprietor, and he determined never to remove from London. In the last part of his life he was afflicted with the gout, but a paralytic stroke came at last to shorten his days; and he expired 30th March, 1783, exhibiting to his friend Dr. Combe the greatest resignation. If I had strength enough, said he, to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant it is to die.

HUNTER, John, younger brother of Dr. Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, 14th July 1728. The reputation of his brother excited him to surgical pursuits, and he joined him in London, 1758, and the next year he attended Mr. Cheselden at Chelsea hospital. In 1756, he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's hospital, and about that time was admitted by his brother as an assistant in his lectures. With the most zealous application he devoted himself to anatomical studies for ten long years, and was thus enabled not only to understand, but to explain and improve the art of comparative anatomy. The ramification of the olfactory nerves in the nose, the arteries of the gravid uterus, and the lymphatic vessels of birds, were among other important subjects, accurately ascertained and satisfactorily described. The excessive attention which he bestowed on his anatomical studies, had such an effect on his health, that to re-establish it he went abroad, and was surgeon on the staff with the army at Belleisle. At the end of the war in 1763, he returned to London, and devoted himself with increased activity to his favorite pursuits. In 1767, he was elected fellow of the Royal society. In 1776, he was appointed surgeon extraordinary to the king, and began to find that from his experience and knowledge, he derived not only reputation, but honor and opulence. Besides the appointment of surgeon to St. George's hospital, he was in 1786, nominated deputy surgeon-general to the army, and in 1790, he succeeded Mr. Adair as inspector-general of hospitals, and as surgeon-general to the army, in which year he resigned to his brother-in-law, Everard Home, his surgical lectures, which he found too laborious and inconvenient for the great avocations of his respectable and extensive practice. He died suddenly, 16th October 1793. As an able experimentalist, John Hunter will long be remembered with respect and gratitude: the dexterity of his operations was equalled only by his patience and perseverance; and while he considered surgery only in its infancy, he directed all the powers of his mind to the investigation, and to the elucidation of truth in this most important science. His works are a treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth, 4to. 1771, with a second part 1778,—a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, 4to.—Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Economy, 4to.—a Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds, 4to. published after his death.

HUNTER, Anne, the widow of the eminent anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, died, at the age of seventy-nine, in Holles street, Cavendish square, Jan. 7, 1821. She was the intimate friend of the learned Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and wrote several beautiful poems, chiefly of the lyric kind, some of which were composed by Haydn. A volume of her productions was printed in 1802.

HUNTINGDON, Selina, countess of, second daughter of Washington earl Ferrers, was born 1707, and married lord Huntingdon, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. From habits of gaiety and scenes of dissipation, she became all at once, after a serious illness, grave, reserved and melancholy. Her thoughts were wholly absorbed by religion, and she employed the ample resources which she possessed in disseminating her principles by the popular arts of Whitfield, Romaine, and others. Not only her house in Park street was thrown open for the frequent assembling of these pious reformers, but chapels were built in various parts of the

kingdom, and a college erected in Wales for the education of young persons in the future labors of the ministry. After many acts of extensive charity, and with the best intentions, this enthusiastic lady died in 1791.

HUNTINGTON, Robert, D.D. an English divine, born at Deorhyrst, Gloucestershire, 1636. He was educated at Bristol, and then entered at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He left England 1670, as chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, and during 11 years' residence, he assiduously employed himself in the procuring of MSS. and in exploring the neighboring countries. He visited Galilee, Jerusalem, Samaria, Cyprus, Palmyra, and Egypt. In 1682 he returned to England, and by the recommendation of bishop Fell, he was appointed to the mastership of Trinity college, Dublin; but the troubles of the revolution drove him back to England, and in 1691 he resigned his office. In 1692 he was made rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, and refused the bishopric of Kilmore in Ireland. In 1701 he however accepted that of Raphoe, and was consecrated the 20th of August; but he survived his honors but a few days, as he died 2d Sept. 1701. He published in the Philosophical Transactions, an Account of the porphyry pillars in Egypt, and it is his only work, besides some Observations in a Collection of Travels by Ray.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, governor of Connecticut, was born in 1732. Without the advantages of a collegiate education, he acquired a competent knowledge of the law, and was early admitted to the bar; soon after which he settled in Norwich in 1760, and in a few years became eminent in his profession. In 1764 he was a representative in the general assembly, and the following year was appointed king's attorney. In 1774 he was made an assistant judge of the superior court. In 1775 he was elected into the council, and in the same year chosen a delegate to congress. In 1779 he was president of congress, and was re-chosen the following year. In 1781 he resumed his seat in the council, and on the bench. In 1783 he was again a member of congress. In 1784 he was appointed chief-justice. He was chosen governor in 1786 and was annually re-elected till his death. He died 1796, aged 63.

HUNTINGTON, Joseph, D.D. minister of Coventry, Connecticut, graduated at Yale college 1762, and died 1795. He is well known as the author of a work entitled, Calvinism improved, or the gospel illustrated as a system of real grace, issuing in the salvation of all men, which was published after his death in 1796. He also published a sermon on the vanity and mischief of presuming on things beyond our measure 1774; at the installation of John Ellis, 1785; a plea before the ecclesiastical council at Stockbridge in the cause of Mrs. Fisk, excommunicated for marrying a profane man, 1779; an address to his anabaptist brethren 1783.

HUNTINGTON, Jedidiah, general, was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Harvard college 1763. He pronounced the first English oration ever delivered at commencement. He soon engaged in commercial pursuits in Norwich. In 1775 he entered the American army in command of a regiment, and in May 1777 congress appointed him a brigadier general. In 1789 he was appointed collector of the port of New London, and held the office till 1815. He died 1818, aged 75.

HUNTINGTON, Joshua, minister of Boston, graduated at Yale college 1804, and died 1819, aged 33. He was ordained colleague with Dr. Eckley of the Old South church 1808. He published memoirs of the life of Abigail Waters, 1817.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, governor of Ohio, graduated at Yale college 1785. Removing in 1801 to Ohio, he was there appointed chief-justice In 1808 he was elected governor, and re-elected the next year. He died 1817, aged 49.

HUNTINGTON, Ebenezer, a distinguished citizen of Connecticut, died at Norwich in that state, at the advanced age of ninety seven, June, 1834. He graduated at Yale college in 1775; joined the army near Boston the same year as a volunteer; in Sept. was commissioned as a lieutenant; in 1776, he was appointed a captain and also deputy adjutant-general, in 1777, a major, and in 1799, a lieutenant colonel; and he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was elected a member of Congress. In 1799, he was, at the recommendation of Washington, appointed a brigadier-general in the army raised by congress, when expectations were entertained of a war with France. Besides the above marks of respect and confidence, he held the office of major-general of militia in his own state. Gen. Huntington maintained an unblemished character, and was active in the various public charities which characterized the age in which he lived.

HURE, Charles, a French divine, born 1639, at Champigny-sur-Yonne, son of a laborer. He applied himself sedulously to letters, and to the Oriental languages, and was member of the Port-royal society, professor of languages in the university of Paris, and at last principal of the college of Bencourt. In his religious opinions he was considered a Jansenist. He died 1717. He wrote a Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, inferior to that of Calmet—an edition of the Latin Testament—a French translation of the Testament, with notes—and a Sacred Grammar.

HUSS, John, a famous divine and martyr, born in Bohemia 1376, and educated at Prague, where he took his degrees, and entered into the ministry. The writings of Wickliff converted him from the superstitions of Rome, and with eloquent zeal he began to preach against the power and influence of the pope. His efforts proved successful, the papal authority began to be slighted in Bohemia, but the archbishop of Prague issued two mandates against the heresies of Wickliff, and the labors of Huss and his followers; and this exertion of power was soon seconded by a bull from Rome, for the suppression of all tenets offensive to the holy see. Huss exclaimed against these proceedings, and though summoned to Rome to answer for his conduct, he, supported by the favor of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, disregarded the pope's authority, and was excommunicated, and soon after his friends and adherents were included in the same interdict. After causing by his opposition to the papal decrees, various tumults in Prague and Bohemia, Huss was prevailed upon to appear at the council of Constance, to give an account of his doctrines. The emperor Sigismund granted him his protection, and insured security to his person; but when soon after he reached Constance 1414, he was seized as a heretic and imprisoned, and after a confinement of severe hardships, for six months, he was condemned without a hearing, and when he refused to recant his errors, he was tumultuously sentenced to be burnt. The emperor indeed complained of the contempt shown to his authority, and of the perfidy used towards the delinquent, but all in vain. Huss was inhumanly dragged to execution, he was stripped of his sacerdotal habit, deprived of his degrees, and with a paper crown on his head, with

pictures of devils round, and the inscription of Heresiarch, he was burned alive, July 1415. He endured his torments with uncommon fortitude, and truly christian resignation. His ashes were collected and then sprinkled in the Rhine. His writings, which were numerous but violent, were afterwards, when printing was invented, published at Nuremburg 1558, and read with avidity.

HUTCHESON, Francis, an ingenious writer, born 8th Aug. 1694, in Ireland, son of a dissenting minister. After an excellent education, he removed in 1710 to Glasgow, where for some years he earnestly applied to philosophy, the learned languages, and divinity. On his return to Ireland, he took care of a small dissenting congregation in Dublin, and intended to remove into the north, when he was invited to settle in the capital, and to open an academy. He met here with great success, and the publication of his Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, in which he was assisted by lord Moldsworth, and bishop Synge, soon recommended him to the notice of the great and learned, of lord Granville, the viceroy, of archbishop King, the primate Boulter, and others. In 1729 he left Ireland for Glasgow, where he became professor of philosophy. He died there highly respected in private life, as well as a public teacher, 1747, though his constitution seemed to promise a more extended life than 53 years. His System of Moral Philosophy, in three books, was published by his only son Francis, M.D. 1755, 2 vols. 4to. with an Account of his Life by Dr. Leecham. He wrote also a treatise on the Passions, and some philosophical papers, printed in Hibernicus' Letters.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer-general of the United States, was a native of New Jersey. He was in London at the commencement of the war in 1775, and his zeal in the cause of his country, induced him to refuse some excellent offers, which were made him in England. Being suspected of holding a correspondence with Franklin, then in France, he was thrown into a dungeon and lost 12,000*l.* in one day; this was in 1779. After being confined six weeks, he was examined and liberated. He went to France and then came to Charleston South Carolina, and joined the army under general Greene. It was not long before he was appointed geographer-general of the United States. He died 1789. Dr. Morse was much indebted to him in the compilation of his American gazetteer. He published an account of Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, with a map and plates 1765; a description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina with maps, London, 1778; and an historical narrative and topographical description of Louisiana and West Florida, 1784.

HUTCHINSON, John, the well known founder of a philosophical sect, was born at Spennythorn, Yorkshire, 1674. Having acquired an independence he began to devote himself laboriously to studious pursuits, and in 1724 he published his first part of Moses' Principia, in which he severely ridiculed Woodward's Natural History of the Earth, and by attacking the doctrine of gravitation he thus attempted to undermine the great fabric on which Newton's fame is built. In 1727 the second part of Moses' Principia appeared, in which he asserted against Newton's doctrines that a plenum and the air are the principles of the scripture philosophy. With a fanciful hypothesis he supported that the mysteries of the trinity may be drawn from the three grand agents in the system of nature, spirit, fire, and light; and so fascinating were his arguments, that among others Dr. Samuel Clarke, declared himself a warm admirer of his doctrines. Hutchinson died 28th Aug. 1737, aged 63. In his temper he is described as violent; the mental powers which he derived from nature were great, and had they been early and properly cultivated he might have enriched his works with more judicious observations, and to learning have added the graces of elegant language. In his opinions Hutchinson was singular. He imagined that all knowledge is contained in the Hebrew scriptures, and therefore rejecting the points, he regarded every Hebrew root as containing some important meaning, and conveying the signification of some mental or spiritual thing. Though this fanciful and mysterious system was for a time defended with violence by the author, and supported zealously by his adherents, by the learned Bishop Horne, by Jones, Spearman, and other pious divines, it gradually fell into disrepute, and is now no longer dreaded as the source of innovation and scepticism in the theological opinions long accepted and deservedly revered by the general bulk of mankind. All his works were collected in 12 vols. 8vo. 1748.

HUTCHINSON, Ann, a woman who occasioned much difficulty in New England, soon after its first settlement, came from Lincolnshire to Boston, 1635, and was the wife of one of the representatives of Boston. The members of Mr. Cotton's church used to meet every week to repeat his sermons, and discourse on doctrines. She set up meetings for women, and soon had a numerous audience. After repeating the sermons of Mr. Cotton, she added reflections of her own; she advocated her own sentiments, and warped the discourses of her minister to coincide with them. She soon threw the whole colony into a flame. The progress of her sentiments occasioned the synod of 1637, the first synod in America. This convention of ministers condemned 82 erroneous opinions, then propagated in the country. Mrs. Hutchinson, after this sentence of her opinions, was herself called before the court in Nov. of the same year, and being convicted of traducing the ministers, and advancing errors, was banished the colony. She went with her husband to Rhode Island. In the year 1742, after her husband's death, she removed into the Dutch country beyond New Haven, and the next year, she, her son Francis, and most of her family of sixteen persons, were killed by the Indians.

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts while a province of England, graduated at Harvard college, 1727. He applied himself first to mercantile business, but soon engaged in the study of the common law of England, and the principles of the British constitution, with reference to his employment in public life. For ten years he was a representative from Boston in the general court, and was three times chosen speaker. In 1752 he was appointed judge of probate. He was a member of the council from 1749 to 1766, and lieut. governor from 1758 to 1771. In 1760 he was appointed chief justice. At one time he held the offices of counsellor, judge of probate, chief justice, and lieutenant governor. He sided with the mother country in her attempts to raise a revenue from the colonies, and of course became extremely obnoxious to the other side, who claimed to be the people. The first measure was the stamp act, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Hutchinson was appointed distributor of stamps. The people, or rather the mob, after compelling a resignation of his office, by his brother-in-law, paid a visit to his house, in consequence of a report, that he had written letters in favor of the act, but the chief

damage, on this occasion, was the breaking of his windows. In a few evenings there was a more formidable assault. The merchants being displeased with the officers of the customs and the admiralty, a mob was collected in the evening of August 26, 1765, in King street, and well supplied with strong drink. Having first plundered the cellar of the comptroller of the customs of the wine, and spirits, the rioters proceeded, with intoxicated rage, to the house of Mr. Hutchinson, and splitting the doors to pieces with broad axes, they destroyed, or cast into the street every thing, which was in the house, and kept possession until daylight. The damage was estimated at 2500*l.* besides the loss of a great collection of public and private papers. He received a grant for his losses. The governor was that night at the castle. The town, the next day voted their abhorrence of the riot; but no person was punished; even six or eight persons, who were imprisoned for this affair, were released by a company, who by threats obtained the keys of the prison from the prison-keeper. When appointed lieut. governor he claimed the right of a seat at the council board, by virtue of his office, but a clamor being excited, against him, he abandoned the claim. By the present constitution of Massachusetts, (1834) the lieut. governor is *ex officio* a member of the council, and the claim of Mr. Hutchinson does not appear therefore to have been very preposterous. In 1768 the arrival of the troops at Boston increased the popular excitement against the lieut. governor. When governor Bernard left the province in 1769 the administration devolved on the lieut. governor. In the next year, the Boston massacre, as it was called, occurred, and inflamed the public mind. He had a long controversy with the general court, on his proroguing it to Cambridge by order from the king. At this period, in meditating on the future, he concluded, that it would be prudent for him to remain chief justice, and to pass his days in peace; and his wishes he communicated to the British government. In the mean time, however, his commission as governor was received in March 1771. Unhappily for himself, he accepted the appointment, for from this time, till his departure for England, in 1774, he was in constant dispute, with the assembly, and council. The affair of his confidential letters caused him not a little trouble, and uneasiness. The last public difficulty, was the affair of the tea. A part of it had been consigned to two of his sons. On the arrival of the first ship with tea, a "body meeting," of the town and neighborhood was called at the Old South church on Tuesday Nov. 30, 1773, and it was resolved that the tea should be sent back; Mr. Rotch, the owner, being required not to enter the tea, and captain Hall the master not to land it. By order of the town the ship was brought from below the castle to a wharf, and a watch of twenty-five men was appointed for securing the ship. The governor sent a sheriff, who read a proclamation for the dispersion of the public, but a general hiss followed, and it was unanimously voted to proceed in defiance of the governor, and compel the owner and master to engage to send the tea back in the same vessel. When two other vessels arrived, the committee of safety required them to be brought to the same wharf. A compliance with the conditions imposed was impossible, therefore another body meeting was summoned Dec. 14, of the people of Boston, and the adjacent towns. When the governor's answer was returned to the "body," refusing to grant permission for the ships to leave the port, the meeting was dissolved, with an understanding that it was again immediately to re-assemble on the wharf. About fifty men covered with blankets, and appearing like Indians had previously marched by the Old South church, and gone on board the vessels. On the arrival of the "body," the Indians in two or three hours hoisted out of the holds of the ships 342 chests of tea, and emptied them into the sea. At this time the sons of liberty, as they were called, had annihilated all the powers of government. No officer dared to issue, or serve a precept. Feb. 24, 1774, he informed the legislature by message, that he had obtained his majesty's leave to go to England, and that he should soon avail himself of it. He sailed for England the first of June. After the publication of the letters in 1773, the council and house voted an address for the removal of the governor. A hearing on the petition was had before the privy council. The decision was in favor of "the honor, integrity and conduct," of the governor, and was approved by the king. He was deprived of all his offices in America, but received a pension from the British government. He died 1780, aged 69. He published, a brief state of the claim of the colonies, 1764; the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, from the first settlement thereof in 1628, until the year 1750, in 2 vols. 8vo. the first in 1760, and the second in 1767; a collection of original papers relative to the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, 8vo. 1769. These works are held in high estimation, by those, who are searching into the history of America. A third volume of the history of Massachusetts, from 1749, to 1774, has been published, from his manuscripts by his grandson, 8vo. London, 1828.

HUTTEN, Ulric de, a singular character, born 1488, of a respectable family at Steckenburg in Franconia. His inclination led him to literary pursuits, but his father considered such employment as beneath the character of a gentleman, and therefore to please him he went in 1511, to Pavia to study the law. The siege and plunder of that city by the Swiss disturbed his plans, and he returned to Germany, and contrary to his father's wishes applied again to literature. He travelled through Bohemia and Moravia, often without money or resources except what charity bestowed; but on his introduction to the emperor, 1516, he was received with kindness, and in consequence of the popularity of his compositions he received from his hand the poetical crown. He was a warm advocate for Luther's doctrines, and he published the pope's bull against that reformer with such sarcastic remarks and well directed raillery that the sovereign pontiff commanded the elector of Mentz to send him the satirist bound hand and foot. He escaped however from the storm to the castle of Ebernberg, and implored the protection of the emperor and of the electors of Saxony and Mentz; but though persecuted he did not manifest less zeal against the see of Rome. He was afterwards at Basil, where he was refused an asylum in the house of Erasmus, an affront which he satirically resented. He died at last in an island of the lake of Zurich, where he had taken refuge, Aug. 1523; but though he was such an advocate for the reformed religion, and inveighed so bitterly against the corruptions and irregularities of the Romish church, he exhibited in his own life the most profligate manners. Though admired for his genius and learning, Hutten was violent and passionate in his temper, and what was said of Demosthenes was applied to him by Camerarius, that he would have turned the world upside down, had his power been equal to his will. His works are numerous, but chiefly satirical, so that he has been compared by Thuanus

to Lucian. His Latin poems were published 1538, 12mo. and have been since reprinted. He had also a share in the "Epistolæ Virorum Obscurorum," and printed editions of Pliny, Quintilian and Marcellinus, and of Livy, a manuscript copy of which he discovered 1518.

HUTTER, Leonard, a learned divine, born at Ulm 1563. He studied at Strasburg, Leipsic, Jena, &c. and was theological professor at Wittemberg, and lastly rector of the university. He died of a fever 1616. He wrote Compendium Theologæ—Libri Christianæ Concordiæ—Collegium Theologicum—and other theological works. He was a strenuous adherent to Luther's principles.

HUTTON, Matthew, an English bishop. He was born of poor parents in Lancashire, but he had the advantage of a tolerable education, and was sent to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, was made master of Pembroke hall, and in 1567, preferred to the deanery of York. In 1589, he was made bishop of Durham, and five years after translated to York. He died 1605, aged 59.

HUTTON, William, an ingenious writer, was born at Derby, in 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at the silk-mill; on leaving which he was apprenticed to a stocking weaver. On the expiration of his time he labored as a journeyman, and employed his leisure hours in bookbinding, by which he earned a little money. In 1750, he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, at Birmingham, where he succeeded so well as to embark in the paper-business. Thus, by frugality and industry he arrived at opulence; but in 1791, his house at Birmingham, and seat near the town, were destroyed by the rioters; for which he obtained an inadequate compensation from the county. He died at the extraordinary age of ninety-two, Sept. 20, 1815. Mr. Hutton was the architect of his own fortune, as well as the cultivator of his own mind. His works are—1. The History of Birmingham, 8vo. 2. Journey to London. 3. History of the Court of Requests, and of the Hundred Court at Birmingham. 4. History of Blackpool. 5. History of the Battle of Bosworth Field. 6. History of Derby. 7. Description of the Roman Wall. 8. Remarks upon North Wales. 9. Tour to Scarborough. 10. Poems. 11. Trip to Coatham.

HUYGENS, Christian, a celebrated mathematician, son of Constantine, was born at the Hague 14th April 1629. From his very youth he discovered a strong genius for mathematics, and paid also great attention to music, arithmetic, geography, and mechanics. He for some time studied law at Leyden and Breda, but without relinquishing his favorite sciences, so that in 1651, he gave the world a specimen of his mathematical abilities, by the publication of his Theoremata de Quadraturâ Hyperboles Ellipsis et Circuli ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro. In 1649, he went to Holstein, and in 1655, to France, where he took the degree of doctor of laws at Angiers. In 1658, he published at the Hague his Horologium with a model of a new invented pendulum, and the following year appeared his system of Saturn in which he discovered a satellite attending that planet, and ascertained the existence of its permanent ring. In 1660, he again went to France, and the next year went to England, where he was made fellow of the Royal society. His improvements in polishing glasses, and in the air pump lately invented increased his fame; but he had a dispute with Wren and Wallis about the priority of discovering the laws of the collision of elastic bodies. In 1666, he went to reside at Paris in consequence of the flattering invitations of Colbert, and the honorable grant of a handsome pension. Here, constantly devoted to mathematical and scientific pursuits, he found his health gradually decline from excessive application, and in 1681, he left France for his native country, where he spent the remainder of life. He died at the Hague, 8th June 1695, in his 67th year, while his Cosmotheoros, a Latin treatise on the plurality of worlds was printing. This work appeared 1698, his Opuscula Posthuma, 1703, 4to.—and the next year his Opera Varia, in 4 vols. 4to. under the care of Gravesande. The same editor in 1728, published his Opera Reliqua, in 2 vols. 4to.—the first of which contains his treatises on Light and Gravity, and the second the Opuscula Posthuma. His works have been collected in 6 vols. 4to. Huygens was a great as well as a learned character, in virtue, in cheerfulness, and private worth equalled by few.

HYDE, Edward, earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, was descended from an ancient Cheshire family, and born at Dinton, Wilts, 16th Feb. 1608. In the parliament of 1640, he sat for Wooten Basset, and distinguished himself as a speaker. He was elected for Saltash in the long parliament, and so well established was his reputation as an orator, and a man of influence, that when the commons presented articles of impeachment against the judges Davenport, Weston, and Trevor, he was commissioned to carry them to the lords, and he introduced them in a most excellent and energetic speech. He was not however so fully devoted to party as to forget his duties, the respect he had for the integrity of the church and the honor of the crown, would not permit him to assent to the measures which banished the bishops from parliament, and though one of the committee against the persecuted Strafford, he soon abandoned the office, and opposed the attainder when he perceived the violence and vindictive animosity of his accusers. With an equal spirit of virtue and patriotism he inveighed against the ordinance for raising the militia against the king, and when he saw his moderation suspected, he left the parliament, and in 1642, withdrew to the king at York. His abilities were well known to the unfortunate monarch, who soon after knighted him, and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor. In 1643, he attended the parliament at Oxford, and the next year he was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and afterwards went as secretary and assistant counsellor to the prince of Wales in his excursion into Wales. On the ruin of the royal cause, he passed into the Scilly islands, and in 1645, to Jersey, where he began to write his history of the rebellion. In 1648, on the king's death, he went to join his new master at Paris, and the next year he was sent with lord Cottington as ambassador extraordinary to Spain. He afterwards was made secretary of state, and in 1657, raised to the office of lord chancellor, which he continued to hold at the restoration. On his return to England with the king in 1660, he was made chancellor of Oxford, and created a peer, and the following year raised to the dignity of an earl. At length his integrity was suspected, and the king in 1667, dismissed him from the office of chancellor. His dismissal was immediately followed by his impeachment, but he avoided the impending storm, by flying into France, and consequently an act of banishment was passed against him. From Rouen he retired to Evreux in 1668, where one night he was attacked by a body of English sea-

men, who dragged him from his bed into the yard, and were going to despatch him, had not in the violent scuffle, their lieutenant opportunely come to disarm them and save his life. He afterwards went to Montpellier, and then returned to Moulins 1672, and the next year settled at Rouen, where he died 9th Dec. Besides his most valuable history of the rebellion, which was completed about 1673, and which was best edited at Oxford both in folio and 8vo. lord Clarendon wrote animadversions on Mr. Cressy's book, called Fanaticism, fanatically imputed to the catholic church by Dr. Stillingfleet, 8vo. 1672—A Survey of Hobbe's Leviathan, 4to. —Miscellaneous Tracts, collected and printed in one vol. fol.—an Account of his own Life to his Banishment, printed 1759.

HYDE, Henry, earl of Clarendon, son of the chancellor, was born 1638. He was early employed in the correspondence carried on by his father, as secrecy was very requisite in the management of the king's affairs. At the restoration he was made M. A. at Oxford, and afterwards appointed chamberlain to the queen. He was so much dissatisfied with the illiberal treatment which his father had met with from the court, that he opposed the measures of ministers in parliament, and distinguished himself among the most eloquent speakers. On his father's death he took his seat in the house of lords, still in the ranks of opposition; but his zealous exertions against the bill of exclusion restored him to favor, and in 1680 he was made a privy counsellor, and on James' accession sent as viceroy to Ireland. His attachment to the protestants however was displeasing to a popish ministry; he was removed from Ireland, to make room for Tyrconnel, but on the abdication of the king, he refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William, and was therefore sent to the tower. After some months' confinement he retired into the country, and spent the remainder of his days in peace and privacy. He died 1709, aged 71. His State Letters, and his Diary for 1687, 1688 and 1690, were published 2 vols 4to. 1763, at Oxford.

HYDE, Lawrence, second son of the chancellor, was, from the consequence of his family, early engaged about the court. He was made in 1661 master of the robes to the king, and in 1676 he was sent as ambassador to Poland, and was present as plenipotentiary at the congress of Nimeguen. He was made first lord of the treasury in 1679, and warmly opposed the bill which was brought into parliament to exclude the duke of York from the succession, and for his services he was raised to the peerage in 1681, by the title of viscount Hyde, and afterwards earl of Rochester. He was in 1684 appointed president of the council, lord treasurer, and in 1685 made knight of the garter, but though thus favored by the court, he refused to change his religion at the pressing solicitation of his new sovereign, the second James, and thus sacrificed his place to his principles. At the revolution he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was sent in 1700 to Ireland as lord lieutenant. His abilities recommended him equally to the next reign, as under Anne he was made president of the council. He died 1711, deservedly respected as an able statesman. The dedication of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion was by him.

HYDE, Thomas, D.D., a learned writer, born 29th June 1636, at Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, Salop, where his father was minister. After studying the oriental languages under his father, he went to King's college, Cambridge, and was soon after recommended by Wheelock, an able linguist, to Walton, afterwards bishop of Chester, whom he assisted in the completion of his polyglot bible. His services were such in the transcribing of the characters, in the correction and also in the setting forth of the Persian Pentateuch, that the learned editor acknowledged in the handsomest terms his abilities, and his meritorious assistance. In 1658 he entered at Queen's college, Oxford, and the year after by the direction of Richard Cromwell, the chancellor of the university, he was with every mark of respect, admitted M.A. He was afterwards elected under-librarian, and then head-librarian to the Bodleian, and in 1665 he published a Latin translation of Uleigh Beig's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Stars. In 1666 he was made prebendary of Sarum, in 1678 archdeacon of Gloucester, and in 1691 he was elected Arabic professor on Dr. Pocock's death. In 1697 he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ-church, and in 1701 resigned the Bodleian. He died 18th Feb. 1703 at Christ-church. He was interpreter and secretary for oriental languages to Charles II. and his two successors, and for learning, judgment, and extensive information he was deservedly esteemed. The best known and most valuable of his works is, Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque, Magorum, &c. published 1700, in 4to. dedicated to lord Somers, and abounding in most interesting and curious particulars, concerning the theology, history, and learning of Eastern nations.

HYDE, Edward, was appointed deputy-governor of North Carolina, in the place of Cary, and arrived in the colony August, 1710. In 1712 he received a new commission, constituting him governor. His short administration was conducted with prudence. It was remarkable for the rebellion instigated by Cary, and the commencement of the Indian war. The former was quelled by the assistance of the governor of Virginia. Both events were greatly prejudicial to the colony. Governor Hyde died Sept. 8th, 1812, and was succeeded by Eden.

HYDER-ALLY-KHAN, an Asiatic prince, born at Dinavelli, in the Mysore. He served under his father, and after his death 1751, he joined his brother, who was in alliance with France. His intrepidity in the field, and a series of successful enterprises against the Mahrattas and against the English power in the East, raised him not only to the rank of generalissimo of the king of Mysore's forces, but to the independent power of Suba of Servia. The sovereignty which his valor had acquired, he maintained by wisdom and sound policy, and only regarding the Europeans as intruders in the country, he formed the most artful and formidable plans for the complete expulsion of the English from Asia: the treaty which he had made in 1769 was violated in 1780; but the forces of Hyder, were unable, though very numerous, to withstand the bravery of the English troops, and the military skill of sir Eyre Coote. Hyder died in 1782, and was succeeded in his possessions by his son Tippoo Saib, who possessed equal valor, and was animated with the same hatred against the English name.

HYPERIUS, Andrew Gerard, a divine, born at Ypres. He studied in France, which he left upon embracing the reformation. He came to England, and was afterwards divinity professor at Marburg, where he died 1564, having published 7 vols. folio, on divinity and other subjects.

I.

IARCHAS, a learned Indian philosopher, who is reported, according to Jerome, to have given Apollonius Tyaneus several magical rings of very great power, bearing the name of the seven planets.

IARCHI, Solomon Ben Isaac, a Jewish rabbi, born at Troyes in Champagne, 1104. At the age of thirty, he travelled abroad; and not only visited Italy and Greece, but penetrated to Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Tartary, and Muscovy, and returned through Germany. He died at Troyes, 1180, and his body was carried to be buried at Prague. His learning was very extensive, and consequently he is considered as one of the most illustrious rabbies. Among other valuable works he wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, &c. which have been translated by Fred. Breithaupt, at Gotha, 1710, 4to. His authority and his interpretations of scripture, are much respected by the Jews. He had three daughters who married learned rabbies.

IBARRA, Joachim, a native of Saragossa, eminent as a printer to the king of Spain. His Bible —the Mozarabic Missal,—Mariana's History of Spain—Don Quixote—Gabriel's translation of Sallust—and other works, are excellent specimens of his correctness and the elegance of his printing. He invented a valuable sort of printing-ink, and died 1785, aged 60.

IBAS, bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the fifth century, noted in ecclesiastical history on account of the opposite decisions of different councils, relative to the orthodoxy of his sentiments. He was a native of Syria, and was promoted to the see of Edessa, about 436. He was accused before the patriarch of Constantinople of favoring the Nestorian heresy, and abusing Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. After being acquitted, the same accusation of Nestorianism was brought against him the following year, and he was condemned and deposed by the council of Ephesus. In 451 he was declared an orthodox divine, and reinstated in his see by the council of Chalcedon. Several years after his death he was again condemned, as a Nestorian, in the general council held at Constantinople, in 553. A letter concerning the doctrine of Nestorius, written by Ibas, while he was a presbyter, formed a part of the celebrated "Three Chapters," condemned by the latter council as heretical, but received as orthodox by the churches of Africa and Illyria; whence originated a schism which lasted 150 years.

IBBOT, Benjamin, D.D. a learned divine, born 1680, at Beachamwell, Norfolk, where his father was rector. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, and in 1700 removed to Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became a fellow, 1706. He soon after resigned on obtaining the patronage of Tenison the primate, who made him treasurer of Wells cathedral, and rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael le Querne in London. In 1716 he was made chaplain to the king. In 1713 and 15, he preached Boyle's lectures, and some time after was appointed assistant preacher to Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in 1724, was installed prebendary of Westminster. He died the next year, 5th April. His friend Clarke published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 36 of his sermons, after his death, for the benefit of his widow, and it was liberally patronised and supported by the great and opulent, who had often admired the eloquence and animation of his preaching.

IBRAHIM MANSOUR EFFENDI, an adventurer, whose real name was Cerfbere, was born at Strasburg, of a Jewish family. After having served in the republican hussars, he became so violent a royalist that he was imprisoned. In 1802 he went to Constantinople, turned Mahometan, and was employed to discipline the Turkish troops. He subseqently wandered through Russia, Sweden, and Denmark; held, under the name of Medelsheim, a government office in Westphalia; fought against the Servians; was for three years engineer to Ali Pacha; recommenced his wanderings, and extended them to various parts of Asia, Africa, and America; and at last, being in a starving state, shot himself at Paris, in 1826. He wrote a Memoir of Greece and Albania during the Government of Ali Pacha.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, a native of Rhegium, was born in the sixth century B. C. He wrote seven books of Odes, of which only a few fragments are extant. He was killed in a solitary spot by robbers, whose crime is said to have been discovered in a singular manner. While dying, he saw a flight of cranes passing, and called upon them to avenge him. As the murderers were walking in Rhegium, one of them saw some cranes overhead, and said to his companions, "Here are the avengers of Ibycus." This speech excited suspicion, and the truth was wrung from the criminals by torture.

IDACIUS, a Spanish prelate, author of a chronicle from the beginning of the reign of Theodosius to the 11th of Leo. His works were published by Sirmond, Paris, 1619, 8vo. He lived in the fifth century.

IDRIS, Gawr, a Welsh astronomer of such merit that one of the highest mountains of Wales still bears his name. He ranked as one of the three greatest astronomers of Britain. His age is unknown.

IFFLAND, Augustus William, a popular actor and dramatist, was born at Hanover in 1759, and from his childhood had a propensity to the stage, which his father vainly endeavored to repress. In 1770 he absconded from his home, and made his appearance at the Gotha theatre. He soon rose to the first rank among German actors. As a writer he was almost equally successful. He died, in 1814, at Berlin, where he was the court theatrical manager. In 1798 he published an edition of his works, which contained forty-seven comedies and tragedies; and he subsequently wrote many others.

IGNARRA, Nicholas, a learned Neapolitan antiquary, born in 1723. He was educated at the college of Urbano, at Naples, and at the age of twenty he taught Greek in that seminary. When Charles III. founded the Herculanean academy in 1755, Ignarra was appointed one of the first members. In 1763 he succeeded Mazzochias professor of sacred literature in the royal university, and in 1771 he became principal professor. In 1782 he was nominated director of the royal printing-office; and two years after, tutor to the hereditary prince Francis of Bourbon. He was made a canon of the cathedral of Naples 1794, and died in 1808. His principal work is entiled, "De Palæstra Neapolitana Commentarium," 1770, a very learned production. He also published the life of Mazzochi, and other pieces.

IGNATIUS, St. a father of the church, made bishop of Antioch by St. John the evangelist. After exhibiting many virtues in his province, he was seized by Adrian, and exposed to the fury of wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre. Seven of his epistles are preserved.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalata, by Proco-

pia, and when his father was deposed by Leo, he retired to a monastery, and took the ecclesiastical habit. He was made patriarch 847, but his severe reprimand of Bardas, an incestuous courtier, procured his disgrace, and Photius was, after some time, placed in his room. He was restored under Basil, and presided at the eighth general council held at Constantinople. He died 878.

IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born, in 1491, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. In 1521 he was severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna. The result of his meditations on a bed of pain was, sorrow for his debauched life, and a determination to devote himself to works of piety. He began by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; after which he studied at Alcala, Salamanca, and Paris; and began to preach and to make disciples. At first he was opposed, and even imprisoned; but at length the pope, in 1540, gave his sanction to the new order which Loyola had established, and appointed him its first general. He died in 1556, and was canonized in 1622.

IGOR, sovereign prince of Russia, after his father Rurick, invaded the east, and spread desolation over Pontus and Asia Minor. He died 945, and his widow Alga, who succeeded him, was converted to christianity.

IHRE, John, an erudite Swede, was born at Upsal, in 1707; was educated at the university there; became professor of poetry, rhetoric, and politics; was ennobled, and made a knight of the Polar star; and died in 1780. He is the author of Lexicon Dialectorum; Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum; A Dissertation on Runic Antiquities; and other works.

IKEN, Conrad, a learned German divine and Oriental scholar, who was a native of Bremen. He studied at Utrecht, and in 1714 became preacher at Lopik, and afterwards at Zutphen. In 1719 he removed to Bremen, and the same year obtained the degree of doctor of theology from the university of Utrecht. He was appointed public professor of theology in the gymnasium of Bremen in 1723; and he was also preacher in St. Stephen's church, and president of the German society in that city; as likewise a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died in 1753, aged sixty-four. His principal works are, "Hebrew Antiquities," 8vo. of which there are several editions; "Dissertations on remarkable Passages in the Old and New Testaments," 2 vols. folio; and "A Treatise on the Daily Worship of the Temple, from the Talmud, with notes," 4to. All his works are written in Latin.

ILIVE, Jacob, an English printer, who in 1751 published a pretended translation of the "book of Jasher," a work full of absurdities. He also printed an oration, in which he maintained that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate angels, and that the fire which will punish those consumed in this world will be immaterial. He also wrote other curious and eccentric pieces, which originated in a disordered imagination. He died 1768.

ILLESCAS, Consalvo, a Spanish ecclesiastic, author of an history of the Catholic Pontificial, with the Lives of the Popes, 2 vols. fol. 1570, continued by Lewis de Babia, to 1605, and afterwards by Mark de Gaudalaxara. He died 1580.

ILLYRIUS, Matthias Flaccus, or Francowitz, a learned divine, born 1520, at Albona, in Istria. He studied at Venice, and after acquiring a very extensive knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, he came to Wittemberg to complete his education under Luther and Melancthon, whose principles he warmly embraced. He was one of the writers of the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses," but the learning, the application, zeal, and abilities which he possessed, were far overbalanced by a restless, passionate, and unyielding temper, which created much dissension among the protestants. He wrote several learned works, and died 1575, little lamented.

IMBERT, Bartholomew, a poet of Nismes, member of the academy of that city. He fell a sacrifice to a violent fever, 1790, aged 43. He wrote a poem on the judgment of Paris, a work of merit—a volume of fables, inferior to those of La Fontaine—Les Egaremens de l'Amour, a novel, and other compositions of considerable eminence.

IMBERT, Joseph Gabriel, a painter of Marseilles, the pupil of Vander-Meulen and Le Brun. Disgusted with the world, he, at the age of 34, embraced the austere order of St. Bruns, yet, in the midst of his fervent devotions, he employed some portion of time in painting. He died at Avignon, 1749, aged 83. His best piece is a view of Calvary, at the high altar of the Chartreux, Marseilles.

IMHOFF, James William, a famous genealogist, lawyer, and senator of Nuremberg, where he died 1728, aged 77. He was deeply versed in the history of states. He published "Historia Genealogica Regum Magnæ Britanniæ," and other works, containing the genealogies of princes, and of illustrious houses in Spain, Italy, France and Portugal, much esteemed.

IMPERIALI, John Baptist, a physician, born 1568, at Vicenza, and one of the 24 nobles of Genoa. He studied at Verona and Bologna, and taught philosophy at Padua. He practised afterwards with great success at Vicenza, where he died May 1623. He wrote verses in the elegant style of Catullus. He published a 4to. vol. "Exercitationum Exoticarum," Venice, 1603.

IMPERIALI, Giuseppe Renato, a cardinal, born at Genoa 1651. He is known for a magnificent and valuable library, which still adorns the city of Rome, and of which the catalogue was published 1711 folio, by Fontanini. In 1730, he was proposed to the conclave, to fill the vacant chair of St. Peter, and lost it by a single voice. He died 1737, aged 86.

INCHBALD, Elizabeth, a dramatist and novelist, whose maiden name was Simpson, was born, in 1756, at Stanningfield, near Bury, in Suffolk. At the age of sixteen she secretly quitted her family, being prompted by an irrepressible desire of visiting the metropolis. After escaping many dangers in her rash adventure, she married Mr. Inchbald, of Drury Lane Theatre, and was for several years upon the stage. In 1789, however, she quitted it, and thenceforth depended upon her literary labors. She died in 1821. She wrote nineteen dramas, some of which were deservedly successful; and two novels, the Simple Story, and Nature and Art, which rank among the standard works in that class of literature; and she edited the British Theatre, the Modern Theatre, and a Collection of Farces.

INCHOFER, Melchior, a German jesuit, born at Vienna, 1584. He studied the law with great success, but at the age of twenty-eight he went to Rome, and entered among the jesuits. He taught mathematics and divinity for some time at Messina, and published in 1630, in Latin, the blessed Virgin's Letter to the People of Messina, folio, which for a while gave offence; but upon his explanation, was deemed satisfactory to his fraternity. He was afterwards so displeased with the jesuits, that he wrote against them a severe satire, which

appeared after his death, in Holland. He died at Milan 1648. He wrote an ecclesiastical History of Hungary, and several other works, which prove him to have been a very learned but credulous man.

INDULPHUS, a Scotch king, said to be the 77th since the foundation of that monarchy. When his kingdom was invaded by the Danes, he marched at the head of his forces to repel them, but unfortunately was shot by an arrow as he pressed them too closely in their flight to their ships.

INGENHOUZ, John, a native of Breda, who became eminent as a chemist, and a physician. He learned in England the Suttonian method of inoculation, and then went by sir John Pringle's recommendation, to Vienna, where he inoculated the daughter of Joseph II. He was fellow of the royal society, and died 1799, aged 69. He is author of Experiments on Vegetables, 8vo.—Hulme's Treatise on the Gout, Scurvy, and Stone, translated into Latin, and Chemical Treatises on impregnating Waters, with fixed Air,—besides papers in the philosophical transactions.

INGERSOLL, Jared, a judge of the admiralty court, Connecticut, graduated at Yale college 1742. He settled at New Haven as a lawyer, and was agent of the colony in England in 1757; but being appointed distributor of the stamps in Con. under the stamp act, he lost his popularity. The people of New Haven compelled him to resign. Not deeming this resignation explicit, a large company from the eastern part of Connecticut set out on a journey to New Haven. They met Mr. Ingersoll at Wethersfield, when they compelled him to resign, and cry out three times, Liberty and Property. The next day 500 men escorted him to Hartford. He was afterwards judge of the admiralty. He died 1781.

INGERSOLL, Jared, L L.D., judge of the district court of Philadelphia, graduated at Yale college in 1766, and attained a high rank as a lawyer in Philadelphia. He was a member of congress, and of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. The office of attorney general of Pennsylvania he resigned in 1816. At the time of his death he was judge. In 1812, he was the federal candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States. He died 1822, aged 73.

INGERSOLL, Jonathan, L L.D., one of the distinguished men of Connecticut. He received his classical education at Yale college, renowned among the literary institutions of our country. In 1798, having practised law with much success, he was appointed judge, but in 1801, resigned that office. In 1816, he was chosen lieut. governor of the state. During many years of the latter part of his life, he was employed in various public trusts, and enjoyed through life the confidence of his fellow citizens. His character, as a member of society, and a christian, was free from reproach. He died Jan. 12, 1823, aged 76.

INGLIS, James, D.D., Bishop of the established church, in Nova Scotia. From 1777, to 1783, he was rector of Trinity church in the city of New York. Bishop Inglis died in 1816, aged 82 years.

INGLIS, James, D.D., a minister of the Presbyterian denomination in Baltimore. He was distinguished for his eloquence. Dr. Inglis died Aug. 15, 1820; and soon afterwards a volume of his sermons was published.

INGOLDSBY, Richard, governor of New-York, succeeded Slaughter by appointment of the council in 1691. The following year governor Fletcher assumed the administration. The chief command again devolved on him on the death of Lovelace, in 1709. His short administration is remarkable for a second fruitless attempt against Canada. He was succeeded by Beekman in 1710

INGOULT, Nicholas Lewis, a native of Gisors, eloquent as a preacher among the jesuits, and author of some sermons, and of the 8th vol. of the memoirs of the jesuit missionaries in the Levant. He died 1753, aged 64.

INGRAM, Robert, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Beverley school, and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He obtained the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, Kent, and afterwards Orston vicarage, Notts, and then Wormington and Boxted in Essex. He wrote a View of the Great Events of the seventh Plague, &c. concluding the Explanation of the Seven last Plagues, &c. 1785,—Account of the ten Tribes of Israel being in America, by Manasseh, Ben Israel, with Observations, 1792—Explanation of the Prophecy of the seven Phials of Wrath, 1804. He died 1804.

INGUIMBERTI, Dominic Joseph Marie d', a learned divine, born at Carpentras, of which city he became bishop. He was originally a Dominican, but afterwards devoted himself to the more austere order of the Cistercians, and by his learning and virtues, recommended himself to the notice of Clement XII. by whom he was made bishop, 1733. He died of an apoplexy, 1757, aged 75. He was a munificent as well as a pious prelate. His large revenues were applied to relieve the necessities of the poor, to the building of an hospital, the erecting of a large library, and other public and charitable uses. He published some treatises on Monastic Life,—on Theological Subjects,—besides the Lives of some Catholic Divines.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, was born in London, 1030, and educated at Westminster and Oxford. He was secretary to William of Normandy, before he invaded England, and in 1064, went to the Holy Land. He was made abbot by William, and died 1109. He was a great benefactor to his monastery which he rebuilt, and for which he obtained some important privileges. He wrote an History of the Abbey from 664, to 1091, published among the "quinque Scriptores," by H. Saville, London, 1596, folio, Frankfort, 1601, and Oxford 1684.

INNOCENT I., a native of Albano, elected pope after Anastasius the first, 402. He defended Chrysostom, and condemned the Novations and Pelagians. He died at Ravena, 14th Feb. 417. Some of his letters have been published by Constant.

INNOCENT II., was elected pope after Honorius II., though part of the cardinals protested against his elevation to the papal chair, by appointing the son of a Jew, of the name of Peter de Leo, who assumed the appellation of Anacletus II. Innocent, though supported by the princes of Europe, except the kings of Scotland and Sicily, who acknowledged the authority of his rival, was at last driven from Rome by the tumults of Arnauld de Bresse, and retired to France, where he held several councils at Clermont, Rheims, Puy, and other places. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV. he returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran council in 1139, attended by 1000 bishops, and crowned Lothaire as emperor. He afterwards made war against Roger, king of Sicily, and died at Rome 24th Sept. 1143.

INNOCENT III., Lothaire Conti, a native of Anagni, raised to the popedom, 1198, after Cele-

tinus III. though only thirty-seven years old. To unite the christian princes in the recovery of the Holy Land, he preached a crusade against the Albigenses of Languedoc, and afterwards put Philip Augustus of France under an interdict, and excommunicated John, king of England, and Raymond, count of Toulouse. He raised the papal authority to such a height, that the Roman republic in its brightest days, was never more powerful, so that the pope was no longer the vassal of the neighboring princes, but the temporal master of all sovereigns, whom he could depose or restore agreeably to his absolute will. Under Innocent, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Trinitarians, and other orders arose, which were still to spread farther, and to confirm the power of Rome. This pope, thus distinguished by political sagacity and courtly intrigue, died at Perouse, 20th July, 1216. His works were published at Cologne 1515.

INNOCENT IV. Sinibaldi de Fiesque, chancellor of the Roman church, and cardinal, was elected pope, 1243, after the death of Celestinus IV. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederic, emperor of Germany, who wished to invade the rights of the church, and he held a council at Lyons, in which he excommunicated and deposed the imperial delinquent. This severe measure was displeasing to several princes; but Louis king of France, interfered in vain with the inexorable pontiff, and the dispute was terminated only by the death of the emperor. Innocent died soon after his return from France, at Naples, 13th December 1254. He wrote Apparatus super Decretales, folio, and was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity.

INNOCENT V., Peter de Tarantaise, a Dominican, archbishop of Lyons, and a cardinal, made pope 21st February 1276. He died the 26th June following. He wrote Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul,—Commentaries, and other works.

INNOCENT VI., Stephen Albert, a native of Pompadour in Limoges, was bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1352, elected pope after Clement VI. He was of a peaceful disposition, and labored earnestly to reconcile the kings of England and France. He is blamed for bestowing too many honors on his family, though their good conduct deserved the highest dignities. He died 12th September 1362. Some of his letters are extant.

INNOCENT VII., Come de Meliorati, a native of Sulmone in Abruzzo, was elected pope 1404, but opposed by the arms of Ladislaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome. He died 6th Nov. 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., John Baptist Cibo, a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, bishop of Melfi, elected pope 1484. He labored much to re-establish union among Christian princes, and showed himself particularly attentive to the interests of his family, and of his children, whom he had had before he was admitted into the church. He was a benevolent pontiff, and died of an apoplectic fit, 28th July 1492, aged 60.

INNOCENT IX., John Anthony Facchinetti, a native of Bologna, made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. for his services at the council of Trent. He was elected pope 29th October 1591, and died two months after. He had formed the plan of clearing the port of Ancona, and other magnificent improvements.

INNOCENT X., John Baptist Pamphili, a native of Rome, who succeeded Urban VIII. 1644, at the age of 72. He persecuted the Barberinis, to whom he was indebted for his elevation; and he published his bull against the five propositions of the Jansenists. He died 6th January 1655, respected for many excellent qualities, though censured for some foibles.

INNOCENT XI., Benedict Odescalchi, a native of Como, in the Milanese, was made a bishop and a cardinal by pope Innocent X. and elected pope 1676. He reformed several abuses in the ecclesiastical states, and opposed with great firmness Louis XIV. by refusing to admit to bishoprics those persons who were recommended to him by the monarch, so that at his death not less than 30 dioceses were vacant. He condemned the errors of the Molinists and the Quietists, and effected a strong coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. He died 12th Aug. 1689, aged 78.

INNOCENT XII. Anthony Pignatelli, a noble Neapolitan, raised to the papal chair 1691, after Alexander VIII. He issued a bull against the system adopted by his predecessors, of paying particular honors to the relations of popes, and condemned the Maxims of the Saints, written by Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. He died 27th Sept. 1700, universally regretted by the Romans, who mourned him as a beneficent father.

INNOCENT XIII. Michael Angelo Conti, a native of Rome, the eighth pope of his family. He was elected 1721, and died 7th March 1724, aged 69. His infirmities prevented the execution of several plans of improvement which he had formed, and it is said that he died of grief for having bestowed a cardinal's hat on Dubois.

INSTITOR, Henry, a Dominican, inquisitor general of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and author, with James Springer, of Malleus Maleficorum, Lyons, 1484, often reprinted. He wrote besides, a treatise against Errors in the Sacrament, and a book on Monarchy.

INVEGES, Augustino, a Sicilian historian and antiquary, of the society of the Jesuits. He died 1677, aged 84. He wrote, besides an History of Palermo, in Italian, 3 vols. fol. 1649—Historia Paradisi Terrestris, 4to. 1641,—la Cartagine Siciliana, 4to. 1651.

IRELAND, John, was born at Trench farm, near Wem, in Shropshire; was brought up as a watchmaker; became a dealer in paintings and prints; and died, near Birmingham, in 1789. He is the author of Illustrations of Hogarth; and the Life and Letters of John Henderson.

IRELAND, Samuel, an ingenious mechanic in Spitalfields. His skill in drawing and engraving became to him the source of distinction and comfortable independence. He published a picturesque tour through Holland, France, and Brabant, 1790.—Picturesque Views of the Thames, 8vo. 1792.—Picturesque Views of the Medway, 1793.—Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, 1794.—Picturesque Views and Account of the Inns of Court. He died 1800. He has been deservedly censured for his attempt to impose upon the world a folio volume which he called a Collection of Letters, and other Papers, written by Shakspeare. The forgery for some time excited much of the public attention, and afterwards his son published a declaration in which he acknowledged himself alone guilty of this attempt to impose upon the good sense of the public.

IRETON, Henry, a republican general in the civil wars. He possessed great abilities, and uncommon valor, and deserved the friendship of Cromwell, whose eldest daughter, Bridget, he married. He was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and died at the siege of Limerick, 26th Nov. 1651, much lamented. His body was buried with great

pomp in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration it was dug up and exposed on Tyburn gibbet, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. His daughter Bridget married Thomas Bendish.

IRNERIUS, called also Wernerus or Guarnerus, a German lawyer of the 12th century. He studied at Constantinople and Ravenna, and taught at Bologna. He was properly the restorer of the Roman law, and therefore deserved from his numerous pupils the name of "Lucerna Juris." He was the father of the Glossators, and prevailed upon the Emperor Lotharius, whose chancellor he was, to introduce the creation of doctors in the universities, an honor which spread from Bologna, where it first had its rise, to the other learned bodies of Europe. He died 1150, and was buried at Bologna.

IRONSIDE, Gilbert, a native of Hawkesbury, England, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and made rector of Winterbourn, Dorsetshire. He was author of a Sermon 1660, and of seven questions of the Sabbath, 4to. and at the restoration he was made bishop of Bristol, where he died 1671, aged 83.

IRVING, William, a merchant of the city of New York. He was also distinguished as a gentleman of literary taste, and in 1812 became a member of congress. Mr. I. was a brother of Washington Irving; and it is said furnished several papers for the noted work under the name of Salmagundi. He died in 1821.

IRVINE, William, major-general, was a native of Ireland. Educated for the medical profession, he served as a surgeon on board of a British ship in the war which began in 1754, and after the peace of 1763 settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1774 he was a member of the state convention. In 1776 he served in Canada, and accompanied col. Thompson, who was despatched by gen. Sullivan from Sorelle to dislodge the enemy from Trois Rivieres, but was taken prisoner, and remained as such at Quebec nearly two years, until he was exchanged. On his release he was promoted to the command of the second Pennsylvania regiment. In 1781 the defence of the north western frontier, threatened by the British and Indians was intrusted to him. After the war he was elected a member of congress. During the whiskey insurrection of 1794 he was a commissioner to the insurgents on the part of the state, and his peaceful mission having failed, he was more successful at the head of the militia. Removing about this time from Carlisle to Philadelphia, he was appointed intendant of military stores. He died 1804, aged 63.

IRWIN, Jared, general, governor of Georgia, was a soldier of the American revolution. He was a member of the convention, which adopted the constitution in 1789; and was governor from 1796 to 1798, and from 1806 to 1809. He died 1818, aged 68.

ISAAC COMMENUS, Greek emperor in the room of Michael Stratioticus, 1057. After a prudent but turbulent reign he retired to the solitude of a monastery, leaving the crown to Ducas Constantine, and died two years after, 1061.

ISAAC, Angelus, Greek emperor after Andronicus Commenus, 1185. He was imprisoned and deprived of his sight by his brother Alexius, after whose death he was restored to the throne. He died 1204.

ISAAC, Caro, a rabbi who left Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand, which in 1492 banished the Jews from his dominions, within four months, except they became Christians. He went first to Portugal, and then retired to Jerusalem, where he devoted himself to study and solitude. He wrote "the Generations of Isaac" which is a commentary on the Pentateuch of Moses. The book is esteemed, and has passed through several editions, the last of which is at Amsterdam, 1708.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was born 1292. She married 1308. Edward, afterwards the second of England, but her licentiousness disgraced her character, and embittered the latter part of her life; and her partiality to her favorite, Mortimer, proved so offensive to her son Edward III. that he ordered her to be confined in the castle of Rising, where she languished 28 years of captivity, and died at the age of 75.

ISABELLA, of Bavaria, married Charles VI. king of France, 1385. She was a woman of licentious manners, of an intriguing disposition, and of a most vindictive temper. She dishonorably sacrificed her only son to her partiality for the English, and wished for the triumph of Henry V. of England, who had married her sixth daughter Catharine, rather than the prosperity of her country under the government of their natural sovereign. She died little lamented, at Paris, 30th Sept. 1435, aged 64.

ISABELLA, daughter of John II. of Castille, was born 1451, and married 1469 Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. She succeeded to the kingdom of Castille 1474, and though opposed by the pretensions of her niece, she crushed all opposition, and by the union of Castille and Arragon she was with her husband proclaimed sovereign of Spain. She possessed great powers of mind, and was distinguished by her integrity, her justice, and her public and private virtues. Her reign is remarkable for the conquest of Grenada from the Moors, and the discovery of America, by the bold genius of Columbus, but it was disgraced by the introduction of the sanguinary tribunal of the inquisition. Isabella died of a dropsy 1504, aged 54, leaving only one daughter, Jane, who married Philip of Austria and became mother of Charles V.

ISABELLA, daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, married by proxy in 1489, John Galeazzo Sforza, a minor. The union of these lovers was put off by the intrigues of Lewis Sforza, the uncle and the guardian of the bridegroom, who had himself fallen in love with Isabella; but when his guilty addresses were received with the contempt which they merited, he determined on revenge. By marrying Alphonsina the daughter of the duke of Ferrara, he gained an active accomplice in his criminal intentions, the unfortunate Galeazzo was poisoned, and the disconsolate Isabella fled to Naples, and after seeing the destruction of all her family, she retired to a small town in the neighborhood, where she died 1524. Her daughter married Sigismund king of Poland.

ISABELLA, sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, married in 1539, John Zopolita, waivode of Transylvania, afterwards king of Hungary. The birth of a son so pleased the father, who was engaged in the siege of Fogarra, that he communicated his joy to his army, and in a feast which he gave his soldiers he unfortunately fell a victim to his great intemperance 1540. Thus left unprotected and unable to resist the arms of Ferdinand of Austria, against whom her husband had made war, she in an evil hour called to her aid Solyman the Turkish sultan, who instead of protecting her, seized her capital, and obliged her to fly to Transylvania, of which she was soon after stripped by the great successes of her enemies. She recovered

Transylvania in 1556, and died two years after, respected for her magnanimity and courage.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, was born about 418 B. C. at Chalcis, in Syria, and was a disciple of Lysias and Isocrates. He established a school of eloquence at Athens, and Demosthenes was one of his pupils. Of his many orations only eleven are now extant; ten of which have been translated by Sir William Jones. He is said to have been the first who gave names to the figures of rhetoric.

ISELIN, James Christopher, a learned German, born at Basil 1681. He was professor of history and eloquence at Marpurg, 1704, and was advanced to the chair of divinity at Basil, 1711. He died at Basil 1737. Of his numerous writings the chief are "De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus, Carmen Heroicum—de Historicis Latinis Melioris Ævi Dissertatio—Dissertations and orations on various subjects.

ISELIN, Isaac, an eminent philosopher and ingenious writer, born at Basil, in 1728. He was educated at Gottingen, where he studied jurisprudence and statistics, and on taking the degree of LL.D. he published a thesis, entitled "Tentamen Juris publici Helvetici." He afterwards visited Paris, and returning home, became a candidate for the professorship of history, in 1754, but he was disappointed of the situation. He was however elected a member of the grand council of Basil, and in 1756 obtained the important office of secretary. He then published a tract entitled "The Dream of a Friend to Mankind," of which there were several editions. He also wrote "Free Thoughts on the Depopulation of my Native City," 1758, 8vo; "The History of Mankind," 2 vols. 8vo, the most important of all his productions, and a periodical work called "Ephemerides of Mankind." In conjunction with Solomon Gesner and Hirzel, he founded the Helvetic Society; and in 1777 he assisted in the establishment of a similar society at Basil, on a plan which he had himself elaborated. He carried on an extensive correspondence, both in Switzerland and in foreign countries, and wrote many articles in a periodical journal called the "German Library," "Deutsche Bibliothek." Iselin died in 1782.

ISHMAEL I., sophy of Persia, was descended from Ali the son-in-law of Mahomet, and distinguished himself by his valor, prudence and wisdom, on the throne. He died 1523 in the 18th year of his reign.

ISHMAEL II. sophy of Persia after Thamas, 1575, was the murderer of his eight brothers, and at last was poisoned, 1579, by his own sister, who resented his embracing the tenets of a different sect of Mahometans.

ISIDORE of Seville, a bishop of Seville, called the doctor of his age, and the ornament of his church, from his learning and humanity, died 636, after presiding 40 years over his see. He was author of Commentaries on the Scripture—a Chronicle from Adam to 626—a treatise of Ecclesiastical Writers, and other works.

ISINGRINIUS, Michael, an eminent printer of Basil, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle in a style and manner much superior to those of former editors, even of Aldus Manutius. His edition of the history of plants by Fuchs was equally admired. He lived in the 16th century.

ISLA, John, a Spanish Jesuit, was born in 1714, at Segovia. After the expulsion of his order from Spain, he settled at Bologna, in Italy, where he died in 1783. His principal work is The Life of Friar Gerund, a pleasant satire upon monkish ignorance, and upon the prevailing faults of pulpit eloquence. He also wrote A Compendium of Spanish History, from Duchesne; Familiar Letters; The Great Day of Navarre; and Gil Blas restored to his Country.

ISOCRATES, one of the ten great Attic orators, was born B. C. 436 at Athens, and was the son of a musical instrument maker. Prodicus, Gorgias, and Theramenes were his preceptors in eloquence. His timidity, and the weakness of his voice, prevented him from taking a part in public business, but he composed pleadings for others, and opened a school of oratory, in which he formed many illustrious speakers and statesmen. Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he starved himself to death in consequence of the fatal issue of the battle of Cheronæa. Twenty-one of his harangues are extant.

ITTIGIUS, Thomas, a German divine, born at Leipsic 1644. He was educated at Leipsic, Rostock and Strasburg, and rose by his merit to the professorship of divinity at Leipsic in 1691. He died April 1710. He wrote besides dissertations in the Leipsic acts—Dissertatio de Hæresiarchis Ævi Apostolici eique Proximi—Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera—Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ primi & secundi Seculi Selecta Capita,—Exhortationes Theologicæ & Historia Synodorum.

ITURBIDE, Augustin, emperor of Mexico, was born, in 1784, at Valladolid, in New Spain, of a distinguished family, and entered the military service at the age of seventeen. During the first Mexican revolution, Iturbide fought against the insurgents; but in 1820 he took up arms on the side of liberty. His splendid successes were successively rewarded by the rank of generalissimo, president of the congress, and finally, in May, 1822, of emperor, with the title of Augustin the First. In 1823, however, he was deposed and banished. He returned in 1824, but was immediately arrested and was shot on the 19th of July.

IVANOF, Feodor Feodorovitsch, a Russian dramatist, was born in 1777; served in the army, from which he was removed to the commissariat department; and died at Moscow in 1816. He wrote the tragedy of Martha, or the Conquest of Novogorod; and the comedies of Virtue Rewarded, The Old Family, the New-married Couple, and All is not Gold that glistens.

IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres 1093, was born at Beauvais, 1035. He died after a life of great piety 1115, and was canonized. There are extant of his compiling "a Collection of Decrees" —Exceptiones Ecclesiasticarum Regularum—Sermons—and a Chronicon.

IVES, John, an eminent antiquarian, born at Yarmouth England, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was raised to the revived office of Suffolk herald, but without any emolument, and he was also fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died of a deep consumption 9th June, 1776, aged 25 years. His library and collection of coins, medals, and paintings, were sold by auction. He published "three select papers" from his own collection, besides remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans, the scite and remains fixed and described, 12mo. 1774.

IVES, Edward, an English traveller of the 18th century. He was a surgeon by profession, and sailed for the East Indies in that capacity, in 1754, with admiral Watson. After the death of that officer in 1757, he left the service, and returned to England. Part of his passage was overland, as he went up the Tigris and visited Mosul, Aleppo, and other places, previously to embarking again at Latakia, for the island of Cyprus, whence he sailed

to Leghorn and then took his route through Italy, Germany, and Holland, to England, where he arrived in March 1759. He published an account of his voyage to India, and the events which occurred there in 1755, 56, and 57, and travels from Persia to England, by an unfrequented route, containing much interesting information. He died September 25, 1786.

IVES, Levi, M.D., a physician, was born in 1750, and died 1826, aged 76. He was one of the founders of the New Haven medical society, and one of the conductors of the "Cases and Observations," a medical journal at New Haven, the first in America. With professional skill he acquired only a competence.

IVETEAUX, Nicholas Vauquelin, seigneur de, a French poet, born at Fresnaye. He was made preceptor to the duke of Vendome, the son of Gabrielle d' Estrées, and afterwards to Louis XIII. when dauphin. The licentiousness of his manners rendered him incapable of holding the benefices which the court intended for him, and when reproached by Richelieu for his dissolute conduct, he retired to his house in St. Germain, where he spent the rest of his life in epicurian ease and voluptuous indulgence. As he considered the pastoral life the most agreeable, he dressed himself in the habit of a shepherd, and attended by his mistress disguised as a nymph playing on the harp, he wasted away his time in the grossest sensuality, regardless of the opinions of the world, or the calls of religion. He died 1649, aged 90, at a country seat near Germigny. He wrote Institution d'un Prince, a poem of merit,—Sonnets, and Songs, in the Delices de la Poesie Francoise, 1620, 8vo.

IWAN V., John Alexiowitz, second son of Michaelowitz, succeeded his brother, Feodor Alexiowitz, 1682, on the throne of Russia. As his powers of mind, however, were very weak, he was declared incapable of reigning, and sent to a monastery, and the sceptre was placed in the hands of his brother Peter. This change displeased his sister, Sophia, who wished to obtain the supreme power, and by her intrigues, Iwan was drawn from his confinement, and seated on the throne with her and with Peter. This divided sovereignty continued for six years; but the design of Sophia to sacrifice her brother Peter to her ambition, proved abortive, and the proscribed prince confined his guilty sister in a convent, and seized the reigns of government alone. Iwan died 1696, aged 35, leaving five daughters.

IWAN VI., of Brunswick Bevern, succeeded when three months old, his great aunt, Anne Iwanova, as emperor of Russia, 1740. The guardianship of his minority was intrusted, by the dying empress, to her favorite, Ernest, duke of Biren; but soon after the regent was removed, and the emperor's mother, Anne of Mecklenburg, was placed at the head of the government as guardian. The next year the unfortunate child was dethroned, and confined in a fortress, from which a monk had the art to remove him, and to carry him to Germany. The attempt did not, however, succeed, and Iwan was again immured in a monastery, where he was at last put to death, 16th July, 1764, by order of Catherine, the wife of Peter III. who ascended the throne, 1762.

IZARD, Ralph, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina. From 1789, to 1795, he was a member of the Senate of the United States. In this situation he was characterised for eloquence; and, in the opinion of those who knew him, his honesty and patriotism, were unquestionable. He lived to the age of sixty-six years, his death taking place in 1804.

IZARD, George, a native of South Carolina, who rose to honorable distinction. Having received a classical education, he spent some time travelling in the different parts of Europe. On his return he entered the army as a captain of artillery, and rose to the rank of major-general. In the late American war he was at one time stationed on the northwestern frontier. Upon the close of the war he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he remained till appointed governor of Arkansas. His death took place at Little Rock, Nov. 22, 1823.

J.

JAAPHAN, Ebn Tophaïl, an Arabian philosopher at the end of the twelfth century, author of a romance, called the History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, in which he asserts that by the light of nature, a man may acquire a knowledge of things, and of God. It was published with a Latin translation 1671, by E. Pococke, and in 1708 appeared in English by Simon Ockley.

JABLONSKI, Daniel Ernest, a popish divine, born 20th Nov. 1660, at Dantzic. He studied in Germany, and afterwards visited Holland and England. He was afterwards minister of Magdeburg, Lessa, Koningsberg, and Berlin, and he zealously opposed infidelity, and endeavored in his ecclesiastical capacity, but in vain, to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists. He translated into Latin, Bentley's Sermons and Boyle's Lectures, and wrote some Dissertations on the Land of Gessen, and other works highly esteemed. He died May 1741.

JABLONSKI, Theodore, counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary to the royal society of sciences at Berlin, was a man of extensive erudition, and highly esteemed for his private virtues. He was so modest that he did not prefix his name to his works. He wrote Dictionnaire Francois et Allemand, & Allemand Francois 1711—a Course of Morality in German 1713—Dictionnaire Universel des Arts & des Sciences 1721—and a Translation of Tacitus de Mor. Germ. 1724.

JABLONSKI, Paul Ernest, son of Daniel Ernest, was born 1693, at Berlin, and became theology professor at Frankfort on the Oder. He wrote Disquisitio de Linguâ Lycaonicâ de Memnone Græcorum—Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—e, Pantheon Ægyptiorum, a learned work, 3 vols. 8vo. He died 1757.

JACETIUS, Francis de Cataneis, an Italian writer, born at Florence 1466. He was the disciple and successor of Marsilius Ficinus, as professor of Platonic philosophy at Florence, and died 1552. He wrote a treatise of beauty, and another of love, according to Plato, and other works, printed together at Basil 1563.

JACKSON, Thomas, D.D., an English divine, born 1579 at Willowing, county of Durham. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, 1595, and the year after removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. He became D.D. 1622, and two years after took a living, and also the vicarage of Newcastle, which he resigned in

1630, when elected president of his college. In 1635, he was made prebend of Winchester by the friendship of Neil, bishop of Durham and of Laud, and in 1638, he was raised to the deanery of Peterborough. He died 1640, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He was a man of great learning, singular piety, and of an exemplary character. He was well acquainted with the fathers, and his works, which are numerous, display great knowledge of scripture. They were published in 3 vols. folio, consisting of sermons, besides commentaries on the apostles' creed. They were much admired by bishop Horne, as well as by Mr. Merrick of Trinity college, Oxford.

JACKSON, John, an English divine, born 4th April 1686, at Lensey, Yorkshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Doncaster school, and afterwards entered at Jesus', Cambridge, where he studied Hebrew under Ockley. In 1710, he was presented to the living of Rossington by the corporation of Doncaster, and married 1712. He was refused the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, in consequence it is said of his heretical opinions; and by embracing tenets opposite to the church, he embroiled himself greatly at Leicester, where he went to reside as confrator of Wigston hospital. As he refused to subscribe to the articles, he lost in 1724, a prebend in Salisbury church, though on the death of his friend Dr. Clarke, in 1729, he succeeded to the mastership of Wigston hospital by the presentation of the duke of Rutland. As he was fond of controversy, his works are numerous on theological subjects, and display labor, judgment and learning. It is to be lamented, that he showed such virulence in his conduct, which drew upon him the resentment of the clergy, so that he was at Bath, refused the sacrament, and in Leicester forcibly denied the use of the pulpit. He opposed the doctrine of the trinity, and attacked Warburton and others, even some of his friends, in his pamphlets. His last, and by far his best work, is "Chronological Antiquities" 3 vols. 4to. 1752. He prepared materials for an edition of the Greek testament, of which, however, his infirmities prevented the publication. He died 12th May 1763, leaving four children only, out of the 12 whom his wife bore him. Memoirs of him were published by Dr. Sutton of Leicester, 1764.

JACKSON, Arthur, a divine ejected from his living of St. Faith, in London, 1662, for nonconformity. He was afterwards imprisoned, and fined 500*l.* for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love. He was chosen at the restoration to present, in the name of the assembly of divines, a bible to Charles II. and was also, one of the ministers who attended the Savoy conference. He wrote a commentary on the bible, 3 vols. 4to. and died 1666.

JACKSON, William, a native of Exeter, eminent as a musical composer, and as a writer. He first studied music at Exeter, and afterwards removed to London under the care of Mr. Travers, and in 1777, was chosen organist of St. Peter's church in his native town, where he died 1803, aged 73. Besides books of songs, hymns, sonatas, and canzonets, of merit, he wrote thirty letters on various subjects lately edited, a third time,—the four Ages 8vo.—Treatise on the present State of Music, 12mo.—Papers in the essays of the Exeter society, &c. One of his sons was ambassador at the court of Sardinia, afterwards in France, and at Berlin, and another accompanied lord Macartney, as his secretary to China.

JACKSON, James, governor of Georgia, was a native of England, and came to America in 1772. Early in the American revolutionary war he joined the army; in 1778, he was brigade major; in 1781, he commanded the legionary corps of the state. When the British evacuated Savannah, July 12, 1782, he received the keys. For his various services the Assembly of the state presented him with a house and lot in Savannah. On the return of peace he engaged with success in the practice of the law. In 1789, he was chosen a member of congress, and soon afterwards a senator, which office he resigned in 1795. He was major general of the militia; and governor from 1798, till his election as senator in 1801. He died 1806, aged 48.

JACKSON, Dr. Cyril, an eminent divine, was born in 1746, at Stamford, where his father was a medical practitioner. He received his education at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to a studentship at Christ-church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his master's degree in 1771, to that of B.D. in 1777, and that of D.D., in 1781. He became sub-preceptor to King George, IV. for which he was made canon of Christ-church, and on the elevation of Dr. Bagot to a bishopric, he succeeded him in the deanery, which he resigned in 1809. Dr. Jackson was an excellent governor of his college and an elegant scholar, but he as studiously avoided the press as he did the mitre, though the primacy of Ireland was offered to him, as well as an English bishopric. He died at Felpham, in Sussex, in 1819. His brother Dr. William Jackson, born at Stamford, in 1750, became prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society of Lincoln's inn, canon of Christ-church, and in 1811, bishop of Oxford. He died in 1815. The bishop was a sound mathematician, and a learned divine. He translated a tract on the Sieve of Eratosthenes into Latin, and published some sermons.

JACOB, Henry, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards retired to his living, and died 1621, aged 60. He is author of some treatises against the Brownists, and of a work on our Saviour's sufferings.

JACOB, Henry, son of the preceding, became an able Orientalist under Erpenius. He was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, but was ejected during the civil wars, and died at Canterbury 1652, aged 44. He wrote, according to Wood, Delphi Phœnicizantes, edited by Dickenson—and other works, still in MS.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk in Hungary, who assembled a number of peasants in France and Germany, on pretence of going with this fanatical multitude to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He pretended also to be commissioned by the Virgin to set Louis king of France at liberty, who had been made prisoner by the Saracens, and for this purpose he preached a crusade; but the government at last refused to countenance the measure; and therefore the enthusiastic zealots were dispersed, and Jacob soon after murdered by a butcher in the beginning of the 13th century.

JACOB, Ben Naphthali, a rabbi of the 5th century, of the sect of the Masorites, educated at Tiberias in Palestine. The invention of points in the Hebrew letters instead of vowels, is attributed to him, and to his friend Ben Asser, in the year 476.

JACOBÆUS, Oliger, professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, was born July 1650, at Arhusen, Jutland, where his father was bishop. After studying at Copenhagen, he travelled over France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, England, and

the Netherlands, and on his return was honorably received by his university, who appointed him professor, and by the Danish king, who gave him the management of his cabinet of curiosities, and made him counsellor of his court of justice. The loss of his wife in 1698, robbed him of all his happiness, and though he attempted to avert his grief by a second marriage, he fell a sacrifice to his melancholy 1701. He wrote de Ranis & Lacertis Dissertatio—Oratio in Obitum T. Bartholini, his father in law and Gaudia Arctoi Orbis, besides some elegant Latin poems.

JACOBI, John George, a German poet, who was a native of Dusseldorf. In 1758, he became a student of theology at Gottingen, whence he removed to Helmstadt, but finished his education at the former university. He was made professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Halle; and having formed an acquaintance with the poet Gleim, through his interest he obtained a prebend in the church of St. Boniface at Halberstadt. The emperor Joseph II. in 1784, gave him the chair of belles lettres at Fribourg, which he retained during the remainder of his life, the termination of which occurred January 4, 1814. Jacobi was an imitator of the French poets Chapelle, Chaulieu, and Gresset. His "Journey in Winter," and "Journey in Summer," are light and amusing compositions, consisting of verse and prose, which have been translated into French, and published at Hamburgh, and at Lausanne. He also wrote "Epistles," in verse and prose; "Songs;" "Cantatas;" "Operas;" "Comedies;" "Romances;" "Fables;" "Dissertations;" and "Sermons." Jacobi was likewise engaged as editor of the "Iris," a periodical journal, which contributed much to spread among the Germans a taste for polite literature; and he enriched with his productions the "German Library of the Fine Arts," published by professor Klotz; "The German Mercury," of Wieland, &c.

JACOMB, Thomas, D.D. a native of Leicestershire, educated Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Cambridge, to become fellow of Trinity college. In 1647, he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, from which he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. He died 1687, in the family of lady Exeter, where he had found protection and maintenance. He wrote a treatise of Holy Dedication—Sermons—a Commentary on the eighth of Romans—and contributed also to the continuation of Pool's Annotations.

JACOPONE, da Todi, an Italian poet, cotemporary with Dante. On becoming a widower, he distributed his property to the poor, and entered into the order of Minors, and acquired the surname of the Happy, in consequence of his character of sanctity. He wrote several canticles, full of fire and zeal, besides Stabat Mater, a Latin poem. He died very old, 1306. The best edition of his Canticles is that of Venice, 1617, 4to. with notes.

JACQUELOT, Isaac, a protestant minister of Vassy, born 1647. He retired to Heidelberg and the Hague at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then became chaplain to the king of Prussia, who had accidentally heard him preach. He died at Berlin 1708. He wrote Dissertations on the Messiah—2 vols. of Sermons—letters to the French Bishops—and some controversial tracts.

JACQUET, Lewis, a native of Lyons, who died 1793, aged 61. It is said that he resembled in his manners, the famous J. J. Rousseau, and therefore he was his warm admirer and imitator. His parallel between Greek and French tragic poets, possessed great merit, and some of his essays were honored with the laurel by the Besancon academy.

JACQUIER, Francis, a native of Vitry, who died at Rome 1788, aged 77. He was eminent as a divine and mathematician, and wrote, assisted by Le Sueur, Newton's Philos. Natur. Principia Mathem. 4 vols. 4to.—Institutiones Philos. ad Studia Theol. accomm. 5 vols. 12mo. He published besides a treatise of Algebra, and other works in Italian.

JACQUIN, Nicholas Joseph, a celebrated botanist, who was a native of Leyden. He was born in 1727, and was educated for the medical profession. His countryman Van Swieten, induced him to visit Vienna, where his botanical science procured him the notice of the emperor Francis I, who sent him to the West Indies, to collect curious plants for the gardens of Schoenbrun. He commenced his voyage in 1754, and returned to Germany, after an absence of six years, with a rich store of plants from the Antilles, Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Curassoa. He published in 1760, an account of his researches and collections, with which he had enriched the gardens of Schoenbrun, and of the university of Vienna, which were under his direction. Two years after appeared his catalogues of plants growing in the neighborhood of Vienna; and in 1773, a magnificent work, entitled "Floræ Austriacæ," folio. with five hundred colored engravings. He engaged in the practice of medicine in the Austrian metropolis; and also occupied the professorships of chemistry and botany in the university of that city. His numerous and useful labors were rewarded by a patent of nobility; he was created a baron in 1806, decorated with the cross of the order of St. Stephen, and made a counsellor of mines and coinage. He was also a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of many other learned associations. He died October 24th, 1817. His scientific publications are numerous, and they are held in high estimation.

JADDUS, was high priest of Judæa when Alexander approached Jerusalem, determined to destroy it, and by meeting the monarch in his pontifical robes, he converted his resentment into reverence, and to the offering of sacrifices to the God of Israel.

JAEGER, John Wolfgang, a Lutheran divine, born at Stutgard, where the duke of Wirtemberg, whose son he had educated, made him his counsellor, and also preacher of the cathedral, and abbot of the monastery of Adelberg. In 1702, he was made divinity professor, chancellor of the university, and provost of Tubingen, and died 1720. He wrote, Ecclesiastical History compared with profane—a Compendium of Divinity—Observations on Puffendorf and Grotius—a treatise of Laws Spinoza's Life and Doctrines examined, and other Latin works.

JAGO, Richard, an English poet, born 11th Oct. 1715, at Beaudesert, Henley, Warwickshire, where his father was rector. From Solihul school, where he had among his fellow pupils, Shenstone, he went in 1732 as servitor to University college. In 1737 he took orders. He obtained the livings of Harbury and Chesterton, 1746, and in 1754 lord Clare obtained for him the vicarage of Snitterfield, and in 1771, his patron Lord Willoughby de Broke, gave him instead of Harbury, Kilmcote in Leicestershire, worth 300*l.* a year. His elegy on the Blackbirds appeared in 1752, in Hawkesworth's Adventurer, and as it was anonymous, it was attributed to various authors, and especially to Gilbert West. He died after a short illness, 8th May, 1781, aged 66 His most admired performance is Edgehill, a descrip-

tive poem, in blank verse, 1767. His life has been written by his friend Hylton.

JAHN, John, a learned Orientalist, who was canon of the metropolitan church of St. Stephen, at Vienna. After having been professor of biblical archæology and theology in the university of that capital, he obtained the chair of Oriental literature, which he held till 1806, when he was obliged to relinquish it on account of his heterodoxy. He died in 1817. Besides Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee grammars, he published "Biblical Archæology," 1797-1802, 3 vols. 8vo.; a Hebrew bible, 1806, 4 vols. 8vo.; "Enchiridion Hermeneuticæ generalis Tabularum veteris et novi Foederis," 1812, 8vo.; "Appendix ad Hermeneuticam sacram, sive Fasciculi duo Vaticiniorum de Messia," 1815, 8vo.; "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," with a collection of pieces in the Arabic language, many of which had never before been published. His works are said to be the most valuable extant, on the philology of the sacred writings; but he has hazarded some singular and bold sentiments on point of doctrine, which may excite the prejudices of some readers, and consequently detract from the utility of his observations and criticisms.

JALLABERT, John, an ingenious philosopher of the last century. He was born at Geneva in 1712, and having lost his parents when young, he was persuaded by professor Purretin to apply himself to the study of divinity. Having previously distinguished himself by his application to the exact sciences, he followed the professor's advice, and became a minister of the church in 1737. The magistrates of Geneva founded for him the professorship of experimental philosophy. After having taken possession of his office, he travelled for improvement in Switzerland, Holland, England, and France; and returning to Geneva in 1759, published an inaugural discourse, "On the Utility of Experimental Philosophy, and its connexion with mathematics." Some time after he was nominated keeper of the public library of Geneva. The state of his health obliged him to resign his ministerial office in 1744, and for a while suspend his lectures. In 1750 he was appointed professor of mathematics; and two years after he succeeded to the chair of philosophy, on the death of Gabriel Cramer. In 1756 he became a member of the lesser council of Geneva; and in 1765 was made syndic of the republic. He died in 1768. Besides some essays and papers on natural philosophy, he was the author of "Experiences sur l' Electricité," 1748, 8vo. containing an account of all the experiments which he had made or proposed; and he was the first who demonstrated the utility of electricity in the cure of diseases.

JAMBLICHUS, a philosopher, who flourished about the beginning of the fourth century, and is supposed to have died about 333, was a native of Chalsis in Cœlo Syria. He was a pupil of Anatolius, and afterwards of Porphyry; and himself established a school, to which, by his knowledge, and still more by his pretension to an intercourse with the invisible beings, he attracted numerous disciples. Several of his writings are extant.

JAMES, St., a bishop of Nisibis, distinguished for his patriotism, his zeal, and unbounded benevolence, when his country was besieged by the Persians. He died about 350. His works were printed, Rome, 1736, folio.

JAMES I. king of Scotland, after his father Robert III. was taken by the English as he was crossing over to France. After a severe imprisonment of 18 years, he was set at liberty on condition of marrying Jane, daughter of the earl of Somerset, 1424. He severely punished those who had governed his kingdom in his absence; and in consequence of these harsh measures, he was assassinated in his bed by their relations, and died pierced with thirty-six wounds, 1437.

JAMES II. king of Scotland, succeeded at the age of seven to his father, James I. and ably supported Charles VII. of France in his war against the English. He punished some of his barons, who had revolted against him, and he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 3d Aug. 1460, aged 29, by a cannon shot, and after his death, his queen, Mary of Guelders, continued the attack, and took the town.

JAMES III. succeeded his father James II. on the throne of Scotland, and rendered himself odious by his cruelties. He put to death his brother John, but Alexander his other brother escaped the last fatal blow aimed against him, and levied war against the tyrant. James, defeated in a battle by his rebellious subjects, fell from his horse, and was at last put to death in a mill by the pursuing enemy, 11th June, 1488.

JAMES IV. succeeded his father James III. at the age of 16, and showed himself religious, active, and patriotic. He defeated some of his rebellious barons, and assisted Lewis XII. of France against the English, but was unfortunately slain in the fatal battle of Flodden field, 1513. He instituted the order of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew.

JAMES V. of Scotland, succeeded at the death of his father, James IV. though only 18 months old. His minority was governed by his mother, Margaret of England, but at the age of 17 he assumed the reins of government, and assisted Francis I. against Charles V. and in consequence of his services, he received, 1535, Magdalen, the French king's daughter, who died two years after. He afterwards married Mary of Lorraine, the widow of Lewis of Orleans, and died 13th Dec. 1542, leaving his dominions to his only child, Mary Stuart, who was born only eight days before his death. He was a prince admired for his virtues, and the firmness with which he supported the religious establishment of his country.

JAMES, VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, was son of Henry earl of Darnley, and Mary the daughter of James V. and was born 1566. The conduct of his mother had so irritated the nobles that she was obliged by her rebellious subjects to resign the crown to her son in 1566; and James, who had displayed great moderation and prudence in Scotland, was called, on the death of Elizabeth to fill the English throne 1603. His accession was attended with dissatisfaction on the part of some of the English nobles, and lords Cobham, and Grey, and sir Walter Raleigh were arrested on pretence of a conspiracy to destroy the king and his son prince Henry. A more dreadful catastrophe awaited him from the catholics whom he had rendered his enemies, by the severity of his treatment toward them; but when the parliament house was doomed to be blown up by gun-powder, with the king, the lords and commons, the plot was happily discovered by the sagacity of the monarch, and the ringleaders were seized and executed. James was naturally fond of peace, and during 20 years of his reign, his subjects enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The interests and the dignity of the nation perhaps might have required more vigorous measures, especially in supporting the rights of the protestants and of the elector Palatine who had married the king's daughter; but the cultivation of commerce and a friendly intercourse with the rest of the world were more congenial to the sentiments of the mon

arch. In the extension of his prerogative James rendered himself not only oppressive, but often ridiculous, and while he argued with his parliament, and enlarged on the divine and absolute rights of kings, he taught the factious to dispute his authority, and to prepare that opposition which proved so fatal to his successor. Though learned and intelligent, he chose for his favorites the most ignorant and worthless, and the partiality which he showed to Carr, earl of Somerset, and to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, reflect little honor on his judgment or his heart. In his fondness for controversial learning he founded Chelsea college for the support of a number of polemical divines whose abilities and labors might be directed to oppose and refute the Roman catholics. James died at Theobalds, 8th April 1625, aged 59, after a reign of 22 years, and he was buried in Westminster abbey. By his wife Anne of Denmark, whom he married 1590, he had Henry and Robert, who died young, Charles his successor, and Elizabeth who married Frederick V. elector Palatine. His works, which consisted of a Commentary on the Revelations, in which he terms the Pope Antichrist—Basilicon Doron, or Advice to his Son—Dæmonology, or Discourse on Witchcraft and a Counterblast against Tobacco, were published in 1 vol. folio, 1619. Though James deserved to be commended for his love of peace, and for his moderation, yet his character must descend to posterity with every mark of detestation for his cruel conduct towards the virtuous and patriotic Raleigh whom he wantonly caused to be beheaded 15 years after his sentence, and after he had granted him his protection, and employed him in the service of his country.

JAMES II. of England, succeeded his brother the second Charles 1684. He was born at London 14th Oct. 1683, and at his birth proclaimed duke of York. On the death of his father, he escaped to France, and distinguished himself in the French service by his courage and military skill. At the restoration he was declared admiral of England, and obtained in 1665, a celebrated victory over Opdam, the Dutch admiral; but in 1672, he was defeated by Ruyter, though supported by the French fleet. His valor had endeared him to the English, and though his principles, which were strongly attached to the popish religion, were censured by the parliament, he ascended the throne on the death of his brother; but the virtues of the private man unfortunately disappeared in the king. James became arbitrary, cruel, and oppressive, and in his wish to establish the Roman catholic religion in the kingdom, he rudely invaded the rights and privileges of his subjects, and paid no regard to the opinions and prejudices of a people, who had a few years before conducted his father to the scaffold. The murmurs of the English were not uttered in vain. William, prince of Orange, who had married the king's daughter, was persuaded to invade the kingdom, and James, terrified at the success of his enemy, and the ingratitude of his courtiers, fled to France, 1688. He afterwards attacked Ireland, but this effort for the recovery of his lost dominions, and the intrigues of his catholic adherents, were unable to shake the popularity of William. James died at St. Germain's, a pensioner on the bounty of the French king 16th Sept. 1701, aged 68. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of lord Clarendon, he had two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England; and by his second wife the princess of Modena, he had a son, called the Pretender, acknowledged by the Roman catholic princes, under the name of James III. This son died at Rome, 2d Jan. 1766, and his son, Charles Edward, the pretender so well known by his invasion of Scotland in 1745, died at Florence, 31st Jan. 1788, aged 68. Henry Benedict, cardinal of York, brother to Charles Edward, died lately at Rome, and thus that branch of the Stuart family is become extinct.

JAMES I. king of Arragon, surnamed the warrior, succeeded his father, Peter the catholic, 1213 He defeated some of his nobles who had raised an insurrection against him, and afterwards he conquered the kingdoms of Majorca, Minorca, Valentia, and other places from the Moors. He also supported himself against the encroachments of the papal power, and died at Xativa, 27th of July 1276, aged 70. Before he expired, he resigned the crown into the hands of his successor, and put on the habit of a Cistercian monk, with the superstitious hope of thus reconciling heaven, and obtaining forgiveness for the irregularities and the licentiousness of his life.

JAMES II., king of Arragon, son of Peter III. succeeded his brother, Alphonso III. 1291. He conquered Sicily, and waged a long war against the Moors, and the people of Navarre. He had the good fortune to unite Valentia and Catalonia to his crown, and he died at Barcelona, 3d Nov. 1327, aged 66, deservedly respected for his moderation, his courage, benevolence, and magnanimity.

JAMES, Thomas, D.D., an English divine, born at Newport, Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1593. He distinguished himself as a collector of curious MSS. and published a catalogue of such as were in the colleges of the university, and was the first librarian appointed by sir Thomas Bodley, in his newly established library. He was made by the bishop sub-dean of Wells, and was afterwards presented by the archbishop to Mongeham, in Kent. These and other pieces of preferment, were not undeserved. He showed himself a most active divine against the papists, and proposed various plans for the collating of the MSS. of the fathers, which might not only advance the cause of science, but defeat the forgeries and the views of the catholics, which however failed for want of encouragement. He died at Oxford 1632, aged about 51. His works are all respectable, the best known of which is, a treatise of the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, published 1611, 4to. and reprinted 1688, 8vo. He was the correspondent, among others, of Usher.

JAMES, Richard, nephew of the preceding, was of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was made fellow 1615. In 1619 he travelled through Wales and Scotland, and then passed into Russia, on which he published some observations. He was well skilled in the learned languages, as well as in Italian, French, and Spanish, and so extensive was his information, that he was of great assistance to Selden in the drawing up of his Marmora Arundeliana, and to sir Robert Cotton and his son, in the arrangement of their noble library. His abilities as a scholar and a critic, were said to be superior to those of his uncle. He died 1638. When confined through suspicion, by the House of Lords, 1629, he wrote a copy of English verses, prefixed to his works, afterwards presented to the Bodleian library.

JAMES, Robert, M.D. an English physician, best known by his preparation of a very useful fever powder, was born at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703. He took his first degree in arts at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards practised as a physician at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birming-

ham. He then removed to London, and published there, in 1743, his valuable Medicinal Dictionary, 3 vols. folio, in the composition of which he was assisted by his friend Dr. Johnson. He wrote also the Practice of Physic, 1746, 2 vols. 8vo.—on Canine Madness,—and in 1778, a Dissertation on Fevers. He died 23d March 1776. His powder, of which the invention is attributed by some to a German physician of the name of Schawanberg, has acquired great and deserved celebrity, and though at first opposed by some of the faculty, who either through prejudice or rivalship, considered it as a worthless nostrum, it has procured to his family an inexhaustible source of opulence. Dr. James was coarse in his manners as well as person, but he was intelligent, and as a companion, agreeable and cheerful.

JAMES, Thomas, D.D., a native of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, which he left in 1776 for the headship of Rugby school. He resigned in 1793, and in reward for his honorable services at the head of the school, he obtained a Worcester prebend, and Harrington rectory, Worcestershire. He wrote a Compendium of Geography for Rugby school—two Sermons—the fifth book of Euclid explained by Algebra. He died at Harrington 1804.

JAMET, Peter Charles, a French writer, born 1701, in the diocese of Sens. He wrote, Metaphysical Essays—Letters on Taste, and the Doctrine of Bayle—Dissertation on the Creation—the Mogul Philosopher, Daneché Menkan,—and also contributed some notes to the dictionary of Trevoux.

JAMYN, Amadis, a French poet, the friend and rival of Ronsard. He travelled in the early part of life in Greece and Asia Minor, and afterwards became secretary and chamber reader to Charles IX. He died 1585. Besides his poetical works in 2 vols. he published seven academical discourses in prose, and finished Homer's Iliad in verse, began by Hugh Salel, to which he added the three first books of the Odyssey.

JANEWAY, James, a native of Hertfordshire, educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and ejected for nonconformity 1662. He afterwards opened a meetinghouse at Rotherhithe, and died there 1674. He is author of Heaven on Earth, 8vo.—a Token for Children, 12mo.—often edited—the Saint's Encouragement to Diligence, 8vo.—a Legacy to his Friends, 8vo. a posthumous work.

JANICON, Francis Michael, a French writer, born at Paris, and educated in Holland. He was at first in the army, but became a writer in the gazettes of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht, where his political sagacity, and the elegance of his style were much admired. He died of an apoplexy 1730, aged 56. Besides his "gazettes" he wrote Steel's Ladies Library translated—Gavin's Satire against Monks, 4 vols. 12 mo.—the Present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and Dependencies, 2 vols. 1729, a valuable work.

JANSENIUS, Cornelius, a divine who distinguished himself as the envoy of Philip II. of Spain, at the council of Trent, and was rewarded on his return by the bishopric of Ghent, where he died 1576, aged 66. He was a native of Hulst, in Flanders. He published, among other works, a Harmony of the Gospel.

JANSENIUS or JANSEN, Cornelius, a celebrated Roman catholic bishop, the author of Jansenism. He was born at Accoy, near Leerdam, in Holland, 1585, and after studying at Utrecht, he in 1604, went to Paris, where he became acquainted with St. Cyran. He returned to Louvain in 1617, and two years after, took his doctor's degree, and soon after was placed at the head of St. Pulcheria college, with a theological professorship. His abilities were so universally popular that he was twice sent by the university of Louvain as a deputy to the Spanish king, to whom he rendered himself acceptable by writing a severe book against the French, called Mars Gallicus, for their alliance with the protestant princes. Though this work possessed little merit, it procured him the bishopric of Ypres, and with it the hatred and persecution of Richelieu. He died of the plague, 8th May, 1638, aged 53. He wrote commentaries on the gospels, proverbs, and some controversial books. But his most celebrated composition, the labor of 20 years, is his Augustinus, published after his death. In this book he explained and illustrated the doctrine of Augustine concerning man's natural corruption, and the nature and efficacy of the divine grace; but as this directly militated against the opinions of the Jesuits, it drew upon his memory the severest opposition. The pope at last was prevailed upon to exert his authority, and accordingly the use of the book was forbidden in 1641, and the next year, Urban VIII. issued his bull for its final suppression.—These measures excited violent animosities, but to give greater solemnity to the condemnation, the French bishops drew up five propositions from the doctrine of Jansen, which were submitted to pope Innocent X. and pronounced heretical. These propositions asserted, 1st. That there are divine precepts which good men, though desirous, are unable to obey. 2d. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace operating on his mind. 3d. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary that they be exempt from necessity, but only that they be free from constraint. 4th. That the Semipelagians err in maintaining that the human will is endowed with the power of either receiving or resisting the influences of preventing grace. 5th. That whoever affirms that Jesus Christ made expiation by his death for the sins of all mankind, is a Semipelagian. These measures of the holy see were productive of great dissension in the French church, and when the next pope, Alexander VII. declared that none should be admitted into the church without subscribing to a renunciation of the doctrines of Jansen, the Jansenists ventured to dispute the infallibility of the pontiff, and to regard him as of inferior power to a general council. Opposition in this as in all controversies produced irritation and not conviction, and instead of suppressing the Jansenists, the efforts of the Jesuits and of the see of Rome tended to render them more numerous and more violent, not only in France, but in the Low Countries and in Germany.

JANUARIUS, St. bishop of Benevento, beheaded at Puzzuoli in the persecution of Dioclesian. His body was buried at Naples, where a noble chapel in the cathedral is dedicated to his memory. His blood is supposed to be preserved in a phial, and annually, on particular occasions, and when Vesuvius threatens an eruption, the holy vessel is produced, when, at the presence of the saint's head, which is then exhibited, the blood, which before was congealed, immediately liquifies. The mountain, as the superstitious Neapolitans believe, respects the solemnity, and earthquakes are very frequently thus prevented.

JARDINS, Mary Catherine des, a French lady, born 1640, at Alencon, in Normandy, where her father was provost. She left home early in consequence of an intrigue, and retired to Paris, where she determined to subsist by her pen. While engaged in the publication of novels, she gave a loose

to her passions, and assumed the name of Villedieu, one of her favorites, with whom however she soon quarrelled. A fit of devotion on the death of a female friend, restored her for a while to her senses, in the seclusion of her convent, but when returned to the world, she again became dissipated, and after the death of Villedieu, who died in battle, she married the marquis de la Chasse, who was only separated from his wife, by whom she had a son. After his death she attached herself to one of her cousins, and died at Clinchemare, on the Maine, 1683. Her works, consisting of dramas, poems, romances, and fables, were published in 10 vols. 12mo. 1702, to which two more were added in 1721. Her style is animated, though her stories and catastrophes are not always interesting, her verses however are feeble.

JAROSLAW, grand duke of Russia, in the 10th century, is celebrated for the liberal patronage which he extended to learned men. He framed a code of laws for the benefit of his subjects, and to encourage learning he founded a school, and caused various useful books to be translated from the Greek into the Russian language.

JARVIS, Abraham, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Connecticut, was born at Norwalk in that state, May 5, 1739. He graduated at Yale college in 1761; and in November, 1763, he sailed for England in order to obtain episcopal ordination. Shortly after his arrival in that country, he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Exeter, and Priest by the bishop of Carlisle. On the 20th of April following he left England, and arrived at Boston in June. In the autumn he became the Rector of christ church, Middletown, in his native state. In 1797, he became the Bishop of the church in that state. At the commencement of Yale college this year, he received from that institution the degree of doctor of divinity. This degree had been previously conferred on him by Bishop Seabury, who claimed the right of conferring degrees in Divinity as inherent in the episcopal office. In 1799, Bishop Jarvis removed from Middletown; to Cheshire; and from thence, in 1803, to New Haven. Here he remained till his death, which took place in 1813. The principal characteristics of Bishop Jarvis were integrity and sincerity of purpose, and firmness and inflexibility of conduct. He left one son, the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, D.D.

JARVIS, Charles, a physician of Boston, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1766. He completed his medical education in Europe, and on his return settled in Boston. In the American revolution he engaged zealously in the cause of his country. He was for many years a representative from Boston in the legislature. He had the reputation of being a great orator. He was a leader of the democratic party, and received from Jefferson the appointment of surgeon of the marine hospital at Charlestown, and held the office till his death. He died 1807, aged 58.

JARRY, Laurence Juillard du, a French poet and divine, born at Jarry near Xantes, 1658. He came young to Paris, and was patronised by Bossuet, Bourdaloue and others, and obtained the poetical prize of the French academy 1679, and also in 1714, when Voltaire was his competitor. He was made prior of Notredame du Jarry, in Xantes, where he died 1730. He excelled as a preacher, and published le Ministere Evangelique, Sermons, Ouvrages de Pieté, & des Poesies Chretiennes.

JARS, Gabriel, a native of Lyons, who with Duhamel visited the mines of Bohemia, Saxony, Hungary, Austria, Carinthia, England and other countries, and with the skill and genius of a true mineralogist, prepared his observations, which death, however, prevented him to publish. He was in 1768, made member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died the next year, aged 37. His Voyages Metallurgiques were published by his brother, 3 vols. 4to.

JAUCOURT, Lewis de, a Frenchman, who disregarded the advantages of his birth and rank for the pleasures of study. His knowledge was very extensive, and in antiquities, morals, medicine and general literature, his assistance was very valuable to the French encyclopedie. He conducted the Bibliotheque Raisonneé, from its commencement in 1740, and assisted Gaubius and others in the publication of the Museum Sebæanum, in 1734. He wrote also Lexicon Medicum Universale, in 6 vols. folio, but the MS. was lost in the vessel which conveyed it to Holland. He was member of the royal society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, but refused the liberal invitations of the Stadtholder, to settle in Holland, observing that he had no necessities nor ambition, but only wished for studious obscurity. He died Feb. 1780.

JAULT, Augustus Francis, professor of Syriac in the royal college at Paris, translated into French, Sharp's Surgery, Ockley's History of the Saracens, Floyer on the Asthma, a treatise on the venereal disease, and other works. He ranked high as a physician, and died at Paris 1757, aged 50.

JAUREGUI Y AGUILAR, John, a Spanish poet and painter, was born at Toledo, in 1566, and died in 1650. As a poet he was of the school of Garcilaso and Boscan, and labored strenuously to reform the taste of his countrymen, which had been vitiated by Gongora. He wrote Orpheus, in five cantos; Miscellaneous Poems; and an Apology for Painting; and translated the Pharsalia, and the Aminta. As a painter he was distinguished by his management of light and shade, expression, coloring, and the tone of the flesh.

JAY, Guy Michel le, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who ruined himself by printing at his own expense a polyglot bible. This beautiful work in 10 vols. folio, containing the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not inserted in the polyglot of Ximenes, was begun 1628, and was completed 1645. In his honorable poverty, he became an ecclesiastic, and was made dean of Vezelai, and counsellor of state. He died 1675.

JAY, John, L L.D., first chief justice of the United States under the constitution of 1789, graduated at King's college 1764; and in 1768, was admitted to the bar. He was appointed to the first American congress in 1774. Being on the committee with Lee and Livingston to draft an address to the people of Great Britain, he was the writer of that eloquent production. In the congress of 1775, he was on various important committees, performing more services perhaps, than any member, excepting Franklin and J. Adams. In May 1776, he was recalled to assist in forming the government of New York, and in consequence his name is not attached to the declaration of independence; but July 9th he reported resolutions in the provincial convention in favor of the declaration. After the fall of New York, and the removal of the provincial assembly to Poughkeepsie, Mr. Jay retained his resolute patriotism. The very eloquent address of the convention to the people of New York, dated Fishkill Dec. 23, 1776, and signed by A. Ten Broeck as president, was written by him, March 12, 1777, he reported to the convention of New York, the

draft of a form of government, which was adopted, and many of the provisions of which, were introduced into the constitution of other states. From May 3, 1777, to Aug 18, 1779, he was chief justice of the state; but resigned that office in consequence of his duties as president of congress. The glowing address of that body to their constituents, dated Sept. 8, 1779, was prepared by him. On the 29th of Sept. he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. He was one of the commissioners to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and signed the definitive treaty at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783. He returned to America in 1784. Congress had previously appointed him secretary of state for foreign affairs. In the difficult circumstances of the country, the secretary was in effect the head of the government. Mr. Jay's services were of great importance. He drew up, Oct. 13, 1786, an elaborate report on the relations between the United States and Great Britain. Though not a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, he was present at Annapolis and aided by his advice. He also assisted Hamilton and Madison in writing the Federalist. In the convention of New York he contributed to the adoption of the constitution. He was appointed chief justice by Washington, Sept. 26, 1789. In 1794, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and succeeded in negotiating the treaty which still goes by his name. He was governor of the state of New York from 1795, to 1801. The remainder of his life he passed in retirement. He died 1829, aged 84.

JEACOCKE, Caleb, author of the Vindication of the moral character of the apostle Paul, against the charges of hypocrisy and insincerity, brought by lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton and others 1765, 8vo. was a baker of the High-street, St. Giles, who by his great application and merit was distinguished in the world, and became director of the Hand-in-hand fire office. He was a frequent attendant of the Robin Hood speaking society, Butcher-row, Temple-bar, where it is said his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and other members who afterwards acquired celebrity in the House of Commons. He died 1786, much respected.

JEANES, Henry, a native of Albersey, Somersetshire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Beer-crocomb and Capland, Somersetshire, and also Chedzoy, after Dr. Walter Raleigh's expulsion. He favored the presbyterians, but died before his adherence to the tenets of the church was called in question 1662. He wrote a treatise on Abstinence from Evil, 8vo. —On the Indifferency of Human Actions, 4to—on Original Righteousness, 4to—Polemical Tracts against Dr. Hammond, Jer. Taylor, John Goodwin, and Want of Church Government.

JEANNIN, Peter, a Burgundian, advocate in the parliament of Dijon. He rose to consequence by his merit, and when the orders for the murder of St. Bartholomew were issued at Dijon, he opposed it with all his authority, and for his services was made president of the parliament there. After the destruction of the league he became a favorite with Henry IV. who employed him in negotiations with the Spaniards and Dutch, and after the king's death, he continued a faithful servant in the court of the queen mother. He died 1622, aged 82, after seeing seven successive kings on the throne of France. He published a collection of negotiations and memoirs in folio 1659, and 4 vols. 12mo. 1695, much esteemed.

JEAURAT, Sebastian, a native of Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the National Institute, was distinguished as an able mathematician. He founded an observatory in the military school, and wrote new tables of Jupiter, 4to.—a Treatise on Perspective, 4to—Observations on the Comet of 1759—Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793—Graphical Method of dissecting the Angle, and Memoires sur les Lunettes Diplantidennes. He died 1803, aged 99.

JEBB, Samuel, M.D. a physician born at Nottingham, and educated at Peter-house Cambridge. He favored the non-jurors, and was for some time librarian to Jeremy Collier; but upon his marrying a relation of Dillingham, the eminent apothecary of Red-lion square, he applied himself to pharmacy, and soon began to practise as physician at Stratford le Bow, where he continued the best part of his life. He afterwards retired with a moderate income to Derbyshire, where he died 9th March 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was sir Rich. Jebb, one of the physicians extraordinary to the king. He published a translation of Martin's Answers to Emlyn 1718, 8vo.—Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 1719—de Vita & Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, 1725,—an edition of Aristides, with notes, 1728, 2 vols. 4to.—J. C. Britanni de Canibus Britannicis,—Bacon's Opus Majus. and H. Hodii de Græcis illust.

JEBB, John, son of the dean of Cashel, was born in London 1736. Part of his education was received in Ireland, and afterwards he entered at Peter-house, Cambridge, and took orders, and obtained some preferment. He for some years delivered theological lectures in Cambridge, but he was prohibited in 1770, as he professedly embraced the tenets of the Socinians. In 1775, he resigned his gown and applied himself to the study of physic, and obtained a degree at St. Andrew's, and became a licentiate in London. He died March 1786, of a decline. He was a very warm controversialist. He had when at the university been a very strenuous advocate for yearly examinations; and in his political life, he showed himself a zealous friend of annual parliaments, of universal suffrage, of the abolition of subscription, and of the cause of America against the mother country. Besides physic and classical literature he was well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Saxon. He joined two friends in publishing a 4to. called Excerpta quædam e Newtonii Principiis. His works were published in 1787, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his friend Dr. Disney, with an account of his life.

JEBB, John, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, was born Sept. 27, 1775, and died, Dec. 9, 1833, aged 58. He was educated at the university of Dublin, where he gained a high reputation as a scholar. He was greatly esteemed as a man of a most amiable and gentle spirit; had the reputation of an accomplished orator and a learned and able theologian; and as a clergyman and a bishop he was truly exemplary. His original publications are not numerous, but are of high merit. Some of them are a volume of "Sermons on Subjects chiefly practical," Essay on Sacred Literature," and "Practical Theology."

JEFFERSON, Thomas, L L.D., third president of the United States of America, under the constitution of 1789. He passed two years at the college of William and Mary, but his education was principally conducted by private tutors. He adopted the law as his profession. He was a member of the legislature of Virginia from 1769, to the commencement of the American revolution. In 1775, he was a delegate in congress from Virginia. May 15, 1776, the convention of Virginia instruct

ed their delegates to propose to congress a declaration of independence. In June Mr. Lee made the motion for such a declaration in congress, and it was voted that a committee be appointed to prepare one. The committee was elected by ballot, and consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. The declaration was exclusively the work of Mr. Jefferson, to whom the right of drafting it belonged as chairman of the committee, though amendments and alterations were made in it, by Adams, Franklin, and other members of the committee, and afterwards by congress. Mr. Jefferson retired from congress in Sept. 1776, and took a seat in the legislature of Virginia in October. In 1779, he was chosen governor of Virginia, and held the office two years. He declined a foreign appointment in 1776, and again in 1781. He accepted the appointment of one of the commissioners for negotiating peace, but before he sailed, news was received of the signing the provisional treaty, and he was excused from proceeding on the mission. He returned to congress. In 1784, he wrote notes on the establishment of a money-unit, and of a coinage for the United States. He proposed the money-system now in use. In May 1784, he was appointed, with Adams and Franklin, a minister plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign nations. In 1785, he was appointed minister to the French court. In 1789, he returned to America, and received from Washington the appointment of secretary of state, which he held till Dec. 1793, and then resigned. On some appointment being offered him by Washington in Sept. 1794, he replied to the secretary, "no circumstances will ever more tempt me to engage in anything public." Notwithstanding this determination, he suffered himself to be a candidate for president, and was chosen vice president in 1796. At the election in 1801, he and Aaron Burr having an equal number of the electoral votes, the house of representatives, after a severe struggle, finally decided in his favor. He was re-elected in 1805. At the end of his second term, he retired from office. He died July 4, 1826, at one o'clock in the afternoon, just fifty years from the date of the declaration of independence, aged 83. Preparations had been made throughout the United States to celebrate this day, as a jubilee, and it is a most remarkable fact, that on the same day, John Adams, a signer with Jefferson of the declaration, and the second on the committee for drafting it, and his immediate predecessor in the office of president, also died. Mr. Jefferson's publications were, Summary view of the rights of British America, 1774; Declaration of independence, 1776; notes on Virginia, 1781; manual of parliamentary practice for the use of the senate; life of Capt. Lewis, 1814; some papers in Am. phil. trans. IV. His works, chiefly letters, were published by his grandson Thomas Jefferson Randolph, 4 vols. 8vo. 1829.

JEFFERY, Thomas, a native of Exeter, educated among the dissenters. He became assistant to Mr. Hallett, and in 1726 settled at Little Baddow, Essex, where he had a congregation, but two years after returned to Exeter, where he died soon after, aged about 30. He was author of True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, against Collins the deist, 8vo.—the Divinity of Christianity proved from Scripture, and Christianity the Perfection of all Religion, 8vo.—a review of his Controversy with Collins.

JEFFERY, John, a divine, born 1647, at Ipswich, where he was educated, and at Catherine hall, Cambridge. On taking orders he returned to the curacy of Dennington, Suffolk, and in 1678, he was elected minister of a church at Norwich, where his eloquence as a preacher, his learning and his exemplary manners rendered him a popular and esteemed character. He was introduced by sir E. Atkyns the chief baron, to Tillotson, who when raised to the primacy, made him archdeacon of Norwich. He died 1720, aged 72. He published sir T. Browne's Christian Morals—Whichcote's Moral and Religious Aphorisms. He wrote also some sermons, &c. which appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1751. Dr. Jeffery was an enemy to controversy, and observed that it produced more heat than light.

JEFFERY, of Monmouth, ap Arthur, a British historian in the reign of Henry I. born and educated at Monmouth. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth and bishop of St. Asaph, 1152. He is known for an history of Britain, in which he gives a long and fabulous account of the first settlements in that country under Brutus the grandson of Ascanius. The work is written in a plain simple style, but the puerile stories and trifling incidents which it contains, render its authority very dubious, though Usher, Leland, Sheringham, sir John Rice, and others defend its authenticity against Polydore Virgil, Buchanan and others who regard it as fiction and forgery. The work was published in Latin at Paris 1517, 4to. and at Heidelberg, in folio, 1587. A translation of it into English by Aaron Thompson of Queen's college, appeared 1718, 8vo.

JEFFREYS, George lord, better known as judge Jeffreys, was born at Acton, Denbighshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and then removed to the Inner-temple. When called to the bar, he recommended himself by his application and zeal, and when introduced to the city of London by his relative, alderman Jeffreys, he was elected recorder of the city. He afterwards became a favorite of the court, was made solicitor to the duke of York, and in 1680, knighted, and appointed chief justice of Chester. His next appointment was the place of chief justice of the king's bench, and on James the second's accession he was raised to the office of lord chancellor. He was a violent promoter of all the oppressive measures of that short reign, and his cruelty on the circuit, after Monmouth's rebellion, upon the deluded adherents of this unfortunate nobleman will always be remembered to his disgrace and ignominy. Though abusive in his language, he had at times a becoming sense of his dignity when on the bench; and it is said that, in the name of common humanity he threatened his severest vengeance against the mayor and corporation of Bristol, who had been long in the habit of selling culprits in their town for exportation to the American plantations. At the revolution the chancellor dreaded the public indignation, and in the habit of a sailor endeavored to escape to the continent. He was in this disguise at Wapping, drinking in a cellar, when a scrivener whom when in authority he had severely chastised, recognised his once dreaded features. The chancellor in vain attempted to elude the discovery by coughing and turning to the wall, with the pot in his hand; the alarm was given, he was seized by the mob, and conveyed to the lord mayor, and thence sent to the tower. He died there 18th April 1689, and was privately buried the Sunday night following.

JEFFREYS, George, an English writer born at Weldron, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow 1701. He refused to take orders, and applied himself to the

law, and was called to the bar, but did not practise. He passed the latter part of his life in the family of the dukes of Chandos, his relations, and died 1755, aged 77. In 1754, he published by subscription a 4to. volume of Miscellanies in prose and verse, among which are two tragedies, Edwin and Merope, both acted at the theatre Lincoln's Inn fields, and the Triumph of Truth, an oratorio.

JEFFRIES, sir Herbert, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and one of the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the colony in 1676, and assumed the administration on the return of Sir William Berkeley to England. He died in 1678, when the government devolved on Sir H. Chicherley.

JEFFRIES, John, M.D. a physician, graduated at Harvard college 1763. He first studied physic in Boston, and afterwards attended the medical schools of Great Britain. From 1771, to 1774, he was the surgeon of a ship of the line lying in Boston harbor. His services were required by the British commander for the wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Having accompanied the British garrison to Halifax in 1776, he was appointed surgeon general to the forces of Nova Scotia, and also apothecary general. He went to England in 1779, and being appointed surgeon major to the forces in America, he repaired to Charleston and New York. At the close of 1780, he resigned, and commenced the practice of his profession in London. Jan. 7, 1785, he crossed the British channel from Dover to the forest of Guines in a balloon. This exploit procured him many friends in Paris and London. In 1790, he returned to America, and recommenced the practice of his profession in Boston. He died 1819, aged 75. He published a narrative of his two aerial voyages, London, 1786.

JEHAN GHIR, or JEHANGUIRE, Abul Muzaffer Noureddin Mohammed, emperor of Hindostan, the son of Akbar, was originally named Selim. He succeeded to the throne of Delhi in 1605, and died in 1627. Jehanguire was liberal, affable, and accessible to his subjects, and a patron of literature and arts. He wrote Memoirs of the first Seventeen Years of his Reign ; and added to the historical commentaries of Sultan Baber.

JEKYL, sir Joseph, son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, became known as an able lawyer, and an eloquent statesman. As the friend of the whigs he was one of the managers of Sacheverel's trial, and after maintaining his principles and popularity undiminished, he was made in the reign of George I. Master of the Rolls, privy counsellor, and was also knighted. In his pamphlet, called the Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated, he ably supported the power and independence of his office against the chancellor King. This great man died 1738, aged 75.

JEKYL, Thomas, D.D., brother of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained the vicarage of Rowd, Wilts, the lectureship of Newland, Gloucestershire, and the office of St. Margaret's minister, Westminster. He was author of Love and Peace recommended, in two sermons at Bristol, 1674, 4to.—Popery, a great Mystery of Iniquity, 1680, 4to.—True Religion the best Loyalty, 1682—Exposition of the Church Catechism, and some other sermons.

JELLINGER, Christopher, a German, who studied at Basil, and Leyden, and after being some time a private soldier, came from Geneva to England. He found patrons and obtained the living of Brent in Devonshire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He wrote Disputatio Theologica de Sacra Cœna—a New and Living Way of Dying—The Spiritual Merchant—and 15 Conferences with Christ. He died at Knightsbridge, aged 83.

JENKIN, Robert, a divine, born at Minster, isle of Thanet, Jan. 1656. He was educated at the King's school, Canterbury, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow 1680. In 1710, he was elected master of his college, and also held the Margaret professorship of divinity. He refused to take the oaths at the revolution, but as the bishop of Ely could not visit the college without the invitation of the fellows, he remained with many others undisturbed, though at the accession of George I. a compulsory act was made which obliged all those who held preferment worth 5*l.* a year to swear allegiance. Dr. Jenkin, in compliance with the law, saw several of his fellows expelled, but the uneasiness which he suffered, joined to the infirmities of age hastened his dissolution. He retired to his brother's house, Norfolk, and died there 7th April 1727, and was buried in Holme chapel, where his brother was rector. His theological tracts were much esteemed, and among them an Examination of the Authority of General Councils,—a Defence of Bishop Leke's Profession —Remarks on four Books, Basnage's History of the Jews,—the Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christain Religion, of which the fifth edition appeared 1721.

JENKIN, William, a puritan, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was in 1641, made minister of Christchurch, Newgate, but was deprived for non-conformity, 1662. He was concerned in Love's Plot, and therefore was sent to the tower, but procured his liberty by petitioning Cromwell. He was in 1684, sent to Newgate on the conventicle act, and died there four months after. He is author of Exposition on the Epistle of Jude, fol.—Celeugma ad Clamor ad Theologos Hierarchiæ Anglicanæ —and some Sermons.

JENKINS, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. His faculties remained strong to the last, and at an assize he appeared to give evidence of what had passed within his knowledge 140 years before. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field. As he was born before registers were kept, no place would acknowledge him as a native, so that much to the disgrace of his opulent neighbors, he was compelled to beg his bread in the last part of his life. He died 1670, and there is erected to his memory a monument in Bolton church, Yorkshire, where he was buried.

JENKINS, sir Leoline, LL.D., an English statesman and civilian, born at Lantrisaint, Glamorganshire, 1623. He was educated at Cowbridge school, and in 1641 removed to Jesus college, Oxford, but soon after with many other students, he took up arms in the royal cause. He however remained in Oxford till the king's death, and then retired to Wales to the seat of sir John Aubrey, the education of whose eldest son he undertook. He was afterwards tutor to other young men of family and consequence, but became obnoxious to the government, from whose resentment however he was saved by the interference of his friend Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college. For some time he resided at Oxford, but being still considered as a dangerous man, he fled to the continent in company with some of his pupils, and travelled with them over France, Holland, and Germany. He returned home about 1658, and at the restoration

was chosen one of the fellows of Jesus college. In 1661 he was, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Mansell, elected principal of his college. He was in 1663 appointed commissary of Canterbury by his patron Sheldon, the primate; and then removed to Doctors' Commons as advocate of that court. In 1664 he was engaged with other civilians in reviewing the maritime laws, and the same year was made judge assistant, and soon after principal of the Admiralty court; and in 1668 judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1669-70, he was knighted for his services in recovering the property of the deceased queen mother, against the claims of her nephew Louis XIV. and afterwards became one of the commissioners to negotiate the union with Scotland. In 1671 he was elected member for Hythe, in Kent, and in 1673, after resigning his office of principal of Jesus, he went to Cologne as plenipotentiary to settle a treaty of peace with the Dutch, which did not succeed. The next year he was again deputed as a mediator of the treaty of Nimeguen, with sir William Temple, the chief burden of which rested upon him. His labors however were unsuccessful, and on leaving the place 1679, he was nominated ambassador to the Hague in the room of his associate Temple, but soon after was again invited to renew his application for the treaty, which at last was that same year concluded. He returned home Aug. 1679, and was soon after elected representative of the university of Oxford. He ably opposed in parliament, the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York, and his services were rewarded by admission into the privy council, and the appointment of secretary for the northern provinces in 1680, and next year for the southern. He was again elected for Oxford university and still opposed the exclusion of the duke of York; but the firmness with which he attacked and reprobated the violent measures of the court, exposed him to obloquy, so that at last he retired from office, 1684, to the privacy and literary solitude of his house at Hammersmith. On James's accession he was sworn one of the privy council, and elected again for the university, but his infirmities increased and he found himself unable to attend his duty in parliament. He died, Sept. 1, 1685. His letters and papers were printed, two vols. folio, 1724, by W. Wynne, with an account of his life.

JENKINS, John, a teacher of the art of penmanship, died 1823 at Wilmington, Delaware. He was formerly of Boston. He published the art of writing reduced to a plain and easy system on a plan entirely new, 1808.

JENKINS, Charles, an American clergyman, born at Barre, Mass. in 1786, and graduated at Williams College, in 1813. He was for some time employed as a tutor in that institution; and, in 1820, was settled as a congregational minister at Greenfield of his native state. Five years afterwards he became the pastor of the third congregational church in Portland, Me. Here he remained till his death, which took place, Dec. 29, 1831. He ranked high as a man of talents, and was esteemed for his piety and zeal in his profession. He published four occasional sermons; and, after his death a volume of his sermons was published.

JENKS, Benjamin, a native of Shropshire, who took orders and obtained the living of Harley in his native county, where he was minister 56 years, and died 1724, aged 78. He was also chaplain to lord Bradford, and wrote Submission to the Righteousness of God, 12mo.—Meditations, 2 vols.—Devotions, 12mo.—and other works of devotion of great simplicity and merit.

JENKS, Joseph, governor of Rhode Island, was born in 1656, and governor from 1727 to 1732. He died 1740, aged 83.

JENKYNS, David, a native of Pendoylen, Glamorganshire, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Gray's inn to study the law. His abilities recommended him to Charles I. who made him a Welch judge, but his exertions were so great in the royal cause that he was arrested at Hereford 1645 by the parliament, and sent to the tower. This severity did not terrify him; when brought before the commons he boldly refused to kneel, and would not acknowledge their authority, for which he was fined 1000*l.* and sent back to prison. The republicans were so violent against him that they passed an act to try him, in 1650, but that was prevented it is said by a singular speech of Harry Martin. At last Jenkyns, who expected daily to be led to execution, and who meant to die with the bible under one arm, and the Magna Charta under the other, was set at liberty 1656, and died seven years after, aged 66. His legal and political tracts appeared together 1681, 12mo.

JENNENS, Charles, a gentleman of dissenting principles, who in his youth displayed with such splendor the riches acquired by the industry of his family at Birmingham, that he was called Solyman the magnificent. He composed the words of some of Handel's Oratorios, and published the Lear, Hamlet, Othello, and Macbeth of Shakspeare, as the specimen of an intended edition of the poet, of which death prevented the completion. He died 20th Nov. 1773, and was buried at Gopsal, Leicestershire.

JENNER, Edward, the celebrated introducer into Great Britain of vaccine inoculation, was born, May 17, 1749, in Gloucestershire, was apprenticed to a surgeon; and subsequently settled at Berkeley, as a general medical practitioner. About 1776 his attention was turned to the cow pox, by the circumstance of his finding that those who had been affected by it had become incapable of receiving the variolous infection. Vaccination was introduced into the British capital, in 1796, by Mr. Cline, and a violent controversy was long maintained with respect to its merits. Its ultimate triumph was complete. It was extended to every part of the globe; and plaudits and honors were showered upon the discoverer from all quarters. Oxford presented him with a diploma, the Royal Society admitted him as a member, and parliament voted him £.20,000. He died January 26, 1823. Besides two works on the Cow Pox, and scattered papers and letters on the same subject, he wrote Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckoo.

JENNINGS, David, D.D., in Scotland, was minister of Old Gravel-lane Meeting-house, Wapping, 44 years, and also presided over Coward's dissenting school. He wrote Introduction to the Use of the Globes, and the Orrery, 8vo.—Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals, 12mo.—Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo. and Sermons, and died 1762, aged 71.

JENSON, Nicolas, or Jansonius, an eminent printer and letter founder of Venice, by birth a Frenchman. He was commissioned, it is said, by the French king, to gain information with respect to the art of printing, lately invented at Mentz, and upon the death of his patron he retired to Venice, where he soon distinguished himself. His types are still admired for their neatness and beauty. He was the first who determined the form and proportion of the present Roman characters. The first books which issued from his press were, "Decor Puellarum," 1471, and the same year in Italian, "Gloria Mulierum," and afterwards various Clas-

nics. He died as is supposed about 1481, as none of his editions appear after that period.

JENYNS, Soame, an eminent English writer, born in London 1704. He was privately educated, and then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he devoted himself to laborious study, but took no degree. In 1728 he published his "Art of Dancing," and in 1741 was elected member for Cambridge, which place, with the exception of two others he represented till 1780. He assisted Moore in the publication of the "World," in 1753, and in 1755 he was made one of the lords of Trade, and continued so till the abolition of the board 1780. He died Dec. 18, 1787, aged 83. As a writer he distinguished himself by the purity of his language, and the elegance of his diction, by critical knowledge, and a delicate and lively humor. It is remarkable that from a serious believer in revelation he became a deist, and again, after wandering in the labyrinth of scepticism, he returned a devout convert to christianity, and on his death bed, gloried in the reflection that his "View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," had proved useful. His publications were poems, collected in a third edition 1778—a Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil—a View of the Internal Evidence, and Political Tracts,—all republished together in 4 vols. 8vo. by Nelson Cole, Esq. 1790.

JEROME, St. a father of the church, who died 420, aged 80. He is famous for his eloquence, his virtues, and his extensive learning. His works, which are all on theological subjects, were edited by Erasmus, 1526, and at Paris, 1693.

JEROME of Prague, D.D. so called from the place of his birth, was a martyr to protestantism. He studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, Cologne, and it is said, Oxford. He warmly embraced the doctrines of his friend and master Huss, and with him, was summoned to answer for his opinions before the council of Constance. He seemed inclined to answer the citation, but seeing Huss thrown into prison, he privately withdrew to Uberlingen, and in vain applied to the emperor for protection. Though he promised to confront his persecutors, if guarded against violence, his fair claims were disregarded, he was seized as he attempted to return home, and dragged in chains to Constance. After being exposed to various insults, and artfully tempted to make a recantation of his opinions, he boldly declared himself the supporter of the tenets of Wickliffe and Huss, and thus triumphant in constancy over his enemies, he was condemned to the flames. On May 30, 1416, he suffered at the stake: he endured his torments with great fortitude and resignation, and thus obtained the crown of martyrdom.

JEROME of St. Faith, or Joshua Larchi, a Spanish Jew, physician to Peter de Luna, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. He disputed in the presence of this pope and of several cardinals at Tortosa, with the Jewish rabbies 1414, and by becoming a convert to christianity, he had such influence over his countrymen, and also by his treatise on the Errors of the Talmud, that 5000 Jews followed his example. His book appeared at Frankfort, 1602.

JERVAS, Charles, a painter, born in Ireland. He studied under sir Godfrey Kneller, and by the patronage of Dr. G. Clark, of Oxford, he visited France and Italy, for the improvement of his abilities. On his return to England he acquired some celebrity, more from the praises and friendship of Pope, than from his own merit. It has been observed, that the lines which the poet wrote in his praise, are more languid and less happy than any other of his verses. Horace Walpole, whose judgment should be decisive, says of him, that he was defective in drawing, coloring, and composition, and in likeness. In general, his pictures are a light, flimsy kind of fan-painting, as large as life. He was however vain of his art, and after censuring the ear as the only faulty part of the beautiful face of lady Bridgewater, with whom he pretended to be in love, he produced his own as a perfect model. He published a translation of Don Quixote, without understanding Spanish, says Pope, and the work was honored with a supplement on the origin of romances of chivalry, by Warburton. He died about 1740.

JESSEY, Henry, a native of West Rowton, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge. He favored the independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but afterwards set at liberty by the parliament. He was afterwards minister of St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected 1662, and died the next year.

JESTYN, ap Gwrgant, prince of Glamorgan, was deprived of his right to the sovereignty on his father's death, 1030, in consequence of his violent and ungovernable temper, but succeeded the next king, his uncle Howell, 1043. By his dissension with the neighboring princes, the English were invited to support the weaker party, and thus the country became the property of the artful invaders.

JESUA, Levita, a Spanish rabbi of the 15th century, author of a book called "Halichot Olam," the ways of eternity, of which Bashuysen printed an edition in Hebrew and Latin at Hanover, 1714, in 4to.

JESUS, a jew, who foretold the calamities which were to fall on his nation, before the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. During the siege he cried out, on seeing his prophecy fulfilled, Wo to the temple, to the nation, and to me! and at that moment, says Josephus, he was killed with a dart.

JEUFFROY, R. V., a gem and medal engraver, was born, in 1739, at Rouen, in a very humble condition. When he was young, he, without any assistance, succeeded in imitating an engraved precious stone which had come into his hands. He went to Italy to study, and for some years resided at Rome, and worked for Pichler, who sold his productions as antiques. On his return to France, he was placed at the head of the school of gem engraving. He died in 1786.

JEUNE, Jean le, a French divine, of such piety and humility, that he refused a canonry to enter the rigid society of the Oratory. He was highly esteemed as a preacher, and as a man. He lost his sight at 35, and was twice cut for the stone, but he endured all these sufferings with great resignation. He died 1672, aged 80. His sermons, published in 10 vols. 8vo. were much esteemed by Massillon, and have been translated into Latin.

JEWEL, John, D.D., an English bishop, born at Buden, in Devonshire, 1522. He was educated at Barnstaple school, and at the age of 13 entered at Merton college, Oxford, and in 1530 was chosen scholar of Corpus Christi. By great application he acquired extensive knowledge, and became a respectable tutor in his college, and an able and popular preacher in the university, and in his parish of Sunningwell, near Oxford, of which he was rector. He was in his principles a zealous protestant, and he proved it upon the accession of Edward VI. but after that king's death, he was expelled from his college by the fellows, upon which he retired to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, where many of his pupils followed him. The abettors of popery did not long suffer him in the enjoyment of retirement and security; he was compelled to sub-

scribe to the popish doctrines, but his sincerity was doubted, and he escaped with difficulty from the emissaries of Bonner, and passed to the continent. He resided for some time at Strasburgh, in the house of his old friend, Peter Martyr, once divinity professor at Oxford. On Mary's death he returned to England, and was selected as one of the sixteen protestants who were to dispute with the same number of catholics in the presence of Elizabeth. In 1559, he was one of the commissioners for the extirpation of popery in the west of England, and a few months after was raised to the see of Salisbury. In his episcopal character he displayed that activity and vigilance so necessary in the establishment of order and regularity, after emancipation from catholic tyranny, and he personally inspected the conduct of all his officers, and completed the triumph of reformation in his diocese, by the impartial and exemplary conduct which, emanating from himself, pervaded his courts and his clergy. His indefatigable application however undermined his constitution, and the regular habit of rising at four in the morning, and continuing engaged in prayer, in study, and in business, till near twelve at night, proved at last unhappily injurious to health. He contracted a disorder which carried him off at Monkton Farley, in September 1571, in his 50th year. This worthy man, so eminent for integrity, for liberality, for meekness, modesty, and every amiable virtue, was blessed with a most happy memory, and was well skilled in the learned languages, and also in German and Italian. His works were numerous and respectable, the best known of which, are his "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," several times printed in England, and abroad, and translated into Greek at Oxford, 1614, and into English, 1652, by lady Bacon. This valuable work, which merited and obtained the approbation of the queen and her two successors, and was recommended from the bench of bishops to be placed in all parish churches in England and Wales, was attacked by Hardynge, and defended by the author in the most masterly and unanswerable manner. His life has been written by Dr. Lawrence Humfrey and by Featly.

JEZZAR, or the Butcher, the familiar appellation of the famous pacha of Seide and Acre, who defended the latter place against Buonaparte, during his Syrian expedition. He was born in Bosnia, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was originally named Ahmed. In his youth he sold himself to a slave-merchant, who took him to Egypt, where he was purchased by the noted Ali Bey, then master of that country. From the situation of a common mameluc, Ahmed, in a few years, was promoted to the office of governor of Cairo. In 1773, when Ali Bey became unfortunate, the emir Yusef confided to the cidevant slave of that prince, the government of Berout, in Syria, in which post he betrayed the trust reposed in him by his benefactor, who, assisted by the sheik Dhaher and a Russian squadron, laid siege to Berout both by sea and land. Unable to resist the double attack, Jezzar surrendered himself into the hands of Dhaher, and went with him to Acre, where he made his escape. After the death of Dhaher, the captain pacha Hassan appointed Jezzar pacha of Acre and Syria, and employed him against the partisans of the redoubtable Sheik, who had so long defied the power of the grand seignor. His zeal in this service was recompensed with new marks of favor, and he was made a pacha of three tails, with the title of visir. He took advantage of his situation to extend the boundaries of his government, and in spite of the efforts of the Turkish court to displace him, he retained his authority as long as he lived. This ferocious chief was absolute master of a part of Syria at the period of the French invasion of Egypt. Buonaparte, after having vanquished the mamelucs, endeavored to make a friend of Jezzar, but the pacha rejected his overtures; and with the aid of a naval force, under sir Sydney Smith, and of M. Phelippeaux, a French engineer, he valiantly defended the city of St. Jean d'Acre against the reiterated attempts of Buonaparte to make himself master of it. After a siege of sixty-one days, the conqueror of Egypt was obliged to relinquish his enterprise, and leave Jezzar in full possession of his power. Two years after, general Sebastiani was sent on a mission to the pacha, who received him with civility, and in the intercourse between them he expressed the utmost contempt for the sublime porte, whose defence he had previously undertaken only to serve his own interest. He died at an advanced age, in 1804, leaving behind him immense treasures. He gloried in the sanguinary title by which he is best known, and numerous are the well-attested facts on record, which prove that it was not unmerited.

JEZED I. fifth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, began his reign 680. He assassinated Hussein, son of Ali, whom the Arabs had raised to the throne in opposition to him, and he showed himself cruel and revengeful against his rivals and enemies. He had a taste for literature, and died 683.

JOACHIM, abbot of Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora in Calabria, was born at Celico near Cosenza, 1130. He was of the Cistercian order, and travelled on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is said that he founded several monasteries, which he governed with great prudence, wisdom, and moderation. He pretended also to be a prophet, and his prophecies have appeared in a book called, "the Everlasting Gospel," which however is supposed by Mosheim, to have been written by some other missionary. Joachim died 1202, leaving a numerous sect behind, called Joachimites. The pope refused to canonize him, because some of his tenets were erroneous and profane. His works were published folio, Venice, 1516. His life has been written by Gervaise, a Dominican, 1745, 2 vols. 12mo.

JOACHIM, George, a native of the Grison's country, appointed mathematical professor at Wittemberg, where he ably defended the Copernican system. He wrote, Ephemerides—de Doctrina Triangulorum—& Orationes de Astronomia, and died 1576, aged 62.

JOAN of Arc, or the maid of Orleans, a celebrated French heroine, born at Domremy in Lorraine, 1412, of obscure parents. When she was servant at an inn, she pretended that she saw in a vision St. Michael, the tutelary saint of France, who ordered her to raise the siege of Orleans, which the English were then besieging, and to preside at the coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims. This was no sooner noised abroad, than she was introduced by Baudricourt, the governor of the neighboring town of Vaucouleurs to the king, whom she found out in the midst of his courtiers, though dressed in the plainest apparel. Charles, whose affairs were reduced to the greatest extremity, determined to employ this extraordinary woman, though her professions were ridiculed by the parliament; and Joan appearing among the soldiers, arrayed in the arms and the dress of a man, inspired them with such enthusiastic ardor that the siege of Orleans was raised, the English were defeated, and the monarch advanced to Rheims, where his coronation took place in the presence of

the victorious heroine. For these services Joan was ennobled by the king, she assumed the name of Lys, and received a large grant of lands; but while she promised herself fresh victories, she was wounded at the siege of Paris, and she was taken prisoner at Compiegne. This event was regarded by the English as a great victory, but instead of receiving her with the humanity which a captive and a female required, they treated her not only with harshness, but accused her of witchcraft, and condemned her by the sentence of the university of Paris to be burnt. She suffered 30th May 1431, at Rouen, and as she walked to the fatal stake, she displayed the same courage and intrepidity which she had evinced under the walls of Orleans. By her death, Joan gained perhaps more friends to her master than her services and her triumphs had procured; and in thus cruelly putting to death a person whom the fortune of war had placed in their hands, not as a rebellious subject, but as a captive, whom the superstition of the times had exalted to extraordinary consequence, the English fixed an indelible stigma upon their character, and rendered their cause odious in the eyes even of their adherents in conquered France.

JOAN, queen of Naples, daughter of Charles, king of Sicily, murdered her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, and married another. The death of the murdered prince was avenged by his brother Lewis; but though Joan fled to Provence for a while, she recovered her kingdom, and destroyed her husband to marry a third, after whose death, she took a fourth. As she had no issue, she adopted her relation, Charles de Duras, who however revolted against her by the intrigues of the king of Hungary, in consequence of which she named for her successor Lewis of France, duke of Anjou. This was productive of a dreadful civil war, but Charles obtaining Naples, seized the queen, and put her to death 1381, in her 55th year.

JOAN II. queen of Naples after her brother, Ladislaus, 1414, disgraced herself by her debaucheries. Her second husband, John count of March, offended with her conduct, destroyed her favorite, Pandolfus, and imprisoned her; but an insurrection restored her to liberty, and thrust her husband into a dungeon, from which he escaped to France, to lead a monastic life. Joan adopted for her heir, Alphonsus, king of Arragon, and died 1434.

JOBERT, Lewis, a Jesuit of Paris, distinguished as a preacher and a medallist. He died at Paris 1719, aged 72. He wrote theological tracts, and "la Science des Medailes," a valuable work, best edited, 1739, 2 vols. 12mo.

JODELLE, Stephen, lord of Limodin, was born at Paris 1532. He was one of the Pleiades or seven French poets mentioned by Ronsard. He was the first Frenchman who wrote plays in his own language, and with choruses in imitation of the Greek. His Cleopatra was acted with great applause before the king, but in general his plays were long and tedious. He was also an orator, and well skilled in architecture, sculpture and painting. He at one time embraced the opinions of the protestants, but after ridiculing the mass in a Latin satirical poem of 100 lines, he returned to the profession of that religion, and probably thus escaped the murder of St. Bartholomew. He died 1573, aged 41, very poor, though he might have been independent in fortune, if he had cultivated his interest at court. A volume of his works was published 1574, containing besides Cleopatra and Dido, tragedies, Eugene a comedy, and Songs, Sonnets, Elegies and Odes.

JOHN I. surnamed Zimisces, was of an illustrious family, and he seized on the throne of Constantinople by the assassination of Nicephoras Phocas, at the instigation of the empress Theophanon 969. Though he thus owed his elevation to murder, he governed with great moderation, and displayed unusual valor against the Russians, Bulgarians and Saracens, whom he repeatedly defeated. He banished the empress Theophanon at the command of the patriarch, and he was poisoned by a cup-bearer at the instigation of the eunuch Basil, and he died 10th Jan. 976.

JOHN II. Commenus, succeeded his father Alexis Commenus, on the throne of Constantinople 1118. He married Irene princess of Hungary, and was successful in his wars against the Mahometans, Servians, and other barbarians. He was a virtuous prince and banished luxury and effeminacy from his court. He died 3d April 1143, aged 55, in consequence of a wound received from a poisoned arrow in the chase.

JOHN III. Ducas, was emperor of Nice, whilst the Latins were masters of Constantinople. Though successful against the neighboring princes, whose dominions he conquered, he failed in his attempts to take Constantinople, and was obliged to make a treaty of peace with Baldwin the usurper. He afterwards waged war against the Bulgarians, and died 1255, aged 62.

JOHN IV. Lascaris, succeeded at the age of six, his father Theodore the younger on the throne of Constantinople, 1259. His youth exposed him to dangers, and his sceptre was seized by Michael Palæologus, who put out his eyes, and confined him for the rest of his life in a prison. He died under Andronicus II.

JOHN V. Under this title, Cantacuzenus, a celebrated Byzantine historian, was emperor. He was born at Constantinople about the year 1295 of an ancient and noble family, his father being governor of Peloponnesus, and his mother of the royal blood. He was prefect of the bedchamber to the emperor Andronicus the elder, whose favor he lost by attaching himself to the interest of his grandson. On the usurpation of the latter he was created generalissimo of his forces, and first minister of state. On the death of Andronicus, Cantacuzenus was left guardian to his son, John Paleologus, which trust he faithfully performed until the empress dowager becoming jealous, formed a party against him, upon which the nobility and the army declared him emperor, and crowned him at Adrianopolis, May 1342. A civil war waged for five years, in which Cantacuzenus was victorious; but in 1355, on John Paleologus becoming master of Constantinople, he abdicated the throne and retired into a monastery, where he wrote a history of his own times in four books, a splendid edition of which was published at Paris in 1645. He lived to the extraordinary age of an hundred, and died in 1411.

JOHN VI. Palæologus, succeeded his father Andronicus the younger on the throne of Constantinople 1341, and had the good fortune to free himself from the power of John Cantacuzenus his father-in-law, who had usurped his sceptre. He afterwards defended himself against the Turks, but bought their peace with money. A more formidable opposition awaited him in the rebellion of his son Andronicus, who imprisoned him and his sons, and during these civil commotions, the Turks renewed their attacks against Constantinople and imposed upon the emperor very disgraceful terms. This weak and unfortunate monarch died of chagrin 1390, aged 60.

JOHN VII. Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople after his father Emanuel 1425, was unfor-

tunate in his opposition against his Turkish invaders, and solicited in his defence the assistance of the Latins. More effectually to secure the support of the Princes of the West, he meditated an union between the two churches, and the Pope, Eugenius IV. favoring the plan called a council at Ferrara where the emperor attended in person, and where a reconciliation took place 1439, but not to continue long. John died 31st Oct. 1448, after a reign of 29 years.

JOHN VIII. a Roman, pope after Adrian II. 872, crowned Charles the Bald emperor 875. He held a counsel at Troyes 878, but was called back to Italy by the invasion of the Saracens, who proved so successful that they obliged him to pay an annual tribute. He was prevailed upon by Basil emperor of the East, to acknowledge as patriarch Photius who had artfully banished the legal possessor Ignatius, but he afterwards saw the impropriety of his concessions, and therefore excommunicated the usurper. He died 15th Dec. 882. About 300 of his letters are preserved.

JOHN XII. a Roman noble, son of Alberic, was elected pope 956, at the age of 18, and was the first who changed his name of Octavian by assuming that of John. He solicited the assistance of the emperor Otho, against the tyranny of Berenger who had established his power over Italy, and when he had succeeded in driving away his enemy, he crowned his illustrious ally, and swore to him inviolable fidelity, over the body of St. Peter. This alliance was of short duration, the pope became the friend of the son of Berenger, and united himself against his ancient ally and benefactor, in consequence of which Otho invaded Italy, and in a general council in 963, accused the pope of various crimes. John, convicted of adultery, violence and oppression, was deposed, and Leo VIII. placed in his room; but no sooner was the emperor returned to his dominions than the exiled pontiff entered Rome, and with the most barbarous cruelty mutilated his enemies. He was in 964 killed by an insulted husband, whose bed he had defiled.

JOHN XIII. a Roman, elected Pope 965, by the power of the emperor, against the wishes of the Roman people. This violent step was productive of dissension, and the new pontiff was banished the next year by Peter, prefect of Rome; but the emperor reinstated him, and sent into exile his opponent in disgrace. John died 6th Sept. 972.

JOHN XXII. James d' Euse, a native of Cahors, who by the patronage of Charles II. of Naples, to whose son he was preceptor, rose to high ecclesiastical dignities, and in 1316 was elected to the popedom. He was an active pontiff, and founded several abbeys, and established some bishoprics in central towns. His pontificate however was disturbed by various quarrels, especially with the cordeliers whose order he intended to suppress. He died 4th Dec. 1334, respected for his frugality, prudence and sanctity. He was well skilled in medicine, and wrote the Thesaurus Pauperum—treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes—on the Gout—on the Formation of the Fœtus—Advice for preserving Health, printed at Lyons.

JOHN XXIII. Balthasar Cossa, a Neapolitan, who was legate at Bologna, and chamberlain to Boniface IX. and on the death of Alexander V. was raised to the popedom 1410. His elevation was not without opposition; but to pacify faction he promised to resign the tiara, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Lune, or Benedict XIII. would also abandon their pretensions. Though these conditions were accepted and ratified with due formality in the council of Constance, he had the art to withdraw himself, and to re-assume the office and insignia of sovereign pontiff; but he was soon after deposed, and imprisoned. Three years after, 1418, he was restored to liberty and compelled to acknowledge the election of Martin V. by whom he was treated with great kindness. He died soon after at Florence, 22d Nov. 1419.

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the fourth son of Henry II. He unjustly deprived his nephew Arthur of his possessions in Britanny, and confined him in the tower of Rouen, where he was cruelly put to death, and having thus cut off the right heir of the English crown he was declared king. The states of Britanny, and Constance the mother of the murdered Arthur complained of the cruelties of the usurper before Augustus Philip of France, and the tyrant was condemned for the murder, and his dominions in France confiscated. He retired to England, derided and despised by his subjects, and to complete his disgrace he quarrelled with the pope and the barons. The pope excommunicated him, but he reconciled himself to him by acknowledging himself the vassal of Rome, and when he found the barons opposing force to his measures and threatening his deposition, he consented to their request, and signed the Magna Charta, the glorious basis of British freedom. As this was extorted from him, John showed little inclination to observe it; and the barons to punish and dethrone him called over Lewis the son of the French king, and swore allegiance to him. Deserted by his subjects, and harassed by an army of foreigners, John at last found relief in death. His misfortunes pressed so heavily upon his spirits that he fell a victim to a fever at Newark, 19th Oct. 1216. He was buried in Worcester cathedral. His son Henry III. succeeded him.

JOHN, king of France, surnamed the Good, succeeded his father Philip Valois 1350. The beginning of his reign was marked by measures of severity, and in consequence of this, dissatisfaction and insurrection prevailed over the kingdom and favored the invasion of the country by the English. John opposed his enemies, but was defeated in a dreadful battle near Poitiers by the black prince Edward, and taken prisoner 1356. The imprisonment of John in England was the signal for civil dissension. France was torn to pieces by her rebellious chiefs, and the king, unable to procure his liberty by the payment of 300 millions of golden crowns, and by the cession of eight provinces for his ransom according to the treaty of Bretigni, returned from France, which he had visited on his parole, and died soon after in the Savoy, London, 8th April 1364, aged 54. Though impolitic, violent and imprudent in his character, John possessed bravery and generosity.

JOHN, son of the emperor Henry VII. was, at the age of 14, elected to the kingdom of Bohemia 1309, against the intrigues of the duke of Carinthia. He displayed great valor, and after conquering Silesia he was declared king of Poland. In his expedition against the Lithuanians he had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes, and a Jew doctor to whom he applied at Montpellier for a cure, deprived him of the other. This misfortune did not however disarm him of his courage, he assisted Philip of Valois against the English, and in the battle of Crecy with his horse led by the bridle by two brave knights, he displayed singular acts of valor, and was mortally wounded 26th Aug. 1346.

JOHN I. king of Portugal, was raised to the throne 1384, though but the natural son of Peter the Severe, against the rights of Beatrix, daughter of his brother Ferdinand I. His elevation was op-

posed by John, king of Castile, who had married Beatrix; but the usurper established himself in his power by the defeat of his opponents at the battle of Alimbarota; afterwards John turned his arms against the Moors of Africa and took Ceuta and other places, and died 14th Aug. 1433, aged 76. Under his reign the Portuguese began their famous discoveries.

JOHN II. king of Portugal, was surnamed the Great, and succeeded his father Alphonsus V. 1481. He was successful in his suppression of some insurrections, the leaders of which he punished with death, and afterwards he carried his arms into Africa, and was at the taking of Arzile and Tangiers. He afterwards defeated the Castilians at the battle of Toro, 1476, and with wise policy encouraged the maritime excursions of his subjects, and favored their settlements on the coasts of Africa, and in the Indies.—He died of a dropsy 22d Oct. 1495, aged 41.

JOHN III. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Emanuel, 1521. The beginning of his reign was marked by dreadful earthquakes which destroyed his cities and swallowed up the inhabitants; but John with benevolence and wisdom relieved the miseries of his subjects, and encouraged commerce and navigation. His fleets penetrated far into the east, and discovered Japan, and to insure the tranquillity of his Indian settlements he sent among them the celebrated Francis Xavier. He died of an apoplexy 1557, aged 55, deservedly respected as an humane and enlightened monarch.

JOHN IV. surnamed the Fortunate, was son of Theodore duke of Braganza, and was born 1604. He employed all the powers of his mind and of his situation, to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards after the death of Sebastian, had conquered, and since held as a tributary province, and by the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the odious yoke, and was proclaimed king 1630. He died at Lisbon, 6th Nov. 1636, aged 32.

JOHN V. succeeded Peter II. on the throne of Portugal, 1707. He espoused the cause of the allies in the wars of the Spanish succession, and when the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, restored tranquillity to Europe, he devoted himself to the encouragement of commerce, of literature, and of industry among his subjects. He died 1750, aged 61, universally regretted.

JOHN, of Gaunt or Ghent, duke of Lancaster, was the third son of Edward III. He was born at Ghent, 1340, and distinguished himself by his valor in the field. In consequence of his marriage with Constance, the natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, he laid claim to the throne on the death of his father-in-law, but was opposed by Henry of Transtamare, and enjoyed nothing but the empty title of king. In the wars of the black prince his brother in France, he supported him by his intrepidity, and after his death succeeded to the management of affairs. On the accession of Richard II. he was dragged from the retirement which he loved, to clear himself against the accusations of the courtiers, who charged him with attempts to seize the crown because he countenanced the doctrines of Wickliffe, against the overbearing power of the pope. He afterwards resigned his claims to the throne of Castile to his only daughter by Constance, who in 1386 married the heir apparent of that kingdom, and he received in return an honorable pension. John had for his third wife, Catherine Swinford, the governess of his children, and the sister of Chaucer's wife, and from his patronage of that poet he received pleasure, honor, and fame. John died 1399, highly respected for his valor and prudence. His son Henry succeeded to the English throne after the deposition of the second Richard.

JOHN of Austria, Don, was the natural son of Charles V. of Germany. He was unacquainted with his birth, till his father on his death-bed revealed the secret to his son Philip II. who honorably called him to court, and in 1570 placed him at the head of his army against the Moors of Grenada, whom he defeated. In 1571, he commanded the naval armament against the Turks and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, and two years after took Tunis. He was made governor of the Netherlands in 1576, and after taking Namur, Charlemont, and other towns, he completed his triumphs over the prince of Orange and the archduke Mathias, by the famous battle of Gemblours 1578. This celebrated warrior died 1578, at the early age of 32, in consequence of poison as it is supposed, administered by his enemies.

JOHN, Fearless, count of Nevers and duke of Burgundy, distinguished himself at Nicopolis against Bajazet, who sold him his liberty for an exorbitant ransom. Restored to France he employed his influence in promoting sedition and civil war in the kingdom against the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. and the Partisans of the duke of Orleans. He murdered the duke of Orleans, and afterwards being reconciled to the dauphin, he was assassinated in his presence by one of his courtiers, 10th Sept. 1419, aged 48.

JOHN, of Salisbury, a learned Englishman who in his youth was in the service of the abbot of Rheims, and then studied at Paris, where he took his degrees. He visited Rome, and at his return to Paris, opened a school there. He afterwards was in England and lived with Theobald, the primate, and with Thomas-a-Becket, and in 1177 was chosen bishop of Chartres by the clergy of that diocese, at the recommendation of Louis the young king of France. He was an able prelate, and distinguished himself at the council of Lateran, and died 1181. His writings are lost, except Becket's Life—a Collection of Letters—and "Polycraticon."

JOHNES, Thomas, an ingenious gentleman, was born at Ludlow in Shropshire, in 1748. From Shrewsbury school he went to Eton, and afterwards to Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts, in 1783. Previous to this he had made the tour of Europe, and was elected into parliament for the borough of Cardigan. He was also appointed auditor for the principality of Wales, and colonel of the Caermarthenshire militia. In 1795 he was returned knight of the shire for the county of Radnor. He devoted much attention to the improvement of his estates at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, where he planted an immense number of trees, and built an elegant house, which was enriched by a most valuable library; and he had also a printing-press from whence issued several elegant productions. In 1807 this mansion was destroyed by fire, while the owner was in London. In 1811 Mr. Johnes experienced a more severe loss in the death of his favorite daughter, from the effects of which shock he never recovered. He died April 24, 1776. His publications are—1. A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants. 2. Palaye's Memoirs of Froissart translated from the French, 4 vols. 4to. 3. The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart 4 vols. 4to. and 10 vols. 8vo. 4. Translation of De Joinville's Memoirs of St. Louis, 2 vols. 4to. 5. Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere in Palestine, 8vo. 6. The Chronicles of Monstrelet, with notes, 4 vols. 4to.

JOHNSON, Samuel, an English divine, born 1649. When settled in London he plunged into

the vortex of politics, and soon distinguished himself, and became the friend of lord Essex, and of lord William Russel, who made him his chaplain. He inveighed severely in his discourses from the pulpit, against the horrors of popery, and spoke with warmth against the succession of the duke of York to the throne. While his political friends wielded the weapons of eloquence in parliament, he himself attacked Dr. Hickes, the bold champion of passive obedience, in a pamphlet called, "Julian the Apostate." The work was quickly answered by Dr. Hickes, in a pamphlet called, "Jovian," and Johnson had already prepared a severe reply, which the seizure and imprisonment of his patron, lord William Russel, prevented him from publishing. His abilities, however, and his zeal were too conspicuous to be disregarded: after Russel's death, he was summoned before the privy council, and questioned about the answer he had written to Dr. Hickes, called, "Julian's Arts and Methods to undermine and extirpate Christianity;" but when he declared that he had suppressed it, and when his persecutors could procure no copy of it, though it was entered at Stationers'-hall, he was dismissed. But soon after he was prosecuted for the publication of Julian the Apostate, and though ably defended by counsellor Wallop, he was condemned before Jeffries, and sentenced to pay 500 marks, and to be imprisoned till it was paid. Though thus confined, his spirit was not subdued: he still wrote against popery; and when the army was drawn up on Hounslow heath in 1686, he drew up "an Address to the Protestants of the Army," which, after the dispersion of 1000 copies, was seized, and exposed the author to fresh persecution. He was in consequence of this condemned to stand in the Pillory, in Palace yard, at Charing cross, and the Exchange, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, after being degraded from the priesthood. The degradation took place by the hands of bishops Crew, Sprat, and White; and on December 1, 1686, the sentence was executed. The stripes which he received were 317, from a whip of nine cords knotted, which he endured with great firmness and even alacrity. At the revolution, the parliament, 1689, resolved that the proceedings in the King's bench against Johnson, were cruel and illegal; and therefore they recommended him to the king for some ecclesiastical preferment suitable to his services and sufferings. The deanery of Durham in consequence of this was offered to him, which he refused as a reward inadequate to his merits; but at the solicitation of lady Russel, and the influence of Tillotson, a pension of 300*l.* a-year was obtained from the king, for his own and his son's life, besides a gratuity of 1000*l.* He died May 1703. All his treatises were published in 1 vol. folio, 1710; a second edition of which appeared 1713. Johnson in his character, was firm, undaunted, and enthusiastic; but his temper was violent, overbearing, and unsubmissive; and probably to the furious zeal with which he attacked those who differed from him, and, to the abusive language which he indiscriminately used against his opponents, he might attribute the virulence and persevering spirit of his persecutors.

JOHNSON, John, a nonjuror divine, born at Frindsbury, near Rochester in England, 1662, and educated at Canterbury school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow 1685. He was in 1686 presented to the vicarages of Baston and Heron Hill, near Canterbury, by Sancroft, the primate; and in 1697 he was further promoted by Tenison to the living of Margate, and afterwards to Apuldre. His abilities as a scholar and divine were very great, and therefore he was twice chosen proctor in convocation for Canterbury. But though protected by government, he manifested some opposition to the establishment, and not only expressed a mean opinion of the articles and liturgy of the church, but even refused to take the oaths of allegiance to George I. This threatened dangers, which however he prudently avoided by timely submission, though he afterwards continued restless, dissatisfied and disloyal. He died 15th Dec. 1725. He wrote the "Clergyman's Vade-mecum," an excellent book, 2 vols. 12mo.—collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Unbloody Sacrifice and Altar Unveiled and Supported, 8vo. and a paraphrase on the Psalms.

JOHNSON, Charles, a member of the Middle Temple, who left the profession of the law for the muses. He wrote some plays, which, by the friendship of Wilks, were acted on the stage, and received some applause. He died about 1744. Though he is not ranked among the greatest of dramatic writers, yet he possessed merit, and deserved popularity. His dramatic pieces are 19 in number. He is immortalized in Pope's Dunciad, because, says the note, he was famous for writing a play every year, and for being at Button's coffee-house, every day, and for falling a martyr to obesity, and the rotundity of his parts.

JOHNSON, Maurice, an eminent antiquary, born of an ancient and respectable family at Spalding, where he established a Gentleman's literary society. He was of the Middle Temple, and was bred to the bar. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Ambler, he had 26 children, 16 of whom sat down together at his table. He was one of the last founders of the Antiquarian society; and by his benevolence, and the liberality of his various communications, he fully deserved the handsome eulogium written on him by Dr. Stukeley, and inserted in the minutes of the society, to whose memoirs he contributed so much. He made a curious collection for the history of Carausius. He died, after suffering much from a vertiginous disorder, 6th Feb. 1755.

JOHNSON, Thomas, a native of Selby, Yorkshire, brought up to the business of an apothecary in London. He became, according to Wood, the best herbalist of his time; and wrote, Iter inagrum Cantuarium 1629—Ericetum Hamstedianum, 1632, the first catalogue of plants published in England—Gerard's Herbal improved, a valuable work, and Essay on the Bath Waters. He was an officer in the royal army, and was made M.D. by the university of Oxford for his services. He died in consequence of a wound which he had received in the shoulder at the siege of Basinghouse, 1644.

JOHNSON, Samuel, LL.D. a celebrated English writer, born at Lichfield, 7th Sept. 1709. He was the son of a bookseller, and was educated at Lichfield school, and at Oxford. His exercises in the university displayed, as they had done at school, superior powers; and his translation of Pope's Messiah into Latin verse, appeared so highly finished, that the poet spoke with the highest respect of his translator, and declared, that posterity would doubt which poem was the original. Unhappily Johnson had to struggle with poverty at college, and in consequence of the insolvency of his father, he left the university in 1731, without a degree. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, a widow of Birmingham, a lady much older than himself, and not possessed of the most engaging manners, or the most fascinating person. As she brought him 800*l.* he began to fit up a house at Edial, near Lichfield, for the reception of pupils; but as he had only three scholars,

among whom was David Garrick, the plan was dropped as utterly impracticable and ruinous. About this time, under the patronage of Mr. Walmsley, his earliest friend, he began his Irene; and in March 1737, he first visited London in company with his pupil, Garrick, like himself in quest of employment, and equally doomed to rise to celebrity in his profession. In London he formed an acquaintance with Cave, the printer of the Gentleman's magazine; and his first performance in that work was a Latin alcaic ode, inserted in March 1738. Thus encouraged, he returned to Lichfield to fetch his wife; and from 1740 to 1743, he was laboriously employed in the service of this periodical work, and during that period, wrote the parliamentary debates, valuable not as the effusions of orators, but as the bold composition of a man of genius on such subjects as were supposed to engage the legislators of the age. In 1738 he published his London, a poem, in imitation of Juvenal's third satire, which was well received, and honored with the commendation of Pope, and passed to a second edition in one week. Besides his valuable contributions to the Gentleman's magazine, he in 1744 published the life of Savage, a work of great merit, which, in the elegant language of pathetic narration, exhibited the sufferings and the poverty of a friend, whose calamities he himself had shared and bewailed. He began in 1747, his edition of Shakspeare, and published the plan of his English dictionary. This gigantic work was undertaken under the patronage of the booksellers; and the lexicographer engaged a house in Gough-square, where, with the assistance of six amanuenses, he proceeded rapidly in the execution of his plan. This great work, so honorable to the talents of the author, appeared, May, 1755, in 2 vols. without a patron. Lord Chesterfield, who had at first favored the undertaking, but had afterwards neglected the author, endeavored, by a flattering recommendation of the work in "the World," to reconcile himself to his good opinion; but Johnson, with noble indignation, spurned at the mean artifice of his courtly patron; and his celebrated letter reflected, with independent spirit and in severe language, against his selfish and ambitious views. In 1749 the Irene had been brought forward on the stage, by the friendship of Garrick, but with no success. The Rambler was undertaken 20th March, 1750, and till the 17th March, 1752, when it ceased, a paper had regularly appeared every Tuesday and Saturday; and it is remarkable that, during the whole of that time, only five numbers were contributed by other authors. But these publications, popular as they were, still left Johnson in distressed circumstances; and in 1756, the year after the publishing of his dictionary, he was arrested for a debt of five guineas, from which the kindness of Richardson relieved him. In 1758 he began the Idler, and continued it for two years with little assistance; and on the death of his mother in 1759, that he might pay some decent respect to her funeral, and discharge her debts, he wrote his Rasselas, and obtained for it, from the booksellers, the sum of 100*l.* Happily, however, these high services to literature, were not to pass unrewarded: in 1762 he was honorably presented by the king, on the representation of Mr. Wedderburne, with a pension of 300*l.* per annum, without a stipulation of future exertions, but merely, as the grant expressed it, for the moral tendency of his writings, a character to which his Rambler was most fully entitled. In 1777 he began his Lives of the Poets, which he finished in 1781, a work of great merit, and which exhibits, in the most pleasing manner, the soundness of the critic, the information of the biographer, and the benevolent views of the man. In a few years after this he found his health gradually declining, from the united attacks of the dropsy and of an asthma. During the progressive increase of his complaints, he divided his time in acts of devotion, and in classical recreations; and during his sleepless nights, he translated several of the Greek epigrams of the Anthologia into Latin verse. It is remarkable, that Johnson, whose pen was ever employed in recommending piety, and all the offices of the purest morality; and whose conduct and example in life exhibited the most perfect pattern of the christian virtues; should, in the close of life, betray dreadful apprehensions of death. By degrees, indeed, the terrors which his imagination had painted to itself, disappeared. Johnson expired on the 13th Dec. 1784, full of resignation, strong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy resurrection. His works are very numerous, and all respectable. Some of his smaller pieces were published by sir J. Hawkins in 1787, with his life in 11 vols. 8vo. and of these an edition, by Murphy, appeared in 1792, in 12 vols. 8vo. As a literary character, his name stands on very high ground; correctness, elegance, and variety every where clothed under a strong and nervous style, captivate, enliven, and edify. The powers of a sound and matured judgment, of a vigorous imagination, and a most retentive memory, were happily united to illustrate what was obscure, to render pleasing what was harsh and unseemly, to explain what was difficult, and to embellish what was devoid of grace, of beauty or of attraction.

JOHNSON, Sir Nathaniel, governor of South Carolina, succeeded James Moore in 1703, and continued in office till 1709. He was a military man, and when the colony was invaded by the French and Spaniards in 1706, displayed great judgment and skill in the measures which he adopted for its defence. Its enemies were defeated and driven from its shores with the loss of their commander and three hundred men, while that of the provincials was exceeding small. The proprietors rewarded his fidelity by the grant of an extensive tract of land. To him the merit is ascribed of having first introduced the cultivation of silk in South Carolina, in 1703. It was chiefly owing to his influence that the first establishment of the episcopal church was carried there, when the majority of the inhabitants were dissenters. He died in 1713. Before his arrival in Carolina, he had been for some time a member of the house of commons, and from 1686, to 1689, governor of Nevis, St. Christophers, Montserrat, and Antigua.

JOHNSTON, Charles, a novel writer, was born in Ireland, and bred to the bar; but being excessively deaf he was compelled to relinquish that profession. In 1760, he published "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" a political romance, in which all the characters and scenes were drawn from real life. This was followed by some others of a similar description, as "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 2 vols.; "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betlis," 2 vols.; the Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life; 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper, Esq. alias Juniper Jack," 3 vols. In 1782, the author went to India, and died there about 1800.

JOHNSTON, Gabriel, governor of North Carolina, entered on his administration in November, 1734, and continued in the office till his death, in 1752. He was in most respects an excellent magistrate. He did much to establish order, and encourage learning and religion, and the colony advanced greatly in numbers and wealth during his government.

JOHNSTONE, James, a physician, was born

at Annan, in 1730. He studied at Edinburgh; and in 1750, took his doctor's degree, after which he settled at Kidderminster, where he became known by his treatment of a malignant fever that raged there some years, and of which he published an account. In this he first made known the power of mineral acid vapour to destroy febrile contagion. From Kidderminster he removed to Worcester, where he died in 1802. Dr. Johnstone in some papers communicated to the Royal Society, stated a peculiar doctrine concerning the ganglions of the nerves.

JOHNSON, Isaac, one of the founders of Massachusetts, was a native of England and arrived at Salem 1630 with gov. Winthrop in the chief ship of the fleet formerly the Eagle, but now named the Arabella in honor of his wife. In July he with the governor and other gentlemen proceeded to Charlestown. July 30 was a day of fasting, and the church of Boston was founded at Charlestown. The want of good water at Charlestown induced Mr. Johnson and others to remove to Shawmut or Boston, where was an excellent spring. At the second court of assistants in Charlestown Sept. 7. Mr. Johnson was present. Boston was settled under his conduct. He died 1630, Sept. 30. He had the largest estate of any of the settlers, and was the greatest furtherer of this plantation. His lot in Boston was the square between Tremont, School, Court, and Washington streets; and he was buried at the upper end of his lot, which gave occasion for the first burying place to be laid out around his grave. This is now called the Stone Chapel graveyard. His house was on a hill near Tremont street.

JOHNSON, Edward, captain, an early historian of New England, was a native of England, and came to America in 1630. His usual residence was in Charlestown, but in 1632 he went to Merrimac with a license to trade. In 1643 he was chosen representative and was annually reelected excepting 1648 till 1671. He was speaker of the house in 1655. In 1665 he was appointed on the committee with Bradstreet, Danforth and others to meet Nicolls, Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick, who had been sent from England. He died April 23, 1672. Capt. Johnson was the author of a history of Massachusetts from 1628 to 1652, which is of great value, notwithstanding the imperfections of its style. Its title is, History of New England from the English planting in 1628 till 1652; or Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Saviour, 4to. London, 1654. It has been reprinted in the historical collections.

JOHNSON, Robert, governor of South Carolina, died at Charleston 1735. He was governor in 1719, and again from 1730 till the period of his death. In 1731 he negotiated a treaty with the Cherokees. He proved himself an efficient friend of Mr. Oglethorpe, and the first settler of Georgia; on their arrival at Charleston, the assembly, at his suggestion, furnishing them with 104 head of cattle, 25 hogs, 20 barrels of rice, and ten horsemen rangers for their protection. The settlement of Parrysburgh, by 600 Swiss under col. Parry, was made in his administration.

JOHNSON, Samuel, D.D., first president of King's college, New York, was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college 1714, where he was a tutor from 1716 till he was ordained minister of West Haven 1720. Having become a convert to the worship and government of the Episcopal church, he resigned his charge, and went to England in 1722 for ordination. After his return in Nov. 1723, he officiated as a missionary in Stratford. In 1754 he was elected president of the college, which had been lately instituted at New York. He went to that place in April and soon commenced his labors. He resigned this office in 1763, and resumed his former charge at Stratford, where he remained, till his death, in 1772, aged 75. An account of his life, written by Dr. Chandler, was given to the public in 1805. He published plain reasons for conforming to the church, 1733; two tracts in the controversy with Mr. Graham; a letter from Aristocles to Anthades; a defence of it in a letter to Mr. Dickinson; a system of morality, 1746, designed to check the progress of enthusiasm; a compendium of logic, 1752; a demonstration of the reasonableness of prayer, 1761; a sermon on the beauties of holiness in the worship of the church of England; a short vindication of the society for propagating the gospel; an English grammar and a catechism 1765; a Hebrew grammar 1767, this evinced an accurate acquaintance with that language, and it was reprinted with improvements in 1771.

JOHNSON, William Samuel, LL.D., president of Columbia college New York, graduated at Yale college in 1744; and afterward became a lawyer. In 1765 he was a delegate to the congress at New York; and in 1766 he was an agent of Connecticut in England. While there he formed an acquaintance with illustrious men; with Dr. S. Johnson he corresponded for many years. He returned in 1771, and in 1772 was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, an office which he relinquished in 1774. In 1785 he was a delegate to congress; and in 1787 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States. He was one of the first senators from Connecticut, and with Mr. Ellsworth drew up the bill for the judiciary system. From 1792 to 1800 he was the president of Columbia college. After 1800 he lived in his native village till his death 1819, aged 92.

JOHNSON, Thomas, governor of Maryland. In 1774 he was appointed a member of congress, and was for several years in that body. After the revolution he was the first governor from 1777 to 1779. He was an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, from 1791 till his resignation, from ill health, in 1793. He died 1819, aged 87.

JOHNSON, sir William, a major-general of the militia of New York, and remarkable for the ascendency, which he gained over the Indians, was a native of Ireland. In 1734 he came to America, to take charge of the affairs of his uncle, sir Peter Warren, who had purchased large tracts of land upon the Mohawk river, and also in the interior parts of the country. Young Johnson accordingly took up his residence, upon a certain tract, upon the Mohawk, about 30 miles from Albany, and cultivated an acquaintance with the Indians. He learned their language, he studied their manners, that he might be able to conciliate their regard; his situation upon the river between Albany and Oswego presented a fine opportuuity for trade, and he carried on a large traffic with them, supplying them with such goods as they needed, and receiving in return beaver and other skins; at length he acquired an influence over them, which no other man ever possessed. In 1755 he was intrusted with the command of the provincial troops of New York in the expedition against Crown Point. He was attacked in his camp on lake George, but succeeded in repulsing the French, and taking their general baron Dieskau prisoner. He did not pursue the advantage he had thus gained, by proceeding against Crown Point. For his conduct in this af-

fair, in which he was wounded, the house of commons bestowed on him 5,000*l.* and the king conferred on him the title of baronet. In 1759 he commanded the expedition against Niagara. The fort was taken, and about 600 men made prisoners. This event broke off the communication, which the French intended to establish between Canada and Louisiana. When Amherst embarked at Oswego in June 1760 to proceed on the expedition to Canada, sir William brought to him, at that place, 1,000 Indians of the Iroquois, or five nations, which was the largest number that had ever been seen in arms at one time in the cause of England. He died 1774, aged 60. There is one anecdote told of Johnson, which shows, that in his intercourse with the Indians, he had not failed to learn their cunning. Having sent to England for clothes finely laced, on their arrival, Hendrick, the chief of the Mohawks, was dazzled with their splendor, and began to think how finely he should look, dressed in a similar manner. His vanity could not be resisted, and to gratify it he hit upon the following expedient. He went to sir William one morning, and told him, very demurely, that in the preceding night he had dreamed, that the baronet had generously presented him with a suit of his laced clothes. The solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, and the Indian monarch went away pleased with his successful ingenuity. In a few days, however, sir William accosted his majesty, and made known his dream, which was that Hendrick had given him a tract of land containing several thousand acres. "The land is yours," said Hendrick, "but now, sir William, I never dream with you again; you dream too hard for me." He published a piece on the customs and language of the Indians in phil. transact. vol. 63.

JOHNSON, sir John, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in his title, and was appointed major-general in his place Nov. 1774. At the commencement of the war he joined the British, and about the year 1776 persuaded the Mohawks to retire into Canada, from whence he repeatedly ravaged different parts of New York, and in one expedition, in which he destroyed the very settlement where he formerly lived, he proved himself not very dissimilar in character to his savage companions. In Aug. 1777 he invested fort Stanwix, and defeated Herkimer. In Oct. 1780, gen. Van Rensselear defeated him at Fox's mills. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Upper Canada. He died 1831.

JOHNSON, Samuel, LL.D. governor of North Carolina, from 1787 to 1789, was president of the convention of that state which ratified the federal constitution, and had been a member of congress previous to 1789, when he was appointed a senator from North Carolina, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court of law and equity. He was a native of Edenton, and died at Sherwarky, August 18th, 1816, aged 83.

JOHNSTON, Arthur, a physician, born at Caskieben, near Aberdeen. After studying at Aberdeen, he went to Rome, and to Padua, where he took the degree of M.D. 1610. He next travelled through Italy, Germany, Denmark, England and Holland, and at last settled in France, where he had by two wives, 13 children. After distinguishing himself as a Latin poet at Paris, he returned after 24 years' absence, to Scotland, in 1632, and was then introduced to Laud, who at that time was in the north with Charles I. He dedicated his poetical paraphrase of David's psalms, to his patron, by whose interest he was made physician to the king. He visited in 1641, one of his daughters, who was married at Oxford, and being seized with a violent diarrhœa, died there in the course of a few days, aged 54.

JOHNSTONE, George, known as one of the commissioners, sent with lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, to treat with the Americans during the war, was the son of a Scotch baronet. He was brought up to the sea service, and was made master and commander 1760, and two years after, post captain, and in 1763 appointed governor of West Florida. He after his return to England, sat in parliament for Cockermouth and Appleby, and fought a duel with lord George Germaine, in consequence of some reflections which he had made in parliament on his conduct. He also distinguished himself for his zeal in the affairs of the East India company, and for his violent attacks on the conduct of lord Clive. He was author of Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly in Bengal, 8vo. 1771, and he died 1787.

JOHNSON, or JOHNSTON, Charles, a novel writer, was born in Ireland, in the first half of the eighteenth century, and was called to the bar, but his deafness confined him to chamber practice. In 1782 he went to Calcutta, where he became joint proprietor of a newspaper, and died about 1800. His novels, the principal of which are, Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, and its continuation, The Reverie, are spirited, and full of pungent satire, and the characters are mostly copied, and often caricatured, from real life.

JOINVILLE, John Sire de, a French statesman, born of a noble family in Champagne. He became one of the favorite lords in the court of Louis IX. and was consulted on all occasions with confidence by the monarch. He wrote the History of St. Louis, an interesting work, best edited by Ducange, 1668, folio, and also in 1761, by Melot. He died about 1318, aged nearly 90 years.

JOMELLI, Nicholas, a celebrated composer, was born, in 1714, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples, and was a pupil of Leo and Durantè After having resided for some years in Germany, in the service of the duke of Wirtemberg, he returned to his native country, and died at Naples, 1774. He composed more than forty operas; oratorios; and several excellent pieces of church music; besides smaller works.

JONAS, Anagrimus, a learned Icelander, the astronomical coadjutor of Gundebrand, bishop of Holum, in Iceland, the pupil of Tycho Brahe. On the death of his friend, he refused to succeed him in his diocese, but remained in the humble but peaceful situation of minister of Melstadt. In his 86th year he took for his second wife, a young girl, and died about nine years after, 1640. His works were Idea Veri Magistratus, 1589, 8vo.—Brevis Commentarius de Islandiæ, 1593, 8vo.—Anatome Bleskeniana, &c. 1612—Epistola pro Patria Defensoria, 1618—Vita Gundebrandi, 1630, 4to.—Crymogæa, &c. 1630, 4to. and Specimen Islandiæ, 1634, 4to.

JONAS, Justus, a learned divine, born at Northausen, in Thuringia. He was the friend, and the able defender of Luther and of his doctrines. He was principal of the college of Wittemberg, for some time, and died 1555, aged 62.

JONATHAN, a general of the Jews, son of Matthias, and brother to Judas Maccabeus, after defeating Bacchides, the Syrian chief, and Demetrius Soter, and his general Apollonius, was at last treacherously seized by Tryphon, and cruelly put to death, though a large ransom had been paid for his liberation, B. C. 144.

JONES, Inigo, a celebrated architect, born 1572, in the vicinity of St. Paul's, London, where his

father was a cloth-worker. He was apprenticed to a joiner, and his attention to his business, and his improvement in the art of designing, gradually recommended him, and the earl of Pembroke, sensible of his great natural genius, generously enabled him to travel over Italy, and the best part of Europe. While on his travels he was noticed at Venice by Christian IV. king of Denmark, and he returned to England in the train of that monarch. He soon gained the protection of the English court, he was made architect to the queen, and to prince Henry, but when he succeeded to the reversion of surveyor-general of the king's works, he with unusual generosity, refused to accept any salary, till the heavy debts contracted under his predecessor, had been totally liquidated. In 1620, he was directed by the king, when at lord Pembroke's at Wilton, to examine the group of stones, called Stone Henge, and after deep research, and exact measurement he concluded, that this venerable pile is nothing but a Roman temple, dedicated to Cœlus, and erected between the times of Agricola and Constantine. He was also that same year, appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral, and he continued in the same honorable appointments under Charles I. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes in fashion in those times of pomp and pageantry, and it was in this office, that he unfortunately quarrelled with Ben Jonson, who with all the virulence of an enraged poet, ridiculed his friend in the character of Lantern Leather-head, in the comedy of Bartholomew fair, and in other pieces. Notwithstanding these attacks of private malevolence, which were disgusting not only to the friends of both parties, but even to the king, Jones increased in fame, in popularity, and in opulence. The troubles of the nation, however, affected him deeply, he was not only grieved for the misfortunes of a kind master, but his property was plundered on account of his loyalty, and after the king's death, he was obliged to pay 400*l.* as a composition to Cromwell. Worn out with years, and with grief at the public calamities, he died 1652. Though sprung from a low origin, Jones so improved the native powers of his mind, that he became an excellent mathematician, a tolerable scholar in Greek and Latin, a decent poet, and to the highest celebrity in architecture, added an extensive knowledge of all human sciences. His "Stone Henge restored," was published 1655, in folio, by Mr. Webb, his friend and heir, and in 1665, appeared "a Vindication" of the work, reprinted in 1725. Several designs of his buildings are preserved in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus. The principal part of his designs were published by Kent, 1727, folio, and other inferior designs in 1744. He left in MS. some valuable notes on Palladio's architecture, published 1714, by Leoni.

JONES, William, a learned mathematician, born 1675, in the isle of Anglesey. He taught mathematics in London, and had in the number of his pupils, lords Hardwicke and Macclesfield. By the friendship and influence of lord Hardwicke, he obtained a sinecure of 200*l.* a year, and afterwards succeeded to the more lucrative office of deputy teller in the exchequer. His abilities mean time recommended him to the notice of the learned. He was the friend of Newton, and the correspondent of the greatest mathematicians of Europe. He died in easy circumstances, in 1749, but it is to be lamented, that the work which he had completed with great and intense labor, as an introduction to the mathematical and philosophical compositions of Newton, has been lost. The author had just completed it when attacked by illness, and he had just time before he expired, to send it fairly written, by an amanuensis to his friend, lord Macclesfield, recommending the publication for the benefit of his family. The work, however, was forgotten, and at lord Macclesfield's death, the manuscript could no where be found. The works of Mr. Jones were a compendium of the Art of Navigation, 8vo. 1702—Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, 8vo. 1706, several papers in the philosophical transactions, and other works to support the doctrines of his friend Newton, against the attacks of Leibnitz, and other philosophers.

JONES, sir William, a learned judge, son of the preceding, was born in London, 1748. He entered at University college, Oxford, in 1764, and devoted himself laboriously to the study of the oriental languages. He visited the continent in 1769, and in 1770, entered at the temple to study the law. Deservedly distinguished as an able scholar, he now proved to the world, how usefully he had devoted himself to literature, and he published in 1774, his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, dedicated to the university of Oxford. His translation of Isæus, with learned notes, appeared in 1779, and the next year he felt for the safety of the empire, and in consequence of the London riots, published an inquiry into the legal mode of suppressing riots. In 1793, his legal knowledge, and his acquaintance with the literature of the east, recommended him to the ministry, as a fit person to preside in the supreme court of Calcutta, and on that occasion, he received the honor of knighthood. He left England in April 1793, and on his arrival in India, he was enabled to establish an Asiatic society, for the purpose of illustrating the history, learning, and antiquities of the east. To the memoirs of this learned body, the formation of which his active mind had planned, in his voyage from Europe, he made most valuable contributions. When disengaged from the occupations of his judicial office, he unbent all the powers of his comprehensive mind, to the literature of the east, and he acquired such an acquaintance with the Sanscrit language, and the code of the Bramins, that he was courted and admired by the most learned and intelligent of the native Indians. In one of his discourses to the Asiatic society, he has evinced his attachment to the religion of his country, and his belief in her sacred tenets, by supporting the validity of the Mosaic history of the creation, in a manner more satisfactory and more convincing than any other writer. This great and good man, from whom so much was expected still, in the paths of oriental science and literature, who deserved so well of his country, and of her Asiatic colonies, by his firmness, his legal knowledge, and his unshaken integrity, was snatched away after a short illness at Calcutta, 27th April 1794, aged 48. The works of sir William have been published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and proved him not only an elegant scholar, but a good poet, an able critic, and an indefatigable historian, whose name must be revered wherever virtue and literature are cultivated. His life has been written by his friend, lord Teignmouth, 4to 1804.

JONES, William, an English divine, born 1726. After entering into orders he took the curacy of Finedon, Northamptonshire, where he wrote his answer to bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. In 1754, he became curate at Wadenhoe, where he wrote his catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, a work of merit. In 1764, he was presented by Secker to Bethersden vicarage, Kent, and afterwards he went to reside at Nayland, Suffolk, till on the elevation

of Dr. Horne, to the see of Norwich, he became domestic chaplain to his old and venerable friend. He afterwards was invited by lord Kenyon to undertake the tuition of his two sons, and in 1798, he was presented by the archbishop to the living of Hollingbourne, in Kent. As a divine, Mr. Jones was a pious and exemplary character. He espoused the tenets of the Hutchinsonian system, as he evinced in his Essay on the first principles of Natural Philosophy, published in 1762, and completed in his Physiological disquisitions, or Discourses on the Natural philosophy of the Elements, 1781. During the French revolution, he ably supported the government of the country, by some seasonable and well written pamphlets, particularly an excellent collection of tracts, called the Scholar Armed, 2 vols. 8vo. He also published 2 vols. of sermons in 1790. This worthy man died 6th Jan. 1801. His works have been collected together and published in 12 vols. 8vo. with a full account of his life. For some time he held Pluckley rectory, in Kent, which he exchanged for Paston, in Northamptonshire. His memoirs of his pious friend bishop Horne, is an interesting performance, and does honor to his head and heart.

JONES, Henry, a poet, born at Drogheda, in Ireland. He was bred a bricklayer, but nature formed him for a poet, and after he had distinguished himself by his productions in the midst of his humble mechanical employment; he was introduced to lord Chesterfield, when lord lieutenant, in 1745. That nobleman, pleased with his poetical effusions, brought him over to London on his return from Ireland, and by his influence, procured a liberal subscription to the poems of his humble friend. He also recommended him strongly to Colley Cibber, he prevailed upon the managers of Covent garden to introduce his plays on the stage, and nearly secured the reversion of the laurel for his brow; but while the patron was kind and generous, the poet was fickle, violent, prodigal, and capricious. After various vicissitudes of fortune, the consequence of imprudence and folly, he died in great want, April 1770, in a garret of the Bedford coffee-house. Though not a poet of superior reputation, he possessed merit. His "Earl of Essex," by no means a contemptible performance, appeared in 1753.

JONES, John, D.D. a Benedictine monk, born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylor's, and St. John's college, Oxford. As he was inclined to the Roman catholic faith, he went to Spain, and took the name of Leander de Santo Martino. He was afterwards made Hebrew and divinity professor, and vicar-general of his order, and died in London, 1636. He wrote Sacra Ars Memoiræ ad Scripturas, divinas in promptu habendas, &c. accommodata, 8vo.—Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturæ,—and the Bible with a glossary, 6 vols. fol.

JONES, Griffith, an English writer, editor of the London Chronicle, and connected with Johnson, in the literary magazine, and with Smollett and Goldsmith in the British magazine. He was a very amiable character, and projected with his brother, those various and entertaining books which are now become so fashionable, as well as valuable for the improvement of young minds. He died 1786, aged 65.

JONES, sir Thomas, a judge of the king's bench, under Charles II. and James II. author of some reports. When James wished to assert the dispensing power, and said he could soon have 12 judges of his opinion; True, answered sir Thomas, you may have 12 judges, but not 12 lawyers.

JONES, Richard, a Welshman, the ingenious author of "Gemma Cambricum," in Welch, which contained in clear brevity, all the books and chapters of the bible, published 1652. He was admitted at Jesus college, Oxford, 1621, and died in Ireland; but when is unknown.

JONES, John, M.D., a physician. After studying physic at Philadelphia, he completed his medical education in Europe, at London, Paris, Leyden and Edinburgh. On his return he settled in New-York, and was particularly eminent as a surgeon. In the war of 1755, he served as a surgeon in the army. On the establishment of a medical school in New York, he was appointed professor of surgery. Soon after he settled in the city, the physicians agreed for their own dignity to wear their hair in a particular bob, and, as he refused to concur in the project, they refused to consult with him. But he soon triumphed, and the power of ridicule compelled the medical men to wear their hair like other gentlemen. In the revolutionary war he left the city, when it was occupied by the enemy. In 1780, he settled in Philadelphia where he was the physician of Franklin and Washington. He died 1791, aged 62. In his religious views he was a quaker. He published plain remarks upon wounds and fractures, 1775. After his death his pupil, J. Mease, published his surgical works with an account of his life, 8vo. 1795.

JONES, John Paul, a naval commander, was a native of Scotland. His father was a gardener of the name of Paul; for some reason the son, when he lived in Virginia, assumed the name of Jones. He early went to sea. After being for some time in command of a vessel, he engaged in commercial pursuits in the West Indies. In 1773, on the death of his brother, he resided in Virginia to settle his affairs. Soon after the beginning of the American revolutionary war, he commanded the Providence of 12 guns and 70 men, in which he cruised, and took 16 prizes. In May 1777, he was ordered to proceed to Paris to arrange some naval operations with the American commissioners. April 10, 1778, he sailed on a cruise in the Ranger, and alarmed the whole coast of Scotland. He landed at Whitehaven and captured two forts with 30 cannon; he carried off also the plate from the house of the earl of Selkirk, at St. Mary's Isle, but he afterwards restored it. He returned to Brest with 200 prisoners of war. He sailed again with a squadron of seven sail, Aug. 14, 1779. His own ship was the Bon Homme Richard, in which after a desperate engagement off Flamborough head, he captured the British ship of war, Serapis, of superior force, Sept. 24, 1779. His own vessel however soon went down. For this exploit the French king presented him with a golden sword. Feb. 18, 1781, he arrived at Philadelphia. Congress passed a complimentary resolution, and voted him a golden medal. He afterwards superintended at Portsmouth, N. H., the building of a ship of war. After the restoration of peace he went to Paris as agent for prize money. He was soon invited to enter the Russian service with the rank of rear admiral. But after serving a short time in the Black sea, he was dissatisfied, was calumniated at court, and had liberty from the empress to retire. Returning to Paris, he died in that city in neglect, July 18, 1792. Though most enterprising and brave, he was irritable, vain, and of an impetuous temper. An account of his life was published in 1828, by J. H. Sherburne.

JONES, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport in 1754, and during the war was a captain of marines. At the capture of

Charleston he was made a prisoner. After being some years speaker of the house, he was chosen governor in 1810, and remained in office till 1817. He died 1822, aged 68.

JONSIUS, John, a native of Holstein, who distinguished himself as an elegant writer at Frankfort, on the Maine. He died young, 1659. His Latin treatise, De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophiæ, edited, Jena, 1716, in 4to. is much admired.

JONSON, Benjamin, a celebrated English poet, born at Westminster, 1574. The narrowness of his circumstances cut short his residence in the university, and destitute of resources, he applied for support to the stage. His first appearance was at the Curtain, one of those mean and obscure theatres which then were built in the skirts of the town, but his efforts were ridiculed, and in the most common characters he was unable to perform with credit. Since he could not shine as an actor, he attempted to write plays, but his efforts at first were unsuccessful, till Shakspeare, who like himself had felt the severities of fortune, extended his friendship to him, and not only interested himself in his behalf, but supported his claims to public applause, by acting himself in some of his characters. His first play printed, was, every Man in his Humor, a comedy, which was generally followed by another every year; but when his enemies ridiculed the tardy efforts of his muse, he produced his "Volpone," in five weeks. By joining with Chapman and Marston in writing "Eastward-hoe," a comedy, he was accused of reflecting on the Scotch nation, and with his two poetical companions was thrown into prison, but upon making due submission they escaped the loss of their ears and noses, and obtained a pardon. As the exhibition of masques was then very popular, the genius and abilities of Jonson were employed for the diversion of the court; he composed in 1603 part of the device, which was to entertain James as he passed from the tower to Westminster abbey on his coronation, and continued during that reign and the beginning of the next, to preside over all the amusements and the pageantry of the royal household. Thus favored by the court, Jonson became a popular character, and by his merit deserved and obtained the friendship of men of taste and literature, of Shakspeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Donne, Camden, Selden, Corbet and others. He visited France in 1613, and in 1619 was honorably presented with the degree of M.D., by the university of Oxford. That year he succeeded on the death of Daniel to the place of poet laureat, of which the king, two years before had granted him the reversion, and on his petition his salary of 100 marks was in 1630, augmented to as many pounds. About this time he visited his friend and correspondent Drummond of Hawthornden in Scotland, and celebrated his adventures in a poem which was afterwards unfortunately burnt. Yet though liberally patronised by the king, and handsomely rewarded for his plays and masques, Jonson through carelessness or extravagance was poor. He died of the palsy 6th Aug. 1637, in his 63d year. His works were edited in 1716, in 6 vols. 8vo. and more completely in 7 vols. 8vo. with notes by Mr. Whalley 1756.

JONSTON, John, a Polish naturalist, born at Sambter 1603. He travelled over Europe and died on his estate at Lignitz, Silesia, 1675. He published a natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, Serpents and Dragons, folio, 1653—a treatise on Hebrew and Greek Festivals, 1660—and Thaumatography, 1661.

JORDAN, Charles Stephen, a Prussian writer, vice-president of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died at Berlin his native city 1746, aged 46, and the king, Frederic the great, not only erected a monument to him with this inscription, "here lies Jordan, the friend of the muses and of the king," but wrote an eulogy in his praise. Jordan wrote Literary Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes, 8vo.—a Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, History,—the life of De la Croze; works which some critics do not esteem so highly as his royal friend did.

JORDAN, John Christopher, privy counsellor to the king of Bohemia, was eminent as an antiquary. His notes on the Chronology of Dionysius Hal. Polybius, Diodorous Sic. and Livy are excellent. He died about 1740.

JORDAN, Camille, a French revolutionary statesman, favorably distinguished for his opposition to the tyranny of the jacobins. He was born at Lyons in 1771. Becoming a member of the convention, he defended his native city when it was denounced as a focus of counter-revolution, and receptacle of assassins and banditti. His zeal only served to endanger his own safety; and he was obliged to retire to Switzerland, and afterwards to England. Returning subsequently to France, he was, in March 1797, elected a deputy from the department of the Rhone to the Council of Five Hundred. The change of measures which took place a few months after, called the revolution of the 8th of Fructidor, rendered him again an exile. He went to Switzerland, and thence to Weimar. When Buonaparte had subverted the power of the directory, Camille Jordan returned home. In 1802, he published a tract, entitled "Vrai sens du Vole Nationale sur le Consulat a vie;" and under the empire of Napoleon he remained a private citizen. After the restoration of the royal family, he displayed his attachment to the government under the charter; and in 1814, he received letters of nobility, and was decorated with the order of the legion of honor. He was a member of the chamber of deputies, and died at Paris, May 19, 1821. He possessed considerable talents for literature, and besides many political pieces, he was the author of some biographical eulogies.

JORDANO, Luca, a celebrated painter, born at Naples 1632. He early studied under his neighbor Joseph Ribera, and displayed such abilities that at the age of seven his pieces were highly respectable. He visited Rome and the other cities of Italy, where he studied and copied the works of the greatest masters, but especially those of Pietro da Cortona, Paul Veronese, L. da Vinci, M. Angelo, and A. del Sarto. He improved upon the beauties of other masters with such effect that he was called by Bellori the ingenious bee who extracted his honey from the flowers of the best artists. His reputation gradually spread not only over Italy, but the rest of Europe, and Charles II. of Spain, was so pleased with his productions, that he invited him in 1692, to adorn the Escurial and the churches and palaces of some of the Spanish cities. Jordano by the excellence and the variety of his pieces, which exceeded in number those of every other painter, even Tintoret, acquired great opulence. He died at Naples, 1705. In his private character he was very amiable, he was benevolent in his conduct, friendly to his pupils, and to great affability united a remarkable flow of wit and humor.

JORDANS, James, a painter born at Antwerp 1594. In his pieces he displayed great judgment and correctness: his manner was bold, yet graceful; striking, yet natural. His works adorned the public buildings of some of the cities of Flanders,

and he also labored for the kings of Sweden and Denmark. He was a pleasant and agreeable companion, easy in his manners, and lively in his conversation. He died at Antwerp 1678, aged 84.

JORDEN, Edward, an English physician, born 1569, at High Halden, Kent, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford. He studied in foreign universities, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return he practised in London, and was member of the college of physicians, but his attempts to manufacture alum proved injurious to his fortune. The latter part of his life was spent at Bath, where he died of the gout and stone, Jan. 1632. He wrote a Discourse on the Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother, 4to.—Discourse on Natural Baths and Mineral Waters, 4to. 1631.

JORTIN, John, D.D., an English divine, born in London, 23d Oct. 1698. His father was of French origin, and went to England when toleration was not allowed to the protestants of France. Young Jortin was educated at the Charter-house, and in 1715, he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was engaged two years after at the recommendation of his tutor, Dr. Thirlby, in making extracts from Eustathius for Pope's Homer, but though his services were approved, he never was introduced to the poet. In 1722, he published "Lusus Poetici," some Latin poems which were well received by his friends, and in 1726–7, as being fellow of his society he was presented to the college living of Swavesey, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1728, and went to settle in London, where he resided for 25 years. He at first officiated at a chapel in Bloomsbury, and in 1737, obtained the living of Eastwell, Kent, which he soon resigned on account of the insalubrious air of the place. In 1746, he was made afternoon preacher to Oxendon chapel, and the next year he became assisstant to Dr. Warburton at Lincoln's Inn. In 1749, he was appointed to preach Boyle's lectures, and in 1751, he was made rector of St. Dunstan in the East by Herring the primate. In 1762, he became chaplain to Osbaldiston bishop of London, who gave him a prebend in St. Paul's, the living of Kensington, and in 1764, the archdeaconry of London. He died after a short illness, Sept. 5, 1770. Dr. Jortin, respectable as a divine and as a man, was deservedly esteemed as a polite scholar and an able orator. His publications were numerous and highly valuable. He published in 1730, four sermons on the Truth of the Christian Religion, afterwards incorporated in his Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 8vo. 1746—Miscellaneous observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern, 2 vols. 8vo. Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 8vo. 1751, continued in four succeeding volumes down to 1517—the era of the reformation—Six Dissertations on Different Subjects, 8vo. 1755—Life of Erasmus, 4to. 1758,—Remarks on the works of Erasmus, 4to. 1760, besides other inferior works. In 1771, four volumes of his sermons were published by his son, and inscribed to his parishioners of St. Dunstan's, republished with 3 vols. more, 1772.

JOSEPH I. 15th emperor of the house of Austria, was born at Vienna 28th July, 1678. He was crowned king of Hungary 1687, elected king of the Romans 1690, and in 1705 on the death of his father Leopold he succeeded to the empire of Germany. Pursuing the same political measures as his father, he engaged England, Savoy, and Holland in his war against France, to raise the archduke Charles to the throne of Spain, and then exerting his power as head of the Germanic empire he deprived the electors of Bavaria and of Cologne of their dominions for assisting his enemies, and in the most despotic manner he divided their possessions among his friends and relations. Thus absolute in Germany, he turned his arms against Italy, and not only Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, and Genoa, but even Etruria, Sicily, and Naples became obedient to his dictates. From Italy he marched against the Hungarian insurgents headed by the brave prince Ragotzki, whom he defeated and obliged to fly into Turkey. His successes were stopped by the attack of the small-pox which proved fatal 17th April, 1711, in his 33d year

JOSEPH II. emperor of Germany, son of Leopold and Maria Theresa, was born 13th March, 1741, elected king of the Romans 1764, and crowned emperor the following year on the decease of his father. He was in his conduct actuated by the most benevolent motives to improve the prosperity of his country; and to be acquainted with the wants and situation of his subjects he travelled over the greatest part of his dominions. In Croatia he facilitated the commercial intercourse of his Hungarian subjects by the forming of a high road between Zing and Carlstadt; at Venice, he settled in an amicable manner the boundaries of his kingdom and those of the republic, and in Bohemia he administered to the wants of his people and checked the ravages of the famine which the troubles of Poland had caused. He afterwards had two interviews with the king of Prussia, whose great military character he highly admired, but unfortunately these visits ended in a mutual plan for the violent seizure of part of the Polish provinces. In 1781 he passed into France, but he disregarded the pompous ceremonies with which the court wished to receive him, and found greater pleasure and more sincere satisfaction in examining the curiosities of Paris, the manufactures of Lyons, and the canals of Picardy. Anxious to listen to the complaints of the unfortunate, he often disguised himself to converse with obscure individuals and to relieve their distresses; and that every opportunity might be indulged of displaying his humanity he appointed one day in the week in which he would receive petitions even from the meanest beggar. In 1780 he succeeded by the death of the empress queen, to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, and soon after published decrees in favor of the liberty of the press and of toleration. With his usual humanity Joseph saw and pitied the state of the peasants through his states, and therefore slavery was abolished in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; and with equal boldness in favor of spiritual freedom he published an edict to disclaim the secular submission of his subjects to the see of Rome, and to suppress some of the monasteries This severe attack excited the alarm of the pope, but the journey of Pius VI. to Vienna could not reconcile the emperor, or abolish his decree, and soon after, in 1786, the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon determined to withdraw from the temporal jurisdiction of Rome. His visit to the empress of Russia at Cherson in the mean time did not only tend to insure the partition of Poland, but aimed at the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. But though a humane prince, Joseph was not a warrior; he indeed reduced Schabatz in person, but his troops were defeated under prince Lichtenstein, and the dreadful battle of Rohadin which lasted four days proved fatal to his views, and the siege of Belgrade was abandoned. Laudohn indeed by his valor and great experience restored confidence among the imperialists, and by the taking of Darbieza, Novi, and Belgrade, contributed to the glory of his master's arms, which ill success hitherto had tarnished. The war, however, was unpopular, and a peace hastily

concluded left the emperor the opportunity of attending to the discontents and tumults which had now been excited in the Netherlands. Before these could be checked, Joseph fell a sacrifice to a lingering disease, and died 20th February 1790. He was succeeded by his brother Leopold.

JOSEPH, king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, ascended the throne 1750, and died 24th Feb. 1777, aged 62 years and eight months. His reign was turbulent and unfortunate. Lisbon was swallowed in 1755 by an earthquake, and in 1758 a violent conspiracy was formed against the monarch whose life was saved by the personal courage of his coachman, and in consequence of this, the Jesuits who had meditated the assassination, were expelled from the kingdom and their property confiscated. Afterwards the king quarrelled with the court of Rome, and in 1761 a war was kindled against Spain, in which he was assisted by the English. In the latter part of his reign he resigned the reins of government into the hands of his queen, Mary Anne of Spain.

JOSEPH, Ben Gorion, a Jewish historian, who abridged the history of Josephus, with whom he is often confounded by the rabbins. He flourished in the tenth century. His works appeared with a Latin version by Gagnier, Oxford, 1706, 8vo.—and in Hebrew and Latin, Gotha, 1707, 4to.

JOSEPH, of Paris, a capuchin, the friend and confident of Richelieu. His services were such in the employment of emissaries, that Lewis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, which he did not live to receive. He died of an apoplexy at Ruel, 1638. His life has been frequently written and contains curious particulars.

JOSEPH, Father, an apostate monk, who under the assumed name of Joshua and at the head of 6000 banditti attempted in 1678 to extirpate the catholic religion in Hungary. After committing the greatest enormities, his followers were dispersed upon the sudden death of their leader.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius, a celebrated Jewish historian, who studied at Rome, and afterwards bravely defended a small town of Judæa against Vespasian for seven weeks. He was taken into the favor of the emperor, and was with him at the siege of Jerusalem, where he alleviated the misfortunes of his country, and obtained all the sacred books in the booty. He wrote the History of the wars of the Jews in Greek—the Antiquities of the Jews—a Defence of the Jews—books of very great merit and best edited by Havercamp, Amsterdam, 2 vols. fol. 1725. He died A. D. 93, aged 56.

JOSSELYN, John, an author, arrived in Boston in 1633, and resided in New England a number of years. The following is the title of his principal work.—New England's varieties discovered in birds, fishes, serpents, and plants of that country; together with the physical and chirurgical remedies, wherewith the natives constantly use to cure their distempers, wounds and sores; also a perfect description of an Indian squaw in all her bravery, with a poem not improperly conferred upon her; lastly a chronological table of the most remarkable passages in that country amongst the English; illustrated with cuts, 1672. His account of the natural history of the country is amusing—"Some frogs, when they sit upon their breech, are a foot high;" "barley frequently degenerates into oats." He published also an account of two voyages to New England, wherein you have the setting out of a ship with the charges, and a description of the country 1674.

JOUBERT, Laurence, a physician, born at Valence in Dauphiny 1530. He studied at Paris and at Rome, and afterwards settled at Montpellier, where he became, after Rondelet's death, Regius professor 1567. His reputation was so great that nothing was considered as too difficult for his art, so that Henry III. sent for him to consult him how he might render his marriage prolific, which however was unavailing. He died 1582. His writings are in French, and in Latin, and all on his profession; the best edition of which is 1645, 2 vols. folio.

JOUBERT, Francis, a priest of Montpellier who was confined in the bastile for his attachment to the doctrines of the Jansenists. He died 1763, aged 74. He is author of a commentary on revelations, and other works.

JOUBERT, Bartholomew Catharine, a native of Pont-de-Vaux, in the department of Ain, born 14th April, 1769, and bred up to the law. The revolution altered his pursuits, and panting for military glory, he entered into the army, and from a grenadier rose to the rank of general. He was second in command under Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at the battles of Millesimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. His valor and presence of mind were such that Bonaparte going to Egypt emphatically told the directory, I leave you Joubert. He was afterwards opposed to the Russians under Suwarrow, at the battle of Novi, but was killed at the beginning of the engagement 1799, leaving behind him the character, not only of a great general, but of an amiable man.

JOVIANUS, Flavius Claudius, a native of Pannonia, made emperor after Julian's death, an honor which he accepted upon the promise of the army to become christians. He made a dishonorable peace with the Persians, and was accidentally suffocated by charcoal which had been placed in his room, seven months after his elevation to the throne, 364 A. D.

JOVINIAN, a monk of Milan who became the head of a sect, who maintained that our Savior's body was not real flesh, but a phantom. He enlarged the number of his followers by offering violence to women, and by permitting the indulgence of every sensuality, till at last Honorius ordered him to be whipped and sent into banishment. He died in Dalmatia in consequence of his debauchery, 406. A. D. His works were attacked by Jerome.

JOVIUS, Paul, an eminent historian, born at Como in Italy 1483. After studying in his native place, he went to Rome for the advantages of the Vatican library in his literary pursuits, and here he wrote his first piece 'de Piscibus Romanis,' which he dedicated to cardinal de Bourbon. He also attached himself by the meanest flattery to Francis I. king of France, who granted him a pension, which however was discontinued in the reign of the next monarch, through the influence of Montmorency, constable of the kingdom, whom Jovius had offended. The favorable manner in which he had spoken of the house of Medicis in his historical compositions, induced him to hope he might obtain a bishopric from Clement VII.; he made the request, and gained the see of Nocera, but under the next pontiff he attempted in vain to obtain the vacant bishopric of his native place, and upon the refusal he retired in discontent to Florence, where he employed himself in the completion of his history. He died 1552. His history, containing the events of his own times from 1494 to 1544, was printed 3 vols. folio, Florence 1552, and at Strasburg 1556; but though valuable and interesting, it is to be read with great caution. To great learning Jovius united wit and liveliness, his style was elegant and polished, and his judgment solid. In his private

character he was dissolute and licentious, and to a reprehensible degree credulous.

JOURDAIN, Amable Brechillet, an oriental scholar, was born in 1788. He was placed with a notary, but being related to Anquetil Duperron, he quitted the law to study the eastern languages, in which he made such progress that Langles obtained for him the place of assistant secretary in that department. He died in 1818. He enriched the Moniteur with curious dissertations, assisted Michaud in the "History of the Crusades," and obtained a prize from the academy of belles lettres for a dissertation on those works of Aristotle and the other Greek philosophers, for which we are indebted to the Arabs. At the time of his death he was engaged on a history of the rise and fall of the Barmecides.

JOURDAN, Jean Baptiste, Marshal, was born at Limoges, in France, April 29, 1762. He entered the army in 1778. In June 1794, he gained the victory of Fleurus, by which he became conqueror of Belgium. In 1796, he subdued Franconia, but was soon after totally defeated by the archduke Charles. In 1806 he commanded under Joseph Bonaparte in Naples, and in 1808, he followed him to Spain; but after the loss of the battle Vittoria, he remained in retirement at Rouen. He was one of the first to declare in favor of Louis XVIII, in 1814, and he passed his latter days as governor of the Hospital of Invalids. "Jourdan" said Bonaparte, at St. Helena, "is a poor general; but he possessed the virtues rare among his competitors, of honor, integrity, and humanity." He died, at Paris, Nov. 23, 1833.

JOUVENCY, Joseph, a French jesuit, professor of belles lettres at Caen and afterwards at Paris. He died at Rome 1719, aged 76. He defended in his writings the Jesuit Guignard whose works had inflamed Castal to attempt the life of Henry IV. and did not scruple to compare this assassin to our Savior, and the judge who condemned him to Pontius Pilate. He continued the History of the Jesuits from the year 1591 to 1616, but the work was condemned by the parliament of Paris, 1713. He wrote besides "Latin orations" an Appendix De Diis & Heroibus Poeticis, and valuable notes on Persius, Juvenal, Ovid, and Martial.

JOUVENET, John, a French painter, born at Rouen 1641. His family, who were distinguished as painters, were of Italian origin. After studying under his father, he went to Paris, and improved himself under Le Brun, and gained the approbation of the academy of painting by presenting them his Esther fainting before Ahasuerus. After passing through all the offices of the academy he was made one of the four perpetual rectors, on the death of Mignard. His paintings are numerous and very valuable, especially his sacred pieces. In his old age he was struck with the palsy in his right side, and then began to use his left hand, with astonishing dexterity and success in the completion of some of his pieces. He died at Paris 1717.

JOYCE, Jeremiah, a dissenting minister, and an industrious author, was born in 1764, and died in 1816. In 1794, he was one of the persons accused of high treason, but was not brought to trial. He was the principal compiler of Gregory's and Nicholson's Encyclopædias; and published, among other works, Elements of Arithmetic; Scientific Dialogues; Dialogues on Chemistry; and Letters on Natural Philosophy.

JOYNER, William, or Lyde, an English writer born in St. Giles's parish, Oxford, April 1622. He was educated in the schools of Thame and Coventry, and then entered as demy at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. At the time of the rebellion, he embraced the popish religion and went abroad, and afterwards returned to London. In 1678 he returned to live at Horspath near Oxford, but was arrested by the vice-chancellor as a Jesuit; but upon his appearance at the sessions he was discharged and then retired to the obscurity of the village of Ickford in Buckinghamshire. On James' accession he was restored to his fellowship, but was expelled the year after, and died at Ickford, 14th Sept. 1706. He wrote the Roman Empress, a comedy, 1670, 4to.—Observations on Cardinal Pole's life, 1686, 8vo.—Latin and English poems.

JUAN, George, a Spaniard, knight of Malta, and known as an able mathematician. He went with Don Anthony de Ulloa, and the French mathematicians to Beru, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published, on his return, Observations on the Voyage, in Spanish, translated with the remarks of Ulloa, into French, and published 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam. He wrote besides a treatise on the Construction and Management of Vessels. He died at Madrid 1773.

JUDA, Leo, son of a priest of Alsace, was well skilled in Hebrew, and died minister of Zurich 1542, aged 60. Besides a translation of the bible from the original, he wrote against Erasmus who had reflected on him for changing his religion.

JUDA, Hakhadish, a learned rabbi, the friend of Antonius. He collected, 26 years after the destruction of the Temple, "the Misna" or Constitutions and Traditions of the Jewish Magistrates. This book is the text of the Talmud which has been well edited by Surenhusius, 3 vols. folio.

JUANYSANTICILIA, Don George, an eminent Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born, in 1712, at Orihuela. A considerable part of his life was spent in successful exertions to improve and increase the Spanish naval force. He died in 1774. Among his works are, Observations on Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, made in Peru; and a Treatise on Mechanics applied to the construction of Vessels.

JUDEX, Matthew, a learned German, born at Tiposwald in Misnia, 1528. He studied at Dresden, Wittemberg, and Magdeburg, and afterwards became divinity professor at Jena, a place from which he was soon driven. His learning was great, and his private character highly respectable, yet he unfortunately had many enemies, and the persecution to which he was exposed shortened, it is said, his life. He died 1564, aged 36, leaving five children by his wife, whom he had ten years before married at Magdeburg. He was concerned in the composition of the two first Centuries of Magdeburg, and he had proposed to write an ecclesiastical history.

JUEL, Nicholas, a celebrated Danish admiral, was born in 1629, and learned his profession under Tromp and Ruyter, in the Dutch service; after which he returned to Denmark, to serve his country. In 1659, he distinguished himself during the siege of Copenhagen; for which he was one of the first who received the order of Danebrog. In 1676, and 1677, he made himself master of Gothland, and defeated the Swedes in several desperate engagements. He died in 1697. Juel was no less modest than brave.

JUDSON, Ann, missionary to Burmah, was the daughter of John Hasseltine of Bradford, Massachusetts, and was born Dec. 22, 1789. She married Adoniram Judson jun. Feb. 5, 1812. She was the first American female, who made up her mind to go to India as a missionary. She sailed from Salem Feb. 19, and arrived in June at Calcutta.

While residing there she and her husband adopted the principles of the baptists, and were baptised. When the missionaries were ordered to quit India she went to the Isle of France. She proceeded in July to Rangoon in Burmah. A few English missionaries had been there since 1807. In consequence of alarming illness Mrs. Judson left Rangoon in Aug. 1821, and repaired to Calcutta, and thence to England. In Sept. 1822, she arrived at New York. After visiting her friends at Bradford for a few weeks, she was induced, on account of her health, to pass the winter in the milder climate of Baltimore, where Dr. Elnathan Judson, an only brother of her husband, resided. Here she lived in retirement and wrote an interesting work, a history of the Burman mission, in a series of letters to Mr. Butterworth, a member of the British parliament, in whose house she was received while in England. She sailed on her return June 22, 1823, from Boston, and arrived at Calcutta in Oct., and in Dec. proceeded to Rangoon. In the same month she accompanied her husband to Ava, the capital. The Bengal government invaded Burmah 1824. Mr. Judson was seized and imprisoned with Dr Price, and others. During his imprisonment of more than a year and a half, nine months in three pair of fetters, two months in five pair, amidst indescribable sufferings,—Mrs. Judson repaired every day, two miles to the prison, prepared food for her husband, and administered to the wants of the prisoners, and made constant application to the government for their lives, and their deliverance, until at last, on the approach of the British army she had the happiness to announce to them their freedom. In March 1826, she passed down the Irrawaddy to the British camp, when gen. Archibald Campbell received her with the kindness which she deserved for the eloquent appeals to the proud Burman government, of which she was the author, and which contributed to the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Judson now settled in the new town of Amherst on the Salwen river. But after a few months, in the absence of Mr. Judson, she died there of a fever Oct. 24, 1826, aged 36. This fatal event is to be ascribed to her sufferings at Ava.

JUGLARIS, Aloysius, an Italian Jesuit, born at Nice. He taught rhetoric in his society, and was then preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel at the court of Savoy, and died at Messina, 15th Nov. 1653. He wrote 100 panegyrics on Jesus Christ, 40 in honor of Louis XIII. some on several learned bishops, besides epitaphs, &c. His works were together published at Lucca 1710.

JUGURTHA, natural son of Manastabal, and grandson of Masinissa king of Numidia, served with credit in the Roman armies in Spain, and afterwards instead of dividing the kingdom with Adherbal and Hiempsal, the two sons of his uncle Micipsa, he destroyed them and seized upon the whole sovereignty. The Romans interfered, but Jugurtha possessed courage, and opposed their armies. After various successes he was defeated by Metellus, and by Marius, and at last betrayed into the hands of the Romans by Bocchus. He died at Rome 106, B.C. six days after his arrival.

JUIGNE BROISSINIERE, D. Seigneur de Moliere, author of Dictionnaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique & Chronologique, Paris, 4to. 1644, and Rouen 1688, was an advocate of the French parliaments. His work is considered as incorrect by Moreri.

JULIA, daughter of Augustus, was the wife of Metellus, afterwards of Agrippa, and lastly of Tiberius. She disgraced herself by her debaucheries, for which she was banished, and died of want in the beginning of the reign of Tiberius Her daughter, of the same name, was equally licentious.

JULIA DOMNA, the wife of the emperor Severus, was well skilled in philosophy, and the sciences. Her son, Caracalla, killed his brother Geta in her arms. It is said, that she starved herself to death because Macrinus was elected emperor in her son Caracalla's room.

JULIAN, emperor of Rome, was son of Jul. Constantius, the brother of the great Constantine. Under Constantius, the son of Constantine, he displayed great bravery, and was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and became sole sovereign soon after by the death of Constantius. On his elevation to the throne, he declared himself a pagan, regardless of the Christian tenets which he had embraced; and on that account, he received the name of apostate. He was mortally wounded in a battle against Sapor, king of Persia, whose dominions he had invaded, and died soon after, A.D. 363, aged 32. In his private character he was respectable, and he possessed a great share of learning. The best of his works is his History of the Cæsars. His works were edited by Spanheim, Leipsic, 1696, folio.

JULIANA, a female who possessed great influence at the court of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan in the earlier part of the last century. She was born in Bengal, in 1658, and was the daughter of a Portuguese named Augustin Dias d'Acosta. After having suffered shipwreck, she went to the court of the great Mogul Aurengzeb, whose favor she conciliated by presenting him with some curiosities which she had preserved. Being appointed superintendant of the harem of that prince, and governess of his son, Behadur Shah, she had an opportunity of rendering some important services to the latter, who succeeded to the crown in 1707, under the title of Shah Aulum. He was under the necessity of defending his newly acquired authority against his brothers by force of arms; and in a battle which took place, Juliana, mounted on an elephant by the side of the emperor, animated him by her advice, when his troops began to give way; and to her exhortations he was indebted for the complete victory which he obtained. Her services were rewarded with the title of princess, the rank of the wife of an omrah, and a profusion of riches and honors. Shah Aulum had such an opinion of her talents, that he was accustomed to say, "If Juliana were a man, I would make him my vizier." Jehander Shah, who became emperor of Hindostan in 1712, was equally sensible of her merit; and though she experienced some persecution when that prince was deposed by his nephew in 1713, she speedily recovered her influence, and retained it till her death in 1733.

JULIEN, Peter, a French sculptor, was born at Paulien in 1731. After gaining a prize at the academy of Lyons, he settled in Paris, where he studied under William Coustou, and obtained another prize for a bas relief, representing Sabinus offering his chariot to the vestals. In 1768, he went to Rome, where he executed several fine works. On his return to France he became assistant to Coustou, and, in 1779, gained a place in the academy, by his "Dying Gladiator." He died in 1804.

JULIO, Romano, an Italian painter, the disciple and favorite of Raphael. He distinguished himself not only by his pencil, but also by his knowledge of architecture. He built a palace for his patron, Clement VII. and adorned the churches and public buildings of Rome, with his highly finished paintings. He afterwards went to Mantua, which his genius was employed to improve and to beautify.

He died at Mantua, 1546, leaving two children behind him. De Piles, who has given a judicious critique of his works, says, that his genius took wing all at once, or like a torrent, broke over its banks. His compositions, therefore, were all expressive of beauty, fire and dignity; sublime in the conception, grand and correct in the execution.

JULIUS I., pope and saint, succeeded Mark, 337, and died 352. He possessed learning, piety, and benevolence. He ably supported Athanasius against the Arians, and wrote various things. Some of his letters are still extant.

JULIUS II., Julian de le Rovere, born at Albizala, near Savona, was successively bishop of Carpentras, Albano, Ostia, Bologna, and Avignon, and was raised to the purple in 1471, by his uncle, Sixtus IV. and made commander-in-chief of the papal troops against the revolted Umbrians. On the death of Alexander VI. he had the art and influence to prevent the election of cardinal d' Amboise, and to place Pius III. in the vacant chair, which he himself was called to fill 22 days after, 1st Nov. 1503, by the sudden death of the new pontiff. Thus raised by bribery to the height of his ambition, he, after laying the foundation of St. Peter's church, 1506, meditated the temporal aggrandizement of his court. He wished to recover from the Venetians, Faenza and Rimini, and the other conquests made by Alexander VI. which, after his death, they had recovered; and by signing the league of Cambray with the emperor, and the kings of France and Arragon, and by laying the whole Venetian states under an interdict, he triumphed over his enemies. Thus victorious against the Venetians, he now intrigued against the French, whom he regarded with envy, for having opposed his elevation to the pontificate; and his artful insinuations procured for him the support of the Swiss republic, and of the kings of England and Arragon. At the head of his troops, Julius marched to meet the enemy, he besieged Mirandola, and soon entered its gates as a conqueror; but fortune soon changed, and Trivulce, the French general, seized Bologna, and made the papal troops and their allies of Venice, fly before him. Julius retired in disgrace to Rome, and soon saw the general council of Pisa pronounce his suspension for contumacy, a step which he opposed by laying the French kingdom under an interdict. The violence of his enemies, however, and the chagrin which corroded him from pique and disappointment, proved too powerful for his constitution. He was carried off by a fever, 21st Feb. 1513, aged 70. Great as a statesman and as a warrior, Julius had little claim to the meekness, benevolence, and humility, which should belong to the ecclesiastical character. To the aggrandizement of his temporal power, he scrupled not to sacrifice every principle of honor and of virtue. He was, however, a liberal patron of literature and of the arts. He was the first who introduced the custom of wearing the beard long, which was soon after imitated by Charles V. Francis I. and their courtiers.

JULIUS III., John Marie du Mont, a native of Arezzo, made archbishop of Sipontum, a cardinal, and in 1550, pope. He joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma; but the expedition was attended with disgrace. He is blamed for dissolving the council of Trent, where he had presided in the name of Paul III. and for the treaty of Passaw. He was a weak and narrow-minded pontiff, little calculated to uphold, with dignity, the power of the holy see. He died 23d March 1556, aged 68.

JUNCTIN, or GUINTINO, Francis, a native of Florence, who though a Carmelite, quitted the catholic religion for the protestant when settled in France. He amassed a large fortune by being a corrector of the press, a manufacturer of paper, and a banker; and died 1580. He possessed merit as a mathematician, and published arithmetical works, —Commentaries on Sacrobosco's Sphere—a Discourse on the Age of the Love of Petrarch—and a treatise on the reformation of the Calendar.

JUNGE, or JUNGIUS, Joachim, a German philosopher, whom Leibnitz characterizes as being inferior only to Descartes, and equal to Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler, was born, in 1587, at Lubeck; and died, in 1657, rector of St. John's School, at Hamburgh. He was a formidable antagonist of the Aristotelian philosophy. Among his works are, Geometria Empirica; Doxoscopiæ Physicæ Minores; and Isagoge Phytoscopia; from the last of which hints appear to have been borrowed by Ray and Linnæus.

JUNIUS, Adrian, a learned Dutchman, born 1511, at Hoorn, where his father was burgomaster. After studying at Haerlem and Louvaine, he went to Paris, and then to Bologna, where he applied himself to medical pursuits. He came to England about 1543, and was physician to the duke of Norfolk. He published, among other works, a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated, 1548, to king Edward, for which he was severely censured by the pope, who had not acknowledged the accession of the young monarch. He afterwards returned to Holland; but on the accession of Mary, he again settled in England, and made himself known to the new queen by his epithalamium on her marriage with Philip of Spain. The difficulties of the times drove him again to the continent, and some years after he was invited to become physician to the king of Denmark; but as the air and climate proved insalubrious to his constitution, he declined the honorable appointment, and settled at Haerlem, as principal of the college there. The siege of this city by the Spaniards, 1573, and the loss of his library on that melancholy occasion, affected him greatly, so that his disorders increased, and he died at Middleburg, 1575. His works, which are numerous, prove him to have been an able scholar.

JUNIUS, or DU JON, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges, 1545. He studied at Geneva, and afterwards taught a school there for his support; but at the age of 20 he was made minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp. The violent contests between the papists and protestants, however, proved disagreeable to him; he left Antwerp, and afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Orange, and attended him in various expeditions. Afterwards he read public lectures at Neustadt, and Heidelberg, and then visited France, and was kindly received by Henry IV. after which he settled at Leyden, 1592, and was cut off by the plague 10 years after. His publications were 64 in number, the best known of which is his Latin version of the Hebrew bible, in which he was assisted by Tremellius. He has been commended by Bayle and Scaliger, though Du Pin says he was no great divine.

JUNIUS, Francis, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, 1589. He was first educated at Leyden, but at his father's death, he studied mathematics to follow a military life. The conclusion of the war, however, altered his plans; he devoted himself to literature, published some of his father's works, and then travelled to France and England. For thirty years he was in England in the family of the earl of Arundel; and taking ad-

vantage of frequent visits to Oxford, he laboriously applied himself to the acquisition of the ancient languages of the Cimbri, Goths, Franks, Frisons, and other northern nations, from whose obsolete idioms he deduced the derivation of many German and English words. Though thus engaged in insipid and perhaps unprofitable studies, he enjoyed a great flow of spirits and an excellent constitution, and attained a good old age, though fondly attached to the labors of a sedentary life. In 1677, he visited his nephew, Dr. Is. Vossius, at Windsor, and was there attacked by a fever, which carried him off, Nov. 19th that year. He was interred in St. George's chapel. He left by his will, all his MSS. and collections to the public library of his favorite Oxford. His chief works were, Glossarium Gothicum—de Picturâ Veterum, 4to. printed also in English, 1638—Observationes in Willerami Francicam Paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum, 1655, 8vo.—several letters in G. I. Vossius' collection.

JUNOT, Andoche, duke of Abrantes, a French general, was born, in 1771, at Bussy le Grand; entered the army in 1791, as a volunteer; attracted by his coolness and courage the attention of Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon; and was promoted by that general, and distinguished himself under him throughout the Italian and Egyptian campaigns. In 1807, he was placed at the head of the army which occupied Portugal; but, being defeated at Vimeira by Sir Arthur Wellesley, he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain and in Russia; and was governor of the Illyrian provinces; and died in 1813.

JURIEU, Peter, called by the papists the Goliath of the protestants, was born 24th Dec. 1637, at Mer, in the diocese of Blois, where his father, Daniel J. was minister of the reformed religion. He was educated partly under Peter de Moulin, his mother's brother, who was in England, and when of age, he was ordained minister in that church; but after his return, to succeed his father at Mer, he was re-ordained according to the form of the foreign protestants. He afterwards officiated at Vitri, and then became professor of Hebrew and divinity in the university of Sedan. In 1681 he retired to Holland, and there was appointed divinity professor at Rotterdam, and minister of the Walloon Church. Already distinguished by his writings, he now applied himself to the study of the revelations, and liberally explained the striking passages of that mysterious book, by application to the events then passing under his eye. The revolution in England enabled him to consider William III. as the instrument of God raised up against antichrist. While with enthusiastic zeal he attempted to convince the world of the truth of his explanations, and of the fulfilling of the prophecies, he excited, by his violence, a host of enemies against him. Bayle, who had long been his friend, took up the arms of controversy against him, and so unpopular were his principles, that in several of the churches of Holland, his opinions on baptism, justification, and other ecclesiastical topics, were publicly condemned, though his name was omitted in the censure. These troubles, and the popular discontent which his accusation of heterodoxy, against Saurin, pastor of Utrecht, excited, produced a dejection of spirits, which, after continuing some years, carried him off, 1713, at Rotterdam, in his 76th year. He was a man of great learning, and vast information; but unfortunately he was violent in his temper, intolerant in his principles, and unwilling to yield, or even to listen, to the candid representations of his opponents. His chief works are, Histoire du Calvinisme & du Papisme mise en Parellele, 1683—Lettres Pastorales, 3 vols.—le Vrai Systeme de l'Eglise, &c.—l' Esprit de M. Arnauld, 1684—les Prejugez Legitimes contre le Papisme—le Jansenisme Convaincu,—traité Historique contenant le Jugement d'un Protestant sur la Theologie Mystique, 1700—Traité de la Nature & de la Grace—Apologie pour l' Accomplissement des Propheties, 1687,—& sermons.

JURIN, Dr. James, secretary of the Royal society, and president of the college of physicians, London, was eminent as a physician and as a writer. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and had a dispute with Michelloti on the momentum of running waters, with Keill and Senac on the action of the heart, with Robins on distinct vision, and with the followers of Leibnitz on moving bodies. His treatise on vision is printed with Smith's optics. He died 1750.

JUSSIEU, Anthony de, an eminent botanist, born at Lyons, 1686. He travelled over various parts of Europe to improve the science of botany and natural history; and he was, for his great abilities, admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris, and made botany professor in the Royal garden, and professor to the king. Besides several valuable communications to the learned societies of Paris, he abridged Barrelier's work on the plants of France, Spain, and Italy—and made an Appendix to Tournefort's—and wrote a discourse on the Progress of Botany. He died 1758.

JUSSIEU, Bernard de, brother to the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1699. He was equally eminent as a botanist and physician, and was member of the learned societies of Europe. He was a great favorite with the king, over whose plants he was appointed curator, and whose botanical garden at Trianon he adorned with great skill. He wrote the Friend of Humanity,—and edited Tournefort's plants near Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. He died 1777, universally esteemed, aged 79.

JUSTEL, Christopher, counsellor and secretary to the French king, was born at Paris, 1580. He wrote Code of Canons of the Church Universal—and the Councils of Africa, with notes—and the Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne—and Collections of Greek and Latin Canons. He died at Paris 1649.

JUSTEL, Henry, LL.D., son and successor of the above in his offices about the king, was born in Paris, 1620. He was highly respected for his learning, and he was particularly attached to England, and to her literary characters, such as Locke, Dr. Hickes, and others. He gave to the university of Oxford the Greek MSS. of his father's Canones Ecclesiæ Universalis, for which he was in return complimented with the degree of doctor of laws, 1675. He had long foreseen the persecution of the protestants, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he migrated to London, and was made keeper of the king's library, St. James's, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. This he held till his death, Sept. 1693, and was succeeded by Dr. R Bentley. He wrote several learned works.

JUSTI, N. de, a German mineralogist, who studied at Jena, 1720, supported by the liberal contributions of those friends who foresaw his future celebrity. Under the direction of professor Zink, he acquired an extensive knowledge of mineralogy and became known by his treatise on political economy. He examined, with philosophic eye, the various mines of Schemnitz, Hanneberg, Hungary, and Austria, and for his services was made a member of the council of mines; and some time after he was nominated professor of political œconomy and natural history at Gottingen university. He was

meditating the plan of a German Encyclopedia, after the French, when he was carried off by a sudden disease. His works were, a treatise on Mineralogy, 1757—a treatise on Money, a work of great merit, for which, by the misinterpretation of some passages, he was for a little time imprisoned, with severe treatment, at Breslaw, by order of the king of Prussia, and the elector of Wirtemburg—and Miscellanies on Chemistry and Mineralogy, 2 vols. 4to.

JUSTIN I. from a swine-herd and soldier, rose to the rank of general, and was proclaimed emperor of the east by his army, on the death of Anastasius, 518. He opposed the Arians, and with great munificence rebuilt Antioch, and other towns, which had been destroyed by an earthquake, and died A. D. 527, aged 77, respected for his piety, wisdom, and humanity.

JUSTIN II. was nephew and successor of Justinian, 565. He caused his relative, Justin, the last emperor's grand nephew, to be assassinated, and treated some of his subjects with cruelty on suspicion of treachery. His indolence and weakness gave way to the superior arts of his wife, Sophia, niece of the empress Theodora, who managed the empire with great ability, with the assistance of Tiberius. Justin made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, and obtained some advantage over his enemy. He died 5th Oct. 578.

JUSTIN, St. a native of Sichar in Samaria, who from a heathen philosopher, became a zealous supporter of Christianity. During the persecution of Antonius, he appeared before the emperor, and pleaded the cause of the injured Christians with success. He suffered martyrdom 166. He wrote two apologies for the Christians, besides a Dialogue with Trypho, best edited 1636, folio.

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Rome after his uncle, Justin I. 527, is celebrated more from the fame of his general Belisarius, than his own personal exertions. The Roman laws were under him reduced into a code, which was called the Digests or Pandects, and the more modern laws were likewise collected under the name of Novellæ. He firmly opposed the popes, Sylverius and Vigilius, and abolished the Roman consulate. He built St. Sophia's church at Constantinople, and died 565, aged 83.

JUSTINIAN II., succeeded his father Pogonatus Constantine, 685. He was successful against the Saracens; but his infamous intention of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, procured his deposition and banishment, 694. He, 10 years after, regained his throne with the assistance of the Bulgarians; but he was at last assassinated, with his son Tiberius, by Philippicus Bardanes, who ascended the throne, 711.

JUSTINIANI, St. Lawrence, a noble of Venice, general of the monastery of St. George, in Alga. He was made the first patriarch of Venice, 1451, by pope Eugenius IV. He died four years after, aged 74, and was canonized by Alexander VIII. 1690. His works, consisting of Lignum Vitæ—de Casto Connubio—Fassiculis Amoris—and other pious treatises, were published at Lyons, 1568, folio, and Venice, 1755, with an account of his life.

JUSTINIANI, Bernard, nephew of the preceding, was born 1407-8, at Venice. He studied at Verona and Padua, and was employed by the pope. In 1461 he went as ambassador from Venice to Louis XI. of France, who knighted him. After being 20 times raised to the office of Sage grand, he was, in 1474, made procurator of St. Mark, an honor inferior only to the doge. He died 1489. He left de Origine Urbis Venet. printed, 1492, folio—the Life of his Uncle—and other historical works.

JUSTINIANI, Augustin, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was born at Genoa, 1470. Francis I. of France, patronised him on account of his learning, and made him his almoner, with a liberal pension. After being professor of Hebrew for five years at Paris, he returned to Genoa, and passed over to his diocese, 1522. He perished, together with the vessel which conveyed him from Genoa to Nebo, 1536. He wrote, Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, & Chaldaicum, cum tribus Latinis Interpretationibus & Glossis—besides other works.

JUSTINIANI, Fabio, a native of Genoa, who became bishop of Ajaccio, and died there 1627, aged 59. He is author of Index Universalis Materiarum Biblicarum, and a Commentary on the book of Tobit.

JUVARA, Philip, a Sicilian architect, born at Messina. He was the pupil of Fontana, and distinguished himself by the beautiful edifices which he erected at Turin. He went to Spain on the invitation of Philip V. but the model which he proposed for the construction of a magnificent palace, on the ruins of that which had been destroyed by fire, though approved, was not carried into execution, through the intrigues of the queen; and Juvara, disappointed and chagrined, died of grief at Madrid, 1735, aged 50.

JUVENAL, de Carlencas Felix, a French writer, born at Pezenas, where he also died, 1760, aged 81, highly respected as an amiable private character. He wrote, Principles of History—Essays, on the History of the Sciences—Belles Lettres—the Arts.

JUVENALIS, Decius Junius, a Roman poet, celebrated for the spirit, boldness, and elegance of his satires, not unmixed, however, with licentious expressions and indecent remarks. He was sent in honorable exile as governor of Egypt, and died at Rome under Trajan, 128.

JUXON, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, and educated at Merchant Taylor's, and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1598, and president 1621. His intimacy with Laud, who was of the same college, raised him to high stations: in 1627 he was made dean of Worcester, in 1633 clerk of the king's closet, the next year bishop of Hereford, and before consecration, translated to London. He was, in 1635, made lord treasurer; but whilst these high appointments offended the puritans, and drew their indignation against the ministry, and particularly against Laud, Juxon was exemplary in his conduct, and irreproachable in the discharge of his duties. He suffered severely during the rebellion; and after attending his royal master to the scaffold, he was imprisoned by the suspicious parliament, who wished him to disclose the private conversation which he had held with the king, but without effect. At the restoration, Juxon was raised to the see of Canterbury. He died 4th June 1663, aged 81, and was buried in St. John's chapel, Oxford.

K.

KAAB, a celebrated Arabian poet, author of one of the seven poems which were suspended in the temple of Mecca, was originally a strenuous opponent of Mahomet, whose doctrines and person he satirised. He, however, recanted, by writing a poem in honor of the prophet. As a reward, the prophet gave him his green mantle, which one of the descendants of Kaab sold for ten thousand pieces of silver. He died in 662.

KABRIS, Joseph, a Frenchman, the peculiarity of whose adventures entitles him to some notice. He was born at Bordeaux, and having entered into the naval service of his country, he was taken prisoner during the last war, and conveyed to England. He obtained permission to become a sailor on board a South Sea whaler, and the vessel being wrecked on the coast of the island of Noukahiwa, in the Pacific ocean, Kabris fell into the hands of the inhabitants, who are cannibals. They were on the point of slaying him, to feast on his carcass, when he was saved by the intercession of the king's daughter, a young girl, who shortly after became his wife. He was then invested with the marks of distinction peculiar to the royal family, and installed in the office of chief justice of the island. He administered the laws, according to his own account, much to the satisfaction of the people, a task rendered comparatively easy by the simplicity of their institutions. A thief is punished by tying him to a tree for several days; an assassin is killed by the family of the victim, and his body divided among the different tribes; while the traitor is flayed alive, and thrown into the sea, as not worthy even of being eaten. Kabris had for nine years been in the enjoyment of domestic happiness and legal reputation among the Noukahiwans, when he was carried away, as he stated, while asleep, by the Russian navigator, captain Krusenstern. When he arrived at Petersburg, he was appointed professor of swimming, in the imperial school for the navy. He returned to France in 1817, intending, after visiting Bordeaux, to go back to his wife and family at Noukahiwa. To raise funds for his expenses on his journey, he exhibited himself to the public at Paris, and elsewhere, his face being tattooed in the New Zealand style of decoration. While on his travels for this purpose, he died suddenly at Valenciennes, in 1822.

KAHTER, John, professor of poetry, mathematics, and theology at Rinletz, and member of the society at Gottingen, was born at Wolmar, Hesse Cassel, 1649. He died 1729, author of Dissertations on Theology, Philosophy, &c. in 2 vols. 12mo.

KAIN, Henry Louis le, a celebrated actor born at Paris, 14th April, 1728. He was originally engaged in the making of surgical instruments, and was introduced to Voltaire, who observed and cultivated his talents, and enabled him to appear on the French theatre, and to acquire there such celebrity as to be called the Garrick of France. Louis XV. though prejudiced against him, acknowledged his merit, and all France followed the monarch's example. In the expression of grief, despair, sensibility, and all the strong emotions of the mind, Kain had no superior. His first appearance on the stage was in 1750, and he died at Paris of an inflammatory fever, 8th Feb. 1778. It is remarkable, that Voltaire, who foresaw his greatness, was never present at his representations, as he left France for Prussia a few days before the appearance of his friend on the public theatre; and after an absence of 27 years, he heard, on his return to Paris, that Kain was no more. Kain left two children.

KALB, Baron de, major general in the army of the United States of America in the revolutionary war, was a German by birth, and had long been in the French service. In the battle near Camden, Aug. 1780, he fell after receiving eleven wounds, in his vigorous exertions to prevent the defeat of the Americans. He died Aug. 19, aged 47, having served three years with high reputation. His last moments were spent in dictating a letter, which expressed his warm affection for the men and officers of his division, and his admiration of their firmness and courage, in withstanding a superior force. An ornamental tree was planted at the head of his grave in the neighborhood of Camden, and Congress resolved, that a monument should be erected to his memory, at Annapolis, with a very honorable inscription.

KALM, Peter, a naturalist, was a Swede, and was sent to America in 1748 to collect information concerning its botany. In two or three years he travelled through Canada, N. York, and Pennsylvania. He was afterwards professor of economy in Swedish Finland, where he died, Nov. 16, 1779. In honor of him the beautiful Kalmia received its name. His travels in America were published at Gottingen, 1754; the same in English, 3 vols. 1770; 2 vols. 8vo. 1772. He published also an account of the cataract of Niagara, 1751.

KALUBKO, Vincent, a Polish historian, elected bishop of Cracow by the chapter. He retired to a monastery of the Cistercians, when his cathedral was burnt, 1218, by lightning, and there he died, 1223. He wrote Chronicon Regni Poloniæ, in the form of a dialogue.

KAMES, Henry Home, lord, a Scotch judge, and fertile writer, was born, in 1696, at Kames, in Berwickshire; and, after having been successful at the bar, was appointed, in 1752, a judge of session, on which occasion he took the title by which he is generally known. In 1763 he was raised to be one of the lords of justiciary. He died in 1782. Many of his works are on Scotch law. Of those which are wholly literary the principal are, Elements of Criticism; Sketches of the History of Man; Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, and Essays upon several subjects connected with British Antiquities.

KAM-HI, emperor of China, succeeded to the throne 1661. He was the grandson of a Tartar prince, who had in 1644 invaded and conquered China, and he showed himself a liberal patron of the literature, and of the arts of Europe, and of the labors of christian missionaries. Though well acquainted with geography, he never would suffer a map to appear before him, except China was placed in the midst of the earth. He died 1722, aged 71.

KANDLER, John Joachim, an ingenious artist, employed in the porcelain manufactory of Meissen. His figures were much admired for execution and grace, especially his St. Paul, the scourging of Christ, the death of St. Xavier, and the 12 apostles. The group which he completed at the desire of Augustus, of Poland, for Louis XV. was deservedly commended, and procured a very handsome reward from the French monarch. Kandler was a native of Selingstadt, in Saxony, and died 1776, aged 70.

KANOLD, John, author of some works on the plague--of Memoirs on Nature and Art, in German—a periodical work, and other things,—was a German physician and died at Breslaw, 1729 aged 50.

KANT, Immanuel, a native of Konigsberg, son of a saddler, descended from a Scotch family, of the name of Cant, settled in Prussia. From the charity school of his village, he removed to Fredericianum college, and then in 1740 to the university. To maintain himself he now became a private tutor in a clergyman's family, afterwards in a nobleman's, and then returned to the university, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1755, and became a public tutor of celebrity. His knowledge was very extensive, and his publications were equally numerous, but he paid particular attention to metaphysics, and though his labors were sometimes obscure, his principles and opinions were popular, but while followed by numbers, he found himself attacked by some severe opponents. He died 12th Feb. 1804, aged 80. His works are on the theory of the winds —physical Geography—Principles of Motion and Rest—Volcanoes in the Moon, and the Rotation of the Earth on its Axis, and what alterations had taken place.

KARAMSIN, Nicholas Michælovitsch, a Russian historian and miscellaneous writer, historiographer of the Russian empire, was born, in 1765, in the government of Simbirsk; served for a while in the imperial guards; and, after his return from travelling, devoted himself to literature. He died, at Moscow, June 3, 1826. He is the author of a History of Russia, in eleven volumes; Letters of a Russian Traveller; Tales; and various other works.

KASTNER, Abraham Gothelf, a mathematician, was born at Leipsic in 1719. He became professor of mathematics and moral philosophy at Gottingen; also secretary to the Royal Society at that place, and keeper of the observatory. He died in 1800. Among other works he wrote "A History of the Mathematics, 2 vols. 1797.

KAUFFMAN, Mary Angelica, a female artist, was born in 1740, at Loire, in Switzerland. She was instructed in painting by her father, who next took her for farther improvement to Rome; from whence she removed to Venice, where she found a friend in Lady Wentworth, and accompanied her to England. In this country she experienced the most liberal patronage, and became a member of the Royal Academy. She married Sir A. Zucchi, a Venetian artist, with whom she returned to Italy, and died at Rome in 1807. Bartolozzi engraved a number of prints from her designs.

KAUNITZ RITBERG, prince of a celebrated statesman, for 40 years chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He was first ambassador in France, and by negotiating the marriage of Antoinette, with Louis XVI. he acquired great consequence. He served with fidelity, Maria Theresa, Joseph II. and Leopold, and by his abilities and intrigues, gained a great ascendancy in the European courts. He died at Vienna, 1794, aged 84.

KEACH, Benjamin, author of Travels of True Godliness, in the style of Bunyan, and of scripture Metaphors, in folio, reprinted 1777, works of great merit; was a baptist teacher, who died at the beginning of the 18th century.

KEARSLEY, John, a physician of Philadelphia, was a native of England and came to America about 1711. As a member of the assembly his speeches for the rights of the colony were so acceptable, that he was sometimes carried home on the shoulders of the people. He died 1772 aged 82. He contributed much for the building of Christ church, and the hospital of that church for widows, he endowed with a valuable estate.

KEATE, George a native of Trowbridge, Wilts, educated at Kingston school. After visiting Geneva, and Voltaire, and making the tour of Europe, he entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. Promotion and honors, however, followed not so rapidly as he expected, and he quitted the profession to become an author. Among other things, he wrote, Ancient and Modern Rome, a poem, 1760—an Account of the Pelew Islands, from captain Wilson's papers, and other works. He died 1797, aged 68.

KEATING, Jeffry, D.D. a clergyman of Tipperary, author of the history of the poets of his own country, printed in London, with the genealogies of some Irish families. He died 1650.

KEATS, Sir Richard Goodwin, an English Admiral, was born Jan. 16, 1757, and died April 5, 1834, aged 77. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Keats; entered the navy in 1770; was appointed Rear Admiral in 1807; Major-general of the Royal Marines in 1818; and governor of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich in 1821. He gained a high reputation by the manner in which he performed the various offices which he sustained, and was exemplary in all the relations of life.

KEBLE, Joseph, an English lawyer, son of Richard Keble, serjeant at law under Cromwell's usurpation, was born in London, 1632. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, and was made fellow of All-Souls, by the parliamentary visitors, 1648. He settled afterwards at Gray's Inn, and when a barrister, was remarkable for his regular and constant attendance at the court of king's bench, though employed in no cause. He died suddenly, Aug. 1710. He published an explanation of the laws against recusants, 8vo. 1681—an Assistance to Justices of the peace, &c. folio—Reports from the King's Bench, Westminster, 3 vols. folio—two Essays on Human nature, or the Creation of Mankind, and on Human Actions. He left besides in MS. above 100 large folios, and 50 thick quartos.

KECKERMAN, Bartholomew, a native of Dantzic, who studied at Wittemberg, Leipsic, and Heidelberg. After being professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, he was honorably invited by his fellow citizens of Dantzic, to come and settle amongst them. He obeyed their summons, 1601, but he fell a sacrifice to his intense application in the education of youth, and in the pursuits of literature, and died 1609, aged only 38. His works, which are learned, though, says G. Vossius, full of plagiarism, were collected and published at Geneva, 1614, 2 vols. folio.

KEENE, Edmund, an English bishop, born at Lynn, Norfolk, where his father was an Alderman. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and in 1740, by the interference of his brother, the English ambassador in Spain, with Walpole, he was made rector of Stanhope, Durham, in the room of bishop Butler. In 1748 he succeeded Dr. Whalley, at the head of St. Peter's college, and in 1750 he served the office of vice chancellor, and showed himself a warm and judicious advocate for the improvement of university discipline. His efforts, however, were not without opposition and obloquy; he was ridiculed in the prose pamphlet, "Fragment," and in the poem called, "Capitale." In 1752 he was made bishop of Chester, and on the death of Dr. Mawson, 1770, he was translated to Ely. In this new appointment he obtained an act of Parliament, to alienate the old palace of Holborn, belonging to his see, and for building a new one in Dover street, and thus he not only got rid of a great incumbrance, but added an annual revenue of 5000*l.* to repair and maintain his palace. He died 1781.

KEILL, John, an eminent mathematician, born

at Edinburgh, Dec. 1st, 1671. After studying, and taking the degree of M.A. in his native city, he followed his friend and tutor David Gregory, to Oxford, and in 1694 entered at Baliol as a Scotch exhibitioner. Here he soon acquired celebrity, as being the first who taught Newton's principles by proper experiments, and soon became better known by his "Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth," to which were subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's new Theory." In 1700 he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, by Dr. Millington, and the next year he published his famous treatise, called "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," which has been considered as a most able introduction to Newton's Principia. He was next elected member of the royal society, to whose transactions he was a respectable contributor. In 1709 he was made treasurer to the Palatines going to settle in New England, and after his return, the next year, he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford. In 1711 he was engaged in a controversy with Leibnitz, and ably defended the claim of sir Isaac Newton to the invention of fluxions, in which his efforts were seconded and approved by the royal society, against the violent attacks of the foreign philosopher. His edition of Commandinus' Euclid, appeared 1715, and 1718 his Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam, translated by himself into English, at the request of the duchess of Chandos. He was carried off by a fever, 1st Sept. 1721, in his 50th year, highly respected.

KEILL, James, younger brother to the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, 27th March, 1678. He applied himself to medical studies, and particularly to anatomy. He settled at Northampton, 1703, as a physician, and he died there from that painful disorder, a cancer in the roof of his mouth, 16th July 1719, and was buried in St. Giles's church, where a monument was erected by his brother. He published an account of Animal Secretion—the Quantity of blood in the Human Heart, and Muscular Motion—Medicina Statica—Anatomy of the Human Body, 8vo.—an Account of the Dissection of John Bayles, aged 130—a Translation of Lemery's Chemistry, and papers in the philosophical transactions.

KEITH, James, field-marshal of Prussia, the younger son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, was born 1696. He was educated under Ruddiman, and intended for the law, but the breaking out of the rebellion showed the military bent of his genius. He joined the pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and then fled to France, where he applied himself to mathematics, and the studies of a military life. After travelling through Italy, he became in 1717, acquainted with the Czar Peter, but he refused to enter into the Russian service, and went to Madrid, where he obtained a commission in the Irish brigade. He afterwards accompanied his friend and patron, the duke of Lyria, in his embassy to Russia, and there he engaged in the service of the Czarina, was made lieutenant-general, and honored with the black eagle. Here he distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks and the Swedes, as well as in negotiations; but dissatisfied with the politics of the Court, and the servility which attended his situation, he left Russia, and came to Berlin, where the king of Prussia raised him to great honors, and made him governor of his capital, and field-marshal of his armies. He gained so strongly the confidence of that monarch, that he was his counsellor in the cabinet, and his companion in his relaxations, and he attended him in his travels through Germany, Poland, and Hungary. After distinguishing himself as a warrior and a politician in the service of his new master, he was unfortunately killed at the battle of Hohkerchen, 1758.

KEITH, George, a quaker, was born at Aberdeen, and was well educated. He came in 1682 to East Jersey, where he was surveyor general. In 1689 he taught a school in Philadelphia. After various exertions, writing and travelling for the propagation of the sentiments of his sect, he at first seceded, and at length entirely deserted the society. In England he became an episcopalian, and was consecrated as an episcopal missionary, and in that capacity officiated for a short time in New York and Boston. Returning to England in 1706, he was a rector at Edburton, in Sussex, where he died. His publications were numerous, but almost exclusively controversial. Those not of this character are, account of his travels, 1699; journal of travels from New Hampshire to Cavatuck, 1706; new theory of the longitude, 1709.

KEITH, Sir William, governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726. He had been before surveyor general of the customs in America. He died 1749, aged 80. He published the history of the British plantations in America, part 1. containing the history of Virginia, 4to. 1738; collection of papers and tracts, 1749; on the subject of taxing the colonies, 1767.

KEITH, Isaac Stockton, D. D., minister of Charleston South Carolina, was a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at Princeton college in 1775. He was the minister of Alexandria in Virginia ten years, before he was settled in Charleston. He went to Charleston in 1788, and died 1813, aged 58. To his church he bequeathed 5000 dollars, and half that sum to the general assembly. A collection of his sermons and addresses, with an account of his life by Dr. Flinn, was published 1816.

KELLER, James, a learned jesuit, born at Sckingen, 1568. He was counsellor to Albert of Bavaria, and the confidential friend of the emperor Maximilian. He died at Munich, 1631. He wrote various books under fictitious names; but his Mysteria Politica, 1635, in 4to. from its contents, was exposed to the censures of the Sorbonne, and burnt publicly.

KELLERMAN, Francis Christopher, duke of Valmy, a French marshal, was born, in 1735, at Strasburgh; entered the army as a hussar when he was only seventeen; was made an officer for his conduct in the seven years' war; rose to the rank of major general in 1788; was appointed commander in chief of the army of the Moselle in 1792, and contributed greatly to save France from her invaders by his gallant repulse of the Prussians at Valmy; was, nevertheless, imprisoned during the reign of terror; held, subsequently, the command of the armies of the Alps and of Italy, and the posts of inspector general of cavalry, and president of the senate; was loaded with honors by Napoleon, yet voted for his deposition; and died in 1820.

KELLY, Hugh, an Irishman, who from a stay maker, became a hackney writer to a lawyer, in London, and then turned author. He possessed great application, and wrote with fluency and success. He died 1777. His works are Thespis, a poem, after Churchill's manner—False Delicacy—a Word to the Wise—School for Wives, comedies—Clementina, a tragedy—the Romance of an Hour, a comic entertainment—the Memoirs of a Magdalen, a novel, and some periodical works.

KELLY, John, a learned English clergyman, a native of Douglas in the isle of Man, where his

ancestors had from time immemorial possessed a small freehold. He was born 1750, and was educated at the free grammar school of Douglas, and was led by his early sympathies to pay a particular attention to the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue, which was spoken in the island. His skill in the Manks language, at which at the age of seventeen he sought to compile a grammar and dictionary, introduced him to bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manks tongue, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr in Scotland. Here he was engaged by the duke of Gordon to attend the studies of the marquis of Huntley, and through the same patronage he obtained the rectory of Copford in Essex. On the attainment of this preferment he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and attained the degree of L L.D. In 1803 he published "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man," and in 1805 issued proposals for "A Triglot Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man," which last was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by the fire on the premises of Mr. Nichols the printer. Doctor Kelly died in 1809.

KELLY, Michael, a composer and singer, was born, in 1762, at Dublin; received lessons from Rauzzini; and was afterwards sent to Naples, where he studied under Finaroli and Aprili. He was well received as a singer in the Italian theatres; was for some time in the service of the emperor Joseph; and at length returned to London, where he made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury Lane theatre, in Lionel and Clarissa. As a composer he set between sixty and seventy pieces; among which are, the Castle Spectre, and Blue Beard. He died in 1826. He published his Reminiscences.

KEMBLE, John Philip, one of the most perfect of modern tragedians, was born, in 1757, at Prescot, in Lancashire; and studied at the Roman catholic seminary of Sedgeley Park, and at the college of Douay. He was destined for one of the learned professions, but, on his return to England, he immediately became an actor. After having undergone a probation at various provincial theatres, he made his appearance, on the 30th of September, 1783, at Drury Lane, in the character of Hamlet. He soon rose to the highest histrionic eminence, and retained it to the last. For some years he was manager of the Drury Lane establishment. In 1802, he purchased a sixth part of Covent Garden theatre, at which house also he had the management. His fortune, however, was seriously injured by the conflagration of the house, and by the ensuing riots. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and he died, at Lausanne, February 26, 1823. In characters which require dignity of action and of person Kemble was unrivalled; he was also a man of learning, accomplishments, and taste. Early in his career he produced a volume of poems, with the title of Fugitive Pieces, which he suppressed the day after it was published. He also altered several plays, and wrote the musical entertainment of Lodoiska.

KEMP, John, L L.D. professor of mathematics in Columbia college, New-York, was born at Achlossan, North Britain, April 10th, 1763, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts at Aberdeen, in 1761, with great reputation for mathematical talents and knowledge. About the close of the war of the revolution he came to Virginia, and not long after, removed to New-York, where, in 1785 he was appointed teacher of mathematics in the college, and the next year professor of that department. He also instructed in Natural Philosophy. In 1795, he was appointed professor likewise of Geography, History, and Chronology; and discharged the duties of those appointments with distinguished talents and fidelity. He died November 15th, 1812, in his 51st year.

KEMPIS, Thomas, a famous theologian, born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, 1380. He was educated at Deventer, and afterwards entered among the members of the monastery of mount St. Agnes. He here displayed great piety, patience, and self-mortification, and besides transcribing books of devotion, as the rest of his brethren, he composed several works of divinity, much admired by the papists. He died 1471, in his 92d year. The largest edition of his works, consisting of sermons, and pious treatises, is in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1680. His famous book, De Imitatione Christi, which has been translated into all languages, has been by some writers ascribed to Gerson, a Benedictine monk. This has consequently occasioned not a little controversy.

KEN, Thomas, an English prelate, descended from an ancient Somersetshire family, was born at Berkhamstead, Herts, July, 1637. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1657. He was patronised by bishop Morley, and afterwards went to Holland, as chaplain to the princess of Orange. In 1683 he went with lord Dartmouth, against Tangier, and on his return, was made chaplain to the king. In his character he displayed great firmness and consistency of conduct, and far from offending his royal master, by refusing admittance into his house, to Eleanor Gwyn, the favorite mistress, he received higher marks of esteem, and was nominated to the vacant see of Bath and Wells. Before he was, however, admitted, Charles was taken ill, and was attended by his faithful chaplain, whose devout services were much interrupted by the interference of Popish priests. On James's accession Ken was settled in his see, but though attempts were made to render him favorable to the projected alteration of the national religion, he remained steady to his principles, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower. At the revolution he was unwilling to take the oaths of allegiance to the new monarch, and therefore retired, and was deprived of his bishopric. He devoted the rest of his life to literary and pious pursuits, and was so much respected for his steady principles, that queen Anne granted him a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He died 19th March, 1710—11. His works were published 4 vols. 1721, and consist of hymns, pious manuals, an epic poem in 13 books, called Edmund, sermons, &c. His nephew, Hawkins, prefixed an account of his life. Though accused of popish principles, he died in the faith of the church of England.

KENDAL, George, D.D., a native of Dawlish, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and made by bishop Brownrigg, prebendary of Exeter, and in 1647, rector of Blissland, Cornwall. He afterwards removed to a benefice in London. Though he recovered his prebend at the restoration, he lost it and all his preferment in 1662 for nonconformity. He was author of a Vindication of the Doctrine of Grace and Special favor to the Elect, fol. and the Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin, fol.

KENDAL, Samuel, D.D., minister of Weston, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1782, was ordained 1785, and died 1815, aged 60. He published a sermon at the ordination of T

M. Harris, 1794; at the election, 1804; seven sermons for the young, making 8th number of the christian monitor, 1808; on the death of S. Dexter 1810; century sermon, 1813; A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

KENNEDY, John, M.D. a Scotch physician who resided for some years at Smyrna, and died 26th Jan. 1760. His valuable collections of Greek and Latin coins and pictures, were sold by auction, and afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Hunter. In his dissertation on the coins of Carausius Dr. Kennedy asserted that Oriuna was the emperor's guardian goddess, an opinion which excited a violent controversy between him and Dr. Stukeley, who supported that Oriuna was the wife of Carausius.

KENNEDY, James, second son of sir W. Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, was educated at Paris and Rome, and became regent during the minority of James II. He was archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the founder of St. Mary's college there. He died chancellor of Scotland 1472, aged 68.

KENNET, White, D.D., an English prelate, born 10th Aug. 1660. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied himself with unusual perseverance to study, and published his letter from a student, concerning the approaching parliament, a political pamphlet which highly offended the whig party. He also published at this time his "Ballad," a poetical poem, and in 1684 appeared his translation of Erasmus' Moriæ Encomium. That year he was presented to the living of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. In 1689 whilst shooting, his gun burst, and wounded his skull so severely that he was trepanned, and was ever after obliged to wear a black patch on the injured part. He distinguished himself at Oxford as an eloquent and popular preacher, and as an active tutor in his hall, and in 1693 he was presented to the rectory of Shottesbrook in Berkshire. In 1701 he became archdeacon of Huntingdon, and that year engaged with Dr. Atterbury in a controversy about the rights of convocation. In 1705 he preached Dr. Wake's consecration sermon which was much applauded, particularly by judge Holt, and sometime after was appointed chaplain to the queen. His sermon at the funeral of the duke of Devonshire in 1707, notwithstanding the censure of some wits, proved very agreeable to the next duke, who recommended him to the deanery of Peterborough. The opposition which he showed to Sacheverell for some time exposed him to obloquy, and when the ministry were changed he was represented as an enemy to the queen and her government. His popularity however was not diminished, he was some time after promoted to the see of Peterborough, which he enjoyed ten years. He died in London, 19th Dec. 1728. He wrote the third volume of "a Complete History of England" published by the booksellers 1706, besides a Vindication of the Church—a Letter to the Editors of Somner's treatise of the Roman Posts, and Sermons.

KENNET, Basil, D.D. younger brother of the bishop, was born 21st Oct. 1674, at Postling. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1697. In 1706 by his brother's interest he was made chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, but so violent was the opposition which he met from the papists when he reached Italy, that he escaped with difficulty the horrors of the inquisition. On his return to Oxford, 1714, he took the degree of doctor of divinity, but died very soon after of a slow fever, the seeds of which he had brought with him from Italy. Basil Kennet was distinguished in private life as an amiable and benevolent man, and as an author his works are sufficient proof of his great abilities. He published in 1696 Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, in two parts, a valuable book addressed to the duke of Gloucester—the Lives and Characters of the Ancient Greek Poets, 8vo. 1697, also inscribed to the duke to whom it was expected he was to be appointed sub-preceptor—an Exposition of the Apostles' Creed after Dr. Pearson, 1705—an Essay towards a Paraphrase on the Psalms, &c. 8vo. 1706—Sermons, &c. on various occasions, 1715, 8vo.

KENNICOTT, Benjamin, a celebrated Hebrew scholar, born at Totness, Devonshire, 1718, where his father was parish clerk. His talents were displayed at school with such success that by the liberal contributions of some gentlemen, friendly to infant merit, he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford. Here he devoted himself to study with so much assiduity that by the publication of two popular dissertations—on the Tree of Life—and on the Oblations of Cain and Abel—he obtained the decree of B.A. from the university, gratis, and before the statutable term. His excellent sermons next recommended him to public notice, but about 1753, he began to digest the plan of his great and national labor, the publication of the Hebrew text of the bible collated from various MSS. In this arduous undertaking, too expensive for the resources of a private man, he was nobly supported by the munificence of learned bodies, and even of sovereign princes; and to accelerate, and indeed remunerate his labors, he was made canon of Christ Church, and keeper of the Radcliffe library. After indefatigable patience and the most laudable perseverance he completed his great undertaking. The compendious history of the Hebrew text from the closing of the canon to the invention of printing, with an account of 103 MSS. appeared first; in 1760, the proposals for collecting the MSS. at home and abroad, were laid before the public; in 1776 the first volume was published, and in 1780 his labors were brought to a conclusion in the 8th volume. After thus contributing largely to the improvement of Hebrew literature and sacred criticism, this worthy man began to publish some remarks on select passages of the Old Testament, but died before the completion, at Oxford, in 1783. He left a widow, but no children. He was vicar of Culham, Oxfordshire.

KENRICK, William, a native of Watford Herts, who from the humble occupation of a rule maker, became a popular writer. He went to Leyden to improve himself, and at his return in 1759 he published his epistles philosophical and moral in verse. In 1766 appeared his "Falstaff's Wedding," a comedy, an admirable imitation of Shakspeare, and which he at first intended to impose on the world as the production of that great bard. For some time he wrote in the Monthly Review, but in consequence of a dispute with the principal, he set up the London Review, which did not much answer. He was equally unsuccessful in the news paper which he began in opposition to the Morning Chronicle, which after conducting some years he abandoned, from a similar quarrel He transalted Rousseau's Emilius and Eloisa—Milot's History of England—and other works, and produced besides various dramatic pieces, which if not all successful yet possessed merit. He died 1779.

KENT, William, a native of Yorkshire, who abandoned the business of coach painter for the superior branches of the profession. By the liber-

ality of some friends he was enabled in 1710 to go to Rome, and improve himself; but the patronage and confidence of lord Burlington raised him to consequence and independence. On his return to London, he was employed in various works, but he possessed little genius as a painter. His talents however displayed themselves soon as an ingenious and able architect, and his temple of Venus in Stowe gardens, Holkham house, Norfolk, and other buildings are monuments of his genius. By the influence of Lord Burlington and other friends he obtained the place of master carpenter, architect, painter and keeper of the pictures, to the king, with a salary altogether worth 600*l.* per ann. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, at Burlington-house, 12th April 1748, aged 63. He may be deservedly considered, as Walpole observes, the father of modern gardening in England.

KENYON, Lloyd, lord, an English judge, eldest son of Lloyd Kenyon of Briyno, Esq. was born 1733 at Gredington, Flintshire, and on leaving Ruthin school Denbighshire, he became an articled clerk to Tomlinson, attorney at Nantwich, Cheshire. On leaving Cheshire he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. Though known as an able lawyer and a good conveyancer, and much employed in chancery, he did not rapidly rise to eminence, till in 1780 he was called upon with Erskine to defend lord George Gordon. Distinguished on this memorable occasion, he was in 1782 made attorney general and chief justice of Chester, and elected member of parliament for Hindon, Wilts. He was in March 1784 made master of the rolls, and on lord Mansfield's resignation in 1788, he was by the recommendation of lord Thurlow raised to succeed him as chief justice of the King's bench, with the dignity of the peerage. In this elevated office lord Kenyon endeared himself to the people of England, as an upright and impartial judge, as the friend of his country, the supporter of her constitution, the advocate of virtue, and the unshaken punisher of vice, however great or powerful the offender. Though warm in his temper he never suffered justice to yield to prejudice or passion, but regarded the strict execution of the law as the firmest bulwark of national honor. The death of his eldest son, a young man of promising abilities, in a decline, is supposed to have hastened his dissolution, by producing, in consequence of his broken spirits, the black jaundice of which he died at Bath, 2d April 1802, aged 69. He left two sons, George his successor in the title, and Thomas.

KEPLER, John, a celebrated astronomer, born Dec. 27, 1571, at Wiel, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. His earliest years were not improved by education, but on his father's death he went to Tubingen university, where he studied philosophy and mathematics with great attention, and made such progress that in 1593 he was invited to a mathematical chair at Gratz in Styria. In 1597 he married, and three years after in consequence of the confusion which prevailed in religion and politics, he left Styria and went to settle in Bohemia, where the friendship of Tycho Brache had invited him. Tycho introduced his friend to the emperor Rodolphus, but the intimacy which it was fondly expected was calculated to contribute not only to the advancement of science, but to mutual comfort, proved the source of dissatisfaction and distrust. Kepler was offended with the reserve of his friend, and Tycho did not communicate all the knowledge which honor and promise would have dictated. These rising dissensions however were stopped by the death of Tycho, and Kepler left to the exertion of his own powers was directed to finish the tables begun by his friend, which he dedicated to his imperial patron under the title of Rodolphine tables. But though appointed mathematician to the emperor for life, and though respected for his learning and abilities, Kepler had to struggle with the horrors of poverty through the jealousy or malice of the imperial ministers who paid him his pension with a very sparing hand, so that he removed from Prague to Lints, and in 1613 assisted at the assembly at Ratisbon, and was particularly consulted in the reformation of the calendar. He went in 1630 to Ratisbon to solicit the payment of the arrears of his pension, and whilst there he was seized with a fever, occasioned it is said by hard riding, and fell a victim to the disease in Nov. of the same year. His works were besides Ephemerides—Physica Cœlestis Tradita Commentarius de Motibus Stellæ Martis—Epitome Astronomicæ Copernicæ—Somnium Astronomicum de Astronomia Lunari—& Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum, a work which the author considered as his best performance, and which he valued so much that he declared he would not exchange the glory of the discoveries which he had made, to become elector of Saxony. As an astronomer Kepler was a man of high celebrity, whose genius and discoveries have been deservedly commended by Des Cartes, Newton, Gregory, Horrox, and other astronomers. He first proved that the planets do not move in circles, but in ellipses, and that in their motions they describe equal areas in equal times, and that the squares of their periodical times are equal to the cubes of their distances. Yet though thus the worthy precursor of the great Newton, he maintains puerile absurdities, and foolishly imagines that the earth has a sympathy with the heavens, and that the globe is a huge animal which breathes out the winds through the holes of the mountains, as through its mouth and nostrils.

KEPPEL, Augustus Viscount, second son of the earl of Albemarle, was distinguished as an able admiral. He accompanied Anson round the world, and when raised to the highest honors of his profession he was placed at the head of the English Channel fleet, and on the 12th July 1778, he engaged the French fleet under d'Orvilliers off Ushant, but the action was partial, and the next day when the admiral wished to renew the engagement he found it impossible. This encounter spread great discontent through the nation, and the admiral was tried at Portsmouth on the accusation of sir Hugh Palliser, the second in command, and honorably acquitted. The charge was retorted by the admiral, and sir Hugh Palliser was censured by the sentence of a court-martial. In 1782 the admiral was made a peer, and under two administrations was twice made first lord of the admiralty. He was an able officer, and a man of great respectability in private life, and it is much to be lamented that a political difference between him and the second in command prevented that exertion of British valor which might have ensured a most brilliant victory to the fleet. He died 1786.

KERCKRING, Thomas, a physician, who lived at Hamburgh, as the grand duke of Tuscany's resident. He was member of the London royal society, and obtained some celebrity in his profession. He died at Hamburgh 1693. His chief works are Spicelegium Anatomicum, 4to.—and Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia, in which he supported the doctrine of an ovary in the human female.

KERI, Francis Borgia, a learned Jesuit of Hungary, author of an history of the emperors of the East, from Constantine to the fall of Constantinople, and of the Ottoman princes their successors. He was also an able astronomer, and made some

improvements in the telescope. He died at Buda 1769.

KERKHERDERE, John Gerard, historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. was born near Maestricht 1678, and died 1738. He published some Latin poems, besides a Commentary on Daniel, and a Treatise on the Situation of the Earthly Paradise, which he placed above Babylon.

KERSAINT, Armand Guy Simon, count of, a native of Paris, who served with credit in the French navy, and on the breaking out of the revolution took an active part in the measures of the national assembly. He was attached to the party of the Girondists, and therefore in the convention he opposed boldly the violent measures of the sanguinary terrorists. On the day of the condemnation of Louis XVI. he had the magnanimity to resign his seat in the bloody assembly, and when called to their bar, he with undaunted countenance defended his conduct. So much virtue could not pass unpunished in those days of slaughter. He was discovered in his retreat and dragged before the revolutionary tribunal and condemned to die, 5th Dec. 1793. He was then aged 52.

KESSEL, John Van, a native of Antwerp, born 1626. His flowers, birds and insects, executed according to the seasons of the year, possessed great merit, and are now very scarce. His portraits were after the manner of Vandyk. His son Ferdinand, who was also eminent, though inferior to his father in the execution of his pieces, was patronised by John Sobieski at Warsaw.

KETT, William, a tanner of Norfolk, who raised and headed an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI. His followers amounted to above 20,000 men, and by inveighing against inclosures, and the oppression of the nobility, he increased his influence among the deluded multitude. He took Norwich, and defeated lord Northampton, but was afterwards routed by lord Warwick, and hanged with some of his associates on the tree which he had called the tree of reformation, and where he administered justice and issued orders to his followers, 1549.

KETTELWELL, John, an English divine born at North Allerton, Yorkshire, 10th March, 1653. After an education in his native town, he entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, and five years after was elected fellow of Lincoln, where he became an able tutor. By his publication of "Measures of Christian Obedience," 1681, he acquired great reputation, and was patronised by the duchess of Bedford and by lord Digby, who gave him the living of Coleshill, Warwickshire. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths of allegiance, in consequence of which he was deprived of his living and went to settle in London, where he was respected as an able writer, and good divine. He died of a consumption April 12, 1695. He is represented by Nelson, who knew him well, as an amiable man in private life, benevolent, learned, and humble. His works, which consisted of Religious tracts, besides tracts upon "New Oaths," and the duty of Allegiance, were collected into 2 vols. folio, 1718, with his life prefixed.

KEULEN, Janssen Van, a portrait painter of Dutch extraction, born in London, and for some time the favorite of Charles I. and of the English court before the introduction of Vandyk. Though he fell in the public estimation by the celebrity of his rival, he yet had the good sense of living with him on the most intimate terms, and died 1665.

KEYSLER, John George, a German antiquary, fellow of the London royal society, was born at Thournau 1689. He was carefully educated at the university of Hall and then travelled as tutor to the two sons of count Giech-Buchau, and visited the chief cities of Germany, France, and the Netherlands with the eyes and the judgment of a philosopher. He afterwards undertook the care of the two grandsons of baron Bernstorf, minister of state to the elector of Hanover, and after viewing in their company the chief places on the continent, he came to England, where he was received with all the respect due to learning, and eminent virtue. He was admitted fellow of the London royal society, and deserved it by his explication of Stonehenge, which he called an Anglo-Saxon monument, and by a dissertation on the misletoe of the Druids. He spent the rest of life in tranquil and honorable retirement under the patronage of his pupils, and died 20th June, 1743, aged 54, of an asthma. As he was an able antiquarian he published Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales & Celticæ, Hanover, 12mo. 1720—besides Travels through Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, translated into English, 1756.

KHERASKOF, Michael, a Russian poet of the 18th century, made vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of Moscow university. He wrote a poem on the Utility of Science—some tragedies—Pindaric odes, fables, idyls, satires—Ariadne and Theseus, a romance—Numa Pompilius, a poem, in four cantos, besides "Rossiada," an epic poem in 12 cantos, which celebrates in animated and sublime, though occasionally in unharmonious verse, the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vassilevitch II.

KHILHOF, Prince, a Russian nobleman, ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, and ungenerously thrown into prison when that monarch undertook war against Russia. After 18 years' confinement he died in the prison of Westeras, just as he was going to be restored to liberty 1718. During his imprisonment he wrote the Kernel of the Russian History, in seven books, to his own times, which though an abridgment possesses considerable merit, and was published in 1770, by Muller, in 8vo.

KIDDER, Richard, a learned prelate, born in Suffolk, or as Wood says in Sussex. In 1649 he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and obtained from that society the living of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He however, afterwards, conformed and obtained from lord Essex the rectory of Raine in Essex, and in 1674 the living of St. Martin Outwich, London. In 1681 he was made prebendary of Norwich, and in 1698 dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Ken for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, 1691, he was appointed in his place to the see of Bath and Wells. He was unfortunately killed in his bed with his lady by the fall of a stack of chimnies in his palace at Wells in the great storm which happened in the night between the 26th and 27th Nov. 1703. He was privately buried in the cathedral. Dr. Kidder was an elegant and learned writer, and a most able divine. His publications were sermons preached at Boyle's lectures, and inserted in "Demonstration of the Messias," in three parts—a commentary on the five books of Moses, 2 vols. 8vo. besides some controversial tracts.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, died at the end of the 18th century after a reign of 60 years, at the age of 90. When lord Macartney appeared at his court, he gave him some of his verses to be presented to the English king. In his character he appeared to be a popular, sensible, and benevolent monarch.

KILBYE, Richard, a native of Radcliffe, Lei-

cestershire, was fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, 1577, and was elected rector in 1590. He was afterwards Hebrew professor in the university and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and was one of the translators of the present bible. He was also author of some sermons, and died 1620.

KILLIGREW, Catherine, daughter of sir Anthony Cook, was born about 1530 at Giddy-hall, Essex, and married Mr. Henry Killigrew, who for his services as ambassador was knighted. To a great genius she joined an extensive knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and wrote verses with elegance. She died about 1600.

KILLIGREW, William, son of sir Robert Killigrew, was born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605, and after three years' residence at St. John's college, Oxford, he travelled abroad. At his return he was appointed governor of Pendenis castle and Falmouth haven, Cornwall, and gentleman-usher of the privy chamber to Charles I. He suffered severely during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal cause, but at the restoration he was again taken into favor and made vice-chamberlain to the king, an office in which he continued 22 years. He died 1693 and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He wrote four plays, the Siege of Urbin, Selindra, Ormasdes, or Love and Friendship, Pandora, published at Oxford 1666, in folio, besides Midnight and Daily Thoughts in prose and verse, 8vo.—The Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court, 8vo.

KILLIGREW, Thomas, brother to the preceding, page to Charles I. and groom of the chamber to Charles II. was born 1611. He visited Spain, France and Italy, and for some time was English resident at Venice. He wrote 11 plays, collected into one folio volume, 1664, besides other things. He was twice married, and died 1682, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He was a man of great wit, and in his facetious company Charles II. passed many a vacant hour, in the highest familiarity. Though remarkably jocular in conversation, his writings display little of that vein of humor.

KILLIGREW, Henry, D.D., brother to the preceding, was born 1612. He was of Christ church, Oxford, and then became chaplain in the king's army, and in 1642 was made chaplain to the duke of York and prebendary of Westminster. After suffering during the civil wars he was at the restoration reinstated in his prebend, and made master of the Savoy hospital, and rector of Wheatamstead, Hertfordshire. He wrote at the age of 17 the Conspiracy, a tragedy, afterwards altered into Pallantus and Eudora 1652. He also published some sermons, and died about 1690.

KILLIGREW, Anne, called by Wood "a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit," was daughter of Henry just mentioned. To a highly finished education she added great skill in painting, and drew the picture of the duke of York and of the duchess to whom she was maid of honor. This excellent woman, admired for piety and benevolence as well as learning, died of the small pox, June 1685, and she had the felicity of having her merits celebrated by the energetic muse of Dryden. In 1686 appeared her "poems" in 4to.

KILWARDEN, Arthur Wolfe, lord, an Irish judge. Though born of an obscure family, he received a liberal education, and after some residence at Trinity college, Dublin, he was called to the bar 1766. His abilities gradually recommended him, he became king's counsel, was chosen member of parliament, and in 1787 made solicitor general, and in 1789 attorney general. The death of lord Clonmel opened his way to the dignity of chief justice of the king's bench in which high office all his measures were conducted with wisdom, integrity and justice. The moderation and impartiality of his public life, and his private virtues, however were not proof against the violence of a blood-thirsty mob. During a popular insurrection in the streets of Dublin, he was met by an armed multitude, as he returned from the country, and his carriage was immediately surrounded by the ferocious rabble, and he and his nephew the Rev. Richard Wolfe were dragged away and piked to death in Thomas street, Dublin, 23d July, 1803. His daughter who was with him in the coach was spared by the murderers, one of whom courteously protected her and conveyed her to a place of safety. The last words of the expiring judge were that no violent punishment should be inflicted on his murderers, but that they might be impartially tried by the law.

KIMBER, Isaac, a native of Wantage, Berks, known as a dissenting divine, and eminent as the author of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, 8vo.—History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.—Life of Bishop Beveridge, prefixed to his works—Twenty posthumous sermons, &c. He was also for some years engaged in the London Magazine, and died in London 1758, aged 66.

KIMCHI, David, a Jewish Rabbi at the beginning of the 13th century, born in Spain. His commentary on the Old Testament is much valued, as well as his Hebrew dictionary, best edited 1506, folio—and Grammar, 1545. He was in consequence of his learning and eloquence, appointed 1232 to settle the disputes between the synagogues of France and Spain, about the works of Maimonides. His brothers Joseph and Moses were likewise eminent in literature.

KINASTON, Francis, son of sir Edward, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. He took his master's degree at Cambridge, and when introduced at court was knighted. He translated into Latin Chaucer's Troilus and Cressida, and also published in 1636 the constitutions of the Musæum Minervæ, a learned society, of which he was the first president. He died 1642.

KING, John, an English prelate, born at Wornall, Bucks, 1559, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He became chaplain to queen Elizabeth, dean of his college 1605, and bishop of London 1611. He died 30th March 1621. He was an eloquent speaker in the star chamber, according to Coke, and so eminent as a preacher, that king James called him the king of preachers. He published lectures on Jonah, besides sermons.

KING, Henry, son of the preceding, was born at Wornall, Jan. 1591, and educated partly at Thame school, and Westminster, and admitted student of Christ church 1608. He was chaplain to James I. and was made archdeacon of Colchester, canon of Christ church, and in 1638 dean of Rochester, and 1641 bishop of Chichester. Though suspected with truth of puritanical principles, he was treated with great harshness during the civil wars. At the restoration he recovered his bishopric, and died Oct. 1669, universally esteemed as the epitome of all honors and virtues. He published sermons—Exposition of the Lord's Prayer—the Psalms of David turned into metre—poems, elegies, sonnets, &c.—Latin and Greek poems.

KING, Edward, a promising young man, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, 1633. He was soon after drowned as he was passing from Chester to Ireland, a melancholy circumstance, which gave birth to the beautiful poem of Lycidas, by his friend Milton. A collection of his poems has been

published, which does credit to his abilities as a favorite of Apollo.

KING, William, L L.D., a humorous English writer, born in London, 1663, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he was student. In 1688, he appeared before the public as the defender of Wickliffe against the calumnies of Varillas, in a manner strongly expressive of his wit and learning; and at the same time he determined to follow the law as his profession. In 1694, his Animadversion on Molesworth's pretended Account of Denmark, which had offended the Danes, was so much approved, that he was appointed secretary to the princess Anne of Denmark. In 1697, the literary world was engaged in the controversy about the epistles of Phalaris, and Dr. King published on the occasion, two letters, addressed to Mr. Boyle, for which he was severely handled by Dr. Bently. Though fully qualified to shine as an advocate, as he evinced in the case of lord Anglesea's divorce, yet he shrunk from the laborious fatigues of active business, better pleased with the character of a polite writer, whose powers were occasionally called into action by a spirit of satire, or the wish to amuse by facetious sallies. By degrees, however, a comfortable independence was dissipated in pleasure and indolence; and Dr. King was, by the interest of his friends, lords Rochester and Pembroke, appointed, about 1702, judge of the high court of the admiralty in Ireland, sole commissioner of prizes, keeper of the records in Birmingham tower, and vicar-general to the primate. These honorable and lucrative offices, however, could not fix the giddy attention of Dr. King; he preferred wit and the muses to active life and independence, and resigned all his employments, and returned to London about 1708. In 1710, he was engaged with Swift, Oldsworth, Mrs. Manley, and others, in the publication of the Examiner, in vindication of the queen's measures, and of the new ministry; and at the trial of Sacheverell, he employed his pen in the happiest vein of satire against the Whigs. He died 25th Dec. 1712. This singular man, though apparently chargeable with levity, was in his real character, virtuous and religious, in his dealings conscientious, and though fond of trifles, entertaining in his conversation, sincere and benevolent in his disposition, and so tender hearted that tears would often flow profusely on the least moving occasion. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote, Historical Account of Heathen Gods and Heroes, for the use of Westminster school—the Life of M. A. Antoninus, from Madame Dacier—Dialogues of the Dead—a Journey to London, after the manner of Lister—the Transactioneer—the Art of Love—the Art of Cookery—Rufinus,—Britain's Palladium. His original works in verse and prose were published, 3 vols. 8vo. 1776.

KING, Edward, a learned antiquary, was born in Norfolk, in 1735. He was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. In 1767, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1770, a member of that of Antiquaries, of which last he became president, on the death of dean Milles, in 1784; but being set aside at the next election, he withdrew from the society. He died April 16, 1807. Mr. King published—1. An Essay on the English Constitution. 2. Hymns to the Supreme Being. 3. Proposals for a Marine school. 4. Morsels of Criticism, 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo. 5. Considerations on the National Debt. 6. Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, 4to. 7. Vestiges of Oxford Castle, fol. 8. Munimenta Antiqua, 3 vols. fol. 9. Remarks on the Signs of the Times, 4to. This was answered by bishop Horsley.

KING, William, archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim, 1st Dec. 1650, and educated at the school of Dungannon, after which he entered at Trinity college, Dublin. He was patronised by archbishop Parker, of Tuam, and soon distinguished himself by his abilities as a writer in defence of the protestant cause in Ireland. He entered the lists against Manby, dean of Londonderry, who had lately become a convert to the catholic faith, and who vindicated his conduct in a pamphlet. His exertions in this controversy appeared so meritorious, that he was made dean of St. Patrick, and became a most active and indefatigable supporter of the revolution, though exposed to personal danger and constant persecution in consequence of the temporary success of the catholics, and of the cause of James II. in Ireland. After the battle of the Boyne, he was promoted to the see of Derry. In 1691, he published, "the State of the Protestants in Ireland, under James II." and afterwards applied himself sedulously to promote union and concord in his diocese. In 1702, appeared, in 4to. his celebrated work, "De Origine Mali," in which he supports that the evils which exist in the world, are not inconsistent with the goodness of God. This able performance, though well received at home, excited the censure of foreign critics, and among others was opposed by Bayle and Leibnitz. The work was translated into English by Edm. Law, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, with notes, and a refutation of the several opinions which militated against the doctrine of the author. The third edition of the translation, 2 vols. 8vo. appeared 1739. In 1702, he was translated to the see of Dublin, and at three different times was one of the lords justices of Ireland. He died at Dublin, 8th May, 1729. His other works were, a Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God, 1694, which engaged him in a controversy with Boyce, one of the dissenters of his diocese, and sermons.

KING, Peter, chancellor of England, was born at Exeter, 1669. His father, who was a grocer and salter, intended him for an assistant in his business; but the son, after being engaged some years in the shop, at last broke from the obscurity of an humble trade. He had devoted his leisure hours to laborious study, and he was advised by his maternal uncle, Mr. Locke, who left him half his library at his death, to improve himself further by studying at Leyden, and afterwards he entered at the Inner Temple. Here his superior abilities and his unceasing application raised him soon to eminence, and after distinguishing himself at the bar, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons in 1699, for Beeralston, Devon. But though raised to consequence by the practice of the law, he did not forget literary pursuits; his "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, and Unity, of the Primitive Church," appeared in 1692; and in 1702, he published the History of the Apostles' Creed, with critical observations on its several articles, two works of great merit and extensive popularity. In 1708, he was made recorder of London, and knighted by queen Anne: the next year he was one of the managers of the House of Commons in the affair of Sacheverell; and at the accession of George I. he was raised to the office of chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1725, he was created a peer, and immediately succeeded lord Macclesfield as lord chancellor. Though his

abilities were great, yet it is said, the public expectation was disappointed by his conduct in chancery, as more of his decrees were repealed by the lords than had been known for the short time he presided in the court of equity. He resigned the seals in 1733; and, weakened by a paralytic disorder, died July 22, 1734.

KING, William, an English writer, son of the Rev. Peregrine King, was born at Stepney, Middlesex, 1685. He was educated at Salisbury, and Baliol college, Oxford; and in 1718, was made principal of St. Mary hall, by lord Arran, the chancellor to whom he was secretary. In 1722, he resigned his headship upon becoming candidate to represent the university, but was defeated by Dr. Clarke, and then went to Ireland. While in that kingdom, he wrote his "Toast," an epic poem, conveying much satire, which he did not publish, but dispersed among his friends. At the dedication of the Radcliffe library in 1749, he spoke a Latin oration in the Oxford theatre, and was universally applauded, and deserved the high encomiums of T. Warton, in his Triumphs of Isis. Dr. King, in his political principles, was a strenuous tory, and not much affected to the Hanoverian succession; and in those times of violent party, he did not escape the abuse of the hirelings of ministry. He published about 1754, an "Apology," in 4to. in which he boldly attacked his adversaries, and refuted their frivolous and malevolent accusations. He published the first five volumes of South's sermons, and was esteemed for his wit and learning, and for great independence of spirit. He died 1763.

KING, sir Edmund, a surgeon and chemist, esteemed by Charles II. who is said to have spent much time in his laboratory. He attended the king in his last illness, and was ordered 1000*l.* by the privy council, which he never received. Some of his papers on ants, on the transfusing of blood from a calf to a sheep, and on animalcules in pepper, are found in the philosophical transactions. The time of his death is unknown.

KING, John Glen, D.D., a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to the English factory at Petersburg, and was appointed medallist to the empress of Russia, at whose request he undertook a work on medals, but died 1787, before its completion. He published, the Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, with an account of its Doctrines, Worship, and Discipline—Observations on the Climate of Russia, with a View of the Flying Mountains, near Petersburg—Observations on the Barberini Vase.

KING, Rufus, minister of the United States to Great Britain, graduated at Harvard college, 1777. In 1778, he was an aid to Sullivan in an expedition against the British in Rhode Island. He studied law with Mr. Parsons at Newburyport, and was admitted to practice in 1780. He was a representative from Newburyport in the legislature. In 1784, the legislature appointed him a delegate in congress. In 1787, he was selected as a delegate from Massachusetts to the convention called for devising a constitution for the United States. He was afterwards a member of the convention of Massachusetts for adopting the constitution. Having removed to New York he was elected a senator from that state in 1789. During the violent discussions, respecting the British treaty in 1794, he co-operated with others in its defence. Of the papers concerning this treaty, with the signature of Camillus, usually ascribed to Hamilton, all the numbers, excepting the ten first, were written by him. He was one of those who opposed with success Mr. Gallatin's right to a seat in the senate. In 1796, he was appointed by Washington minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. He returned to America in 1803, and lived in retirement till 1812, when he completely changed sides in politics, that is abandoned his old friends and joined his old enemies, and those last have made it a matter of record, that he now came forward in support of his country. In consequence of his patriotic spirit, thus manifested, the democratic legislature of New York appointed him in 1813, a senator of the United States. His speech concerning the conduct of the enemy, in the destruction of the city of Washington, gained him great honor with his new friends. In 1825, he was again appointed minister to England. During his passage he was attacked by a disease, often the consequence of a voyage, which prevented him from entering upon the active discharge of his duties. After remaining abroad a year without amendment, he returned to America. He died 1827, aged 72.

KINSEY, James, LL.D., was a delegate from New-Jersey to the first congress in 1774, but resigned his seat in November of the following year. He was active in the cause of the revolution, and a member of the committee of correspondence for Burlington county. In November, 1789, he was appointed chief justice of New-Jersey, and died at Burlington, January 4th, 1802, aged 70.

KIPPIS, Andrew, D.D., eminent as a biographer, was born in 1725, at Nottingham, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He first settled as a dissenting teacher at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1746, and four years after removed to Dorking, Surrey, and in 1753, became the minister of the congregation of Princes street, Westminster. In 1763, he engaged as philological tutor in Coward's academy, for the education of dissenting ministers, and afterwards acquired such eminence as a writer, that he was admitted fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies in London. Dr. Kippis died 1795. The best known of his works is the Biographia Britannica, of which he began to publish a new edition in 1777, and of which five volumes appeared, and a sixth was nearly ready for the press before his death. He published, besides, a Vindication of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in their Application to Parliament, 1773, which created a controversy, though in amicable terms, between him and Dean Tucker—the Life of Captain Cook, 4to. 1788—the Life of Dr. Lardner prefixed to the edition of his works, 1788—several sermons, and tracts: and he was also concerned for some years in the Monthly Review, and afterwards in the Library, a periodical work in 1761, which did not succeed; and he also wrote the History of Knowledge, &c. which so much recommended the sale of the new Annual Register. The style of Dr. Kippis was clear, elegant, and pleasing, and from his great application and extensive reading, he was a man of intelligence, learning, and judgment.

KIRCH, Mary Margaret, a native of Leipsic, daughter of Matthias Winkelman a Lutheran divine. She married in 1692 Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer of eminence of Luben in Lower Lusatia, who when appointed royal astronomer in 1700 in the newly established academy of sciences at Berlin, found in his wife an intelligent assistant, and an able calculator. She discovered in 1702 a comet, on which she and her husband published some observations, and in 1707 she observed that remarkable aurora borealis which the astronomers of Europe, and particularly the Paris academy of sciences noticed in their memoirs. The husband died 1710, and the following year his wife published a Dis-

course on the approaching conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. This respectable woman equally eminent for her private virtues died at Berlin 1720, aged 50. Her son Christian Frederic acquired some celebrity by his writings, and as astronomer to the Berlin academy of sciences, and died there 1740, aged 46.

KIRCHER, Athanasius, a Jesuit, born 1601, at Fulda, in Germany, taught at Wirtzburg, in Franconia, and then went to settle in the Jesuits' college at Avignon,,1635, and from thence passed to Rome, where he was professor of mathematics and Hebrew. He died at Rome 1680. His works are very numerous, but rather curious than useful, amounting to 22 vols. folio. 11 in 4to. and 3 in 8vo. He is described as ridiculously fond of hieroglyphical characters and inscriptions. The chief of his works are Œdipus Ægyptiacus, 4 vols. fol.—Ars Magnesia—Lingua Ægyptiaca Restituta—Mundus Subterraneus,—Organon Mathematicum,—and Ars Magna Sciendi.

KIRCHER, Conrad, of Augsburg, is known by his Greek Concordance of the Old Testament, Frankfort 1602, containing the Hebrew words in alphabetical order, with the corresponding Greek words placed under.

KIRCHMAN, N. an eminent professor of philosophy at Petersburg, who was unfortunately killed by a ball of fire, while he was making experiments on electricity, and endeavoring to draw down the electric fluid from the clouds, 6th Aug. 1758.

KIRCHMAYER, John Gasper, professor of logic at Wittemberg, was born at Uffenheim in Franconia, and died 1700, aged 65. He was a learned man, and published some valuable commentaries on Corn, Nepos, Tacitus, Cicero, Sallust, and Pliny—Orations and Poems—and a treatise de Balsamo.

KIRKLAND, Thomas, a physician of eminence, who died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1798, aged 77. He was member of the medical societies of Edinburgh and London, and acquired some celebrity as an intelligent writer and a popular practitioner. He wrote an inquiry into the State of Medical Surgery, 2 vols. 8vo.—Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fractures—Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, 8vo.—treatise on Childbed Fevers, 8vo.—Thoughts on Amputation.

KIRSTENIUS, Peter, professor of physic at Upsal, and in the service of queen Christina, was born at Breslaw in Silesia, 25th Dec. 1577. He applied himself assiduously to literature, and to botany and philosophy, and after studying for 14 years at Leipsic, Wittemberg, and Jena, he visited the Low Countries and France, and afterwards extended his travels to Italy, Greece, and Asia. He had for some time the management of the school, and of the university of Breslaw, but he resigned it for the practice of physic, and the study of Arabic. He accompanied Oxenstiern to Sweden, and was in 1636 chosen professor of physic at Upsal, but he died 18th April 1640. He was, according to his epitaph, well acquainted with 26 languages. His principal works are Grammatica Arabica—Tria Specimina,Decas, Sacra,—Vitæ quatuor Evangeliscarum ex antiquissimo Codice M. S. Arabicoeru tæ folio.—Notæ in S. Matthæum.

KIRWAN, Richard, a distinguished modern writer on chemistry, geology and the kindred sciences. He was a native of the county of Galway in Ireland, and was educated at the university of Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. He devoted himself with great ardor to chemical and mineralogical researches, and became a member of the Royal Irish academy, and also a fellow of the Royal Society. He published in the philosophical Transactions for 1781, 1782, and 1783, "Experiments and Observations on the Specific Gravities and Attractive Powers of various Saline Substances;" which important subject he farther prosecuted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1785. In 1784 appeared his "Elements of Mineralogy," 2 vols. 8vo, which was translated into German by Crell, and subsequently republished with additions and improvements. In 1787 he published an "Essay on Phlogiston and the constitution of Acids," designed as a defence of the theory of chemistry advanced by Dr. Priestley. This very ingenious production was translated into French by the advocates for the anti-phlogistic hypothesis, and published with animadversions on the rival system, which made a convert of Dr. Kirwan, whose rejection of the principles he had so ably supported, had a considerable influence in producing the revolution which took place in chemical science. He produced, besides the foregoing works, "An Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes," 1787, 8vo; a treatise on the Analysis of Mineral Waters, 8vo; and another on Logic, 2 vols 8vo; to which, may be added, various communications to the learned societies to which he belonged. At Dublin he founded an association for the express purpose of cultivating mineralogy; and as a geologist he distinguished himself by advocating what has been called the Neptunian theory of the earth, in opposition to that of Dr. James Hutton. His death occurred in 1812.

KIRWAN, Walter Blake, an Irish divine, eminent for his popularity as a preacher. He was born at Galway in 1754, and educated at the English Catholic college of St. Omers, whence he removed to Louvain, where he took priest's orders, and became professor of philosophy. In 1778 he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy in London, and attained some fame by his exertions in the pulpit. In 1787 he resolved to conform to the establishment, and preached to his first protestant congregation in St. Peter's church, Dublin. His skill in the delivery of charity sermons was so great, that in 1788 the governors of the general daily schools of several parishes in Dublin entered into a resolution, "That from the effects produced by the sermons of the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, from the pulpit, his officiating in this metropolis was considered a peculiar national advantage, and that vestries should be called to consider the most effectual method to secure to the city an instrument, under providence, of so much public benefit." In the same year he was preferred to the prebendary of Howth, and to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Dublin, and finally presented to the deanery of Killala. Wonders are told of his attraction as a preacher, and it was often necessary to keep off the crowds from the churches in which he preached by guards and palisadoes. He died exhausted by his labors, October 27, 1805, leaving a widow with two sons and two daughters, to the first and last of whom was granted a pension of 300*l.* per annum. In 1814 a volume of his sermons was published, which is the only work of his which reached the press.

KITCHENER, William, a physician, but more celebrated as a gastronomist and author, was born, between 1770 and 1780, in Beaufort Buildings, and was the son of a coal-merchant, who left him a large fortune. His education he received at Eton. He died February 26, 1827. Kitchener was not a little eccentric, but was amiable and kind-hearted. Of his works The Cook's Oracle is the most popular. Among his other productions are, The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life; The Traveller's Oracle; The Theory of the Eyes; Observations

on Vocal Music; and The Loyal and National Songs of England.

KLAPROTH, Martin Henry Von, professor of chemistry at Berlin, died there Jan. 1, 1817, at a very advanced age, having been a distinguished writer on that science above forty years. He was the discoverer of uranium, the zirconia, and Mellitic acid. He also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. His works in German make six volumes octavo.

KLEBER, I. B. a celebrated French general, born at Strasburg 1750. He was early devoted to architecture, and to improve his talents he was sent to Paris to refine his taste by the instruction of the well-known Chalgrin. Here by accident he saw some foreigners insulted in a coffee-house, and with noble indignation he defended them against their opponents, and thus secure in their gratitude and friendship he was prevailed to accompany them to Munich. In this new situation he obtained from Kaunitz, the son of the imperial prime minister, a lieutenancy in his regiment, but after eight years of honorable service in the Austrian army, he returned to France. He was now appointed inspector of the public buildings of Upper Alsace by Galaisiere, and for six years devoted himself to the peaceful labors of his profession. The French revolution recalled him to a military life and he obtained from Wimpfen the place of adjutant major in Custine's army. For his great and meritorious services at the taking of Mayence he was raised to the rank of general of brigade; but when faction solicited enemies to Custine, whom the revolutionary tyrants already doomed to the scaffold, Kleber had the courage not only not to accuse him, but to speak favorably of his conduct. In la Vendee he directed the attack of the island of Noirmontier, but the cruelties exercised on the innocent royalists were too shocking for his benevolent mind; he solicited his recall, and was permitted to go to the army of the North. The defeat of the Austrians at Merber-le-Chateau, and at Marchiennes, was rapidly followed by the fall of Mons, the evacuation of Louvaine, and the siege of Maestricht, which in 10 days opened its gates to the conqueror. These victories, followed by the submission of Dusseldorf, of Frankfort, and the battle of Butzbach, instead, however, of serving the gallant Kleber, rendered him suspected to the directory, and he retired in discontent to the solitude of a country house near Paris. Here he employed himself in digesting memoirs of his military life, when Bonaparte going to Egypt called him away to follow his standard and share his glories. At the siege of Alexandria, as he was scaling the walls, he was wounded on the head, but did not retire from the field of danger. When Bonaparte advanced against Cairo he left his faithful friend commander in Alexandria, and when he afterwards quitted Egypt to return to Europe he appointed him his successor with full powers. Though victorious on all sides, Kleber listened to a proposal of peace, and he signed the treaty of El-Arisch with sir Sidney Smith, which permitted the French to return with their arms and baggage to Europe. This armistice was not approved by the English government, and after he had delivered some of his fortresses into the hands of the Turks, Kleber was informed by lord Keith that the treaty of El-Arisch was void. Undismayed at his situation, the general with great presence of mind provided against every imminent danger; he recovered the strong holds which had been given up, and he marched at last to the attack of a Turkish army at the obelisk of Heliopolis, and defeated them with great slaughter, though ten times more numerous than his own soldiers. After this victory he subdued the spirit of insurrection which had burst forth at Cairo, and in other places, and he now formed plans for the peaceful government of the country, and for a regular intercourse between the various towns of Egypt, when he was suddenly attacked, while walking in his garden, by Solyman, a Turk, who despatched him with four blows with a dagger, 1800. In his appearance Kleber was pleasing and comely, his stature was six feet, well proportioned; his features were mild, but his eyes were expressive, and in the field of battle his voice, otherwise soft and melodious, spoke with the terror of thunder.

KLEIST, Ewald Christian de, a native of Zeblin in Pomerania, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service, and as a poet. The battle of Kunnersdorff between the Russians and Prussians, Aug. 1759, proved fatal to him as he was, as major, leading his men of Haussen's regiment into the thickest of the fight. His idyls, after the manner of Gesner, are much admired for their elegance and simplicity, and his moral treatises also possess merit. He wrote besides reflections on the Military Art, 1759.

KLINT, Adrian, a Dutch historian and juridical writer. He was born at Dort in 1735, and studied at Utrecht, where he became a proficient in ancient literature. He was employed as a teacher in several schools, and at length was made rector of that of Middlebury, where he obtained a professorship in 1776. Three years after he was nominated professor of archæology, and Dutch history and diplomatics at Leyden. His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1795, notwithstanding which he continued his lectures and literary labors till 1802, when he was restored to his office. In 1326 he was constituted professor of statistics under the regal government. His death took place January 12, 1807, owing to the destruction of his house from the explosion of a boat laden with gunpowder, which was moored to the quay near which he resided. Among his principal productions is his history of the political affairs of Holland to 1795, 5 vols. 8vo.

KLOPSTOCK, Frederic Theophilus, was born at Quedlenburg in 1724. After a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his "Messiah," which he published in 1747 at Leipsic. Though this poem was censured by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, from whence he was called to Copenhagen by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburgh, as Danish legate, and counsellor of the Margrave of Baden, who allowed him a pension. He died there March 14, 1803. The character of Klopstock as a writer is that of a poet of fervid imagination; but though rich in imagery, and lofty in sentiment, he is frequently obscure, perplexed, and turgid. His wife was an amiable and very ingenious woman. She corresponded in English with Richardson the novelist.

KNAPP, Francis, a poet, was educated at Oxford, and in America lived in Watertown Massachusetts. In 1717 he wrote a poetical address, congratulating Pope on his Windsor forest, in the best style, then exhibited in our country. He was born in 1672.

KNELLER, Sir Godfrey, LL.D. an eminent painter, born at Lubec 1648. He was educated at Leyden and was intended for the military profession, but his genius directed him to the drawing of figures; and after making a rapid progress in

the art, under the instruction of Rembrandt at Amsterdam, he went to Rome. Here he studied under Carlo Marat and Bernini, and then went to Venice, and afterwards came to England, where his reputation quickly recommended him to the notice of Charles II. and of the court. He continued in favor with the succeeding monarchs, and acquired such celebrity that he drew no less than 10 crowned heads besides electors and princes. William III. was particularly sensible of his abilities, he knighted him, and made him a gentleman of his privy chamber, and George I. honored him with the title of baronet. He was also created a nobleman and knight of the holy Roman empire by Leopold. Kneller deserved these honors: no painter surpassed him in the outline and graceful disposal of his figures, and his likenesses were always considered as remarkably striking, though expressed in a flattering manner. Kneller honored by princes, and flattered by poets and wits, was not a little ostentatious of his consequence, he lived in great splendor at his house at Whitten near Hampton court, but though accused of vanity, his manners are represented as blameless. He died Oct. 27th, 1723.

KNIGHT, Richard Payne, a man of fortune, talent, and taste, was born in 1748; represented Ludlow in parliament during several sessions; and died in 1824. He left his Collection of bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, worth £ 50,000, to the British Museum. Among his works are, An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus; Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet; Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste; The Landscape, a didactic poem; and The Progress of Civil Society, a poem; the last of which was ridiculed in the Anti-Jacobin.

KNIGHT, Samuel, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's school and Trinity college, Cambridge. He held two livings, and was prebendary of Ely, and arch-deacon of Berks, and also chaplain to George II. He published the lives of Colet, and of Erasmus, 8vo. and died 16th Dec. 1746, aged 72, and was buried in his church at Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire.

KNOLLES, Richard, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Oxford. After being some time fellow of Lincoln college, he was elected master of Sandwich school, where he became celebrated as a public teacher, and where he died 1610. He wrote Grammaticæ Latinæ, Græcæ, & Hebraicæ Compendium—History of the Turks, 1610, folio, a valuable book, often reprinted and improved, especially by Ricaut, 1680, folio—the Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors, to 1610, and a brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish empire.

KNOLLIS, Francis, an English statesman. He was born at Grays, Oxfordshire, and educated at Oxford, and when introduced at the court of Edward VI. he was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of reformation. During Mary's reign, he retired to the continent, but on Elizabeth's accession, he obtained the office of vice-chamberlain of the household, and of privy counsellor, and afterwards was made treasurer of the household, and knight of the garter. His abilities were employed on various occasions by the court, and he was one of those commissioners who sat at the trial of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He was author of a treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops, 1608, 8vo. and a General Survey of the Isle of Wight, never printed, and he died 1596.

KNOTT, Edward, a jesuit, born at Pegsworth, near Morpeth, Northumberland. His real name was Matthias Wilson, and he entered among the jesuits, 1606, and was professor of divinity in the English college at Rome. He was afterwards provincial of England, and died in London, 4th Jan. 1655-6, aged 75, and was buried at St. Pancras. He was a great disciplinarian, and possessed of extensive learning. His writings against the protestants, gave rise to Chillingworth's famous book, called the Religion of Protestants.

KNOWLES, Thomas, D.D., a native of Ely, educated at Ely school, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was made lecturer of Bury St. Edmund's, and prebendary of Ely cathedral, and died at Bury, 1802. He was an able divine, and wrote the Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of a God, 12 sermons, 8vo.—Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit—Lord Hervey's, and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate—Dialogue on the Test Act—Observations on the Tithe Bill—Primitive Christianity, in Defence of the Trinity—Advice to a young Divine, in six Letters—the Passion, a sermon—Observations on the divine Mission of Moses—On Charity and Sunday Schools—A discourse on Confirmation.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, an English botanist. He was in the service of Dr. Sherrard, and afterwards of lord Burlington, at Lanesborough, Yorkshire, and died 1782, aged 90. His observations on the situation of the ancient Delgovicia, and on two men of extraordinary size, and on large deers' horns found in Yorkshire, appeared in the philosophical transactions, in letters to Mr. Catesby. He also discovered in Wallengfenmere, the moor balls, or globe conferva, called by Linnæus, Conferva Ægagrophila.

KNOX, John, the famous reformer of Scotland, was born 1505, at Giffard, East Lothian, and educated at the university of St. Andrews, under the celebrated John Major. He applied himself sedulously to the study of divinity, but the conversation of Wishart, the English commissioner in Scotland, as well as the writings of Jerome and Austin, opened his mind to the gross impositions of popery. He embraced publicly the tenets of the protestants, and then retired from persecution, into Germany, but some time after returned to St. Andrew's. Here he boldly began to preach against the pope, and afterwards passed over to England, where he became chaplain to Edward VI. and might have obtained a bishopric, had he not been an enemy to the liturgy and the established form of episcopacy. At the accession of Mary, he went over to the continent, and after visiting Frankfort and Geneva, and profiting by the counsels of Calvin, he determined to return to Scotland, 1555. The reformation was already gaining ground, even in the absence of her able supporter, and Knox by his eloquence, and his manly undaunted appeals to the leading men of the country, increased the number of his converts. In 1556 he again visited Geneva, but in his absence his enemies accused him of heresy, pronounced sentence of death against him, and burnt him in effigy at Edinburgh. He heard of the violence of his persecutors, and wrote from Geneva, "An Appellation against the unjust sentence pronounced against him," and also the "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women," directed against the tyrannical measures of Mary of England, and of Mary of Lorraine, queen regent of Scotland. In 1559, he again returned to Scotland, and began effectually to establish the reformation. The kingdom was divided into 12 districts, and Edinburgh as the most important was intrusted to Knox. Regardless of the

power of the queen, he publicly declared from the pulpit, that the mass established in her chapel was more frightful than 10,000 enemies, and when honored with a conference with his royal mistress, he offended her with the freedom and boldness of his address, and violently inveighed against her marrying the popish earl of Darnley. Notwithstanding these measures so hostile to the government, Knox was respected in his person, and in 1567 he preached the sermon at the coronation of James VI. He met however with some opposition from his followers, who wished to establish in his church a sort of episcopacy, which proved very repugnant to his feelings, and was rejected with great indignation. He died Nov. 24, 1572. His publications are not numerous, though it is to be lamented that he appeared as the defender of the violent and atrocious measures pursued at Edinburgh, and especially of the murder of cardinal Beaton, once his persecutor. His History of the Reformation in Scotland was published after his death, and the fourth edition of it in folio, 1732, contains all his other pieces.

KNOX, Hugh, D.D., was a native of Ireland, and born about the year 1730. He came to America in early life, and was employed for several years in Pennsylvania, and Maryland, in the instruction of youth; after which he entered the college of New-Jersey, then located at Newark, under the presidency of Mr. Burr, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1754. He was a popular minister in the presbyterian church, and early in life settled in the Island of St. Croix, where he spent the remainder of his days, honored and useful, and died at a very advanced age. He was a man of excellent talents, and of distinguished literary and theological attainments, as a testimony of which, he received from the university of Glasgow the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He made a number of publications, which are exceedingly creditable to his memory. They are chiefly "Sermons on Select Subjects."

KNOX, Henry, a major general in the army of the United States, was born in Boston, 1750. Before hostilities between America and Great Britain commenced in the revolutionary war, he discovered an uncommon zeal in the cause of liberty. Being placed at the head of an independent company in Boston, he exhibited in this station a skill in discipline, which presaged his future eminence. It was with the unanimous request of all the officers of artillery, that he was intrusted with the command in that department. When the corps of artillery in 1776 was increased to three regiments, the command was given to Knox, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He was actively engaged during the whole contest. After the capture of Cornwallis in 1781, he received the commission of major general, having distinguished himself in the siege, at the head of the artillery. Previously to the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, he succeeded general Lincoln as secretary at war in March 1785; and after its adoption, Washington appointed him to the same office. He continued to fill this department till the close of the year 1794, when he resigned it. In his letter to the president he says, "after having served my country near twenty years, the greater portion of the time under your immediate auspices, it is with extreme reluctance, I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a situation. But the natural and powerful claims of a numerous family will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests. In whatever situation I shall be, I shall recollect your confidence and kindness with all the fervor and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible." Washington in reply assured him of his sincerest friendship, and declared him to have "deserved well of his country." During the last years of his life general Knox lived at Thomastown, Maine. He died 1806, aged 56.

KNOX, Vicesimus, D.D., an eminent divine, author of a variety of works both in theology and polite literature. He was born December 8, 1752, and educated at Merchant Tailor's school, whence he proceeded in due course upon a fellowship to St. John's college, Oxford. On the death of his father, he was chosen his successor in the headmastership of Tunbridge grammar-school, over which he presided thirty-three years, till, retiring in 1812, he was himself in turn succeeded by his son. He held the livings of Riemwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne in Kent. His works, many of which have been translated into various European languages, are, "Essays Moral and Literary," 3 vols. 8vo. and 12mo; "Liberal Education," 2 vols. ditto; "Winter Evenings," 3 vols. ditto; "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a Young Nobleman," 1 vol. 12mo; "Christian Philosophy," 2 vols. 12mo; "Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper," 1 vol. 8vo; and a pamphlet "On the National Importance of Classical Education;" with a variety of sermons on different occasions. He also published for the use of his school, expurgated editions of Horace and Juvenal, and a series of selections from the works of the best English authors, generally known as "Elegant Extracts," and "Elegant Epistles." On the commencement of the war consequent on the breaking out of the French Revolution, several pamphlets in opposition to the belligerent councils which prevailed, were generally attributed to him, as well as a translation of Erasmus's "Bellum dulce inexpertis," printed with the signature "Antipolemus." He is also regarded as the author of a searching tract, entitled, "The Spirit of Despotism," published anonymously in 1794, and since reprinted. Dr. Knox wrote the Latin language with great purity and elegance both in prose and verse, paying the greatest attention to the harmony and rythm of his sentences. His death took place at Tunbridge, September 6, 1821.

KNUZEN, Matthias, a celebrated atheist, born at Holstein. He was very zealous in making proselytes, and his followers, who were numerous in some of the cities of the continent, and even in England, were called conscienciaries, as they regarded conscience, learning, and reason, as the only guides of man. They maintained that there was no god, no after-life, and they rejected religion, priests, and magistrates as impositions on the world. This wild enthusiast died at the end of the 17th century. His Latin letter, and his two dialogues in defence of his opinions, were refuted by Musæus, a Lutheran professor.

KNYPHAUSEN, Baron, lieutenant general, commanded the Hessian troops in the British service in the American revolutionary war. In June 1780 he made an incursion into New Jersey with 5000 men. Landing at Elizabethtown he proceeded to Connecticut Farms, where he burned 13 houses and the church. Being reinforced he repulsed the Americans near Springfield and burned the town, consisting of about 30 houses. He died at Berlin 1789, aged 59.

KOCH, Christopher William, a publicist and historian, was born, 1737, at Bouxweiller, in Alsace; was educated at Strasburgh, under Schoepflin; succeeded him as professor of public law; and died, in 1813, rector of the university of Strasburgh.

Among his numerous and learned works are, A View of the Revolutions of Europe; An Abridged History of Treaties of Peace; and Genealogical Tables of the Sovereign Families of Europe.

KOEMPFER, Engelbert, a German physician, born at Lemgow, in Westphalia, 16th Sept. 1651. After improving himself in the universities of Dantzic, Thorn, Cracow, and Konigsberg, he visited Upsal, and recommended himself to the notice of Charles XI. of Sweden, and accepted the place of secretary to the embassy, sent in 1683 to the sophi of Persia. During this employment, he had various opportunities, which he gladly improved, of visiting the curiosities natural and artificial, in passing through Russia, in Georgia, and on the banks of the Caspian sea. For two years he resided at Ispahan, but when the ambassador prepared to return, he obtained permission to go further into the east, and he engaged himself as surgeon to the Dutch East India fleet. In his way he examined the ruins of Persepolis, and afterwards visited Gamron, Arabia Felix, the coast of Malabar, Ceylon, Bengal, and Batavia. In 1690 he accompanied the annual embassy of the Dutch to the court of Japan, and after staying two years in that distant country, he prepared to return to Europe. He quitted Batavia, Feb. 1693, and after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, reached Amsterdam in October. In 1694 he took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, but the popularity which he acquired as physician, prevented the immediate arrangement of his valuable papers and observations on subjects of natural history, botany, and mineralogy. Whilst he promised himself length of life, he found that his constitution was shattered by fatigues, in distant climates, and some family difficulties hastened his dissolution. He died 2d Nov. 1716. His MSS. and drawings were purchased of his executors, by sir Hans Sloane, and his history of Japan appeared in London, 2 vols. fol. 1727. His Amœnitates Exoticæ, a valuable work, was published 1712.

KOENIG, Daniel, a Swiss, who translated into Latin, Arbuthnot's Tables of Ancient Coins, published at Utrecht, by professor Reitz, 1756. He died at Rotterdam, in consequence of the severe treatment which he received from the mob at Franeker, who mistook him for a spy, because he spoke French. He was only 22.

KOENIG, Samuel, brother to the preceding, was professor of philosophy and natural law, at Franeker, and afterwards became librarian to the prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was an able mathematician, and was engaged in a quarrel with Maupertuis, and in consequence of his "Appeal" written on the subject, he enlarged his reputation, and the number of his friends. He wrote various works, and died 1757.

KOERNER, Theodore, a German poet, was born, in 1788, at Dresden; was educated at Leipsic; became a dramatist, and secretary to the management of the court theatre at Vienna; entered as a volunteer into the Prussian army, in 1812; signalized himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; obtained a lieutenancy as his reward; and fell gloriously at the battle of Leipsic, in 1813. His works were published, after his death, with the title of the Lyre and the Sword.

KOERTEN, Joanna, a native of Amsterdam, whose great ingenuity and refined taste in embroidery, in drawing, in water colors, in wax models, and in artificial ornaments, was universally admired, and drew strangers to behold and commend the effects of her singular genius. Peter the great, of Russia, was one of those who complimented her on her abilities. The figures and landscapes which she cut with scissors, out of paper, were much celebrated, and the fine exhibition of groups of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, which she presented to the consort of Leopold, was liberally rewarded with 4000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of the emperor in the same style. She died 1715, aged 65.

KOLLOCK, Henry, D.D., minister of Savannah, graduated at Princeton college 1794. In 1800, he was ordained at Elizabeth town, and in 1803, was appointed professor of theology in the college at which he graduated. In 1806, he removed to Savannah, where he was minister about thirteen years. He died 1819, aged 41. After his death his sermons were published in four volumes.

KONIG, George Matthias, a learned German, born at Altdorf, in Franconia, where he became professor of poetry, and of Greek, and also librarian. He was an able scholar, and was author of a biographical dictionary, called Bibliotheca Vetus & Nova, 4to. 1678, which though censured by some, is yet possessed of merit. He died Dec. 29, 1699, aged 83.

KORTHOLT, Christian, professor of divinity at Keil, was born 15th Jan. 1633, at Burg, in the island of Femeren. He studied at Burg, Sleswick, Stettin, and Rostock, Jena, Leipsic, and Wittemberg. In 1662, he was made Greek professor at Rostock, and in 1665, removed to Keil, where he enjoyed the favor and the patronage of the duke of Holstein, and became vice-chancellor of the university. He died, 31st March, 1694, greatly lamented. He wrote various works, De Veracitate. —De Naturâ Philosophiæ, and a valuable work on Christ, as God and Man.

KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, an officer in the American Revolutionary war, was born in Lithunia in 1756, of an ancient and noble family, and educated at the military school of Warsaw. He afterwards studied in France. He came to America, recommended by Franklin to gen. Washington, by whom he was appointed an aid. He was also appointed an engineer, with the rank of colonel in Oct. 1776. He fortified the camp of general Gates, in his campaign against Burgoyne, and was afterwards sent to West Point, to erect the works there. He was highly esteemed by both American and French officers. He was admitted a member of the Cincinnati; and received the thanks of Congress for his services. At the close of the revolutionary war he returned to his native country, and was made a major general under Poniatowski. He fought several battles with great bravery, but all his efforts were destroyed by the miserable conduct of the Polish diet. In the month of April, 1794, on the breaking out of a new revolution, he was made generalissimo, with the power of a dictator. He managed with great address and bravery, until the 10th of October, when being overpowered and wounded he was made prisoner, and carried to St. Petersburgh. He was kept in confinement till the death of Catharine, when he was relieved by Paul, loaded with honors, and offered employment in the Russian service, which he declined. It is said that when the emperor presented him his own sword, Kosciusko told him, "I no longer need a sword, since I have no longer a country. In 1797, he visited the United States, and received a grant from congress for his services. In the latter part of his life he retired to Switzerland, where he died Oct. 16, 1817. His remains were taken to Cracow, and a public funeral made for him at Warsaw, where almost divine honors were paid him. The cadets at West Point have raised an

elegant monument to his memory, within the works which he erected.

KOSTER, Henry, an ingenious writer, born in Portugal of English parents. He made a voyage to Brazil, where he resided six years, and having acquired an intimate knowledge of the country, he published in London, in 1816, an interesting account of his travels, reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1817. He died at Pernambuco in South America, in 1820, at the age of 26.

KOTZEBUE, Augustus Von, was born at Weimar, May 30, 1761. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the college of Jena, and from thence to Duisburg, where he organized a company of juvenile performers. In 1779, he returned to Jena, to study the law, instead of which most of his time was devoted to the play house. In 1781, he became secretary to general Bauer, whom he accompanied to Petersburg, where he produced a tragedy, called "Demetrius, Czar of Muscovy." Here he married a Russian lady, and was appointed president of the civil government at Revel. After this he wrote a number of Dramas; some of which obtained great popularity on the continent and in England. In 1789, he lost his wife, on which he went to Paris, and next to Vienna, where he became superintendent of the imperial theatre; but resigned that place, and returned to Russia. He had scarcely entered that country, before he was arrested by the orders of Paul, and sent to Liberia, but did not remain long in exile, and on his arrival at Petersburg, was taken into the emperor's favor. In 1813, he was appointed consul-general at Konigsberg; but the climate disagreeing with him, he resigned the situation, and went to Manheim, where he was assassinated, March 23, 1819, by a fanatical student of Jena, named Sand, who then stabbed himself; but recovered from his wound, and was beheaded. The works of Kotzebue are too numerous to be specified.

KOULI KHAN, Thamas, or Nadir, a celebrated warrior, born 1637, in a village, in the province of Cherasan, in Persia. He was the son of a shepherd, but he quitted the humble occupation of his youth, and by selling some of his father's sheep, he collected a number of desperate followers, who, attached to him, shared his dangers and his booties in plundering caravans, and attacking defenceless travellers. By degrees he saw himself at the head of 6000 brave adherents, and became so formidable, that his assistance was solicited by the Schah Thamas, whose throne was usurped by Eschref, the chief of the Aghwans. With the most impetuous valor, Kouli attacked the enemy, and soon routed them, and then seated his master on the throne of his ancestors at Ispahan. Thus victorious he pursued the flying Aghwans, to Candahar, and after carrying terror and desolation before him, and obtaining an immense booty, he returned to Ispahan. Instead, however, of finding Thamas engaged in a Turkish war, as he had recommended, he saw him lulled into effeminate security, and therefore, displeased with his conduct, he boldly seized his person, and proclaiming his son, an infant, six months old, Sophi of Persia, he declared himself regent of the kingdom. Eager after military fame, Kouli immediately made war against the Turks, with the most astonishing success, displaying every where in his conduct, valor, prudence, and heroism. On the death of the young king, 1737, he signified his intention of resigning his honors; but the nobles, excited by his private intrigues, interfered, and invested him with the sovereign power, and seated him on the throne of Persia. Now elevated to the height of his ambition, he wisely saw that war was the only support of his greatness, and therefore with a numerous army, devoted to him by his liberality, and by his personal valor, he marched against India. The Mogul empire was rapidly conquered, 200,000 men were put to the sword, and a booty of 145 millions rewarded the victor at the taking of Delhi. To the possession of the Mogul dominions, was soon added the conquest of the Usbec Tartars, and the capture of Buchara, their chief city; and on all sides, wherever he turned his arms, he found no power able to withstand his attacks. Such astonishing successes required wisdom and decision to cement them, but unfortunately, when his abilities were wanted to give stability to his immense dominions, Kouli became capricious, proud, and tyrannical. With injudicious violence he attempted to introduce the religion of Omar, among his subjects, and to render his decrees more terrible, he put to a cruel death the priests who opposed his measures, and even sacrificed his own son to his ferocious measures. This conduct revolted the attachment of the Persians, and the nobles who foresaw in the capricious cruelty of their master their own destruction, conspired against him, and assassinated him, 8th June, 1747, after he had reigned 20 years over one of the most extensive and powerful empires of the world.

KRACHENINNIKOW, Stephen, a Russian naturalist, educated at Petersburg. He was engaged 10 years in making observations on the natural productions of Kamschatka, and the neighboring country, and on his return, in 1743, he was made associate of the academy, and in 1753, professor of botany and natural history. His travels were published in Chappe d' Auteroche's Account of Siberia. He died 1755, aged 42.

KRANTZ, Albert, a famous historian and divine, born at Hamburgh. He became professor of philosophy and divinity at Rostock, 1482, and in 1498, was elected dean of the chapter of Hamburgh, where he died 1517. The best known of his learned works, are Chronica Regnorum, Aquiloniorum Daniæ, Sueciæ,—Saxonia sive de Saxonicæ Gentis Origine, lib. 13. ad ann. 1501—Vandalia, sive de Vandalorum Origine,—Metropolis, sive Historia Ecclesiastica Saxioniæ, and other works.

KRAY, baron, an Austrian general, embraced the military service at an early period. He distinguished himself first against the Turks, and rose to the rank of major-general. In the campaigns in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, from 1793, to 1797, he was one of the most active of the Imperial commanders. In 1799, he opened the campaign in Italy, as commander-in-chief, by decisive successes against the French; and in 1800, he replaced the archduke Charles, as leader of the army of the Rhine. He died in 1801.

KRUDENER, baroness Valeria, a religious enthusiast, daughter of Count Wittenkoff, was born, in 1766, at Riga; married baron Krudener when she was only fourteen; and was for a considerable period one of the gayest of the gay in the Parisian circles. At length she became a fanatical devotee, announced herself as an envoy from Heaven, and wandered from state to state preaching, and surrounded by thousands of people. In many places she was driven out by the magistrates. She died, in the Crimea, in 1824. Alexander of Russia was among those who listened to her doctrines. She wrote Valeria, a novel, which is believed to depict some of her early adventures.

KRIMMEL, John Lewis, a distinguished painter, was drowned, while bathing near Germantown, July 15, 1821, aged 35. He was president of the

society of American artists, having resided about ten years in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was engaged to paint a large historical picture of the landing of William Penn. His genius and amiable manners secured to him respect and esteem.

KUHLMAN, Quirimus, a famous fanatic, born at Breslaw in Silesia, 1651. While his learning promised the fairest fruits, he was attacked at the age of 18, by a violent illness, from which he recovered with difficulty. But with returning health, he displayed the wildest manners, and pretending to have held converse with departed spirits and aerial beings, he set up for a prophet. He went to Holland, where the reading of Behmen's works increased the extravagance of his reveries. Though seemingly devoted to spiritual affairs exclusively, he had some respect for the things of the world; he kept some concubines, and extorted money from the credulous, by threatening terrible and approaching vengeance if they did not satisfy his wants. After wandering over England, France, and the east, he was at last stopped at Moscow, and burnt, 3d Oct. 1689, on account of some prophecies which were interpreted as improper and seditious. He published Prodromus Quinquennis Mirabilis, 1674, and other things.

KUH, Ephraim Moses, a German poet, born of a Jewish family at Breslau, in 1731. His early disposition for study induced his father to propose making him a rabbin; but he had no taste for the subtilities of the Talmud and wished to devote his time to the belles lettres. He was placed in a financial situation at Berlin under his uncle, where he cultivated the society of Mendelssohn, Lessing, Ramler, and other men of letters, and so entirely neglected the care of his fortune, that at length he was allowed to follow his inclinations, and his father allowed him a pension for his support. He travelled in Holland, France, and Italy, carrying with him his library. On his return to Germany he was attacked with hypochondria, which degenerated into insanity. It was in the lucid intervals of his unfortunate malady that he composed his best poetical pieces. Medical means removed his mental disease; and 1785, he was seized with palsy, and died at Breslau, April 3, 1790. He is said to have left in manuscript more than five thousand poems, from which a selection was made by Ramler, printed at Zurich in 1792, 2 vols.

KUHNIUS, Joachim, a learned native of Gripswalde, Pomerania, who after studying at Stade, and Jena, became principal of the college of Octingen, in Swabia, and three years after, in 1676, was elected Greek professor of the university of Strasburg. The professorship of Hebrew was afterwards added to his other appointments, and he acquired great celebrity by his publications, and in the number of his pupils. He died 11th Dec. 1697, aged 50. He published excellent editions with notes, of Ælian, Diogenes, Pausanies, besides other works.

KUNCKET, John, an able chemist, and ingenious philosopher, born in the duchy of Sleswic, 1630. He died 1702. He published at London, Observationes Chemicæ, 1678, 12mo. and discovered the phosphorus of urine, and introduced several useful improvements in the arts, and philosophy.

KUNZE, John Christopher, D.D., an American clergyman of distinction. He was born in 1740; and, for the period of fourteen years was the minister of the German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. At the same time he was a professor of the college in that city, now the University of Pennsylvania. In 1784, he removed to the city of New York, where he resided till his death, which took place July 24, 1807, at the age of 73 years. When in the latter place he performed the double duty of professor and parish minister, as in Philadelphia.

KUSTER, Ludolf, a learned critic, born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, 1670. The abilities which he early displayed, recommended him as tutor to the sons of the Prussian prime minister, and his services were rewarded by the promise of a professorship in the university of Berlin. In the meantime he travelled over Holland, Germany, France and England, where at last he produced, after four years' laborious investigation, his edition of Suidas, in 3 vols. folio, at Cambridge. The work was honorably received by the university, the editor was complimented with the degree of doctor, and advantageous offers were made to him to settle there. He, however, declined them all, to take possession of his Berlin professorship, which, together with the place of king's librarian, he soon after relinquished with capricious indifference, and went to Amsterdam, where he published his Aristophanes, in 1710, and an edition of Mills' Greek Testament. From Amsterdam he went to Rotterdam, and then to Antwerp, where he was prevailed upon by the jesuits to renounce the protestant tenets for the catholic faith, in 1713. This dereliction of his religion, or his services to literature, recommended him to the French king, who granted him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him associate of the academy of inscriptions. Kuster did not long enjoy his honors at Paris. He died the 12th Oct. 1716, of an abscess in the pancreas, aged only 46. His other works were an edition of Jamblicus's Life of Pythagoras—Historia Critica Homeri—Bibliotheca Novorum Librorum ab 1697, usque 1699, 5 vols. & De Vero Usu Verborum Mediorum apud Græcos, a valuable book.

KUTUSOFF-SMOLENSKOI, Michael Lavrionovitch Golenitcheff, a Russian field-marshal, was born in 1745, and was sent to France to complete his education at Strasburgh. He entered the army at the age of sixteen. Between 1764 and 1790 he distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Turks, particularly at Ockzakoff and Ismailoff, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1805 he commanded the Russian army at Austerlitz, but protested against the measures which were adopted. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks, and in 1812 was placed at the head of the army destined to oppose Napoleon. He was, however, defeated at Borodino, in spite of his skill and the bravery of his troops. He died in 1813.

KUYP, Jacob, a landscape painter of eminence, who founded the academy of painting at Dordt, 1643. His son, Albert, rose superior to his father in fame, and excelled him in the delicacy of his coloring, and the variety and correctness of his pieces.

KYDERMYNSTER, Richard, abbot and historian of the Benedictine convent of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, was born at Worcester. Besides the History of his Convent in 5 books, he wrote some pieces against the Reformation, &c. and died at his abbey, 1531.

KYNASTON, John, an English divine, born at Chester, 5th Dec. 1728, and educated at Brazen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1751. He gained great reputation in the university, by his oration, "De Impietate C. Corn. Tacito, falso objectatâ," on the foundation of sir Francis Bridgman, delivered in the chapel of his college, 1761, and published. He wrote some other things, and died in consequence of breaking his left arm very near the shoulder, June 1783.

KYNWELMARSH, Francis, a native of Essex, who studied the law at Gray's Inn, and assisted Gascoigne in his translation of Euripides's tragedy of Jocasta. He wrote some poetry of considerable merit, which, together with the poetical trifles of his brother Anthony, are preserved in the Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576.

KYRLE, John, the celebrated man of Ross, immortalized by the muse of Pope, and more by his own beneficient actions. With an estate of only 500*l.* a year, he was the blessing of his native county of Hereford; he built a church, endowed hospitals, and had the good fortune to be seconded in his charitable works by the liberality of his opulent neighbors. He died 1724, aged 90, but "no monument, inscription, stone," as the poet observes, mark his remains.

L.

LABAT, John Baptist, a Dominican of Paris, professor of philosophy at Nancy. He went in 1693 as missionary to America, and returned in 1705 to France. He was for some time at Boulogne, and died at Paris 6th Jan. 1738. He published, Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique, 6 vols. 8vo.—Voyages en Espagne & Italie, 8 vols. 12mo.—Nouvelle Relation de l'Afrique Occidentale, 5 vols. 12mo. compiled from others.—Voyage du Chevalier Marchais en Guineé, 4 vols. 12mo.—Relation Historique de l'Ethiopie Occidentale, from Cavazzi's Latin works, 4 vols. 12mo.

LABBE, Philip, a jesuit of Bourges, of great learning, prodigious memory, and indefatigable application. He died at Paris 1667, aged 60, highly respected as an able critic, and an excellent private character. His works are, de Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus, folio.—Nova Bibliotheca MS. 2 vols. fol.—Bibliotheca Biblicarum, fol.—Concordia Chronologica, 5 vols. fol.—Concordia Sacræ et Profanæ Chronologiæ 12mo.—Le Chronologue Francois, 6 vols. 12mo.—Bibliotheca Ante-Janseniana, 4to.—Notitia Dignitatum Imperii Rom. 12mo.—De Scriptoribus Eccles. Dissertatio, 2 vols. 8vo.—Conciliorum Collectio Maxima, 17 vols. fol. —Lives of learned Jesuits, and some valuable works on grammar, and Greek poetry.

LABEO, Antistius, a Roman lawyer who opposed the government of Augustus, and refused the consulship, when offered to him by the emperor. His father was one of Cæsar's murderers, and patriotism and opposition to tyranny were hereditary in the family. A tribune of that name caused the condemnation of Metellus, B. C. 148.

LABERIUS, Decimus, a Roman knight, who excelled as a writer of satirical productions or mimes, for the stage. Cæsar to disgrace him obliged him to repeat one of his pieces on the stage, and the poet with great presence of mind, spoke with censorious humor against the oppressor of his country. He died 44 B. C.

LABOUREUR, John le, a native of Montmorency, who from the humble occupation of a gentleman's servant, rose to some consideration, and became an abbé prior of Juvigné, and almoner to the king, and commander of the order of Saint Michael. He died 1675, aged 52. He published the Collection of Monuments of illustrious Persons buried in the Celestines' Church at Paris, 4to. 1642 —the History of Marshal Guebriant with the Genealogy of Budos, and other families in Britanny—the Memoirs of Michael Castelnau, and other works. His brother Lewis wrote some poetry, and died 1679, and his uncle Claude, who was an ecclesiastic, published in 1643, notes and corrections on the Breviary of Lyons.

LACARRY, Giles, a French Jesuit, who died 1684, aged 79. Though much employed as a professor of philosophy and theology, he wrote some useful works, Historia Galliarum sub Præfectis Prætoris Galliarum, 4to.—Historia Coloniarum a Gallis in Externas Nationes Missarum, 4to.—de Regibus Franciæ & Lege Salica—Historia Romana, 4to.—Notitia Provinciarum Imperii Utriusque cum notis, 4to.—besides editions of Vell Parterculus & Tacitus de Germ.

LACEPEDE, Bernard Germain Stephen de la Ville, count de, a celebrated naturalist, son of count de la Ville, was born, in 1756, at Agen, and in his youth studied natural history and music with equal enthusiasm. Buffon, his friend, obtained for him the post of keeper of the cabinets in the king's garden, at Paris; a post which greatly facilitated his scientific studies. He was returned to the legislative assembly as one of the members for the capital, and was raised to the office of president. During the reign of terror he was unmolested, and in 1796 he became a member of the Institute. Under the sway of Napoleon honors were heaped upon him. He was successively made a member and president of the conservative senate, grand chancellor of the legion of honor, and senator of Paris, and decorated with the grand eagle of the legion. He died in 1825. Lacepede holds a high station among modern naturalists. He wrote a Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents—of Reptiles —of Fish—and of Cetaceous Animals; A General Physical and Civil History of Europe from the last years of the fifth century to the middle of the eighteenth; two Romances; and many other works.

LA COLONIE, John Martin de, a native of Perigord, who died at Bourdeaux 1759, aged 85. He served in the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of marshal. He wrote military memoirs, published Frankfort 1730, and Brussels 1739, 2vols. 12mo. and also an History of Bourdeaux, 3 vols. 12mo.

LACOMBE, James, a French historian, born at Paris 1724. He is author of some popular works, Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ancienne—de l'Histoire du Nord—Revolutions de la Russie—Histoire de Christine, Reine de Suede.

LACOMBE de Prezel, Honoré, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris 1725.—He is author of several Dictionaries—de Jurisprudence—de Citoyen—de Portraits et d'Anecdotes des Hommes Celebres.—Another of the same name wrote a useful dictionary of old French, 7 vols. 8vo. 1765.

LACRETELLE, Peter Louis, the elder, was born, in 1751, at Metz; distinguished himself greatly at the bar; sat in the legislative assemblies of 1791 and 1801; defended the principles of liberty against the ministers of Louis XVIII.; and died in 1824. Among his works are, Judicial Eloquence and Legislative Philosophy; Portraits and Pictures; Theatrical Romance; Studies on the Revolution; and My Evenings at Malesherbes.

LACT, John de, a historian, and director of the Dutch East India company, died at Antwerp in 1649. Among other works he published Novus Orbis fol. 1633.

LACTANTIUS, Lucius Cælius Firmianus, a Latin father of the church, said to have been born in Africa, or according to some at Fermo in Italy. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Constantine, who made him tutor to his son Crispus. His style is much in the manner of Cicero, possessing force, elegance, and purity. Of his works, the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.

LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, successor to Arcesilaus in the second academy. His grief at the loss of a favorite goose was ridiculous. He died B.C. 212.

LADISLAUS I. son of Bela I. succeeded to the Hungarian throne after his brother Geisa 1077. He was an able politician and a warlike general, and after defeating the Bohemians, Russians, Tartars and Bulgarians, and driving away the Huns from Hungary he marched against Dalmatia and Croatia, where his sister was cruelly treated by her husband Zuonimir, and he added those provinces to his empire. To valor in the field he also added piety at home, and deserved for his great sanctity to be canonized by Celestinus III. in 1198. He died 30th July, 1095.

LADISLAUS IV. grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland since 1434, was made king of Hungary in 1440, on the death of Albert of Austria. He made war against the Turks and defeated their sultan Amurath II. by the valor of his general Huniades; but after making a solemn peace with his enemy he was prevailed upon by the pope's ambassador to violate it. In consequence of this, Amurath hastened to give his aggressor battle, and proved victorious in the dreadful fight near Vannes, 11th Nov. 1444. Ladislaus was slain, but though his head was carried in triumph through the Turkish camp, the conqueror honored his remains with a most magnificent funeral.

LADISLAUS VI. son of Casimir king of Poland was raised to the throne of Hungary after Matthias Corvinus, 1490, in preference to his own brother Albert, to Maximilian of Austria, and to John the natural son of the late king. He made war against the Turks and other nations, and died after a very turbulent reign 1516.

LADISLAUS, or LAUNCELOT, the liberal and victorious, was count of Provence and succeeded his father Charles Duras as king of Naples 1386. His elevation was opposed by Lewis II. duke of Anjou, and by pope John XXIII. and this excited dreadful civil wars. In 1403 he seized the crown of Hungary, during the imprisonment of king Sigismund, who soon after obliged him to retire into Italy, and afterwards he was defeated by his rival Lewis on the banks of the Garigliano in 1411. In the mean time though defeated he had the art to reconcile the pope to his interest; but at the moment that the pontiff promised himself tranquillity, Ladislaus marched against him and seized Rome, and afterwards turned his victorious arms against the Florentines, to whom he dictated terms of peace, 1413. Whilst promising himself greater successes, Ladislaus died suddenly at Naples, 16th Aug. 1414, aged 38. It is said that his mistress, the daughter of a physician, had been prevailed on by the vindictive Florentines to administer poison to him, so that he expired in the greatest agonies. He had been three times married, but left no issue.

LADISLAUS I. king of Poland, son of Casimir I. succeeded his brother Boleslaus II. 1081. He was fond of peace, but yet brave in war, as he defeated in three battles the Prussians and Pomeranians who wished to invade his kingdom. He died 31 July, 1102.

LADISLAUS II. king of Poland, after his father Boleslaus III. 1139, made war against his brothers, and was at last, after various successes, banished from his throne. His brother Boleslaus IV. succeeded him, and granted him Silesia at the request of Frederick Barbarossa. He died at Oldenburg, 1159.

LADISLAUS III. king of Poland in 1296, proved so oppressive in his conduct towards the clergy and the people, that his subjects revolted and placed Wenceslaus on the throne. Now a fugitive, Ladislaus learned wisdom in adversity, and on the death of his successor, by the influence of the pope, he was again placed on the throne, and showed his gratitude by the mildness, justice and popularity of his government. He defeated the revolted Pomeranians with the assistance of the Teutonic knights; but when these warriors had seized Dantzic as the reward of their exertions, the offended king marched against them and cut to pieces their army consisting of 20,000 men. He died soon after, 10th March, 1333, highly and deservedly respected.

LADISLAUS V. surnamed Jagelon, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland 1386, by his marriage with Hedwige, daughter of Lewis king of Hungary. Hedwige had been placed on the throne of Poland, provided she took for her husband the person whom her subjects approved, and consequently Ladislaus, honored with the affection of the queen, left the superstitions of paganism, and was baptised and raised to the sovereignty. His reign was mild but vigorous, he defeated the Teutonic knights in frequent battles, and added Lithuania to his Polish dominions, but refused the crown of Bohemia which was offered to him by the Hussites. He died 31st May, 1434, aged 80, universally and deservedly respected for his probity, his integrity, and all those virtues which should grace a throne.

LADISLAUS, Sigismund VII., king of Poland and Sweden after the death of his father Sigismund III. 1632, had displayed great bravery before his elevation, in his wars against the Turks, 150,000 of whom he had slain in various battles. When raised to the throne he governed with great moderation, but without forgetting the interests of his people, as he attacked the Russians who threatened him, and obliged them to make peace. He died without issue 1648, aged 52.

L'ADVOCAT, John Baptist, a jesuit, Hebrew professor, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, was born in the diocese of Toul 1709. He died at Paris 1765. He wrote a Geographical Dictionary, 8vo.—an Historical Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo. abridged from Moreri, but since much enlarged—an Hebrew Grammar—a Tract on Councils—a Dissertation on the 67th Psalm and a Critique on some new Translations of Scripture.

LÆLIUS, Caius, a Roman consul, distinguished for his abilities as an orator and a man of learning. He was the friend of young Scipio, and is said to have assisted Terence in his plays. Another of the same name was the friend of the elder Africanus, and assisted in his victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.

LAET, John de, a native of Antwerp, director of the Dutch East India company. He died at Antwerp 1640, and was author of some useful works—Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ, folio—Novus Orbis, folio, 1633—de Regis Hispaniæ Regnis & opibus, 8vo.—Respublica Belgarum—Gallia—Turcici Imperii Status—Perfici Imperii Status—Vitruvius, printed by Elzivir, fol. 1649.

LÆVINUS, Torrentinus, commonly called Vander Beken, or Torrentin, was a native of Ghent.

and studied at Louvaine. He made the tour of Italy, and on his return was appointed canon of Liege. He went as ambassador to Philip II. of Spain, who rewarded his services by making him bishop of Antwerp. From Antwerp he was translated to the archbishopric of Mechlin, where he died 1595. He founded the college of Jesuits at Louvaine, and by the elegance of his Latin poetry deserved to be called the prince of Lyric poets. He also edited Suetonius with notes.

LAFITAU, Joseph Francis, a French jesuit, missionary among the Iroquois. He published a Comparison of the Manners of the Americans, with those of Ancient Times, 2 vols. 4to.—the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World, 4 vols. 4to.—Remarks on Ginseng, 12mo. He died 1755.

LAFITAU, Peter Francis, brother to the preceding, was born at Bourdeaux. He distinguished himself as a preacher and a negotiator, and became such a favorite by his wit and facetiousness with pope Clement IX. that he made him bishop of Sisteron. He died 1764, aged 79. He was author of History of the Constitution Unigenitus, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of Clement II. 2 vols.—Sermons, 4 vols.—Spiritual Letters.

LAGALLA, Julius Cæsar, a native of Padulla, in the kingdom of Naples. He studied at Naples, and when only 18 was made physician to the pope, and professor of logic at Rome, where he died 1623, aged 47. He was a very learned man, and wrote Disputatio de Cœlo Animato.

LAGERLOOF, Peter, professor of eloquence at Upsal, was employed by the king of Sweden to write the Histories, ancient and modern, of northern Europe. His Latin is considered as very correct and elegant. He died 1599, aged 51.

LAGNY, Thomas Fantet sieur de, a native of Lyons, brought up to the bar, a profession which he relinquished for his favorite study of mathematics and philosophy. By the liberal support of the duke de Noailles he studied at Paris, and was made member of the academy of sciences. After a residence of 16 years as hydrographer to the king at Rochefort, he was invited to Paris, to become librarian to Louis XIV. with a liberal pension. He was author of New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots, 4to.—la Cubature de la Sphere—Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, 12mo.—Analysis of Problems, 4to.—besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy. He died 1734, aged 74.

LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis, one of the most consummate mathematicians of modern times, was born, in 1736, at Turin, and at the age of nineteen became teacher of mathematics at the royal artillery school of that city. He was the founder of the Academy of Sciences in the Sardinian capital. In 1766 he removed to Berlin, and thence, in 1787, to Paris. In the French metropolis he was received with merited respect; a pension was granted to him; he was at a later period made professor of the normal and polytechnic schools; and, lastly, Napoleon created him a count and a senator, and invested him with other honors and dignities. He died in 1813. Of his well known works the Mecanique Analytique is one of the most celebrated.

LAFON, Bartholemy, a geographer, died at N. Orleans, where he had long been a citizen, Sept. 29, 1820. He published a map of lower Louisiana and New Orleans. About 1814 he proposed for publication a work, entitled, Urane geography, designed to prove, that America was known to the ancients, and was the native place of Orphias.

LA FAYETTE, Gilbert Mottier, marquis, was a native of France, but an adopted and distinguished son of the United States of America. The ardor with which he engaged in the cause of the colonies, in their struggle for independence, and the unvaried constancy with which he adhered to it, leaves no room to doubt the purity, and disinterested character of his motives, and places him side by side with Washington in the affection and respect of the American people. The character of our work precludes us from giving more than a brief summary of his life. The future historians and biographers of the United States of America, when they bestow the just award on the father of his country, will not forget his compatriot in arms, La Fayette. In April 1777 he came to the United States and engaged in their cause, with his personal services, and his ample fortune. In July he was appointed by congress a major general. In 1779 he returned to France, but principally for the purpose of aiding the cause he had so ardently embraced. He returned to America in season to take a distinguished part in the battle, which terminated the revolutionary war, the capture of Cornwallis. He again visited France, and was preparing to return to the United States at the head of a numerous army, raised by his own exertions, when peace was proclaimed, and of course rendered his coming unnecessary. He soon after however, accepted the invitation given him by congress to visit the country of his adoption, and which he had helped to make free, and was received with the attention due to his distinguished merits. He was assured by congress, "that these United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him." He was a distinguished, and in many respects an unfortunate agent in the revolutionary events in France, and for some years previous to 1814 passed his life in retirement. The downfall of Bonaparte brought him again before the public. In 1815 he was a member of the chamber of deputies and made the motion for the appointment of a committee to demand the abdication of the emperor. The committee was not appointed, as the voluntary resignation of Bonaparte rendered it unnecessary. He was again a member of the chamber of deputies in 1818. In 1824 he accepted the invitation of the president of the United States to visit again that country. He arrived at New York, and until the period of his departure, he was every where received with all the demonstrations of affection and respect that man can pay to man. After his return to France he again engaged in public affairs, and had a distinguished part in the revolution of 1830, which placed the present king on the throne. He died 1834, aged 77.

LAGUNA, Andrew, a physician, born at Segovia, 1499. He was about the person of Charles V. with whom he was a favorite, and died 1560. He wrote, Annotations on Dioscorides—Epitome of the works of Galen—a treatise of Weights and Measures.

LA HARPE, John Francis de, a French dramatist, poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1739, at Paris, and is said to have been the son of a Swiss officer who died in poverty. He was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and was for some time supported by the Sisters of Charity of the parish to which he belonged. They also recommended him to M. Asselin, of Harcourt College, by whom he was gratuitously educated. He began his literary career, in 1763, by the trage-

dy of Warwick, which was successful. It was followed by Pharamond, Gustavus, and several others, some of which were failures. In 1776 he became a member of the French Academy. La Harpe was a warm partisan of the revolution; but in 1793 he was incarcerated by the Jacobins. While he was imprisoned he was converted to Christianity, and he was ever after an ardent enemy of republicanism, and a friend of the catholic faith. Among his numerous works are, The Lyceum, or a Course of Literature, by which he has gained the appellation of the French Quintilian; Eulogies; Private Correspondence with the Czar Paul I.; Poems; A Commentary on Racine; and Translations of Suetonius and Camoens.

LA HIRE, Philip de, an eminent French mathematician, was born, in 1660, at Paris, and was intended to be a painter, but was drawn from the arts by his love of the sciences. Louvois and Colbert employed him in various public works. At once an astronomer, mechanician, geometer, and hydrographer, he was, said Fontenelle, "a whole scientific academy in a single individual." He died in 1719, professor of mathematics and astronomy at the college of France. Among his numerous works are, Astronomical Tables; The Surveyor's Guide; and a Treatise on Mechanics.

LAIDLIE, Archibald, D.D. was born at Kelso, Scotland, in 1720, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh. He was settled, in 1760, in a church at Flushing, Zealand, and in 1763 was called to the care of the reformed Dutch church in New York, where he arrived in 1764, and was the first who officiated in English in that church. He died at Redhook in 1778, during an exile from the city occasioned by the war. He was an able theologian, a powerful speaker, and was eminently useful in his ministry.

LAINEZ, Alexander, a French poet, born 1650, at Chimay, in Hainault, and educated at Rheims. He travelled over Greece, the Archipelago, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, and France; but on his return to his native town, he found himself reduced to poverty. Two years after the Abbe Faultrier, after suspecting him improperly of seditious measures, extended his protection towards him, and enabled him to settle at Paris, in possession of a comfortable competence. In this situation he was the soul of company, courted by the learned, the gay, and the opulent, but though given much to the pleasures of the table, yet fond of learning. He died April 18th, 1710, at Paris. His poetical pieces, which possess great vivacity and elegance, are all short, as the effusions of the moment and not of laborious study. They were collected and published 1753, in 8vo.

LAINEZ, James, a Spaniard, the friend and successor of Loyola, as general of the jesuits, in 1558, was at the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself as the zealous supporter of papal power. His services were warmly acknowledged by pope Paul IV. who not only granted him power of altering and modifying the laws of his society, and of making contracts and agreements without their knowledge, but permitted him to have prisons independent of the secular power. Though ambitious, he refused a cardinal's hat, and died at Rome 1565, aged 53.

LAING, Malcolm, a historian, was born in 1762, at Stryorey, in Orkney, and educated at Kirkwall, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, after which he studied the law, and was called to the bar, but had little practice. On the death of Dr. Henry he was employed to complete an unfinished volume of that writer's history of England; in which he gave little satisfaction to the public. After this he published "A History of Scotland," 4 vols. remarkable only for its partiality, and attack upon the character of the unfortunate Mary. During the Foxite administration, to which he was attached, he was elected into parliament for the county of Orkney. His last literary undertaking was an edition of Ossian's or Macpherson's poems, the authority of which he demolished by a preliminary dissertation. He died in 1819.

LAIRE, Francis Xavier, a native of Vadans, near Gray, distinguished for his learning, and knowledge of bibliography. He wrote, Memoirs for the history of some great men of the 15th century, with a Supplement to Mattaire's Annals of Typography, 4to.—Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ, &c. 8vo.—Epistola ab Abbate Ugolini, 8vo.—the Origin and Progress of Printing in Franche Comté, 12mo.—Index Libror. ab Inventa Typographia ad 1500, 2 vols. 8vo.—the edition of Aldini, 12mo. He died at Sens 1800, aged 61.

LAIRESSE, Gerard, a Flemish painter, born at Liege 1640. He studied under his father, who was also a painter; but he soon surpassed him in execution, and acquired fame by painting some historical pieces for the electors of Cologne and Brandenburg. His gallantries reduced him to indigence; but one of his pictures falling into the hands of a Dutch merchant, he was persuaded to go and settle at Amsterdam, where his merits were soon known and rewarded. His pictures were so highly finished, that the Hollanders called him their best history painter, and their second Raphael. In his old age he lost his sight, and died at Amsterdam 1711, aged 71. His best piece is said to be a Moses, when a child, trampling on Pharaoh's crown. He was also eminent as a musician, and an engraver, and wrote a work on the Principles of Painting, translated into English. He left three sons, two of whom were painters. Of his three brothers, Ernest and John were eminent for painting animals, and James excelled as a flower painter.

LAKE, Arthur, a native of Southampton, educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow. He was in 1608 made dean of Worcester, and in 1616 raised to the see of Bath and Wells. He died 1626, respected as an amiable man, and an exemplary prelate. A folio volume of his sermons appeared after his death.

LALANDE, Joseph Jerome Francis, was born at Bourg, in the department of L'Ain, July 11, 1732. He was intended for the law, but relinquished that pursuit to study mathematics; and so great was his progress, that at the age of eighteen, he was deputed by the Academy of Sciences to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. In 1759 he published an edition of Halley's Tables; and the year following he began the "Connoissance des Temps." In 1764 appeared his "Traite Astronomique;" and his reputation being now established, he was employed in the Encyclopedie. He was also appointed professor of astronomy in the college of France; and it is only to be lamented that with so much science he should have taken a decided part in the sanguinary revolution, and more so that he should have avowed atheistical sentiments. He died April 4, 1807. Besides the works already mentioned, he published—1. "Voyage d'Italie." 2. Traite des Cenaux. 3. Bibliographie Astronomique. 4. Abrege de Navigation. 5. An edition of Montacla's History of Mathematics.

LALLEMAND, Baron Henry, general of artillery in the Imperial guard of France, espoused the

side of Napoleon on his return from Elba, for which he was condemned to death for contumacy. He escaped to America and died at Bordentown, New Jersey, 1823. He published a valuable work on artillery.

LALLI, John Baptist, an Italian poet, born at Orsia. He was employed in civil affairs under the pope, and the duke of Parma, and died 1637, aged 64. He wrote, Domiziano Moscheida—il Mal Francese—besides the Destruction of Jerusalem—the Æneid travestied, and other miscellaneous poems.

LALLY, Thomas Arthur, count, an Irishman in the service of France. His family had followed the fortunes of James II. He distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy; and in 1756 was sent as governor-general to the French possessions in the East Indies. After taking Gondalore and Fort St. David, he was defeated before Madras, and obliged to retreat to Pondicherry, which he surrendered after an obstinate siege, to the English 1761. On his return to Europe, he was accused of selling Pondicherry to the English, and was condemned by the Parliament to lose his head. The sentence was executed in 1766, but his son, Lally de Tollendal, obtained, in 1783, a reversion of the cruel sentence, and was restored to his father's possessions and honors.

LAMBALLE, Marie Therese Louise of Savoy Carignan, princess of, was born at Turin, 8th Sept. 1749, and married the duke of Bourbon Penthievre, by whom she was left a widow, young, beautiful, and amiable. When appointed intendant of the royal household of Marie Antoinette, she gained and deserved, by her good conduct, the confidence and friendship of her mistress. On the flight to Varennes, Madame Lamballe, by another road, quitted France, and from Dieppe came to England, where she might have lived happy; but she no sooner heard of the imprisonment of her royal friend, than she hastened back to Paris to share her sorrows and sooth her miseries in the Temple. This attachment was too noble to escape the notice of her tyrants. She was dragged to the prison of la Force, and on the fatal 31 of Sept. 1792, she was summoned to appear before a self-erected and bloody tribunal. When questioned about the queen by these ferocious murderers, she answered with firmness and dignity; but when some seemed to express pity for her misfortunes, and to applaud her innocence, the others stabbed her with their sabres, and after cutting off the head and the breasts, they tore out her still palpitating heart. Not satisfied with this, the diabolical monsters went in procession with the bleeding head and the heart, at the top of a pike, to expose them to the view of the unfortunate queen and her wretched family; while the mangled body, with fresh insults, was dragged triumphantly through the streets. This illustrious female was one of the most innocent victims of the revolution; her name was never attacked with revolutionary sarcasms or libellous invectives; and though her tyrants cut her off by a horrid assassination, they never dared to asperse her character.

LAMBECIUS, Peter, a learned German, born at Hamburgh 1628. He studied in Holland and Paris, and at the age of 19 obtained great reputation by his essay on Aulus Gellius, published 1647. In 1652 he was appointed history professor of Hamburgh, and in 1660 rector of the university. In this situation he found himself exposed to great vexation from the censures of critics, and from the disobedience of his students; and when he attempted to repair his shattered fortune by marrying an old but rich woman, he found himself more bitterly exposed to persecution. His wife's temper was so intolerable, that within a fortnight of the celebration of his nuptials, he left Hamburgh, determined never to return to it. He repaired to Rome, where he renounced protestantism, by publicly professing the catholic faith, and afterwards returned to Vienna, where he was appointed librarian to the emperor, and also counsellor, and historiographer. He died of a dropsy at Vienna 1680. He wrote Origines Hamburgenses, from the year 808 to 1292, 2 vols. 4to.—a catalogue of the MSS. of the Vienna Library, 8 vols. folio.

LAMBERT, Anne Therese, marquise de, an ingenious lady, born at Paris 1647. She married Henry Lambert, marquis of St. Bris, in 1666, and he died 20 years after. Her house became the general rendezvous of the learned, the polite, and the elegant. She died 1733, aged 86, universally respected. Her works have been collected into 2 vols. 12mo. and display an elegant taste, great sense, and the effusions of a virtuous heart. Her advice of a Mother to a Son and Daughter—Reflections on Women—treatise on Old Age—and the Female Hermits, are much admired.

LAMBERT, John, a lawyer, who during the civil wars, distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and was made a major-general. He favored the elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate, but opposed his assuming the title of king. At the restoration, he was excluded from the indemnity act, and was therefore tried and condemned to death. He was, however, reprieved, and sent in exile to Guernsey, where he died.

LAMBERT, Claude Francis, a French ecclesiastic, who became a writer for the booksellers, and died 1765 at Paris. He was author of New Telemachus, 3 vols.—Memoirs of a woman of Quality, 3 vols.—History of all Nations, 14 vols.—Literary History of Lewis XIV.

LAMBERT, John Henry, a mathematician and astronomer, was born, in 1728, at Mulhausen, in Alsace; and died, in 1777, one of the most eminent of the Berlin academicians. Lambert, who was the son of a poor tailor, was one of the most extensively learned men of his time, and was indebted to his own unaided exertions for his knowledge. Among his works, besides innumerable memoirs and dissertations, are, The System of the World; Photometry; Pyrometry; and A New Key to the Sciences.

LAMBERT of Schawemburg, a German Benedictine, who went to Jerusalem in 1058, and published on his return, a dry chronicle from Adam to the year 1077, printed, Basil 1669, folio. The work is little else but a compendious history of Germany.

LAMBIN, Denys, professor of belles lettres at Paris, was born at Montrevil, in Picardy. His commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace, and his Latin translations of Aristotle's Morals and Politics, and some of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, do credit to his abilities as a critic and a scholar. He died 1672, of grief for the death of his friend, Peter Ramus, who had been murdered at the massacre of Bartholomew, a melancholy fate, which he dreaded for himself.

LAMBRUN, Margaret, a Scotch heroine. The tragic fate of Mary, queen of Scots, so affected her husband, who was in her confidential service, that he died of a broken heart; and Margaret therefore determined to avenge, by one fatal blow, the death of her beloved mistress, and of her affectionate husband. Thus roused to revenge, she assumed a man's dress, and went to England, and appeared in the presence of Elizabeth. Her eagerness, how-

ever, to reach the queen, made her drop one of her pistols, and this circumstance immediately occasioned her arrest. When brought before the queen and interrogated, she, with undaunted countenance, declared herself to be not a man but a woman, and that she was determined to avenge the deaths of her mistress who had been so iniquitously murdered, and of her husband, who had fallen a sacrifice to his sorrow. Neither reason nor force, added she, can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled by love. Elizabeth heard this with calm dignity, and replied, "you then persuade yourself that in assassinating me you have done your duty in satisfying your love for your mistress and your husband; what think you now to be my duty towards you?" On her asking whether she made this question as a judge, or as a queen, Elizabeth replied, as a queen, then, rejoined Margaret, you ought to grant me a pardon. What assurance have I, answered Elizabeth, you will not repeat the attempt? Madam, replied Margaret, a favor granted under restraints is no longer a favor, and in so doing you would act against me as a judge. The address and the unyielding firmness of the assassin, had due weight with the magnanimous queen. Margaret received an unconditional pardon, and at her request she was conducted out of the kingdom, and landed on the coast of France.

LAMI, Bernard, a philosopher, born of a noble family at Mons, 1645. He was so warm an admirer of the principles of Descartes, that he was in consequence exposed to persecution, and deprived of his professorship at Saumur, and of all his ecclesiastical preferments. He died at Rouen 1715. His writings were esteemed. They were, Elements of Geometry, 2 vols. 12mo.—Discourses on the Sciences, treatise on Perspective—Demonstration of the Holiness and truth of Christian Morality, 5 vols. 12mo.—Apparatus Biblicus, a valuable book, 4to.—de Tabernaculo Fœderis, folio—Harmonia Evangelica, 2 vols. 4to.—the Art of Speaking, with reflections on Poetry, 12mo.

LAMI, Dom Francis, a writer, born at Montyreau, in the diocese of Chartres. From a soldier he became an ecclesiastic, and distinguished himself against Spinosa. He died at St. Denys, much regretted, 1711, aged 75. His book on Self Knowledge, 6 vols. 12mo. is greatly esteemed. He wrote besides, Philosophical Letters—a treatise on the Effects of thunder—and other pieces, in a pure and elegant style.

LAMI, John, ecclesiastical professor at Florence, is well known as the careful editor of the works of Meursius, in 12 vols. folio. His book on the Trinity was censured by the jesuits, and defended by himself. He was a very facetious and agreeable companion. He died at Florence 1774.

LAMOIGNON, Christian Francis de, an able lawyer, son of the marquis de Basville, born at Paris 1644. His learning, intelligence, and great powers of oratory, recommended him to the notice and partiality of Louis XIV. and he became advocate-general, and president of the parliament of Paris. He died in 1709, highly respected not only by the court, but by the people, by whom his virtues and abilities were deservedly admired. He was author of, le Plaidoyer and a Letter on the Death of Bourdaloue. His father, who was a man of great literary merit, and president of the parliament of Paris, died 1677.

LAMPE, Frederic Adolphus, professor of theology, and rector of the university of Bremen, died there, 1729, aged 46. He wrote an admired treatise, de Cymbalis Veterum, 12mo.—besides History, Sacred and Ecclesiastical, 4to.—Commentary on St. John's Gospel.

LAMPLUGH, Thomas, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was fellow 1642. He followed the torrent during the civil wars, but at the restoration conformed, and was made head of Alban hall, and rector of St. Martin in the fields. In 1672, he was raised to the deanery of Rochester, and four years after to the see of Exeter. On William's landing, he exhorted the people to adhere to the fortunes of James, but soon after fled to London, and reconciled himself to the conqueror, on whose head he placed the crown, and by whom he was made archbishop of York. He died at Thorp castle 1691, aged 76.

LAMPRIDIUS, Benedict, a Latin poet of Cremona, who taught Greek and Latin at Rome under Leo X. in 1521, he went to Padua, and some time after to Mantua, where he became tutor to the son of Frederick Gonzaga. His Greek and Latin epigrams, and his lyric verses are elegant, but far inferior to the style of Pindar, which he imitated. He died 1540.

LANA, Francis de, a jesuit, born at Brescia 1637. From his Magisterium Naturæ & Artis, published, Brescia 3 vols. folio, it appears, that he first had an idea of aerostation, and in support of his prior claim, before Montgolfier, the inventor of air balloons, a work called, Navis Volans, extracted from his works, was published at Naples 1784.

LANCASTER, James, an English navigator. He went, in 1591, with a squadron to the East Indies, where he visited Ceylon and Sumatra, and after destroying some of the enemy's ships not without loss, he sailed back to England. Unfavorable winds drove him on the African coast, and while on shore, his crew cut the cables and set sail, leaving him on an island, from which he escaped by means of a French ship, and landed at Rye, 1594. In another expedition he coasted along the Brazils, and took the town of Pernambuco, and returned 1595, loaded with immense booty. He was afterwards sent to the East Indies by the East India company, and he obtained advantageous settlements at Achen, and at Bantam from the native princes, and soon after returned to England, where he spent the remainder of life in ease and independence. He died about 1620.

LANCASTER, Nathaniel, D.D., a native of Cheshire, patronised by lord Cholmondeley. He became rector of Stamford Rivers, near Ongar, Essex, and died 20th June, 1775, aged 75, leaving two daughters. His Essay on Delicacy, published 1748, was much admired. He wrote also, Public Virtue, or the Love of our Country, a sermon—The Old Serpent, or Methodism Triumphant, a long poem.

LANCELOT, Claude, a native of Paris, tutor to the prince of Conti, and afterwards a Benedictine monk, in the abbey of St. Cyran, from which he was banished, in consequence of some private quarrels, to Ruimperlay, Lower Brittany, where he died 1659, aged 79. He was the able author of Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la Langue Latine, 1644—& le Grec, 1656, translated into English by Nugent, under the title of Port-royal Grammars. He published also, Delectus Epigrammatum, 2 vols. 12mo.—Life of St. Cyran—Observations on Sacred Theology.

LANCELOTTI, John Paul, a native of Perugia, eminent as a canonist, whose abilities were employed by pope Paul IV. in compiling the institutions of canon law, in imitation of Justinian's civil institutions. He wrote some other things, and died 1591, aged 80.

LANCISI, John Marca, a physician, born at Rome, 26th Oct. 1654. He distinguished himself early for his abilities as a medical man and a philosopher, and in 1688, was made physician to pope Innocent XI. He was in the same office with his successor Clement XI. and gained universal reputation by his writings, and the excellence of his private character. He died 21st Jan. 1720. He gave in his lifetime, his noble library, of more than 20,000 volumes, to the hospital of the holy ghost, for the use of students. He wrote several books on his profession.

LANCRINCK, Prosper Henricus, a German painter, born at Antwerp about 1628. He lost his father when very young, but having a strong genius for painting, he improved himself by studying the manner of the most eminent masters of Europe in the collection of Van Lyan. He came over into England, where he was liberally patronised by the nobility; but unfortunately the most finished of his pictures were burnt in the house of his friend, sir William Williams. His landscapes were much admired. He fell a sacrifice to his intemperance, and died in August 1692. There still remains a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, prints, and antique heads, most of which he brought from abroad.

LANDEN, John, a self-taught mathematician, born in Northamptonshire. He obtained the patronage of lord Fitz-William, to whom he was agent; and in 1766, he was chosen fellow of the Royal society. He died 1790, aged 71. Besides interesting papers in the philosophical transactions, he published, Mathematical Lucubrations, 1755—Mathematical Memoirs, in 2 vols. very abstruse, but very curious and valuable.

LANDINI, Christopher, a learned Venetian of the 15th century, author of a translation of Pliny's Natural History into Italian—of some notes on Dante—and of Commentaries on Horace.

LANDO, Hortensio, a physician of the 16th century, born a Milan. He is author of several works under fictitious names. He wrote, Philoctetes, a dialogue, reflecting on Erasmus—and two others, called Cicero Relegatus—and Cicero Revocatus, ascribed falsely to cardinal Alcander.

LANDON, C. P., a French artist, who died in 1826, was keeper of the French Museum. He painted several pictures of merit; but he is more extensively known as the projector and editor of several works connected with his profession; among which are, The Annals of the Museum, and of the Modern School of the Fine Arts, thirty-three vols. 8vo.; Lives and works of the most celebrated Painters, twenty-two vols. 4to.; and Historical Gallery of the most celebrated Characters, thirteen vols. 12mo.

LANE, Jane, an English woman, to whose great heroism and presence of mind Charles II. was indebted for his escape. The royal fugitive, after his concealment in Boscobel tree, rode before her in the livery of her servant, from her father's house, Bentley hall, Staffordshire, to the house of Mr. Norton, near Bristol, from whence he proceeded to Brighton, and escaped to France. At the restoration she was amply rewarded, and married sir Clement Lister, bart. of Packington hall, Warwickshire.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Pavia. After studying at Bologna, he came to France, and taught at Avranches, from whence he came to Bec abbey, where he was elected prior 1044. He afterwards visited Rome, and complained to the pope of the doctrines of Berenger, and soon after his return, he was made abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, by William of Normandy. When that prince had conquered England, he raised Lanfranc to the see of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Stigand. The new primate repaired to Rome to obtain the pall from the hands of the pope, who treated him with great respect; but he showed throughout a firm and becoming opposition against the encroachments of the holy see. He died 28th May 1089. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded some hospitals, and repaired several churches and religious houses. In his character he was esteemed as an able politician. His writings, including his piece against Berenger, were published in 1648, by Dom d' Acheri, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur.

LANFRANC, John, an Italian painter, born at Parma, 1581. As he was poor, he was placed in the service of count Horatio Scotti, who observing his genius by his various drawings in coal on the walls, placed him under the care of Augustus Caracci. He afterwards studied under Annibale, whom he assisted in the execution of some of his finest pieces. He assisted also in the adorning of St. Peter's church at Rome, with such taste and success, that Urban VIII. knighted him. He was a great imitator of the manner of Corregio, but such was the impetuosity of his genius, that he frequently forgot the rules of his art, and substituted boldness for correctness. He chiefly excelled in painting domes, and in painting in fresco, and in drawing figures above the natural proportion. He died at Rome, 1647, aged 66.

LANFRANC, a physician of Milan. His abilities, and the success which he displayed in restoring surgery to a regular and respectable system, procured him enemies in his profession, and he removed to France, where he died 1300. His Chirurgia Magna & Parva, appeared at Venice, fol. 1490, and Lyons, 1553.

LANG, John Michael, author of Philologia Barbaro-Græca, 1708, Nurimb. 4to.—Dissertationes Botanicæ-Theologicæ, 1705, Altorf, 4to.—De Fabulis Mohammedicis, 1697, 4to. was professor of divinity at Altorf, and died 1731, aged 67.

LANGALIERE, Philip de Gentils, marquis de, first baron of Saintonge, distinguished himself in the service of France, during 20 years, and in 32 campaigns, but his merits did not prevent his disgrace by the intrigues of his enemy, Chamillar the minister. He was afterwards in the service of the emperor, and of the king of Poland, but at last he was suspected of secret intrigues with the Turks, and was arrested by the direction of the emperor, as he was going to Hamburgh. He died of a broken heart in prison, at Vienna, June 1717, aged 66.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, an English writer, born at Bartonkirke, Westmoreland, educated at Blencow school, and removed to Queen's college, Oxford. He became fellow of his house, and acquired literary celebrity by his edition of Longinus, and by other publications, so that he was elected keeper of the archives in 1644, and the next year, provost of the college. He died 10th Feb. 1657-8. During the civil wars he remained unmolested in the cultivation of literature in his college, and in familiar correspondence with Usher, Selden, and other learned men.

LANGDALE, Marmaduke, an Englishman of great courage. In the civil wars he warmly espoused the royal cause, and raising a troop, he defeated Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract castle, and seized Berwick and Carlisle. On the final triumph of the republicans, he retired to Flanders,

and was, in reward of his gallant services, created a baron by Charles II. He died 1681.

LANGDON, Samuel, DD. president of Harvard college, where he graduated 1740. He was ordained minister at Portsmouth New Hampshire 1747. In 1774 he was inducted into the office of president of Harvard college. In 1780 he resigned the office. He was installed at Hampton Falls N. H. 1781. He died 1797, aged 74. He published numerous sermons; observations on the revelations of Jesus Christ to saint John, 1791; corrections of some great mistakes committed by J. C. Ogden; remarks on the leading sentiments of Dr. Hopkins' system of doctrines, 1794.

LANGDON, John, L.L.D., governor of New Hampshire. He was educated for mercantile pursuits, and afterwards prosecuted business upon the sea until the commencement of the controversy with Great Britain. He was one of the party, which removed the powder and the military stores from fort William and Mary at Newcastle in 1774. In 1775 and 1776 he was chosen a delegate to congress. Commanding a company of volunteers, he served for a while in Vermont and Rhode Island. In his own state he was in 1776 and 1777, speaker of the house, and judge of the court of common pleas. In 1779 he was continental agent in New Hampshire, and contracted for the building of several public ships of war. In 1783 he was again appointed delegate to congress. He was afterwards repeatedly a member of the legislature, and speaker. In March 1788 he was chosen president of the state, and in Nov. was elected senator of the United States. From 1805 to 1808 and in 1810 and 1811 he was governor of the state. He died 1819, aged 78.

LANGELANDE, Robert, an old English poet, one of the first disciples of Wickliffe. He is the author of "the Visions of Pierce Plowman," a poem in 20 parts, replete with spirit and humor, and severely satirical against the various occupations of life, but particularly against the clergy. To the obscurity of an obsolete style in this once admired poem, is to be added an ungrateful alliteration, so harassing to the ear of the reader, and so inimical to the freedom of the poet.

LANGHAM, Simon, an English bishop, and a cardinal, successively abbot of Westminster, bishop of Ely, and in 1366, archbishop of Canterbury. He was made treasurer of England by Edward III. and cardinal legate by Urban VIII. He died at Avignon, 1376.

LANGHORNE, John, D.D. an English poet and divine, born at Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, son of a clergyman. When in orders he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Cracroft, of Lincolnshire, whose daughter he married, and whose early death he lamented pathetically with his friend Mr. Cartwright, in his poem called Constantia. Besides the living of Blagden, Somersetshire, he was prebendary of Wells, and justice of the peace. He died 1st April, 1779. He wrote sermons, 2 vols.—Plutarch's Lives translated—Poems, 2 vols. 12mo.—Letters of Theodosius and Constantia, 2 vols. 12mo.—Solyman and Almena, a tale—Frederic and Pharamond—Effusions of Fancy, 2 vols.——Fables of Flora, in verse, besides critiques in the Monthly Review.

LANGLAND, John, a native of Henley, Oxon, educated at Magdalen college. He successively became principal of Magdalen hall, dean of Salisbury, canon of Windsor, bishop of Lincoln, and in 1532 chancellor of Oxford. He was a popular and benevolent man, and favored strongly the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He died May 7th, 1547, and had his body buried at Eton college, his heart at Lincoln, and his bowels at Woburn. His works were published in folio, 1532, London.

LANGLE, John Maximilian, a native of Evreux, for 25 years the minister of the reformed church of Rouen. He wrote a Defence of Charles I. of England—2 vols. of sermons—the Whole Duty of Man, translated from the English, and died 1674, aged 84.

LANGLE, Samuel de, D.D. son of the preceding, was born in London, but carried to France when only one year old. From the ministry of Rouen reformed church he removed to Charenton, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went over to England, where he obtained a Westminster prebend, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Oxford university. He died 1699. His Letter on the Differences between the church of England and the dissenters, was published by Stillingfleet.

LANGLES, Lewis Matthew, a celebrated Oriental scholar of France, was born in 1763. His father, who was a knight of the order of St. Lewis, destined him for his own profession, that of arms; but being partial to literature, he requested permission to study the Eastern languages, that he might be qualified for service in India. His education was commenced at Montdidier, and finished at Paris, whither he was brought by his parents. After having studied Arabic and Persian, by the advice of the ministers Bertin and de Breteuil, he engaged in the study of Mantchou, and published an alphabet of that language in 1787, with a dedication to the academy of Inscriptions. This work was followed in 1788 by a "Dictionaire Mantchou-Francais," after which he printed various pieces translated from the Arabic and Persian. He had formed the design to go to the French transmarine settlements, but the political commotions at home induced him rather to remain at Paris, and devote himself to the cultivation of the living Oriental languages. In 1790 he presented to the Constituent assembly an address, developing the numerous advantages which would result from the protection and encouragement of the species of literature which he cultivated. The same year he published Indian Fables and Tales, newly translated, with a preliminary discourse and notes on the religion, manners, and literature of the Hindoos; and also the second volume of his Mantchou Dictionary. To his zeal and influence was owing the creation and organization of a particular school for the oriental living languages, in which he was professor of Russian. He wrote notes for a new edition of Travels by Pallas, which he published in 1795, 8 vols. 8vo. with an atlas. He also was the author of valuable additions to the Travels of Thunberg, Norden, and others. After the executive directory had suppressed the temporary commission of arts, and dispersed, in various establishments, the objects which had been collected at the Capuchin convent, M. Langles devoted himself entirely to the duties of his professorship, and to those which devolved on him as conservator of the Oriental manuscripts in the national library. On the formation of the Institute he became a member, and belonged to the commission of literature, to which he presented many memoirs and notices of manuscripts. He also assisted in many periodical works. The "Magazin Encyclopedique," especially, contains a great number of notices and dissertations from M. Langles. His death took place in January, 1824.

LANGTON, Stephen, an Englishman, educated at Paris. He became chancellor of Paris, and a

cardinal of Rome, and afterwards was made archbishop of Canterbury, by the pope, who refused to admit the candidate nominated by the monks of that city. King John resisted this appointment; but the pope, armed with the spiritual power, put the monarch and his people under an interdict, if they refused to obey. The timid monarch, alarmed by the preparations of France to invade his kingdom, submitted at last to the papal decrees, received Langton as archbishop, and accepted absolution from his hands. Langton afterwards became obnoxious to the pope's displeasure at Rome, for resisting the extension of his power in England, and for refusing to excommunicate the rebellious barons; but was reconciled to the holy see, and died in peace in England, 9th July, 1228, after being 22 years at the head of the church. He was a man of great abilities as a writer, and as a politician. His works are mentioned by Bayle and Tanner.

LANGUET, Hubert, a learned Frenchman, born at Viteaux, 1518. He was minister of state to the elector of Saxony, and from a catholic became a strong protestant, by reading the works, and frequenting the company, of Melancthon. After making the tour of Italy, of Livonia, and Laponia, and enjoying the confidence of Gustavus, king of Sweden, Languet was employed as envoy to France, by Augustus, elector of Saxony, 1565. He was afterwards engaged in negotiations at Heidelberg, Cologne, Spires, and Stettin, and in his second embassy to France he was nearly sacrificed in the horrid massacres of St. Bartholomew, though he had the good fortune to save the life of his friend, Philip de Mornay, and of the learned Wechelius, in whose house he lodged. In 1574 he was envoy at Vienna; but in the controversy which took place in Saxony, between the Lutherans and the Zuiglians, about the eucharist, he was violently suspected of favoring the latter, upon which he retired from the court of the elector to Prague, where he entered into the service of John Casimir, count Palatine. He next was employed by the prince of Orange, at Antwerp, but his health did not permit him to display those active services which he had shown in the affairs of other princes. He died at Antwerp, 20th Sept. 1581. He was a man of great political knowledge, and deservedly esteemed by the wisest and most eminent men of his age. Mornay says of him, with feeling and truth, Is fuit qualis multi videri volunt, is vixit qualis optimi mori cupiunt. His letters in Latin to the elector of Saxony, were printed, Halle, 4to. 1699. Besides letters to sir Philip Sidney, 12mo. 1646, and other things.

LANGUET, John Baptist Joseph, a relation of the above, born at Dijon, June 6th, 1675. He studied at Paris, became vicar of St. Sulpice, after being curate of the place for some years. He rebuilt his church, and rendered it one of the finest in the world for architecture and ornaments. He began the work with little money, but his zeal, and the emulation which he excited among his parishioners, whose number amounted to 150,000, surmounted every obstacle, and the consecration in 1745, was attended with such splendor, that the king of Prussia with his own hand, thanked the public spirited vicar for the success and popularity of his great exertions. He also founded the house of the infant Jesus, divided into two parts, one of which was for the support of 35 poor ladies, and the other of more than 400 poor women, who are usefully employed in spinning, and in the working of cloths and linens. This noble institution in 1741, contained more than 1400 women and girls, engaged in industrious labors, and encouraged in habits of virtue, by example and precept. The whole life of this truly great man was spent, in deeds of humanity, so that it is said, he expended annually little less than a million of livres in charity. His popularity commanded not only the public esteem, but the favor of the great; but he refused all the high ecclesiastical promotions, and bishoprics, to which cardinal Fleury, the duke of Orleans, Louis XIV. and XV. wished to raise him. He died 11th Oct. 1750, aged 75, at the abbey de Bernay.

LANGUET, John Joseph, brother to the preceding, was bishop of Soissons, and in 1731 archbishop of Sens, where he died 1753. He was a polemical divine, and translated the psalms, and was esteemed for his benevolence and piety.

LANJUINAIS, count John Denis, a French statesman and man of letters, born at Rennes in 1753. He was educated for the bar, and became professor of law at his native place. In 1779 he was chosen one of the counsellors of the states of Britanny, and in 1789 he was a deputy from the Tiers État to the States General. He took an active part in the deliberations of the legislative assembly, and after the session was over, he resumed his chair at Rennes. In September 1792 he entered the National Convention, in which he acted as the friend of rational liberty; and on the trial of the king he voted for his reclusion, and banishment on the restoration of peace. He was afterwards proscribed by the jacobins, and having remained in concealment during the reign of terror, he returned to his seat in the Convention in 1795. On the creation of the two legislative councils, he became a member of that of the Ancients; and he was admitted into the senate on the double presentation of the legislative body, March, 22, 1800. Lanjuinais opposed the establishment of the consulship for life; notwithstanding which he was made a count of the empire, and a commandant of the legion of honor. He voted in the senate for the abdication of Napoleon, and on the restoration of the king he was comprised in the first organization of the chamber of peers, where he continued after the second restoration. He died January 13, 1827, leaving the character of an enlightened patriot and independent man. Among his numerous works, chiefly relating to politics, is a treatise entitled, "Constitutions de la Nation Française, précédées d'un Essai Historique et Politique sur la Charte," Paris, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

LANNOY, or LAUNOY, Charles de, an able general in the service of the emperor, Charles V He took Francis I. prisoner, at the battle of Pavia, and conducted himself with great humanity, and becoming respect towards the captive monarch. When Francis was restored to liberty, Lannoy was commissioned by the emperor, to conduct him back in safety to his dominions. He died at Gazette, 1527.

LANSBERGHE, Philip, a learned mathematician, born at Ghent, 1561, and minister of Antwerp, which he left for Holland when that city was taken by the Spaniards. He died at Middleburg, 1632, leaving behind him, Sacred Chronology, published 1626—Essays on Astronomy, on Geometrical Triangles, on Measuring the Heavens, and on the Motion of the Earth. His son James was also an able mathematician, and defended his father against the attacks of Fromond, of Louvain, who pretended that the earth stood still. He died 1657.

LANSDOWN, George Granville, Viscount, was born in 1667; was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; sat in the Commons, as member for Fowey; was appointed secretary of war in 1710; was raised to the peerage in 1711;

was arrested and sent to the Tower in 1715, on suspicion of being disaffected to the house of Hanover, and remained twelve months a captive; and died in 1735. His poetical and prose works form two quarto volumes.

LANSDOWN, William Petty, marquis of, was born in 1737; and succeeded to the title of earl of Shelburne in 1761. After having twice held a post under government, in 1763 and 1766, he was displaced in 1768, and remained in opposition till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, he succeeded him as premier, but was soon ousted by the coalesced influence of Fox and North. In 1784 he was created a marquis. He died in 1805. The marquis of Lansdown is one of the many persons to whom the Letters of Junius have been ascribed.

LANTIER, E. F. de, a poet and miscellaneous writer, who, from his age, was denominated the Nestor of literary France, was born, in 1736, at Marseilles; and died there in 1826. His chief works are, The Travels of Antenor in Greece (which has been called the Anacharsis of the boudoirs); A Journey in Spain; Tales; Comedies; Poems; and Geoffrey Rudel, or the Troubadour, in eight cantos.

LANZI, Louis, a learned Italian Jesuit, was born in 1732, at Monte di Olmo, and died, in 1810, at Florence, of the gallery of which city he was subdirector. He was considered as one of the most able of Italian philologists and archæologists. Two of his best works are, An Essay on the Tuscan Language; and a History of Painting in Italy.

LANZONI, Joseph, a native of Ferrara, who restored the academy there, of which he became secretary, and medical professor. Eminent as a physician, he was equally great as a man of letters, and an antiquarian. He published various works collected into 3 vols. 4to. in Latin, 1738. He died 1730, aged 67.

LAPARELLI, Francis, a native of Cortona, eminent as an architect, a mechanic, and an engineer. His abilities recommended him to Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany, and he was employed by Pius IV. in the fortifications and defence of Civita Vecchia. He was in 1565 employed in the fortification of Malta, against the power of Solyman and his Turkish army, and under his judicious eye the city of Valette was planned. He afterwards was in the service of the Venetians, and died of the plague while before Candia 1570, aged 49. He assisted Michael Angelo in the completion of his designs for the erection of St. Peter's church at Rome.

LAPLACE, Marquis Peter Simon, a celebrated French astronomer and geometrician, was born, in 1749, at Beaumont en Auge. After having been professor of mathematics at his native place, he went to Paris, where he succeeded Bezout, as examiner of the royal artillery corps. His scientific reputation was soon widely extended by his valuable productions. After the establishment of the consulship, he was for a short time minister of the home department. In 1799 he was placed in the senate, and in 1803 became vice-president of that body. Napoleon made him a count; Louis XVIII. raised him to the rank of marquis. He died March 6, 1827. His two greatest works, which alone would suffice to immortalize his name, are, An Exposition of the System of the World, two vols. 8vo.; and a Treatise on Celestial Mechanism, five vols. 4to.

LARCHER, Peter Henry, an ingenious writer, was born at Dijon in 1726. He studied in the college of Laon, at Paris; and, in 1750, published his translation of the Electra of Euripides, which met with indifferent success. In 1758 appeared his translation of "Chereas, and Callirrhoe," from the Greek; after which he had a violent quarrel with Voltaire, who was, however, the aggressor. Larcher now undertook a translation of Herodotus, which did not come out till 1786. The best edition is in nine volumes octavo. His other works are, "Memoire sur Venus;" and a translation of Xenophon. He died Dec. 22, 1812.

LARDNER, Nathaniel, D.D. a dissenting minister, born at Hawkhurst in Kent, 1684. He was educated in London, and then went to Utrecht, where he improved himself under Grævius and Burman, and afterwards he studied at Leyden. In 1713 he was engaged as tutor to the younger son of lady Treby, widow of the chief justice of common pleas, with whom he travelled over France, Holland, and the Netherlands. In 1723 he was employed with others in a course of lectures at the old Bailey; but though his abilities were great and universally acknowledged, he did not obtain a settlement among the dissenters till the 45th year of his age, when in 1729, he became assistant minister at Crutched Friars. His literary labors had now so distinguished him, that the college of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This learned man, so well skilled in scriptural erudition and ecclesiastical history, died at Hawkhurst, where he had a small estate, in 1768, of a decline. The best known of his works are his "Credibility of the Gospel History" in five volumes completed in 1743, a work of great merit, and so highly respected abroad that it was translated into Dutch and Latin—Letters on the Logos—a Vindication of three of our Saviour's Miracles, against the petulant cavils of Woolston and Supplement to the Credibility. All his works were collected by Dr. Kippis in 11 large vols. 8vo. to which his life is prefixed.

LARGILLIERE, Nicholas de, a French painter, born at Paris, 1656. He studied under Gobeau, and then went to England, where he was noticed by Lely, and recommended to the patronage of Charles II. He returned to Paris, where he enjoyed the friendship of Vander Mulen and Le Brun, and was made historical painter to the French academy. On the accession of James II. he again visited England, and painted that monarch and his queen; but he soon after returned to France, where he was made director of the academy as a reward for his great merit. He died 1705. His best piece is the crucifixion of Christ.

LARREY, Isaac de, a Calvinist born at Lintot near Bolbec. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he fled to Holland, and became historiographer to the States. He died 1719. His works are a History of England, 4 vols. fol. valuable for its intrinsic merit, as well as its excellent portraits—History of Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to.— a History of Augustus, 8vo.—a History of the Seven Wise Men, 2 vols. 8vo.

LARROQUE, Matthew de, a French protestant, born at Leirac, in Germany, 1619. His popularity was such, that after being 27 years minister of Vitré in Brittany, by the favor of the duchess of Tremouille, he was invited by the churches of Montaubin, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, and in consequence of the honorable testimonies accepted the offers of the last. He died at Rouen 1684. His works are, a History of the Eucharist, 4to.—an Answer to Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux on the Communion of two Kinds, 12mo.—and a treatise on the Regale.

LARROQUE, Daniel de, son of the preceding, was born at Vitré, and in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, went to England,

and afterwards visited Copenhagen and Amsterdam. He went to Paris, determined to become a catholic; but the satire which he wrote on Louis XIV. on account of the famine of 1693, threw him into the prison of the Chatelet for five years. At his release he obtained a pension from the ministry, and died 1731. He wrote the Life of the historian Mezeray—and translated Echard's Roman History—and Prideaux's Life of Mahomet.

LASCARIS, Constantine, one of the learned Greeks, who upon the sacking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, fled to Italy. He taught Greek and polite literature at Milan, and afterwards at Messina, where his great abilities and high reputation drew crowds of respectful disciples, and among them Bembo. He died at Messina, when very old, at the close of the 15th century, and left his library to the senate. He published a Greek grammar at Milan 1476, 4to. and other things.

LASCARIS, John, surnamed Rhyndacenus, was of the imperial family. He was employed by Laurence de Medicis to make a collection of books in Greece, and he was so fortunate as to be permitted by the grand signior to examine all the libraries of Constantinople and Greece, in consequence of which he greatly enriched the collections of Italy. He was afterwards ambassador from Louis XII. of France to Venice, and on the election of Leo X. he went to Rome, where he became director of the Greek college. He was an admirable scholar, and brought again into use the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote some epigrams and moral sentences in that language. He died 1535.

LASCI, or LASKO, John de, a learned Pole, made provost of Gresna, and bishop of Vesprim in Hungary. He had shown such partiality for Zuinglius at Zurich, that he now boldly declared in favor of the reformation; in consequence of which he was dismissed from his bishopric, and retired in 1542, to East Friesland, where he became minister of the church of Embden. He afterwards went to England, and was held in great esteem by the clergy, though he ventured to write a pamphlet against the habits and ceremonies of the English church; but in the reign of Mary he was obliged to fly from the country. He afterwards was reconciled to Sigismond, king of Poland, and employed by him in affairs of trust and importance. He died 13th Jan. 1560.

LATHROP, Joseph, D.D., minister of West Springfield Mass. graduated at Yale college 1750. He was ordained at Springfield, 1756, and died 1820, aged 89. At the time of his death he stood as the patriarch of the congregational churches; no minister was more respected and venerated. As a writer he was remarkably perspicuous, plain and useful. His publications were numerous and more extensively known, than those of any contemporary theologian of North America. They consisted of sermons, six volumes of which were published during his life, on various subjects, chiefly practical. After his death an additional volume was published accompanied by a memoir of his life written by himself. He published also a great number of occasional sermons.

LATHROP, John, D.D., minister of Boston, graduated at Princeton college 1763. He was ordained minister of the Old North Church Boston 1768. In 1779 his society having united with Dr. Pemberton's of the New Brick church, their own church being demolished by the enemy, he became the pastor of the united society, called the second church. He died 1816, aged 75. He was an officer of various literary and charitable societies, and for a long time a member of the corporation of Harvard college. He published a great number of occasional sermons.

LATHROP, John, graduated at Harvard college 1789. Having studied law he settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, but soon left the place and abandoned the profession. He afterwards embarked for India and lived at Calcutta ten years, teaching a school, and writing for the journals. In 1809 he returned, and engaged in the business of teaching, and gave lectures on natural philosophy. In 1819 he proposed to publish a work on the manners and customs of India. He went to the south and delivered lectures. At last he obtained a place in the post office. He died 1820, aged 48. He published an oration July 4, 1796; speech of Canonicus, a poem, Calcutta, 1802; the same, Boston 1803; pocket register and free-mason's anthology, 1813.

LATIMER, Hugh, an illustrious prelate, born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire 1470. His father, who was rather an industrious than rich farmer, educated him at a grammar school, and as his abilities were of superior order he sent him to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. Young Latimer, when admitted into the church, was a warm supporter of the established religion, against the innovations of Luther and Melancthon; but by degrees his prejudices in favor of the pope disappeared in the conversation of his friend Bilney, a man of pious character and of deep learning, who even laid down his life in the support of the doctrines of the reformation. With his usual warmth the new convert zealously devoted himself to propagate those tenets which lately he had censured as impious and heretical, and so great was his influence, and so powerful his eloquence, that he was regarded as the head of his party. His severe trials, and successful efforts against the papists, at last recommended him to the notice of lord Cromwell and of Henry VIII. during the time of his intended divorce; and in reward for his services in the cause of the king and of the reformation, Latimer was nominated to the see of Worcester. In this new office he behaved with his usual spirit, yet not without moderation. In the convocation of 1536 he ably opposed the measures of the popish party, and was happily instrumental in the recommendation of the English translation of the bible to general perusal. But while he expected the final triumph of his party, he found the influence of Gardiner too powerful, and the enactment of the famous act called the six articles in the parliament of 1539, proved so disagreeable to his feelings that he refused any longer to hold his bishopric, but preferred a life of retirement and privacy. His enemies, however, were not inactive, and not satisfied to see him stripped of his honors, they procured his imprisonment in the tower for the last six years of Henry's reign. The accession of Edward VI. restored Latimer to favor and to liberty; but while his friends solicited him to resume his episcopal functions, he repeatedly refused, and retired to Lambeth palace, where he lived on the bounty and in the friendship of Cranmer. Here his abilities were called into action; he assisted his learned friend in the composition of the Homilies, and frequently preached before the king, and displayed those powers of eloquence, and that strong vein of humor which the manners of the time allowed to be used in the pulpit. On the restoration of popery in the reign of Mary, the venerable Latimer was marked for destruction by the sanguinary Gardiner. He was seized, and from the tower was sent to Oxford, where he with Cranmer and Ridley were appointed to hold a dispute with some popish divines. This disputation was artfully intended to

expose these champions of the reformation to the severest punishments of a partial and prejudiced tribunal, and therefore when Latimer and his revered associates rejected all the popish doctrines, except they rested on the clear authority of scripture, sentence of death was passed upon them. Latimer and Ridley were consequently burned at Oxford 1554, in the midst of the insults of the monks, and as they recommended their souls to God, while the fatal flames spread around them, the venerable Latimer comforted his fellow sufferer, exclaiming, We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished. His sermons have often been printed.

LAUD, William, D. D., archbishop of Canterbury, was born 7th Oct. 1573. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1593. He afterwards took orders; but his chapel exercises against the puritans, whose doctrines he censured, drew upon him the displeasure of Abbot the primate, then chancellor of the university. Though virulently attacked by the puritan party in the university, his learning and his abilities procured him friends; he in 1607 obtained the vicarage of Stanford, Northamptonshire, and the next year the living of North Kilworth, Leicestershire. In 1608 he became chaplain to bishop Neile, and exchanged Kilworth for Tilbury rectory in Essex, in 1609. In 1610 he succeeded to the living of Cuckstone, Kent, and resigned his Oxford fellowship; but the next year he was elected president of his college, by the assistance of his patron Neile, who exerted all his influence to counteract the partial misrepresentation of Abbot, and of chancellor Ellesmere, with the king. He was next appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1616 made dean of Gloucester, and the next year he accompanied the king to Scotland, to endeavor to persuade the Scotch clergy to conform with the rites and the liturgy of the English church. In 1622 he held his famous conference with Fisher, the jesuit, in the presence of the duke of Buckingham and his mother, who were wavering in the protestant faith, and he had the good fortune not only to fix his opinions, but to obtain his future friendship. He officiated as dean of Westminster in 1626, at the coronation of the first Charles, and the same year he was translated to Bath and Wells, and two years after to London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, and in this dignified situation he contributed most liberally, during the whole of life, to adorn and improve his favorite university. The death of Buckingham raised him to the dangerous situation of prime minister, and in 1633 he succeeded Abbot as primate. In these high offices he labored strenuously to repress the fanatical spirit of the times, but his attempts to produce an uniformity between the churches of England and Scotland, not only proved unavailing, but exposed him to great obloquy. His attention to the independence of the Irish clergy was highly commendable, as he obtained from the king, in their favor, a grant of all the impropriations remaining in the crown. But the purest of his motives in these turbulent times were unfortunately misrepresented because he was connected with the court, and had a share in the prosecutions of the Star chamber against the obstinate puritans. The fate of Stafford was the forerunner of his own, and on the accusation of sir Henry Vane, he was seized and conveyed to the tower, 1st March, 1640-1. During the three years which preceded his trial he was exposed to every indignity, his revenues were confiscated, he was fined 20,000*l.* for his connection with the Star chamber, and every article of comfort which might cheer his hours of solitude was carefully removed, and even the papers which he had prepared for his defence were rudely seized, and never returned. His trial began 12th, and finished July 29th, 1644; but though nothing treasonable could be proved, such was the virulence of the commons, that a bill of attainder was passed the following November against him, and the peers in the next January were forced by the threats of the mob to pronounce against him. His defence, firm, eloquent, undaunted and pathetic, could not avail before a prejudiced tribunal, and he was sentenced to be beheaded. He suffered on Tower hill, 10th Jan. aged 71, maintaining to the last the composure of innocence, and the resignation of piety. In his character, Laud was a man of integrity, zealously attached to the rites of the church, sincere and ardent, but too often indiscreet and obstinate, and eager to sacrifice his fame and the interests of his master even for the sake of trifles. Though unhappily tinctured with too high notions of divine right and of unlimited prerogative for times of turbulence and civil dissention, it does not appear that he was inclined to favor the tenets of the church of Rome, though they might more powerfully have supported the measures of an arbitrary court. He was a man of extensive knowledge, and as Clarendon observes, his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by very few, and the greatest of his infirmities are common to all, even the best of men. He wrote "seven Sermons" on several occasions—Annotations on the Death of king James—Answer to the Remonstrance of the House of Commons—Diary published by Wharton, with other pieces—Summary of Devotions—Remains, fol.—Private Devotions—and Letters.

LAUDER, William, a native of Scotland, who studied in the university of Edinburgh, and taught Latin there. He published in 1739 an edition of Johnston's psalms, and in 1742 was appointed master of Dundee school. He afterwards went to London, and 1747 began to publish in the Gentleman's Magazine his forgeries on Milton, which in 1751 he collected together under the name of an Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost, 8vo. His quotations, though for some time supposed to be genuine, were soon after proved to be forgeries from Grotius and others, by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and the wretched plagiarist, overwhelmed with confusion, subscribed a confession of his offence, dictated by Dr. Johnson, and acknowledged the baseness of his conduct. Thus lost in the public opinion he went to Barbadoes, where he kept a school, but with little reputation. He died at Barbadoes, 1771.

LAUDHON, or LOUDON, Gideon Ernest, a celebrated Austrian general, descended from a Scotch family, and born at Tootzan, 1716. He was in 1731 engaged in the Russian service, but despairing of preferment he entered into the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of captain in 1742. After the peace of 1748 he rose to the rank of major, and was afterwards made lieutenant-colonel of Croats; but his genius and abilities displayed in the seven years war against the brilliant evolutions of the great Frederic, soon called him to higher honors. He was made major-general and a knight of the military order of Maria Theresa in 1757, and the confidence placed in his valor and judgment was soon evinced in the great victory of Hochkerchen, and that of Kunnersdorff. The Prussians were afterwards defeated at Landshut, and the gates of Glatz opened to the victorious general. At the peace of 1763 his services were

rewarded with the dignity of a baron, and a pension, and three years after he was appointed member of the Aulic council, and in 1778 made field-marshal of the empire. In the war which took place between Turkey and Austria, he had fresh opportunities of distinguishing himself, the Turks were routed, and Belgrade was taken 1789. This illustrious chief died 14th July, 1790.

LAUNOI, John de, a learned French writer, well skilled in the discipline, rights and privileges of the Gallican church, which he ably defended against the encroachments of the see of Rome. He was also a violent and determined enemy against legends, traditions, and saints, and showed himself so disinterested, that he refused benefices, satisfied with the independence of an humble situation. He died at Paris 1678, aged 75. His writings, which are very numerous, are enumerated by Niceron.

LAUR, Philippo, an eminent painter, born at Rome 1623. He studied under his elder brother Balthasar, who died at the early age of 25, and under Angelo Coroselli, and soon acquired some celebrity. His large pictures for churches were admired, but particularly his historical subjects, with excellent landscapes in the back ground. His chief pieces were metamorphoses and bacchanals, in which he displayed great taste and judgment. He was of a cheerful disposition, and died at Rome 1694, aged 71.

LAURATI, Peter, a native of Sienna, celebrated as a painter. He was the disciple of Giotto, and particularly excelled in his draperies, which were finished in such exquisite taste that the delicate proportions of the human limbs became visible through them. He flourished in the 15th century, and chiefly resided at Sienna and at Arezzo.

LAURENS, Henry, president of congress, was a native of South Carolina, and took an early part in opposing the arbitrary claims of Great Britain at the commencement of the American revolution. When the provincial congress of Carolina met in June 1775, he was appointed its president, in which capacity he drew up a form of association to be signed by all the friends of liberty, which indicated a most determined spirit. After the establishment of the temporary constitution in 1776, he was elected vice president. Being a member of the general congress, after the resignation of Hancock, he was appointed president in Nov. 1777. In 1780 he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands. But on his passage he was captured by a British vessel on the banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the tower Oct. 6, as a state prisoner upon a charge of high treason. Here he was confined more than a year and was treated with great severity, being denied for the most part all intercourse with his friends, and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper. His capture occasioned no small embarrassment to the ministry. They dared not condemn him as a rebel through fear of retaliation, and they were unwilling to release him, lest he should accomplish the object of his mission. The discoveries made by his papers led to war between Great Britain and Holland, and Mr. Adams was appointed in his place to carry on the negotiation with the United provinces. During his imprisonment, it was intimated to Mr. Laurens, that it might be of advantage to him if he could induce his son, then on a mission to France, to withdraw from that country. He replied, "that such was the filial regard of his son, that he knew he would not hesitate to forfeit his life for his father; but that no consideration would induce colonel Laurens to relinquish his honor, even were it possible for any circumstance to prevail on his father to make the improper request." At length, in Dec. 1781, enfeebled in health, and apparently sinking into the grave if continued in confinement, he sent a petition to the house of commons for release, stating that he had labored to preserve the friendship between Great Britain and the colonies, and had extended acts of kindness to British prisoners of war. At the close of the year, he was released. Proceeding to Paris he signed the preliminaries of peace Nov. 30, 1782, having been appointed by congress one of the commissioners. He returned to America in 1783, and died at Charleston 1792, aged 69. He directed his son to burn his body on the third day after his death, as the sole condition of inheriting an estate of 60,000*l.* sterling.

LAURENS, John, a brave officer in the American revolutionary war, was the son of the preceding, and was sent to England for his education. He joined the army in the beginning of 1777, from which time he was foremost in danger. At Germantown he was wounded. He was present, and distinguished himself in every action of the army under general Washington, and was among the first, who entered the British lines at Yorktown. Early in 1781, while he held the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was selected as the most suitable person to depute on a special mission to France to solicit a loan of money, and to procure military stores. He reached France in March, and returned in August, having been so successful in the execution of his commission, that congress passed a vote of thanks for his services. Such was his despatch, that in three days after he repaired to Philadelphia, he finished his business with congress, and immediately afterward rejoined the American army. In conjunction with Dr. Franklin, count de Vergennes, and marquis de Castries, he arranged the plan of the campaign for 1781. August 27, in 1782, in opposing a foraging party of the British, near Combahee river in South Carolina, he was mortally wounded, and died at the age of 29.

LAURENCE, Sir Thomas, a celebrated artist, was born, in 1769, at Bristol. Before he was five years old, he was remarkable for drawing likenesses and reciting poetry. Of education he received very little, but he acquired a large portion of knowledge by reading. He was not more than ten years old when his talents became the sole resource of his father and the rest of the family. For eight years he continued to draw portraits at Oxford and Bath; but in 1787 he took up his residence in the metropolis, and soon became a popular painter. In 1791 he was admitted an associate, and, soon after, an academician, of the Royal Academy. Every year now added to his fame and fortune. In 1814 the Prince Regent employed him to take portraits of the sovereigns and warriors who visited England; in 1815 he was knighted; in 1818 he was sent to Aix la Chapelle, to paint the members of the congress; in 1819 he visited Italy; and, in the following year, he was elected president of the Academy. He died January 7, 1830.

LAURENT, Peter Joseph, a native of Flanders, famous for his astonishing mechanical powers. When only eight years old, he constructed a hydraulic machine of great ingenuity, and when matured by time and by education, he was, at the age of 21, appointed superintendent of various public works, and of the canals of the Low Countries, and of Hainault. The junction of the Scheldt with the Somme, though presenting great difficulties, was effected by his persevering genius, by the means of

a subterraneous canal of three leagues extent; and other works were effected in Flanders, which, by removing the obstacles of nature, secured comfort and communication to the inhabitants of Valenciennes, and Lisle. This ingenious man was honored with the order of St. Michael by the French king, and died 1775, respected in private life.

LAURENTIO, Nicholas, a remarkable character, in the history of modern Rome. Though but the son of a vintner and a laundress, he rose by his intrigues and eloquence to notice, and prevailed upon the Roman populace to expel their nobles, and intrust the sovereign power into his hands. His usurpation was the cause of war, and at last he was defeated; but a second time he rose to the supreme authority, and might have long continued absolute, had he not been cruel in his punishments. The populace irritated against him, set his palace on fire, and he was run through the body in his attempts to escape, and stabbed by a thousand wounds. His body hung by the heels in public derision, was at last taken down and buried by the Jews.

LAVAT, Francois de, first bishop of Canada, arrived in June 1659. He was also the pope's apostolic vicar. In 1662 he procured the establishment of the Seminary at Quebec. He sent out various missionaries amongst the Indians. He made great and commendable exertions to prevent the supply to the Indians of strong liquors, for all his promising Christians were becoming drunkards. But he struggled in vain against the covetousness of the traders, who were not opposed by the government. He therefore in 1662 repaired to France, and presented his complaint to the king, and obtained an order for the suppression of the detestable traffic. It was afterwards resumed, and representations were made of the indispensable necessity of it, in order to secure the friendship of the Indians. The bishop was for some time engaged in another struggle; but in 1678 he procured another order for the suppression of the traffic under severe penalties to offenders.

LAVATER, John Gaspar Christian, a celebrated writer, born at Zurich 1741. He was pastor of the church of St. Peter's at Zurich, and as a minister he acquired great reputation both by his eloquent discourses and his exemplary life. He was wounded by a French soldier when Zurich was taken by storm under Massena in 1799, and died there in consequence of it 12th Jan. 1801. He acquired deserved celebrity as a physiognomist, and his writings on the subject, possessing great merit, ingenious remarks, and truly original ideas have been translated into all the languages of Europe. His works are Poems—Solomon—Jesus Messiah, 4 vols.—Nathaniel, 8vo.—Letters Paternelles—treatise on Physiognomy—Journal of a Self Observer, 8vo.—Prose works, and Letters supposed to be written by Paul before his conversion.

LAVEAUX, John Charles Thibault de, a philological writer, born at Troyes, in France, in 1749. He became professor of literature at Berlin, whence he removed to Strasburgh, where he edited a political journal. In August 1792 he went to Paris, and became chief conductor of the "Journal de la Montagne," which he at length relinquished to devote himself to the belles lettres. He died at Paris, March 15, 1827. Among many useful works which he published, are "Nouveau Dictionnaire de la Langue Francaise," 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

LAVINGTON, George, LL.D., a native of Heavitree, Devonshire, England, and educated at Exeter college. He afterwards obtained a prebend at Worcester, a canon residentiaryship at St. Paul's, and the see of Exeter. He wrote the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared, a curious work—a Tract on the Moravians—Single Sermons, and died 1762, aged 79.

LAVIROTTE, Lewis Anne, a native of Nolay in the diocese of Autun, eminent as a physician and as the translator of Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Discoveries; he wrote also Observations on the Hydrophobia and other medical works, and died 1759, aged 34.

LAVOISIER, Antony Laurence, a celebrated chemist, born at Paris, 26th Aug. 1743. At the age of 23 he obtained from the academy of sciences a golden medal for a memoir on the best method of lighting the streets with economy and efficacy. In 1768 he was chosen member of the academy, and enriched its memoirs by above forty valuable dissertations on subjects of chemistry and political economy, the result of deep and laborious experiments. His new system of chemistry was received with great applause in France and over the continent, though it militated against the prevalent doctrine of phlogiston adopted and supported by the experiments of Dr. Priestley. He was treasurer of the academy after Buffon and Tillet, and successively was appointed farmer-general, register of powder and saltpetre, and commissary of the national treasury, and in these offices he labored assiduously with the most conscientious integrity, to advance the interests of the nation as well as to promote the improvement of science and natural history. These services deserved the highest rewards of national gratitude; but the revolution came to shorten his days. His abilities and virtues were too conspicuous to escape the notice of the sanguinary tyrants of France. He was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, but when he demanded the suspension of his sentence for 14 days, that he might finish some experiments serviceable to the public, the blood-thirsty judge replied that France was not in want either of learned men or chemists, and immediately Lavoisier walked with composure to the fatal spot, and was guillotined, 6th April, 1794. He wrote Chemical and Physical works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1773—Nouvelles Recherches sur le Fluide Elastique, a valuable work, 1775—Report on Animal Magnetism, 8vo.—Methode de Nomenclature Chemique—Elementary treatise on Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo. 1789—Instruction on the making of Saltpetre, 8vo.—de la Reprodution & de la Consommation comparées à la Population, 8vo. Fourcroy pronounced his eulogy at the Lyceum, and la Lande has painted his character in the liveliest colors, and represented him as he was, a man of great virtue and benevolence, endued with all the amiable qualities of the heart, and the amplest resources of the mind.

LAW, John, a celebrated projector, born at Edinburgh, 16th April, 1671. He early applied himself to the study of arithmetic, geography, mathematics and algebra, but his prospects were all at once clouded by his unfortunate conduct. He debauched the daughter of a gentleman in London, and killed her brother who interefered in vindication of her character, and in consequence of this he was condemned to be hanged, but escaped from the hands of justice and fled to Holland, and then to Italy. He returned to his country in 1700, under the protection of the duke of Argyle, and proposed to the parliament various plans of finance, which were disapproved, in consequence of which he left the kingdom to seek encouragement and protection in foreign courts. He visited Brussels, Venice and Genoa, and at last he gained the confidence of the duke of Orleans the regent of France, and settled

at Paris. He there established a bank in 1716, and soon it became the general bank of the kingdom, to which were united the interests of the Mississippi company. The hopes of immense gain, and the love of novelty gradually brought all the specie of the kingdom under his control, and his paper rose to full twenty times its original value, and in 1719 was calculated as worth more than 80 times the circulating coin of the whole nation. Thus while France considered itself as rapidly rising into opulence and power, and while the infatuated projector purchased vast possessions, and united in his person the offices of comptroller and financier, the real sources of the kingdom were gradually diminishing, extravagance took place of economy, and the love of glory and distinction was disregarded for the sudden acquisition of riches. At last the bank was found incapble of answering the demands made upon it, and of paying for its paper, and though the decrees of the regent for a while supported its tottering credit, soon the eyes of the nation were opened, and each individual discovered that in parting with his gold and silver, he had received in return only paper which was of no value. The dissatisfaction became general, the people without bread and without money, besieged in vain the avenues of the bank, and afterwards carrying before the gates of the regent the bodies of three men who had unhappily been trampled to death in the tumultuous crowd, they exclaimed, behold the fruit of your system. At last the unfortunate Law, now become odious in the eyes of suffering France, fled in disgrace from a country which he had promised to raise to affluence and prosperity, and after wandering over Germany, Denmark, Holland and England, he settled at Venice, where he died 1729. He wrote a small treatise on money and paper credit.

LAW, Edmund, a native of Westmoreland, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards fellow of Christ's college, and was one of the members of that society, in the university, for a time celebrated under the name of Zodiac. In 1739 he obtained the living of Graystock, and soon after Salkeld, and in 1755 was made head of Peterhouse. In 1767 he was presented to a prebendal stall at Durham, and two years after raised to the see of Carlisle, over which he presided with great dignity, and with truly pastoral care. He was author of the Theory of Religion, 8vo.—Archbishop King's Origin of Evil, with notes, 8vo. —a View of the Controversy concerning an Intermediate State, 12mo.—Sermons, and he died 1787, aged 84.

LAW, William, an able divine, born at King's Cliff, Northamptonshire, 1686. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees, but did not enter into orders, as he had some scruples with respect to the necessary oaths, and thus could not obtain some valuable preferment which was intended for him. He wrote a Serious Call to a devout and holy Life—a treatise on Christian Perfection, —besides some tracts against Bishop Hoadly, and the works of Jacob Behmen whose extravagant opinions he adopted in the latter part of life. He died 1761 in Northamptonshire, at the house of Mrs. Hesther Gibbon, the aunt of the famous historian, where he had for several years found an hospitable asylum. As a preacher among the dissenters he possessed influence, and his doctrines were powerfully enforced by the meekness and sanctity of his life, and by his inoffensive manners.

LAW, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, graduated at Harvard college 1695; and from 1715 to 1725, excepting one year, was a judge of the Supreme court. In 1725 he was appointed chief justice and lieutenant governor, which offices he held till he was chosen governor in 1741. He died 1750, aged 76.

LAW, Richard, LL.D. judge of the district court of the United States, was the son of the preceding, and born at Milford, March 17th, 1733. He was educated at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1751. He established himself in the practice of law at New London, Connecticut, and soon rose to the highest eminence in the profession. After a lucrative practice of several years, the decline of his health, induced him to accept a seat as chief judge on the bench of the county court, which he continued to occupy till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1786 chief judge, in which office he continued until the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789, when he received his appointment as United States district judge. He continued in that office till his death January 26, 1806, in his 73d year.

LAW, Andrew, a teacher of music for forty years, died at Cheshire Connecticut, July 1821, aged 73. He invented four characters to express always the four syllables of music. He published rudiments of music, 1783; Musical primmer on a new plan, with the four characters 1803; musical magazine, 1804, collection of hymn tunes.

LAWES, Henry, an English musician, born at Salisbury about 1600. He was in the service of Charles I. and in 1653 published his "Ayres and Dialogues," in folio, with commendatory verses by the poets, Milton, Philips, and Waller. He set to music the Comus of Milton, and performed in it, when it was represented at Ludlow castle 1634. He was long patronized by the family of the earl of Bridgewater, and was the friend of Milton and other learned men. He died Oct. 21, 1662, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

LAWES, William, brother to the preceding, was also an excellent musician. He was commissary to general Gerard, and was killed at the siege of Chester. Two large MS. volumes of his works are preserved at Oxford.

LAWRENCE, James, a naval commander, was a native of New Jersey. He had early a predilection for a sea faring life, which his friends could not conquer. At the age of 16, he received a midshipman's warrant. In the war against Tripoli he accompanied Decatur as his first lieutenant in the hazardous exploit of destroying the frigate Philadelphia. He remained several years in the Mediterranean and commanded successively the Vixen, Wasp, Argus, and Hornet. While cruising in the latter off Delaware, he fell in with the British brig, Peacock, and after an action of fifteen minutes captured it, Feb. 24, 1813. On his return he was received with distinction. Being promoted to the rank of post captain he was intrusted with the command of the frigate Chesapeake. While in Boston roads nearly ready for sea, the British frigate Shannon, Captain Broke, appeared off the harbor, and made signals expressive of a challenge. He put to sea on the morning of June 1; the Shannon bore away till the Chesapeake hauled up and fired a gun, the Shannon then hove to. Soon after the action commenced captain L. was wounded in the leg. The anchor of the Chesapeake catching in one of the ports of the Shannon, she could not in consequence thereof bring her guns to bear. As captain L. was carried below, having been again, and mortally wounded, he cried out, "Don't give up the ship." After the action had continued eleven minutes, the enemy boarded and captured the Chesapeake.

The loss of killed and wounded was 146; that of the Shannon 86. Captain Lawrence lingered in extreme pain four days, and then died June 6, 1813, aged 31. He was honorably buried at Halifax. His body and that of Lieutenant Ludlow were brought to the United States by captain George Crowinshield of Salem at his own expense. In this affair captain Lawrence was acting under every disadvantage, and no other result than the one just stated could reasonably have been anticipated. His situation as a new officer in a new situation was awkward enough, but in addition to this, the crew of the Chesapeake were nearly in a state of mutiny, but he took council of his courage, and not of his prudence.

LAWSON, John, a traveller, was surveyor general of North Carolina. While exploring lands on the river Neus, accompanied by the baron Graffenreid, the Indians seized him, and solemnly tried him for encroaching on their territory before a large council, and condemned and executed him in the autumn of 1712. This was the commencement of an Indian war. The baron escaped by representing, that he was not of the English party, but king of the Palatines. Lawson published a journal of one thousand miles travels amongst the Indians, with a description of North Carolina, 4to. London 1700; the same 1711; also the same at Hamburg, 1712; history of Carolina, 4to. London, 2d, edition, 1714; the same 1718.

LAY, Benjamin, a benevolent quaker of great singularities, was a native of England, and brought up to the sea. About the year 1710, he settled in Barbadoes. Bearing his open testimony in all companies against the conduct of the owners of slaves, he became so obnoxious to the inhabitants, that he left the island in disgust, and settled in Pennsylvania. He fixed his residence at Abington, ten miles from Philadelphia. On his arrival he found many quakers, who kept slaves. He remonstrated against the practice with zeal both in public and private. To express his indignation at the practice of slave keeping, he once carried a bladder filled with blood into a public meeting, and in the presence of the whole congregation thrust a sword into it, which he had concealed under his coat, exclaiming, "thus shall God shed the blood of those persons, who enslave their fellow creatures." Calling upon a friend in Philadelphia, he was asked to sit down to breakfast. He first inquired, "dost thou keep slaves in thy house?" On being answered in the affirmative, he said, "then I will not partake with thee of the fruits of thy unrighteousness." After an ineffectual attempt to convince a farmer and his wife in Chester county of the iniquity of keeping slaves, he seized their only child, a little girl of three years of age under the pretence of carrying her away; and when the cries of the child, and his singular expedient alarmed them, he said, "you see and feel now a little of the distress, which you occasion by the inhuman practice of slave keeping. In 1737, he wrote a treatise entitled, All slave holders that keep the innocent in bondage are apostates. It was printed by Dr. Franklin, who told the author, when the manuscript was brought to him, that it was deficient in arrangement. "It is no matter," said Mr. Lay, "print any part thou pleasest, first." He died 1760, aged 79. He was temperate in his diet, living chiefly upon vegetables, and his drink was pure water. When tea was introduced into Pennsylvania, his wife brought home a small quantity with a set of cups and saucers. In his zeal he seized them, and carrying them back to the city, he scattered the tea from the balcony of the court house, in the presence of a multitude of spectators, and broke to pieces the instruments of luxury, delivering at the same time a striking lecture upon the folly of introducing a pernicious herb in the place of the wholesome diet of the country. He often visited schools, carrying a basket of religious books with him and distributing them as prizes among the scholars, imparting also frequently some advice and instruction. He once attempted to imitate our Saviour by fasting forty days, but he was obliged to desist.

LAYARD, Charles Peter, an English divine, son of a physician of Greenwich, was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained in 1773, and 1775, the Seatonian prize, and was by the strong recommendation of his friends, appointed minister of Oxendon chapel, and librarian to Tenison's library, St. Martin's parish. He was promoted in 1800, to the deanery of Bristol, and died 1803. He published some single sermons, and since his death a subscription has been raised, by the publication of a volume of his sermons, for the benefit of his family.

LEAKE, Richard, master gunner of England, was born at Harwich 1629. He distinguished himself in various engagements, especially against Van Trump, 1673, when the Royal Prince, the ship in which he was, after the loss of her masts, and of 400 of her crew killed and wounded, was attacked by a man of war and two fire ships. In this distressing situation the English admiral Rooke, made a signal for the ship to strike her colors, but Leake animating his companions, declared the Royal Prince should never be given up while he lived, and thus boldly seconded by his two sons and an obedient crew, he brought off the ship safe to Chatham, though he had the misfortune to see his son Henry fall by his side. In consequence of this bravery he was made master-gunner of all England, and store-keeper of Woolwich ordnance. He first contrived to fire off a mortar by the blast of a piece, a method still used, and he displayed great ingenuity in the composition of fire works. He died 1696.

LEAKE, sir John, son of the above, was born at Rotherhithe, Surrey, 1656. He was educated in naval knowledge under his father, and was with him at the memorable fight of 1673. He was afterwards in the merchants' service, but at last preferred advancement in the navy. He was made master gunner of the Neptune, 1675, and continued in that situation till 1688, when he was appointed to the Drake fire ship, against the intended invasion from Holland. He afterwards joined the party of the prince of Orange, and was very serviceable in rescuing Londonderry from the power of James II. In 1692, he was one of the heroes of the battle off Cape la Hogue, and till the peace of Ryswick in 1697, he continued to distinguish himself as an active and enterprising officer. In 1702, he was sent on the Newfoundland station, and he drove the French totally from the place, and thus acquired both reputation for the celerity of his measures, and opulence from the value of the prizes which he made. On his return he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and soon after knighted, and he then assisted sir George Rooke in the reduction of Gibraltar, and afterwards relieved that fortress, 1705, when besieged by the French by sea, and the Spaniards by land. That same year he again, a second time, relieved the fortress, with the co-operation of the prince of Hesse, and defeated the French fleet, and reduced Barcelona. In 1706, he again appeared before Barcelona, and relieved it so effectually that King

Philip abandoned the siege, rendered memorable at the moment by a total eclipse of the sun which spread consternation among the enemy, whose device was a sun. From Barcelona, sir John proceeded to the reduction of Alicant and Ivica, and the island of Majorca, and then returned to England to receive the rewards of the queen and the congratulations of the people. On Shovel's death he was made admiral of the white, and commander of the fleet, in which high office, he convoyed the new queen of Spain to her consort Charles, and then reduced Sardinia and Minorca to the obedience of the allied monarchs. In 1708, he was elected member for Rochester, and the next year became one of the lords of the admiralty, but refused, on the resignation of lord Orford, to accept the place of first lord. In 1712, he was at the head of the expedition to take Dunkirk, and his various services were acknowledged by his being appointed a fifth time admiral of the fleet. The change of ministry, at the accession of George I. reduced him to a private station, and he spent the rest of his life in retirement between Greenwich and Beddington, in Surrey, where he had two seats. This brave man died 1st. Aug. 1720, aged 65.

LEAKE, Walter, governor of Mississippi, was a soldier in the American revolutionary war, died 1825.

LEAMING, Jeremiah, D.D., an episcopal minister, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1719, and graduated at Yale college in 1745. He preached in Newport, R. Island, eight years; at Norwalk Connecticut, twenty-one years; and at Stratford eight or nine years. He died at New Haven in September, 1804, aged 86. In the episcopal controversy, he wrote with great ability on the subject. He published a defence of the episcopal government of the church, containing remarks on some noted sermons on presbyterian ordination, 1776; a second defence of the episcopal government of the church in answer to Noah Welles, 1770; evidences of the truth of Christianity 1785; dissertations on various subjects.

LEAPOR, Mary, an ingenious woman, obscurely born, and educated as the daughter of a gardener, in the house of judge Blencowe, at Marston, Northamptonshire. In her 24th year she was seized with the measles, and after a short life of unaffected modesty, and practical piety, she fell a victim to the disease, 1735, a few days after her mother. On her death bed she gave her father some papers, which were published in 2 vols. 8vo. and contained original poems of great merit, especially the Temple of Love, a dream, and the Unhappy Father, a tragedy.

LEAR, Tobias, colonel, was consul general at St. Domingo in 1802: he was afterwards consul general at Tripoli, and in 1804, commissioner with Barron to negociate a peace, which he effected much to the dissatisfaction of Gen. Eaton, then at the head of the army of Derne, agreeing to pay for 200 prisoners 60,000 dollars. At the time of his death Mr. Lear was accountant of the war department. He died 1816.

LEBID, an Arabian poet, whose abilities were employed by Mahomet, to answer the satirical works written against him. He died at the age of 140, and his poems were so much esteemed, that they were affixed on the gates of the Temple of Mecca.

LEBRUN, Charles Francis, duke of Placentia, was born 1739, near Coutances, in Normandy; studied the law; was secretary to the chancellor Maupeon, and shared the odium which that minister incurred; sat in the states general and the council of five hundred; was chosen by Bonaparte as third consul; and was successively governor of Liguria and administrator general of Holland. He died in 1824. Lebrun translated the Iliad and Odyssey, and Tasso's Jerusalem.

LECHFORD, Thomas, a lawyer from London, lived in Boston from 1638 to 1640. Being dissatisfied with the country, he returned to England. He published Plain dealing, or news from N. England's present government, ecclesiastical and civil, compared, London 1642.

LECLERC, Victor Emanuel, a French general, born at Pontoise in 1772. He entered into the army in 1791, as a volunteer, and passing with the rank of sub-lieutenant into a regiment of cavalry, he became aid-de-camp to general Lapoype. At the siege of Toulon, in 1793, he was made a captain; and on the surrender of that place, promoted to be chief of a battalion in reward of his services. After having been employed in the army of the Alps and at Marseilles, he was removed in 1796, to the army of Italy, under the command of Buonaparte; and he subsequently occupied the post of sub-chief of the staff. Promoted to the rank of general of a brigade in 1797, and married the same year to one of the sisters of Buonaparte, he became chief of the staff of general Berthier, who commanded the army of Italy after the treaty of Campo Formio, and who being succeeded by general Brune, Leclerc retained his station. In 1799, Buonaparte, having become the head of the government, made him general of a division, and gave him the command of the army of the Rhine. He held other employments previously to his being appointed chief of the expedition intended for the conquests of St. Domingo. He sailed from Brest in December 1801, and arrived with his forces at cape Français, in February 1802; but being seized with the yellow fever a few months afterwards, he died at his head-quarters, November 1, 1802.

LECLERC, John, an eminent critic, was born, in 1657, at Geneva; and died, in 1736, in a state of childishness, at Amsterdam, where he was a clergyman, and professor of philosophy, belles lettres, and Hebrew. Leclerc was impatient of contradiction, acrimonious and satirical in debate, irascible, and fond of singularity. He has been called the self constituted inquisitor of the republic of literature. Among his works are, Ars Critica; Harmonia Evangelica; and the three Bibliotheques, or Libraries in twenty-five, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine volumes.

LECTIUS, James, a learned Genevese, four times syndic of his native city. He is known as the editor of "Poetæ Græci Veteres," 2 vols. folio. He was also a poet and critic, and died 1611, aged 53.

LEDYARD, John, was born at Groton, in the state of Connecticut, in the year 1751. He early discovered propensities wholly inconsistent with devotion to any of the ordinary pursuits of life; it is not therefore to be wondered at, that after a few months trial, he abandoned the study of the law, and became a member of the new institution of Dartmouth college, for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a missionary among the Indians. In the short period of four months from entering college he disappeared, without the knowledge of any one, and after a lapse of about an equal period, returned, and resumed his studies, but never after mentioned his missionary project. He soon became weary of a college life, as his habits and temper rendered his residence there as irksome and uncomfortable to him, as his conduct, made him, to the officers of the institution. The unpleasant col-

lisions, which took place between him and the government, he determined to put an end to, by taking French leave. The mode of effecting this object was most singular, and characteristic of the man. With the aid of some of his fellow students he contrived to make a canoe fifty feet long out of a log, which he launched upon the Connecticut river, near which the college stands, in which alone, and without any knowledge of the navigation, he reached in safety the place of his destination, one hundred and forty miles from the place of his departure, and the sight of him was the first knowledge his friends had that he had left college. He next commenced the study of divinity, but pursued it a very short time, and it is not probable, that it would have been otherwise, had the obstacles, which he thought opposed his entry into this profession been removed, for a character can hardly be imagined, more averse than his, to the regular and quiet duties of a clergyman. He endeavored without success to obtain a school. He next shipped at the port of New London as a common sailor on a voyage to Gibraltar. Ledyard being one day missing, while at Gibraltar, he was at length found, in the garrison, in the character of a British soldier; from which new engagement the captain of the vessel obtained his discharge. Within a year he returned again to New London, having lost all inclination of following a sea-faring life. Being now without means, and without a disposition to engage in any of the common pursuits of life, hankering for an opportunity to do something out of the common course of things, and tread a path never before trod by man, the thought struck his fancy, that the necessary aid, for his indefinite projects, might be obtained, by going to England, and making himself known to the wealthy connexions of the family, of whom, he had heard his grandfather talk. This freak no sooner took possession of his mind, than he reduced it to practice, and shipped on board the first vessel he found bound to Great Britain. He arrived at Plymouth in utter destitution, and literally begged his way to London, where the relatives, whose assistance he came to solicit, lived. The result was exactly what might have been anticipated. He indeed found the relatives he sought, but they at first disowned and rejected him. When, upon further inquiry, they had reason to believe, that he was no impostor, and learning also, that he was in distress, an invitation, to call again, was first given, and afterwards money was sent to him by one of those relatives, he declined the invitation, and refused to receive the money, and ordered the person, who brought it to carry it back, and tell his master, that he belonged not to the race of the Ledyards. He received no assistance from these relatives, but it is apparent that the fault was not altogether theirs. When he was thus unpleasantly situated, it happened that Captain Cook was preparing, for what proved to be his last voyage. Nothing could be more accordant with the views and feelings of Ledyard, than the course pursued by Captain Cook, and with the intention of becoming a partaker of his fate and fortune, he first enlisted into the marine service, and succeeded in gaining an introduction to Captain Cook, and was immediately taken into his service, and made a corporal of marines. The events of this voyage are now the subject of history, and it is only our purpose, at present, to record the fact, that Ledyard was one of those who sailed with Cook. For two years after his discharge from Cook's expedition he remained in the navy, and in December 1782 the ship in which he served arrived in Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound. He obtained leave of absence for seven days to visit his mother, but with the intention of quitting the service. He goes to his mother's house without making himself known to her, she at this time kept a boarding house, and a scene, similar in some respects, to the one told of Franklin and his mother takes place; without knowing who he is, she is strongly attracted to him, by the resemblance he bears to an absent son, who she had not seen for eight years. The scene which followed need not be described. He remained four months in Hartford at the house of his uncle, writing a journal of Cook's voyage, and forming a plan of a trading voyage to the North West coast. He failed in all his endeavors to engage American merchants to favor his project. A like success attended all his efforts in Europe, though he spent one winter in Paris at the expense of a company, who appeared at one time to have entered heartily into his views. The same fate attended an arrangement, he entered into with the celebrated Paul Jones. While in Paris he had notice by a friend, that a ship, in the Thames, was in complete readiness to sail for the Pacific Ocean. He immediately went to London, and upon being introduced to the owners, they offer him a free passage. Ledyard embarks, and feels completely happy, as fortune has at length smiled upon him. His joy is of short duration, as before the vessel is out sight of land, she is seized by the government, brought back, and the voyage given up. Every purpose for which he last visited Europe appears, at this moment, to be completely at an end. It was not long, however, before he had another expedition in view, more extravagant, and more hopeless than any he had ever yet attempted; he describes it thus: "I am going in a few days to make the tour of the globe from London east on foot." He had the address to obtain a subscription to aid this project, under the patronage of no less names, than sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Hunter, sir James Hall and colonel Smith. It is believed however that the amount he received in this way was not great. He left London in December on this mad enterprise, and arrived in safety at St. Petersburg. By the assistance of professor Pallas and others, and the agency of the French ambassador, he procured a passport from the empress of Russia to travel through her dominions. At Irkutsh however Ledyard was seized by order of the empress and hurried out of her dominions into Poland, and the guard that conducted him, told him, he was then at liberty to go where he pleased, but if he returned again into Russia, he would be hanged. By the good fortune of disposing of a draft for five guineas on sir Joseph Banks, he was enabled to reach London, after an absence of one year and five months. It would be thought, that by this time, experience would have taught Ledyard the folly and uselessness of his former pursuits, and induce him to turn his attention to something more likely to be advantageous to himself and beneficial to others. This time however he was not left to find a path for himself, but one was pointed out to him by others. The association for discovering the inland countries of Africa was then in search of a suitable person to engage in their business. Through the kindness of sir Joseph Banks an interview was obtained for Ledyard with the secretary of the association. Upon its being proposed to him, he said he should think himself singularly fortunate to be trusted with the adventure; being asked when he would set out—tomorrow morning—was the answer. In the employment of the African association he reached Grand Cairo, and there ended his life in November 1788, in the thirty-eighth

year of his age. It is due to the author, and the subjects of it, that the following passage from Ledyard's pen, should be had in perpetual remembrance. "I have observed among all nations, that the women ornament themselves more than the men, that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings, that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate like man to perform a hospitable or generous action; not haughty, nor arrogant nor supercilious, but full of courtesy and fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenuous; more liable in general to err than man, but in general also more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue so worthy the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free, and kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

LEDYARD, colonel, commanded in 1781 fort Griswold in Groton, Con. on the Thames, exactly opposite to New London, when Sept. 7th he was attacked by col. Eyre with a large force. With 150 men he fought bravely: col. Eyre and maj. Montgomery being killed, the command of the British devolved on maj. Broomfield. When the fort was carried by assault with the bayonet, Broomfield inquired, who commanded. Ledyard replied, "I did command, Sir, but you do now;" and presented to him his sword. Broomfield instantly run him through the body; and between 60 and 70 Americans were slaughtered after they had surrendered.

LEE, Ezra, an officer in the army of the American revolution, who, for his intrepidity, was selected to navigate the marine Turtle constructed in the harbor of New-York for the purpose of destroying the British ship Asia. He was prevented from attaching the instrument to the ship by her copper —but by exploding it in the vicinity, alarmed the enemy so that they immediately removed the fleet to the Hook. He fought in several of the most important battles of the war, and enjoyed, in a high degree, the respect of his superior officers. In private life he was distinguished for amiableness, integrity and benevolence. His death took place at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1821, in his 73d year.

LEE, Samuel, first minister of Bristol, Rhode Island, was a native of England, and educated at Oxford. He was preferred by Cromwell to a church near Bishopsgate in London, but was ejected in 1662. In 1678, he removed to Newington green near London, where he was for several years minister of an independent church. In 1686, he removed to New England, and preached in the town of Bristol. When a church was formed he was chosen minister. After the revolution in his native country, he was eagerly desirous of returning. In 1691, he sailed for England, but was captured by a French privateer, and carried into St. Maloe, in France; in the course of the year he died there, aged 64, and was buried without the city as a heretic. He published chronicon Cestrense, an exact chronology of all the rulers of Cheshire and Chester in church and state from the foundation of the city, 1686; orbis miraculum, or the temple of Solomon portrayed by scripture light, folio, 1689; this was printed at the charge of the university; de excidio anti-christi folio, 1659; a dissertation on the ancient and successive state of the Jews, with scripture evidence of their future conversion, and establishment in our own land, 1679; this is printed with Fletcher's Israel recluse: the joy of faith, 1689; answer to many queries relative to America, 1690; preface to John Rowe's Immanuel, with his life; and numerous sermons.

LEE, Charles, a major general in the army of the United States in the revolutionary war, was a native of England. He was an officer in the army at eleven years of age. He served early in America, where he commanded a company of grenadiers, at the unsuccessful assault of Ticonderoga, by general Abercrombie, and was wounded. He distinguished himself in 1762, under general Burgoyne in Portugal. The following years of his life, till 1773, were spent partly in the Polish service, and in rambling over Europe, but in the last year, an affair of honor with an officer in Italy whom he killed, obliged him to flee, and he sailed from London to New York. The quarrel between Great Britain and her colonies had now assumed a serious aspect, and Lee formed the resolution to espouse the cause of the latter in person, as he had previously defended it, in England, with his pen. Travelling through the colonies he became acquainted with the most conspicuous friends of colonial emancipation, and, though yet a British officer on half-pay, was active in encouraging the Americans to resistance, and in censuring the measures of the ministry. In 1775, Lee received a commission from congress, and immediately resigned the one he held in the British service; at the same time declaring to the secretary of war his readiness to engage in any honorable service for the king; but reprobating the present measures, as inconsistent with the liberty of the subject. In the quality of major-general in the continental service, Lee accompanied general Washington to the camp before Boston. In 1776, he was directed by the commander-in-chief to occupy New York, and to defend that city and the North river against the enemy. On his arrival there, Lee set about strengthening the defences of the city, disarming and securing those who were inimical to the American cause, and checking the intercourse subsisting between the British and the townsmen. He was afterwards invested with the chief command in the southern department. His presence in the south inspired a happy ardor and confidence in soldiers and people, while his conduct on the memorable attack of the British upon Sullivan island raised his military reputation. After the discomfiture of the enemy at this fortress, Lee passed into Georgia, where he remained some weeks, employing himself in fortifying the colony, and chastising the frontier Indians. Congress anticipating a concentration of the British forces, for the purpose of making a powerful effort at New York, Lee was ordered to Philadelphia, and was despatched to the camp at Haerlem, with permission to visit the ports in New Jersey. He reached the army just in time to recommend its extrication from a situation, where, had the enemy used proper diligence in his operations it would have been completely destroyed. The opinion of Lee induced the council of war to make a precipitate movement during the night, by which they escaped the toils, into which, they would otherwise have fallen. While marching through the Jerseys to join general Washington, Lee was made prisoner by the Eng-

lish, as he lay carelessly guarded, at a considerable distance from the main body, and carried to New York. Washington proposed to exchange for him six field officers; but general Howe affected to consider Lee as a deserter from the British army, and refused to release him on those terms. Several British officers were confined, and held answerable for the treatment of general Lee. The latter however was treated in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy, until the surrender of Burgoyne. After that event he was exchanged. The battle of Monmouth concluded the military course of general Lee. Being directed by Washington to advance, and attack the enemy's rear, he approached very near, but instead of obeying his instructions, suffered his troops to make a disorderly retreat. The commander-in-chief met him in the flight, and reprimanded him for his conduct. Lee replied in improper language, but executed the subsequent orders of general Washington with courage and ability. Stung with the indignity which he conceived to have been offered him, he wrote two letters to the commander-in-chief, after the action, of a disrespectful tenor, challenging him to substantiate the charges implied in his expressions on the field. General Lee was arrested, and arraigned before a court-martial, for disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy, and disrespect to the commander-in-chief. August 12, 1778, he was found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be suspended from any commission in the armies of the United States for the period of one year. The concurrence of congress in this sentence was thought necessary; and, while yet in suspense as to their determination, he published a defence of his conduct. His abuse of general Washington's character in this pamphlet, led to a duel with Col. Laurens one of the aids of the commander-in-chief, in which Lee was wounded. Congress confirmed the sentence of the court-martial in this case, though not without previous discussion. Lee retired to an estate he had purchased in Virginia, where he lived, secluded in a small hovel, destitute of glass windows or plastering, amusing himself with his books and dogs. While in this situation, he composed a set of political and military queries, in which his bitter feelings were freely vented, and which were afterwards published in Baltimore, where they created considerable disturbance. In 1782, he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged lodgings in a tavern, and a few days after his arrival, was seized with a fever, of which he died in October.

LEE, Richard Henry, president of congress, was a native of Virginia, and educated in England. His public life was distinguished by some remarkable circumstances. He had the honor of originating the first resistance to British oppression in the time of the stamp act in 1765. He proposed in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1773, the formation of a committee of correspondence, whose object was to disseminate information, and to kindle the flame of liberty, throughout the continents. He was a member of the first congress in 1774, and it was he, who made and ably supported the declaration of independence, June 7, 1776. From June 10th till August he was absent from congress on account of the sickness of his family. The second eloquent address to the people of Great Britain was drawn up by him as chairman of the committee. After the adoption of the articles of the confederation he was under the necessity of withdrawing from congress, as no representative was allowed to continue in congress, more than three years, in any term of six years; but he was re-elected in 1784, and continued till 1787. It was in Nov. 1784 that he was chosen president of congress. When the constitution of 1789 was submitted to the consideration of the people, he contended for the necessity of amendments previously to its adoption. He was a senator from Virginia in the first congress under it. He resigned this office in 1792, and died in 1794, aged 62. He was the author of a number of political pamphlets. His life with his correspondence was published by R. H. Lee, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1828.

LEE, Francis Lightfoot, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was a native of Virginia. In 1765 he became a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, and continued in that body till 1775, when the convention of Virginia chose him a member of the continental congress, in which he remained till 1779, when he entered the legislature of Virginia. He died 1797, aged 63.

LEE, William, a native of Virginia. Before the American revolution he was sent to London as the agent of Virginia. Being a zealous whig, and a favorite of the livery of London, he was elected one of the sheriffs in 1773. During the revolution he was the agent of congress at Vienna and Berlin.

LEE, Henry, general, governor of Virginia, graduated at Princeton college in 1773. In 1776, he was appointed a captain of cavalry under col. Bland; in Sept. 1777, he joined the main army. His skill in discipline and gallant bearing soon attracted the notice of Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of major, with the command of a separate corps of cavalry, and then advanced to the rank of lieut. colonel. From 1780, to the end of the war he served under Greene. The services of Lee's legion in various actions were very important. He particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Guildford; afterwards he succeeded in capturing fort Cornwallis, and other forts; he was also conspicuous at Ninety-Six, and at the Eutaw Springs. In 1786, he was appointed a delegate in congress from Virginia, in which body he remained till the constitution was adopted. In the convention of Virginia he advocated its adoption. In 1791, he was chosen governor of Virginia, and remained in office three years. By appointment of Washington he commanded the forces, sent to suppress the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. He was a member of congress at the period of Washington's death in 1799; and was appointed by congress to deliver an eulogy on the occasion. He died 1818, aged 62. He published the eulogy on Washington 1800; memoirs of the war in the south, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.

LEE, Sophia, the daughter of an able actor, was born in London, in 1750. Her first literary attempt, which, however, was not published till many years after it was written, was The Life of a Lover. In 1780, her comedy of the Chapter of Accidents was so successful that the profits of it enabled her to establish, at Bath, an academy for young ladies, which was conducted by herself and her sisters. Her novel of The Recess established her fame. In 1803, she retired from her toils of tuition; and she died March 13, 1824. She wrote, besides the above works, Almeyda, a tragedy; the Assignation, a comedy; A Hermit's Tale, a poem; and two of the stories in her sister's Canterbury Tales.

LEE, Arthur, M.D., minister of the United States of America at the court of Versailles. He was born in Virginia, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he also pursued for some time the study of medicine. He afterwards went to London, and studied law in the Temple. During

his residence in England he kept his eye upon the measures of government and rendered the most important services to his country, by sending to America, the earliest intelligence of the plans of the ministry. When the instructions of governor Bernard were sent over, he at the same time communicated information to the town of Boston respecting the nature of them. In 1775, he was the agent of Virginia in London, and he presented in August the second petition of congress to the king. In 1776, he was appointed minister to France, and assisted in negotiating the treaty with that power. In 1779, he and Mr. Adams were recalled, and Dr. Franklin was appointed sole minister to France. When Mr. Lee returned to America in 1780, such was his integrity that he did not find it difficult to reinstate himself fully in the good opinion of the public, notwithstanding the attacks made upon his character by Silas Deane. During his mission to France, congress appointed him sole commissioner to Spain in December 1777. The British ambassador remonstrated against his reception, in consequence of which he was detained at Burgos, on his way to Madrid; but upon sending a spirited reply to the remonstrance, no further interruption was attempted, and he proceeded to the capital. He succeeded in procuring a large pecuniary loan. He afterwards went to Berlin in the same capacity. He was not officially recognized in Prussia, but allowed to reside in Berlin in a private character and to correspond with the court. He succeeded in obtaining from Frederic an assurance that he would afford no facilities to Great Britain in procuring additional German auxiliaries, and that he would prohibit the passage through any part of his dominions of any troops, which that court should thence forward engage in Germany. He obtained, also, permission for the citizens of the United States to carry on a direct commerce with the subjects of Prussia, and for himself to purchase for the use of the United States, arms from the armories from which the king supplied his forces. While in Berlin his papers were stolen from his chamber; but, upon an order from the king to investigate the affair, they were secretly returned. The blame of this act he cast upon the British envoy, who on the representation of the Prussian monarch, was recalled. When Mr. Lee left Berlin, it was with an understanding, that a correspondence should be carried on between Schulenburg and himself on the affairs of the United States, and that he should keep the king constantly informed of the events of the war with Great Britain, which he did during his residence in Paris. He was also assured that Prussia "would not be the last power to acknowledge the independence of his country." He prepared an elaborate report of his official proceedings, and answers to all the charges, which had been circulated to his prejudice; but upon requesting leave to vindicate himself with these in congress, that body expressed their full confidence in his patriotism, asserting that they had no accusation to make, and requested him to communicate his views and information acquired during his residence abroad. In 1781, he was elected to the assembly of Virginia, and by it returned to congress, where he continued to represent the state until 1785. In 1784, he was sent on a delegation to make treaties with the Indians on the northern frontier. He was next called to the treasury board, where he continued till 1789. He died 1792, aged 52. His life was published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1829, by R. H. Lee. This work contains many of his letters. His public letters are published in Spark's Diplom. corres.

LEE, Thomas Sim, governor of Maryland from 1779, to 1783, was afterwards a member of congress, and of the convention which formed the constitution. He was again chosen governor in 1792 He died 1819, aged 75.

LEET, William, governor of Connecticut, came to New England in 1637, in company with Eaton and Hopkins. Sept. 29, 1639, he, Mr. Whitfield, and others purchased Menunkatuck, or Guilford, of the sachem squaw, the owner. The agreement was made at N. Haven and was confirmed by the general court, Jan. 31, 1640. When the church of Guilford was formed in 1643, he was one of the seven pillars, or first members. Whitfield and Higginson were two others. For many years he was the clerk of the town. He was an assistant, of N. Haven colony from 1643, to 1657, and governor from 1661, to 1665, and after the union of N. Haven and Connecticut was deputy-governor from 1669, to 1675, and governor after Winthrop from 1676, to 1680. Having removed to Hartford, he died there 1683.

LEFEBVRE, Joseph Francis, duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, was born, in 1755, at Rufack, in Alsace; and died in 1820. He entered early into the army. In 1794, he attained the rank of general. From that year till 1799, he distinguished himself greatly in all the campaigns in Flanders and on the Rhine. When Bonaparte subverted the directorial government, Lefebvre seconded him efficaciously, and his services were rewarded with multiplied honors. Between 1805, and 1815, he bore a conspicuous part at Jena, Eylau, Wagram, and many other battles; and his Conquest of Dantzic won for him the ducal title. Lefebvre was modest, disinterested, and of unaffected manners.

LEECHMAN, William, D.D., principal of Glasgow university, was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and an essay on prayer, which possess great merit. He died 1785, aged 78.

LEGGE, George, Lord Dartmouth, an able naval officer, brought up under admiral Spragge. He displayed such gallantry, that at the age of 21, he was made, in 1667, by Charles II. captain of a ship. In 1672, he distinguished himself in a battle against the Dutch, and the next year, was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682, he was raised to the peerage, and the next year was sent to Africa, as governor of Tangier, with orders to destroy the works of that fortress, and bring off the English garrison, whose situation had been rendered perilous by the frequent attacks of the Moors. He successfully effected this, and was rewarded by the king, with ten thousand pounds. On James's accession, he was master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the tower, and when the prince of Orange meditated the invasion of the country, he sailed against him as admiral of the fleet, but the failure of the wind prevented the meeting of the two squadrons. As he was strongly attached to James, he became suspected at the revolution, and was in consequence sent a prisoner to the tower, where he died, 25th Oct. 1691, aged 44.

LEGOUVE, Gabriel Mary John Baptist, a French dramatist and poet, was born, in 1764, at Paris; was admitted a member of the Institute in 1798; held, as substitute for Delille, the professorship of Latin poetry at the college of France; and died insane in 1813. Legouvé was an exceedingly elegant writer, but was deficient in imagination and poetical fire. He wrote six tragedies, and several poems. Among the latter are, The Recollections; Melancholy; and The Merit of Women.

LEGUANO, Stefano Maria, an historical painter, the pupil of Cignani, and Carlo Maratti. His pieces are masterly, and in the judicious diffusion of light and shade, and in the display of a correct taste, and strong genius, he is particularly eminent. He was born near Bologna, and died 1715, aged 55.

LEIBNITZ, William Godfrey, baron of, a celebrated philosopher, born 23d June, 1646, at Leipsic, where his father was professor of moral philosophy, and secretary to the university. Though he lost his father at the early age of six, his education was not neglected, but the strong powers of his mind were assiduously cultivated at his native university, where at the age of 20, he took his degree of master of arts. Not only here, and at Jena, his studies were directed to the acquisition of whatever could be reaped in mathematics and literature, from learned professors, but the contents of his father's valuable library were perused with avidity and success. The law was the profession to which he particularly directed his attention, but when he was refused the degree of doctor in that faculty, at Leipsic, because he spoke with disrespect of the principles of Aristotle, he repaired to Altorf, where his thesis de Casibus Perplexis, insured him not only the academical honors he solicited, but the applauses of the learned students, and the liberal offer of a professor's chair. Declining this honorable offer, he went to Nuremberg, where he became acquainted with the minister of the elector of Mentz, who prevailed upon him to enter into the service of his master. Leibnitz accepted the offer with joy, and to prove his attachment to his new sovereign, he wrote a treatise to recommend the elevation of the elector to the vacant throne of Poland. He afterwards went to Paris in 1672, on the affairs of his friend, the prime minister, and in this journey, he not only formed a connexion with the most learned men of France, but he applied himself more particularly to mathematical knowledge. In 1673 he visited London, and there received from John Collins, the secretary of the royal society, some hints about the invention of fluxions, by Newton, to which he afterwards laid claim, but on very slight and doubtful grounds. The death of his patrons, the elector and his minister, left him in narrow circumstances, but he found in the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, a new friend, who not only favored his views in his literary pursuits, but settled a pension on him, with the appointment of counsellor. The next duke, afterwards George I. proved an equally favorable patron, and prevailed upon him to write the History of the House of Brunswick. In 1700 he was elected member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and on the erection of the Berlin academy that year, he was liberally nominated by the king of Prussia, perpetual president, and though not resident there, he largely contributed, by his papers, to enrich the memoirs of that learned body. He about this time devoted much of his attention to invent "an universal language," which might become the common language of the whole world. The plan had once been undertaken by d'Algarme, and by Dr. Wilkins, but not on so broad a foundation. Leibnitz proposed characters, which like those in algebra, might be not only simple, but expressive, and enable men of all nations to converse familiarly together, but though above 13 years were employed in this extraordinary design, the death of the philosopher prevented its final completion. In 1711 Leibnitz was made Aulic counsellor to the emperor, and privy counsellor to the Prussian court, with a salary; but the multiplicity of his engagements prevented him from finishing his History of Hanover. He was employed by Caroline, afterwards queen of England, to undertake a controversy against Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free-will, the reality of space, and other philosophical subjects. He died 14th Nov. 1716, aged 70. He had in his life the singular felicity of being esteemed as the greatest and most learned man in Europe, and he did not belie the public opinion. His works are Scriptores Rerum Brunsw. 3 vols. fol.—De Jure Suprematus et Legationis Principum German, under the fictitious name of Furstener—Codex Gentium Diplomaticus, 2 vols. fol.—Miscellanea Berolinens.—Notitia Opticæ Promotæ—De Arte Combinatoria—Essays of Theodicia, on the Goodness of God and Liberty of Man, 2 vols. 12mo.—Metaphysical Tracts—Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics—Theoria Motus Abstracti & Motus Concreti—Accessiones Historicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—De Origine Francorum Disquisitio—Poems, Latin, French,—Collectanea,—Recueil. His mathematical works have been published by Dutens, 6 vols. 4to. 1767.

LEIGH, sir Edward, a learned Englishman, born at Shawell, Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was member of the long parliament, and of the assembly of divines, and also a parliamentary general. He was imprisoned in 1648, as being a violent presbyterian, and afterwards employed himself totally in literary pursuits. He died June 2d, 1671. He wrote Critica Sacra—Annotations on the New Testament—Observations on the 12 Cæsars—Treatises of Religion,—and a Body of Divinity.

LEIGHTON, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, educated at the university there, where he became professor of moral philosophy. In 1613 he went to London, and by his two books called "Zion's Plea," and the "Looking Glass of the Holy War," against the government, he drew upon himself the notice of the star chamber, who ordered him to have his nose slit, and his ears cut, and to be whipped from Newgate to Aldgate, and then to Tyburn. This dreadful sentence was executed with barbarity, but after 11 years of confinement, he was set at liberty by the parliament, 1640, and made keeper of Lambeth palace, now a state prison. He died insane, 1644, aged 57.

LEIGHTON, Robert, a Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh, son of the preceding. He was minister of a small church near Edinburgh, and conducted himself with such moderation, as offended the violent partisans of his times. His amiable character, however, was seen and admired by the magistrates of Edinburgh, who unanimously appointed him to preside over their college, where for 10 years he displayed all the abilities of a learned and popular preceptor. He was afterwards made bishop of Dumblane by Charles I. but finding his moderation and humility unable to stem the torrent of persecuting presbyterianism, he went to London, to resign his holy office. Instead, however, of accepting his abdication, Charles prevailed upon him to become archbishop of Glasgow, at a time when he hoped that exemplary piety, and the most unaffected manners, might recommend the measures of the court. But the virulence of party was so deeply rooted, that Leighton, about a year after, resigned the dangerous dignity which he could not support with comfort to himself, or advantage to his sovereign. He retired to Sussex, and by a sudden death, closed a life of literary labors, and of genuine goodness in 1684. He wrote a Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles, besides sermons and divinity tracts.

LEISTER, Jacob, who headed the insurrection in New York in 1689, had previously enjoyed some influence among the people, but was totally un

qualified for such an enterprise. After he had dispersed the party in the city of New York favorable to King James, and assumed the administration, he proceeded to Albany, took the fort, and confiscated the property of those who opposed his authority. On the arrival of Sloughter with the commission of governor 1691, he for some time refused to surrender the fort at New York to him, but at length abandoned it, and was soon after seized and condemned for treason. Sloughter disapproved of the sentence, but in a moment of intoxication into which he was betrayed for the purpose, was induced to sign the death warrant, and it was immediately executed.

LELAND, John, the first and last antiquary royal of England, so called by Henry VIII. and deservedly named the father of antiquaries, was born in Leland, and educated at St. Paul's, under Lilly. By the friendship of Thomas Myles, he on the death of his parents, was maintained at Christ college, Cambridge, from which he removed to All-Soul's Oxford. He improved himself afterwards by studying at Paris, and became, in ancient and modern languages, and in literature, the most accomplished writer of the age. His zeal for antiquarian research was happily patronised by the king, and he was empowered in 1533, by his master, to peruse the records of all libraries, and collections private and public, in the kingdom, for the elucidation of English history. Six years were thus laboriously employed in travelling through England and Wales, and that his income might be adequate to the expenses of his journey, he was liberally presented by the king to the living of Popeling, near Calais, and afterwards made, in 1542, rector of Hasely, Oxfordshire, canon of Christ-church, and prebendary of Sarum. In 1545 he had digested four books, as the beginning of his labors, which he presented to the king, under the title of a New Year's Gift. To complete his further works he retired to his house in the parish of St. Michael le Querne, London; but such is the uncertainty and misery of human hopes, after six years' study, he was suddenly deprived of his reason, probably in consequence of his intense application; and so violent was the phrenzy, that he never recovered. He died two years after, 18th April, 1552. As to his character, England, says one of his contemporaries, never saw, and perhaps never will see again, a man equally skilled in the antiquities of his country. His itinerary, and Collectanea, were published by Hearne, and so extensive are his resources, that he is as it were the common spring from which his successors and imitators, the Bayles, the Camdens, the Burtons, the Dugdales, the Gibsons, and others, have copiously drawn.

LELAND, John, a native of Wigan, in Lancashire. At the age of six he was deprived of the powers of his understanding and memory by the small-pox, and for twelve months continued in that deplorable situation. His recollection afterwards gradually recovered, and when his parents removed to Dublin, he there applied himself with unusual diligence and success to literary pursuits. In 1716 he became assistant to Mr. Nathanael Weld, over a dissenting congregation; but he acquired greater popularity as a writer than as a preacher, respectable as he was. His view of the deistical writers that have appeared in England, 2 vols 8vo. and his Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, 2 vols. 4to. are the works of an able divine, by the most solid and convincing arguments, employing all his powers to refute atheism and infidelity. He wrote besides, a Defence of the Christian Religion against Tindal, 8vo.—a volume of Family Devotions, 12mo. and died 16th Jan. 1766, universally respected. His funeral sermon was preached by Nathanael Weld, his coadjutor.

LELAND, Thomas, D.D. a native of Dublin, senior fellow of Trinity college there, died 1785, aged 83. He was a man of learning, and strong powers of mind, and wrote, a History of Ireland, 4to.—The Life of Philip of Macedon—Principles of Human Eloquence, attacked by Warburton, and translation of Demosthenes' Orations.

LELY, sir Peter, an eminent painter, born in Westphalia, Germany, 1617. He studied his art at the Hague, and under de Crebber; and in 1641 came to England, where his landscapes and historical compositions recommended him to notice. He, however, soon discovered that portrait painting was a more lucrative employment, and therefore all his powers were directed to that branch of the art in which he acquired such celebrity. Though unable to travel to Italy, he procured the best pieces of that famous school, and uniting all their beauties to the suggestions of his own genius, he became a pattern of excellence to all other artists. In the graceful air of his heads, the variety and interest of his postures, and the easy management of his draperies, he was said to be inimitable. He was deservedly a favorite with Charles I. and with Charles II. who knighted him, and made him his chief painter. He died of an apoplexy, at London, 1680.

LE MERCIER, Andrew, minister in Boston, had for many years the care of the protestant French church, which was founded by protestants, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1686. The society being very much diminished, he at length desisted from his public labors, and the house was in 1748 occupied by Mr. Croswell's church. He died in 1762, having sustained a reputable character. He published a church history of Geneva, 12mo. 1732, and a treatise on detraction.

LEMERY, Nicolas, a French chemist, born 17th Nov. 1645, at Rouen, and placed there as apprentice to an apothecary. Anxious to study chemistry he left Rouen, and came to Paris, and soon after went to Montpellier, where he soon acquired reputation under the instruction of Vernant, and became an able and interesting lecturer on chemistry. In 1672 he returned to Paris, and there began to dissipate those clouds of ignorance and prejudice which enveloped the science and language of chemistry: he provided himself a laboratory, and saw his lectures attended by numerous and respectable classes. As he was a protestant, his religion exposed him to persecution: therefore, after refusing to accept the invitations of the court of Berlin, he passed over to England in 1683, where Charles II. received him with great condescension. He, however, soon after returned to France, and yielding to the pressure of the times, he became a Roman catholic, that he might pursue his chemical studies without fear of persecution. On the revival of the academy of sciences 1699, he was made associate chemist and became a pensionary. He died of an apoplexy, 19th June 1715, aged 70. His works are, a Course of Chemistry, often edited—an Universal Pharmacopæia—an Universal treatise of Drugs—a treatise of Antimony.

LEMERY, Lewis, son of the above, was born at Paris 1677, and became physician to the king, and member of the academy of sciences. He wrote, an useful treatise on Food, 2 vols.—another on the Worms of the Human Body—besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy, and died 1743.

LEMIERRE, Anthony Morin, a French poet and dramatist, was born, in 1733, or, according to some, in 1721, at Paris. He was successively a writer of MS. sermons, under master of rhetoric at Harcourt College, and secretary to Dupin, one of the farmers general, who had the liberality to give him a pension, to enable him to give himself up to literature. In 1781 he became a member of the French Academy. He died in 1793. He produced several poems, and nine tragedies; of the latter, William Tell, Hypermnestra, and the Widow of Malabar, are still acted.

LEMNIUS, Lævinius, a physician, born at Ziric-zee, Zealand, 1504. On the death of his wife, he took orders, and became canon of Ziric-zee, where he died 1568. He wrote, de occultis Naturæ Miraculis—a treatise on Astrology—an Account of the Plants mentioned in Scripture.

LE MONNIER, Peter Charles, a native of Paris, who went with Maupertuis to measure a degree of the meridian towards the north pole. He wrote, Astronomical Institutions—Tables of the Sun—Corrections for those of the Moon—Lunar Nautical Astronomy. He was member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the national institute, and died 1799.

LE MONNIER, Lewis William, brother to the preceding, was member of the academy of sciences, of the national institute, and of the London Royal society. He distinguished himself as an able physician, and as an experimental philosopher, and he contributed several valuable articles to the French Encyclopedie, especially on electricity. He died 1799.—There was an ecclesiastic of that name, who, besides fables, tales, and epistles, translated Terence and Persius into French.

LEMONTEY, Peter Edward, a member of the French Institute, and of the academy of Lyons, where he was born in 1762. He adopted the profession of an advocate, and after having been attorney of the commune of Lyons, he was chosen a deputy to the first Legislative assembly, in which he distinguished himself by his moderation and the wisdom of his views, as well as by his legal knowledge. Returning to his native place, he took arms in its defence when besieged by the troops of the Convention, and he was afterwards obliged to flee into Switzerland. In 1795 he was made administrator of his district, and was also employed in various missions. After having consecrated several years to the cultivation of literature, Lemontey was, in 1804, nominated chief of the commission for the censure of pieces for the theatre, which delicate office he filled with great ability. In 1819 he succeeded the abbé Morellet as a member of the French Academy or Institute, and he died June 27, 1826. Among his works are "Palma, ou le Voyage en Grèce," an opera; "Raison, Folie, chacun son Mot, petit Cours de Morale à la Portée des Vieux Enfans," 1801, 8vo. reprinted in 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.; "Thibault, ou la Naissana d'un Comte de Champagne," 1811, 12mo.; "Essaisur l'Establissement Monarchique de Louis XIV.," 1818, 8vo.; "Eloge Historique de Vicq d'Azyr," 1825, 4to. He also left in MS. "Histoire Critique de la France dépuis la Mort de Louis XIV."

LEMOT, Francis Frederick, a French statuary, who was a knight of the legion of honor, and of the order of St. Michael. He was born at Lyons in 1773, and died at Paris, May 8, 1827. He studied the elements of architecture at the academy of Besançon, and going to Paris about 1786, he became a pupil of Dejoux, a sculptor. At the age of seventeen he obtained a prize for a bas-relief, representing "The Judgment of Solomon," and he was then sent to Rome, where he remained two years. Returning to Paris to solicit assistance from the government for the French students in Italy, he was drawn as a military conscript; and being sent to the army of the Rhine, he served for some time in the artillery, under general Pichegru. In 1795 he was ordered to Paris, to assist in the execution of a statue of Henry IV, to be placed on the Pont Neuf. Among the numerous works which he subsequently produced, may be particularized the bas-relief of the tribune of the chamber of deputies; a statue of Lycurgus; that of Leonidas, placed in the Hall of Deliberations of the Chamber of Peers; that of Cicero, in the old hall of the tribunate; the colossal bust of Jean Bart, in the arsenal of Dunkerque; a figure of Hebe; a statue of Murat; the grand front of the colonnade of the Louvre; and equestrian statues, in bronze, of Henry IV. at Paris, and Louis XIV. at Lyons. Lemot also published "Voyage Pittoresque dans le Bocage de la Vendée, ou Vues de Clisson et de ses Environs, dessinées parl. Thiénon, avec une Notice sur le Chateau et la Ville de Clisson," Paris, 1817, 4to.

LEMPRIERE, John, D.D. a native of Jersey, was educated at Winchester, and at Pembroke college, Oxford; was head master of Abingdon grammar school, and afterwards of the school at Exeter; and, on resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in Devonshire, which he held till his decease, in 1824. He compiled the Bibliotheca Classica; and Universal Biography; and printed the first volume of a translation of Herodotus.

LENCLOS, Ninon de, a celebrated beauty, born 1615, at Paris, of a respectable family. Her mother wished to devote her to the seclusion of a convent, but her father, who was a man of wit and gallantry, prevented it; and the daughter, losing both her parents at the age of 15, soon showed how attached she was to the pleasures of the world. Courted for her polished understanding, and the vivacity of her wit, but more for her beauty, she rejected the honorable offers of matrimony; and as she possessed opulence, managed by economy, she determined to enjoy her liberty, and therefore yielded her person to those, who for greatness of talents, of birth, or of rank, were most pleasing to her licentious imagination. Yet in these voluptuous enjoyments, she affected to preserve the manners of a woman of virtue, and so captivating was her conversation, and dignified her personal deportment, that ladies of character and respectability became her friends and constant associates. Sensible of the charms of virtue, and well skilled in the works of Montaigne and Charron, she talked as a philosopher; but while she reasoned like Socrates, she unfortunately acted the part of Lais. Thus long flattered by the gay, the learned, and the opulent, she preserved her beauty almost to the last, and died 1706, aged 90. She left some children behind her. One of her sons, ignorant of her relationship to him, became enamored of her; and when she, to check his passion, declared herself, by infallible proofs, to be his mother, the unfortunate youth, in despair, stabbed himself in her presence. Some of her letters are preserved in the works of St. Evremond, but the letters to the marquis de Sevigné, published as her own, though entertaining, are spurious.

LENFANT, James, a protestant divine, born 1661. He distinguished himself at Saumur and Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg, 1683; but when the palatinate was in-

vaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died of a palsy 1728, aged 67. This respectable man was author of three capital works, the History of the Council of Constance—of Basil—of Pisa, each 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides, the History of pope Joan—Poggeana—sermons—the New Testament translated into Latin with Beausobre.

LENGLET, Nicolas du Fresnoy, a French writer, born at Beauvais 1674. He was engaged in embassies, first as secretary to the French minister at the court of Cologne, and was afterwards engaged in the correspondence between Brussels and Holland. After reaching his 82d year, he fell asleep while reading by the fire, and then dropped into it, so that his head was nearly burnt off before he was discovered, 1756. His "Methode pour etudier l'Histoire," has been admired and translated into English. He was a voluminous but incorrect writer.

LENNOX, Charlotte, a native of New-York, known as the learned author of Shakspeare illustrated, 3 vols. 12mo. containing an account of the histories from which the great bard is supposed to have drawn his plays,—the Female Quixote, a novel of merit—Memoirs of Harriet Stuart,—and of countess Berci,—Henrietta, a novel,—Philander, a dramatic pastoral,—Sophia,—Euphemia, novels, —Sister,—Old City Manners, two comedies,—translations of Burmoy's Greek Theatre,—and of Sully's Memoirs. She was intimate with Johnson, Richardson, and other men of learning and wit, and died in low circumstances, 1804.

LENTHAL, William, speaker of the long parliament, was born at Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, 1591, and educated at Alban hall, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Lincoln's inn, and was regularly called to the bar, where he became known as an able counsellor. He was elected in 1639 member for Woodstock, and the next year, when the government were not popular enough to elect Gardiner, the recorder of London, speaker of the Commons, Lenthal, whom Clarendon represents as scarce equal to the high office, was seated in the chair. In this new and honorable situation, Lenthal consulted his interest and his fortunes by siding with the republican party, and while he affected respect towards the unfortunate Charles when he seated himself in the chair of the house, and inquired for the members who had offended him, his measures tended to secure the attachment of the Commons, and the good opinion of the people. Though dismissed from office by Cromwell in 1653, Lenthal was re-elected speaker the next year, and continued in office in the rump parliament. His dubious character, and the partiality which he had shown to the usurpation, exempted him, at the restoration, from the general bill of indemnity; but he afterwards obtained pardon from the king. The support, however, which he had given to the violent measures of the civil war, and the influence which he had exercised to prevent the restitution of royalty, embittered, it is said, his moments of reflection; and at his death in 1663, he expressed sincere contrition for his conduct.

LEO I. or ancient, succeeded Marcian on the throne of Constantinople, 457. He was a Thracian, though the particulars of his early history are unknown. He confirmed, in the beginning of his reign, the decrees of the council of Chalcedon against the Eutycheans, and obtained signal victories against the barbarians; but his expedition against the Vandals was unsuccessful through the treachery of Aspar, his general. Leo punished this powerful offender, and destroyed him and all his family 471; but the Goths resented the severities exercised against their countrymen, and laid waste the provinces of the empire, even to the gates of Constantinople. Leo died soon after, 26th January 474, praised by some historians, but severely censured by others.

LEO II. or younger son of Zeno the Isaurian, and Ariadne, daughter of Leo succeeded his grandfather, 474. Leo, who had ruined his constitution by his debaucheries, died soon after, aged 16, and his father Zeno, who had governed the empire for him, declared himself his successor.

LEO III. or Isaurian, was the son of a cobler. He served first in the army, and was made by Justinian II. one of his body guards, and raised by Anastasius II. to the rank of general, and in 717 he became emperor. He signalized himself against the Saracens, who had ravaged Thrace, and attacked Constantinople itself, and he destroyed their fleet by means of the Greek fire. Proud of his victory, he banished Germanus from the see of Constantinople, and placed Anastasius in his room, and waging war against learned men and literature, he impiously set on fire the valuable library of his capital. Above 30,000 volumes, besides the choicest paintings and curious medals, perished in this dreadful conflagration. The popes, Gregory II. and Gregory III. excommunicated this uncivilized barbarian; but while he prepared to revenge himself against the anathemas of Rome, he saw his invading fleet wrecked by a storm on the coast of the Adriatic; and he died soon after, 18th June 741, detested as a tyrant.

LEO IV. succeeded in 775, his father, Constantine Copronymus. His reign was marked by the violent disputes between the Iconoclastes, or image breakers, and their religious opponents, whose cause he capriciously espoused by turns. He was successful in his attack against the Saracens in Asia, and died soon after, 780, aged thirty. He was the husband of the famous Irene.

LEO V. the Armenian, became a general by his valor in the Roman armies, but he was disgraced and scourged as a slave by Nicephorus. Michael Rhangabus recalled him from exile to command the army, and so great was his popularity, that he prevailed on his troops to proclaim him emperor 813, and to depose his master. He afterwards obtained a signal victory over the Bulgarians, but disgraced himself by his cruelty. He was assassinated on Christmas day, 820.

LEO VI. or the philosopher, succeeded his father, Basil, the Macedonian, 886. He made war against the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saracens, and when he found himself unequal to the contest, he called to his assistance the Turks, who laid waste the country, and after plundering their enemies, sold their booty and their prisoners to their ally. Leo deposed the patriarch Photius, and afterwards his successor Nicolas, because he presumed to excommunicate him for marrying a fourth time. He died of a dysentery, 9th June 911, in the 26th year of his reign. He was surnamed the wise, from the protection which he extended to men of letters. He wrote some books of merit, the best known of which is, a treatise on Tactics, published by Meursius, Leyden, 1612.

LEO I. pope, surnamed the great, was employed in affairs of moment and difficulty by popes Celestinus I. and Sixtus III. the last of whom he succeeded in 440. He pursued vigorous measures to repress heresy, and was severe against the Manicheans, the Pelagians, the Priscillianists, and the Eutycheans. He sent four legates to the council which Marcian had assembled at Chalcedon, and

afterwards he was commissioned as the most powerful ambassador, by Valentinian, to meet Attila, who was ravaging Italy, and marching to the gates of Rome. His eloquence prevailed with the fierce barbarian, who was induced to make peace, and to march back his forces across the Rhine. Four years after, however, he was less successful against Genseric, who ferociously entered the capital of Italy 455, and for 14 days abandoned it to the pillage and lust of his uncivilized soldiers. After an useful reign, Leo died, 3d November 461. His works are preserved, printed in 2 vols. 4to. and also in folio, and they contain 96 sermons, and 141 letters.

LEO II. a native of Sicily, who succeeded Agatho in the popedom, 682. He was an able and resolute pontiff, and attempted to extend his power over the ecclesiastical bodies of the east. He first established the kiss of peace at the mass, and also the use of holy water. He died 3d July, 683.

LEO III. a Roman, who succeeded Adrian I. as pope, 795. In 799 a conspiracy was formed against him by the nephews of his predecessor, who were jealous of his elevation, and after the murderers had attempted to stab him, and to tear out his eyes and his tongue, they confined him in a monastery, from which he escaped to Charlemagne. Charlemagne espoused his cause, and reinstated him in the pontifical chair, and in 800 went himself to Rome, and received the imperial crown from his hands. In another conspiracy, after the emperor's decease, Leo behaved with greater severity, and put some of the accomplices to death. He died 11th June, 816. He was an eloquent and popular pontiff, respected abroad, and beloved by his subjects. Thirteen of his epistles are preserved.

LEO IV. a Roman, made pope after Sergius II. 847. He was a wise and courageous pontiff, and when the Saracens approached Rome, to pillage it, he boldly marched out to meet them, and though unsupported by the emperors of the east and the west, he gave them battle, and defeated them with great slaughter, and afterwards employed the captives to adorn and fortify that city, which they intended to destroy. He died 17th July 855.

LEO IX. Brunon, bishop of Toul, was elected pope, 1048, and deserved the name of Saint, in the Romish calendar. He exerted all his authority in the councils of Italy, France, and Germany, to repress the debaucheries of the clergy, and the licentious morals of the laity, and to check the influence of heresy, particularly that of Photius. He visited Germany in 1053, to solicit the assistance of the emperor against the Normans, but in his attack upon these barbarous invaders, he was defeated near Beneventum, and taken prisoner. He was conducted in triumph to Rome, by the conquerors, and died there, 19th April 1054. His sermons, and other works are extant.

LEO X. John de Medicis, son of Lorenzo de Medicis, was born 1475, at Florence, and at the age of 11 was made an archbishop by Louis XI. of France, and cardinal at 14, by Innocent VIII. He was employed as legate by Julius II. and was at the battle of Ravenna, where the French obtained the victory, 1512; but though taken prisoner, he was treated with great respect, and even veneration by the soldiers, as the representative of the holy pontiff. On the death of Julius he had the good fortune, by artifice and intrigue, to secure his elevation to the papal chair, 1513, and his coronation was conducted with the most unusual magnificence. Educated by the most learned men of the times, and allied to a family particularly dear to literature, he evinced his respect for learning, by the liberal patronage which he extended to its votaries. The affairs of the church were intrusted to Bembo, Sadolet, and other men of enlightened minds, and Leo considered that his throne was best supported, and his fame most surely extended by patronising genius and literary talents, and encouraging the fine arts. Notwitstanding his popularity, Leo found enemies about his person, two of the cardinals, Petruci and Sauli, prevailed upon his surgeon to poison a wound which he was to cure, but the conspiracy was timely discovered, and the accomplices punished. Petruci was strangled in the prison, and Sauli purchased his life by the sacrifice of his immense possessions. Ambitious to distinguish himself, Leo formed two projects of great importance and glory; he meditated the union of all the christian princes, for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and he wished to complete the stupendous building of St. Peter's church, begun by his predecessor. To effect this, he in 1518, published the granting of indulgencies, by which the purchasers, for a sum of money, might free themselves from their sins. This extraordinary measure produced a schism between the Dominican and Augustine monks in Germany, and at last excited Martin Luther to preach first against the efficacy of these popish pardons, and next against the corruptions of the Roman church. The opposition of Luther at last drew down upon him the thunders of the Vatican, but the reformer, secure in his popularity, and in the protection of some of the German princes, prevailed against the pope, and severed the fairest part of the north from the dominion of Rome. In the war between Charles V. and Francis I. the support of the sovereign pontiff was solicited by both parties, but Leo in pretending to oblige both, sought only the aggrandizement of his family, and the extension of his power in Italy. He died 1st Dec. 1521. Besides his protection of poets and of learned men, he showed his attention to literature, by enriching the public libraries with collections of curiosities, and with valuable MSS.

LEO, Pilatus, Greek professor at Florence, about 1360, first gave lectures on Homer and other Greek authors. He perished in a shipwreck, as he returned from Constantinople to Italy.

LEO, of Modena, a celebrated rabbi of Venice, author of an Italian history of the rites and customs of the Jews—a dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, published Venice, 4to. 1612, and Padua 1640. He flourished in the 17th century.

LEO, John, a native of Grenada, eminent as a geographer. After the ruin of his country, 1492, he went to Africa, in consequence of which he is sometimes called the African. He renounced the religion of Mahomet, and was esteemed by Leo X. He was author of the Lives of Arabian Philosophers —a Description of Africa in Arabic, and died about 1526.

LEO, Peter Cieca de, a Spaniard who travelled in America, and published an interesting account of Peru, finished at Lima 1550. It is a work of merit.

LEONICENUS, Nicholas, professor of physic at Ferara, was the first who translated Galen's works, which he enriched with commentaries. He also translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and besides Lucian and Dio Cassius. He died 1524, at the great age of 96.

LEONICUS THOMÆUS, Nicholas, a learned Venetian. He studied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles, at Florence, and read lectures on Aristotle, at Padua, with great reputation. He translated Proclus's Commentary on the Timæus of Plato, besides other works, and died at Padua 1531, aged 75.

LEONIDAS I., king of Sparta, famous for his heroic patriotism, succeeded his half brother Cleomenes, B. C. 491. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Leonidas, at the head of four thousand men, defended the pass of Thermopylæ. Threats and promises were tried in vain, to induce the valiant Spartan to retire from his post. In an attack, which lasted two days, the Persians were not more successful; they were defeated with the slaughter of twenty thousand men. Xerxes was on the point of abandoning his enterprise, when Ephialtes, a traitorous Greek, made known to him a path by which the Persians were enabled to penetrate to the Grecian rear. Leonidas was now surrounded, and, after a severe contest, he perished with his brave companions.

LEOPOLD I. second son of the emperor Ferdinand III. and Mary Anne of Spain, was born 1640, and was made king of Hungary 1655, of Bohemia 1656, and elected emperor 1658. He waged war against the Turks, and though he proved successful by the valor of his general Montecuculi, he made a disadvantageous peace with them. Afterwards when engaged to check the insurrections of his nobles in Hungary, Leopold found himself attacked by the Turkish forces, which penetrated with great rapidity into the heart of the empire, and laid siege to Vienna. While panic and terror prevailed, and the emperor saved himself by flight to Passau, the celebrated John Sobieski came to the assistance of his ally, the siege of Vienna was raised and the Turks defeated. Leopold was also engaged in war with Louis XIV. and lost Alsace, and saw his frontier towns pillaged and destroyed. The glory of his arms was, however, well supported by the valor of his generals, especially of Prince Eugene, of Savoy; but though he had the art to persuade the various princes of the Germanic constitution, to espouse his cause in his quarrels with neighboring princes, he did not display that moderation towards his Hungarian subjects, which wisdom and interest might have dictated. The nobles were so dissatisfied with the severity of his measures, that in an assembly they meditated resistance against their sovereign, and declared the kingdom hereditary; but the death of the emperor prevented the fatal consequences of civil discord. He died 5th May, 1705.

LEOPOLD II. Peter Joseph, son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born 1747. He was for 25 years grand duke of Tuscany, and in this principality, though perhaps too much attached to trifling forms, he governed with wisdom and moderation. On the death of his brother Joseph II. in 1790, he was elected emperor of Germany, and in this high dignity he evinced great abilities, and enlightened conceptions. By his influence, a reconciliation took place between the Turks and Catharine of Russia, a treaty was made with Prussia, and the connection with England was cemented by every liberal mark of attachment and sound policy. The encroachments of French ambition had already irritated him, and he prepared to declare war against these lawless republicans, but death carried him off in the midst of his preparations, 1st March 1792. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, son of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Eleanora of Austria, was celebrated for his military valor. At the peace of Ryswick he recovered Lorraine, of which a war with France had dispossessed his father, but though he was not permitted by the treaty to fortify his capital, he devoted himself to the happiness and prosperity of his country, and by the mildness of his government, raised around him an impregnable bulwark in the love and devotion of his people. He was a liberal patron of arts and sciences, and founded the university of Luneville, where he invited, by the most liberal promises, professors of merit and distinction. He died at Luneville, 27th March 1729, aged 50, universally regretted. His son Francis, by Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Orleans, was afterwards emperor of Germany.

LEOWICQ, Cyprian, or LEOVITIUS, a noble Bohemian, born 1524. His "Ephemerides" was a collection of astrological productions, and incoherent reveries, by which he amused and terrified the superstitious. His prophecy that the world would be at an end in 1584, for a while drew the attention of his countrymen from their pleasures and pursuits, to acts of devotion and piety. He held a conference with Tycho Brahe in 1569, and died 1574.

LEPRINCE, John, a French musician and painter, who in his way to Petersburg, was taken by an English privateer, whose crew plundered him of all his property, except his violin. The musician trusting to his powers, seized the despised instrument, and played upon it with such skill and effect that the astonished sailors restored him all his property. During his residence at Petersburg, he was employed in adorning the palaces and public buildings, but on Catharine's accession he returned to France, where he died, 1781, aged 48, member of the academy. His pieces, which are finished in the style of Teniers and Wouvermans, are much admired.

LE QUIEN, Michael, a learned Dominican, who wrote against Courayer, on the validity of ordination by English bishops. He was well skilled in ecclesiastical history, and died 1703, aged 42.

LESAGE, Alain Rene, eminent as a novelist and a dramatist, was born, in 1668, at Sarzeau, in Britanny; and studied at the Jesuits' College at Vannes. After having, it is believed, for some years held a situation under the farmers general in his native province, he went to Paris in 1692, tried the bar for a short time, and then adopted the profession of an author. His scanty means were enlarged by the generosity of the abbé de Lyonne, his friend, who allowed him a pension of six hundred livres, and made him many valuable presents. De Lyonne did him another essential service, by directing his attention to Spanish literature, and teaching him the language. For some years he continued to be little known as a writer; but, in 1707, he rose at once into popularity by his comedy of Crispin the Rival of his Master, and his romance of Le Diable Boiteux. The comedy of Turcaret, in 1709, added to his fame, and that fame was, in the course of a few years, rendered imperishable by his admirable Gil Blas, which placed him in the first rank of novelists. Lesage was endowed with great literary fertility. Among his novels are, The Adventures of Gusman d'Alfarache; The Adventures of the Chevalier Beauchesne; The History of Estevanille Gonzales; and The Bachelor of Salamanca. Of dramatic pieces he composed twenty-four, and had a share in the composition of seventy-six others. Several miscellaneous works and translations also dropped from his pen. He died, in retirement, at Boulogne, November 17, 1747.

LESAGE, George Lewis, a philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Geneva; and died there in 1803. He was educated for the medical profession, but never practised it. Lesage is principally known by his inquiries into the phenomena of gravitation. Most of his works remain unpublished. Among those which have been printed are, Fragments on Final Causes; and a Treatise on Mechanical Physics.

LESCAILLE, Catherine, a native of Holland, for the sweetness of her poetry called the Dutch Sappho, and the tenth muse. Her poems, which display great genius, though often irregularities, consist of tragedies, published 1728. She died 1711, aged 62.

LESLEY, John, bishop of Ross in Scotland, was born 1527, of a very ancient family. He was educated at Aberdeen, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral there 1547. He afterwards studied in the universities of Tolouse, Poictiers, and Paris, and in 1554 he was recalled home by the queen regent, and made vicar general of Aberdeen, and ordained priest of the parish of Une. In the dissentions which the reformation introduced in Scotland, Lesley, who was a zealous papist, was commissioned by his party, to go and hasten the recall of queen Mary, who had lately lost her husband, Francis II. of France, and after meeting her at Vitri, he returned with her, 1561. His services to the queen recommended him, soon after, to the see of Ross, and he laboriously employed himself, with 15 others, to make a collection of all the laws of the kingdom, which were published at Edinburgh 1566, and called the black acts of Parliament, because printed in black letter. Upon Mary's flight to England, he appeared at York, 1568, and ably and zealously defended her cause against her accusers, and afterwards went to London as her ambassador. His measures to procure her liberty, by a marriage with the duke of Norfolk, proved offensive to Elizabeth, who regardless of the sanctity of his rank, sent him a prisoner to the isle of Ely, and then to the tower. In 1573 he obtained his release, and then retired to the Netherlands, anxiously soliciting the interference of the kings of Spain and France, the princes of Germany and the pope, in the favor of his injured and captive mistress. In 1579 he was made suffragan to the see of Rouen, but in one of his visitations he was rudely seized by the Huguenots, who threatened to deliver him to the English, but he purchased his ransom for 3000 pistoles. Under the reign of Henry III. and of his successor in France, he was again exposed to persecution; but in 1593 he was nominated bishop of Constance. Yet grandeur did not add to his happiness, and when he found it impossible to return to his diocese of Ross, by the prevalence of the protestant religion, he retired to the monastery of Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died 1596. His abilities were acknowledged by friends and enemies to be very great, his integrity most exemplary, and his attachment to his unhappy mistress unshaken. Besides several pieces in favor of Mary, and other treatises, he published an excellent work, "De Origine, Moribus, & Rebus Gestis Scotorum, 1578, 4to.

LESLIE, John, a native of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen and Oxford. He travelled abroad, and acquired such a knowledge of the French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin, that he spoke those languages not only with fluency, but with remarkable elegance. After 22 years' residence abroad, he returned to England and was patronised by Charles I. and the second. He was made bishop of Orkneys in Scotland, and in 1633 translated to Raphoe in Ireland, where he built a palace, so strongly fortified, that he was the last who surrendered to the arms of Cromwell. At the restoration he returned to England, and in 1661 was translated to Clogher. He died 1671, aged above 100, being the oldest bishop in the world.

LESLIE, Charles, second son of the preceding, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. He afterwards studied the law at the Temple, London, which he relinquished for divinity. In 1680 he took orders, and in 1687 he was made chancellor of the cathedral of Connor. He afterwards rendered himself very obnoxious to the papists of Ireland, he publicly entered the lists of theological disputation against them, and made converts to his own cause. Respected as a magistrate, and as a divine, he remained attached to the king's government; and though he opposed tyranny, he was zealous to support legal authority. In consequence, therefore, of his loyalty to James, he lost all his preferments at the revolution, and in 1689 he came over to England to avoid the civil commotions which began to distract his native country. In his retirement he usefully employed the powers of his mind in combating the errors of the enemies of the church, both Jews and deists, Socinians and papists, quakers and infidels. He was, however, suspected of too familiar an intercourse with the abdicated monarch, and therefore was obliged to retire to France, where he joined the pretender at Bar le Duc. He here exerted himself by his writings in favor of that unhappy family, and when their schemes of insurrection, in 1715, had failed, he attended them to Italy; but finding his adherence to protestant principles disagreeable to the pretender, he returned to Ireland in 1721, and died in his own house at Glaslough, county of Monaghan, 18th April, 1722. As a friend of the church of England, and as a man of principle, virtue, and integrity, Leslie was inferior to no man. His abilities as a writer, were of a superior cast, and whatever he sent into the world was read with avidity, and received with deference. His tracts, both theological and political, are very numerous, amounting to near 50. He left besides two folio volumes of theological works, in which he discussed the controversies which too much disturb the christian church.

LESLIE, Sir John, one of the first scholars of the age, was born of parents in humble life, in April, 1766, at Largo in Fifeshire, Scotland, and died, Nov. 3, 1832. He became Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was an eminent chemist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, the inventor of the differential thermometer, and author of various scientific works He was knighted the 27th June, 1832.

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim, a German poet, whose father, a man of literary talents, was minister of the congregation at Kametz. The son inherited the talents, and the application of the father; for five years he studied at Meissen, and after obtaining from his instructors, Klemm and Grabner, the character of an able and indefatigable scholar, he went to Leipsic, where he learned to excel in horsemanship, leaping, and fencing, and began to write for the stage. The liveliness of his temper, however, exposed him to calumny, and gave uneasiness to his father. With his friend Weisse he translated Marivaux's tragedy of Annibal, and here he finished his "Young Scholar," a comedy. Afterwards he went to Wittemberg, and also to Berlin where he became acquainted with Voltaire, and published various things, often more in haste than with judgment. During the seven years' war he was, for a little time, secretary to general Tauenzien at Breslaw, and to other irregularities, added gaming, in the indulgence of which he forgot his character, and his literary pursuits. The abilities which he possessed, he unfortunately frequently misapplied, and in his wish to do something useful, he often promised more than he performed. His friend Mendelsohn, observed of him after his death, that he was advanced at least a century before the age in which he lived.

LESSIUS, Leonard, a jesuit, born near Antwerp. He was professor of philosophy at Douay, and afterwards filled the divinity chair at Louvaine, where his propositions on some scholastic subjects were exposed to ecclesiastical censure, which, however, the pope Sixtus V. in consequence of an appeal, fully reversed. He wrote De Justitia & Jure, fol.—De Potestate summi Pontificis—Hygiasticon, seu Vera Ratio Valetudinis—a Treatise on the Existence of a Deity, and on the Soul's Immortality, which have appeared in an English dress. He died 1623, aged 69.

L'ESTRANGE, sir Roger, descended from an ancient family, was born 17th Dec. 1616, at Hunstanton hall, Norfolk. He was educated at Cambridge, and then attended Charles I. to Scotland in 1639, and during the ensuing civil wars, adhered most firmly to the royal cause. In 1646, however, he was betrayed by two villians, and tried and condemned as a spy by the parliamentary rebels, but his execution was delayed at first for 14 days, and then put off, till he took an opportunity of escaping in 1648, and saving himself, into France. In 1653 he took advantage of Cromwell's indemnity bill, and came back to England, and was, by application to the usurper, discharged. At the restoration, he was for a while neglected, till he was appointed licenser of the press. In 1663 he published the Public Intelligencer, a newspaper, which was laid aside when the London Gazette, first published at Oxford, made its appearance 1665. He again in 1679 set up another paper, called the Observator, in defence of the ministry, and of the character of the king; but while he ridiculed the popish plot, and the other secret machinations of the enemies of all order, he exposed himself to the calumny of some interested persons, who wished to represent him as a dangerous man to government. When James II. came to the throne he knighted him, as he said, in consequence of his services and unshaken loyalty to the crown. In 1687 his Observator ceased, as he refused, though a loyal man, to espouse the cause of toleration recommended by the king. Yet some failed not to accuse him of being a papist, especially when his daughter became a convert to that communion. At the revolution sir Roger was neglected by the ruling powers, and even treated with contempt by the queen. He died 11th Sept. 1704. His political tracts are very numerous, and besides these he translated Josephus, from D'Andilly's French—Cicero's Offices—Seneca's Morals—Æsop's Fables—Erasmus's Colloquies—Quevedo's Visions—Bona's Guide.

LETI, Gregorio, an Italian writer, born at Milan, 1630, and educated among the jesuits. He travelled, and embraced the protestant religion at Lausanne, and for 20 years lived at Geneva. He afterwards came to London, but though patronised by Charles II. he settled at Amsterdam, where he died 1701, with the title of historiographer of the town. His daughter married John le Clerc, and died 1734. As an historian he was esteemed, though often incorrect. He wrote the History of Louis XIV.—of Philip II. of Spain—of Charles V.—of Queen Elizabeth—of Oliver Cromwell—of Pope Sixtus VI.—of Geneva.

LETTSOM, John Coakley, a physician, was born on a small island, called Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in 1744. His father was a planter, and his mother was descended from a respectable Irish family. They were of the society of quakers; and young Lettsom, being sent to England, was placed under the care of Samuel Fothergill, a celebrated preacher of that sect, who sent him to an academy at Warrington. On arriving at a proper age he was bound apprentice to an apothecary of Settle, in Yorkshire, after which he became a pupil of St. Thomas's hospital. The death of his elder brother induced him to visit his native island, to look after his property; but finding that it chiefly consisted of slaves, he emancipated them all, and settled at Tortola. His stay there was not long, and, on his return to Europe, he took his doctor's degree at Leydon. He then fixed his residence in London, where, by the friendship of Dr. Fothergill, and his connexion with the Quakers, he attained a most extensive practice. Dr. Lettsom, however, quitted the society, some years before his death, which happened Nov. 1, 1815. He was a zealous philanthropist, and a member of most of the literary and scientific societies in Europe and America. His works are numerous and well known.

LEUSDEN, John, eminent for biblical knowledge, was born at Utrecht, where he became professor of Hebrew, and where he died 1699, aged 75. He was author of Onomasticon Sacrum—Clavis Hebraica & Philologica Vet. Testamenti—Novi Test.—Clavis Græca,—Compendium Biblic. Vet. Testam.—Compendium Græcum Novi Testam.—Philologus Hebræus—et Hebræo Græcus—Notes on Jonah, Joel and Hosea.

LEUWENHOEK, Anthony de, an eminent physician, born at Delft, in Holland, 1632. He acquired great celebrity by his curious and astonishing discoveries by the microscope. His letters to the royal society of London, of which he was member, printed 1722, 4to. and his Arcana Naturæ Detecta, 1714, 4 vols. 4to. are valuable. He died 26th Aug. 1723, aged 91.

LEVAILLANT, Francis, a traveller, was born at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and died, in 1824, at Sezanne, in France. Besides his two narratives of his Travels into the interior of Southern Africa, he published a Natural History of African Birds—of a part of the new and rare Birds of America and the West Indies—of Parrots—and of Birds of Paradise. The travels of Levaillant are amusing, and afford considerable information; but the veracity of some parts of them has been doubted.

LEVER, sir Ashton, son of sir d'Arcy Lever, knight of Alkington near Manchester, was celebrated as a judicious collector of rare and valuable curiosities. From Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where as a gentleman commoner, he was admired for his skill in horsemanship, he went to reside with his mother, and then settled on his estate, where he employed himself in collecting birds, and forming the most valuable aviary in the kingdom. Strongly attached to whatever was rare and astonishing in natural history, he devoted himself to the improvement of his collection, and by the favor of his friends, and his own indefatigable exertions, he soon found himself master of the most admired private museum in the nation. This curious collection, which was formed at great expense, was for some time exhibited in London, to the admiration of the public, and in 1785 was disposed of by way of lottery, and fell to the share of Mr. Parkinson, though it did not repay the proprietor the fourth part of his original expenses.

LEVERETT, John, governor of Massachusetts, was a native of England, and came to America in 1633, and was admitted a freeman in 1640. He signalized himself by his bravery in the early periods of his life. He was long employed in public affairs and places of great trust. He was in England at the restoration, and appeared an advocate for the colony. Upon his return to America he was chosen a member of the general court for Boston. In 1664 he was chosen major general, and in

1665 an assistant. He was elected governor in 1673, and continued in the office till his death in 1679, aged about 60.

LEVERETT, John, president of Harvard college, where he graduated in 1680. After taking his degree he was appointed a tutor in the college. Though it is probable that he studied divinity as his profession, yet he was chosen a member of the house of representatives, and also speaker. He was afterwards a member of his majesty's council, a justice of the superior court, and judge of probate. He was chosen president of Harvard college and inducted into office in 1708. He died in office in 1724, aged 62.

LEVESQUE, Peter Charles, a French writer, was born at Paris in 1736, and died there in 1812. He wrote 1. Le Reves d'Aristobule, philosophe Grec, suivis d'un abré de la vié de Formose, philosophe Francais. 2. L' Homme Moral. 3. L' Homme Pensant. 4. Histoire de Russie, 5 vols. 12mo. 5. Histoire des differens peuples soumis à la domination des Russes, 2 vols. 6. Eloge historique de l'abbé Mably. 7. La France sous les cinq premiers Valois, 4 vols. 8. Dictionnaire des arts, de painture, sculpture, et gravure, 5 vols. 9. L'etude de l'histoire de la Grece, 4 vols. 8vo. He also translated Thucydides from the Greek, and Plutarch from the Italian.

LEVESQUE DE PONILLI, Lewis, a member of the French academy of inscriptions, and governor of Rheims, which he improved by the establishment of mathematical schools, and other valuable institutions. He wrote the Theory of agreeable sensations, a curious book, translated into English, and died 1746.

LEVINGSTON, James, a brave Scotchman, who distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and afterwards became gentleman of the bed chamber to Charles I. who created him lord Levingston, and in 1641, earl of Calendar. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, but soon after he was reconciled to the king, whose forces he assisted in reducing York. He also attempted to rescue his master from the Isle of Wight, and took Carlisle, where he found a large supply of ammunition and arms. He died October, 1672.

LEVIZAC, John Pons Victor Lecoutz de, a grammarian, was born at Alby, in Languedoc; emigrated at the commencement of the revolution; and died, in 1813, in London. His chief works are, A Philosophical and literary French Grammar; an Abridgment of it; a French and English Dictionary; a Dictionary of Synonymes; and a Portable Library of French Writers. In his youth he gained some applause as a poet.

LEWIS, John, a native of Bristol, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He obtained from Tenison, the primate, Minster vicarage in the Isle of Thanet, and the mastership of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury, and died at Margate, 1746, aged 71. He published the Life of Wickliffe, 8vo.—the Life of Caxton, 8vo. —the History of Faversham Abbey, 4to.—the History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet, 4to.—History of the Various Translations of the Old and New Testaments into English, 8vo.—Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament, folio.

LEWIS, Francis, one of the signers of the American declaration of independence, was a native of England. He was educated at Westminster. In 1735 he came to America, and did business as a merchant at New York. His commercial transactions induced him to visit Russia and other parts of Europe. As agent for supplying the British troops, he was at fort Oswego, when it surrendered to Montcalm, and was carried a prisoner to Montreal, and thence to France. After his liberation, in the revolutionary movements of the country, he was among the first of "the sons of liberty." In April 1775 he was elected a member of congress; the next year he signed the declaration of independence. He was employed in the importation of military stores, and other secret services. He died 1803, aged 90.

LEWIS, Meriwether, governor of upper Louisiana, was a native of Virginia. From 1801 to 1803 he was the private secretary of president Jefferson, who appointed him in 1803 to the command of the exploring party, directed to cross the continent to the pacific ocean. He returned from this expedition in about three years. Soon after his return in 1806, he was made governor of Louisiana. Some difficulty as to his accounts, which distressed him, induced him to set out on a journey to Washington. Landing at Chickasaw bluffs, he thence proceeded by land. On the borders of Tennessee about 40 miles from Nashville he committed suicide, Oct. 11, 1809, aged 35. This event was ascribed to the protest of some bills, which he drew on the public account. He had written an account of his expedition up the Missouri and to the Pacific, which was published, under the care of Paul Allen, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1814; in which appeared his life, written by Mr. Jefferson.

LEY, sir James, sixth son of Henry Ley of Jessent, Wilts, was raised by merit, to the office of chief justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, and afterwards created baron Ley, and earl of Malborough, and lord high treasurer, by James I. Some of his pieces on antiquity have been published by Hearne, and also his Reports, 1659.

LEYDECKER, Melchior, a native of Middleburg, professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died 1721, aged 69. He is author of a curious treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews, 2 vols. fol.—History of Jansenism—Analysis of Scripture—Continuation of Hornier's Ecclesiastical History, and History of the Church of Africa.

LEYDEN, John, a poet, orientalist, and physician, was born, in 1775, at Denholm, in Roxburghshire, and was the son of a shepherd. After having picked up a little learning at his native place, he studied at Edinburgh. The church was his destination, but he relinquished it for surgery, obtained a doctor's degree, and was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment. In India, his profound knowledge of the native dialects occasioned his being made professor of them in the Bengal College; from which situation, however, he was soon removed, to be judge of the twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta. In 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto to Batavia, where he fell a victim to the climate, on the 27th of August. Leyden had a wonderful power of acquiring languages. As a linguist he exceeded even Sir William Jones. His poems, including the Scenes of Infancy, have been collected in two volumes. He wrote A History of Discoveries in Africa; and edited The Complaynt of Scotland, and Scottish Descriptive poems.

LHUYD, Edward, a learned Welchman, born at Llanvyrde, Carmarthenshire, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He succeeded Dr. Plot, his tutor, as keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and zealously devoted himself to study the antiquities of his native country. For this purpose he travelled with the observation of an active antiquarian, over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, and Bretagne, but before he had completed the digestion of his valuable materials he unfortunately died.

July 1709. He published Archæologia Britannica, or an Account of the Languages, Histories and Customs of the Ancient Britons, vol. 1. fol. 1707, and left in MS. a Scottish or Irish English dictionary, which Malcolm a Scotch divine proposed to publish by subscription in 1732. His MSS. amounted to 40 vols. folio, 10 4to. and above 100 smaller ones.

LHWYD, or LHUYD, Humphrey, an antiquarian, born at Denbigh. He studied physic at Oxford, and took his degrees at Brazen-nose college, and then removed to practise physic in his native town. He died 1570, leaving behind him the character of an excellent rhetorician, sound philosopher, and indefatigable and accurate antiquarian. His publications were "an Almanack, &c.—Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum 1572, published again by Moses Williams 1671, 4to. and translated into English by Th. Twyne, under the title of the Breviary of Britain 1753, 8vo.—De Monâ Druidum Insulâ, Antiquitati suæ Restitutâ 1568,—de Armamentario Romano—Chronicon Walliæ a Rege Cadwalladero ad A.D. 1294, —the History of Cambria, left unfinished, but afterwards edited by Dr. Powell 1584, in 4to.

LIBAVIUS, Andrew, a native of Hall in Saxony, who died at Cobourg in Franconia 1616. He was an able physician and wrote Syntagma Selectorum Alchemiæ Arcanorum, 2 vols. folio.—Epistol Chemic. 1595, besides tracts against Paracelsus.

LICHTENBERG, George Christopher, a German philosopher and writer, was born, in 1742, at Ober Ramstaedt, near Darmstadt, and was educated at Darmstadt and Gottingen; at which latter place he became professor of mathematics, and, subsequently, of experimental philosophy. He died in 1799. His scientific and miscellaneous works have been published in nine volumes. Among the contents of the second class are, An Explanation of Hogarth's Prints; some severe Satires on Lavater's System of Physiognomy; and an Autobiographical Journal. Lichtenberg, says Stapfer, "is sportive, and never grotesque; novel, without effort; gay, without the slightest levity; various and profound, without ceasing to be solid and clear."

LICINIUS, C. Flavius Valerianus, son of a Dalmatian Peasant, rose to the rank of a general in the Roman armies, and was made assistant emperor by Galerius. Constantine, who knew his merit, gave him his sister in marriage, but afterwards so great an enmity arose between them that only the death of Licinius in battle A.D. 324, ended the contest.

LICINIUS, Caius, a Roman plebeian, tribune of the people, author of a law to forbid the possession of more than 500 acres of land in any single individual. He also made a law to make the plebeians eligible to the consulship, and he was himself the first plebeian consul.

LIDDEL, Duncan, a native of Aberdeen. After studying in his native town he went at the age of 18 to Frankfort, where he applied to the mathematics, and then to Helmstadt where he took the degree of M.D., 1596, and became professor of mathematics and medicine. After travelling through Germany and Italy, he returned to his native country, where in gratitude for the honors and the success he had met in the world he founded six scholarships in Aberdeen university. He was author of Disputationes Medicinales, Helmstadt 1603, 4to.—Ars Medica succintè & perspicuè Explicata, Hamburg, 1607, 8vo. and he died on his estate near Aberdeen, 1613, aged 52.

LIEUTAUD, Joseph, physician to Louis XVI. and member of the academy of sciences in 1752, was born at Aix in Provence. His chief works are "Anatomical Essays—Elements of Physiology —Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine—Historia Anatomico-Medica, 2 vols. 4to.—besides papers in the memoirs of the academy. He died highly respected 1780.

LIGARIUS, Quintus, a proconsul of Africa, who opposed the ambitious views of Cæsar, but afterwards was reconciled to him. When accused by Tubero he was ably defended by Cicero. He was afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers.

LIGHTFOOT, John, D.D., a most eminent divine, born 29th March, 1602, at Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. He was educated at Morton Green school, Cheshire, and in 1617, entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he soon became distinguished as an able scholar and an eloquent orator. After being some time assistant at Repton school, Derbyshire, he took orders, and from the curacy of Norton, Shropshire, was admitted as chaplain into the family of sir Rowland Cotton, of Bellapont, a great Hebraist in those days. Under the patronage of this hospitable man he devoted himself to the study of the oriental languages, and in 1629, published his "Erubhim, or Miscellanies Christain and Judaical," dedicated to his friend sir Rowland, who two years after gave him the rectory of Ashley, Staffordshire. Before this time Lightfoot had wandered in quest of settlement from London to Stone, and again to Hornsey near London, but now being in possession of a comfortable independence he devoted himself totally to literary pursuits, till, in the troubles of the times, his abilities made him known to the ruling powers, and in 1642, he departed for London, after resigning his living to his younger brother. He was now nominated one of the assembly of divines for settling the administration of the church, and in their meetings he distinguished himself as an eloquent, manly, and independent speaker. He was afterwards chosen minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, and in 1653, was, on the expulsion of Dr. Spurstow, made master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and presented to the living of Much-Munden, Herts. At the restoration he offered to resign to his predecessor Spurstow, but as his compliance with the measures of the usurpation was considered more as a matter of quiet resignation to superior authority, than of disloyalty to the exiled monarch, he was, by the interference of Sheldon the primate, and of others, permitted to retain his preferment. In 1661, he was one of the divines who had a conference at the Savoy about the liturgy; but disgusted with the violence of his associates he retired to his peaceful studies. He died 6th Dec. 1675. Lightfoot in the acknowledgment both of Englishmen and of foreigners, was one of the most eminent men in rabbinical learning that country ever produced, and his researches and commentaries were the grand store-house of succeeding annotators. Upon his "Harmony," he bestowed great and long labor. His works were collected together and first published in 1684, 2 vols. folio, of which a second edition appeared at Amsterdam, 1686, to which a third volume was added in a third edition by J. Leusden, Utrecht, 1699, folio.

LIGNAC, Joseph Adrian de, a priest of the Oratory, author of Letters to an American on Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 12mo. and other learned works. He was a native of Poictiers, and died 1762.

LIGNE, Charles Joseph, prince de, was born, in 1735, at Brussels; entered the Austrian army

at the age of seventeen; and acquired reputation in the seven years' war, and the short war of 1778. Being sent on a mission to Russia, his wit and talent, and his personal accomplishments, rendered him a favorite of Catherine, who made him a field marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea. He assisted Potemkin in the reduction of Ockzakoff, and Laudohn in that of Belgrade. Subsequently he was not employed in the Austrian army. He died in 1814. His works, military and miscellaneous, from nearly forty volumes. The pretended Autobiography of Prince Eugene was written by the prince de Ligne.

LILBURNE, John, an English enthusiast, born in 1618, at Thickney-Purcharden, Durham, the ancient seat of his family. At the age of 12 he was bound apprentice to a wholesale clothier, in London; but here he manifested the independent spirit of the times, and paid more attention to puritanical books than to business. In 1636 he was prevailed upon by Bastwick, a prisoner of the Star chamber, to go to Holland, and to print there his "Merry Liturgy," a violent pamphlet against the bishops, and in consequence of this, he was on his return taken up while distributing that and other obnoxious books, and for the offence he was whipt at the cart's tail, pilloried, fined 500*l.* and imprisoned. These punishments he underwent with such firmness and triumph that he was called by his party the saint, but at last the parliament interfered, though he had published some virulent papers, and headed a mob, clamoring for justice against Strafford. His sentence under the Star chamber was deemed tyrannical by the commons, and 2000*l.* were voted to him by the lords out of the estates of the royalists, which sum was afterwards increased, though he never received the whole. In the civil wars he gradually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and behaved with great bravery, especially at the battles of Edge-hill, Brentford, and Marston-moor; but his temper was so violent that he quarrelled even with his friend and patron the earl of Manchester, and wrote some virulent papers against him, for which he was sent by the lords to the tower. He petitioned the commons, but finding them slow in listening to his complaints he vented his abuse against the house, and declared in his "Oppressed Man's Oppression," that they were tyrants and ought to be pulled down. He at last, however, procured his enlargement, by means chiefly of Cromwell, whom he soon after abused, but his intemperance of language and conduct was such at last, that the parliament ordered him to be fined 7000*l.* and banished out of the kingdom. He escaped beforehand, and went to Amsterdam where he began to intrigue for the restoration of the royal family, which he promised to effect for the reward of 10,000*l.* His offers, however, were regarded as the measures of a disappointed man, so that at the dissolution of the long parliament he again returned to England 1657, and was acquitted by a jury. After this he escaped Cromwell's resentment, by the interference of his friends, and retired to Eltham, where he turned preacher among the quakers. He died at Eltham, 29th Aug. 1657, aged 49.

LILLO, George, a dramatic writer, born near Moorgate, London, 4th Feb. 1693. Though a jeweller by profession and a man of business, he cultivated the muses and acquired great celebrity. His subjects were the common incidents of private life, but they were wrought in so masterly a manner, and delineated in such pathetic characters as touched the heart more forcibly than the misfortunes of kings and heroes. His "George Barnwell," Fatal Curiosity, "and Arden of Feversham," have long been and continue to be the admiration of crowded audiences, when the tears that are shed by sympathizing nature bear a stronger testimony to the merits of the author than the most pompous descriptions of language. This worthy advocate of virtue was a dissenter in his religious opinions. He died Sept. 3, 1739. His works were edited, 2 vols. 12mo. 1775, by Th. Davies; and Henry Fielding, who knew him well, said in "his Champion," after his decease, that he had the spirit of an old Roman, with the innocence of a primitive christian.

LILY, or LYLIE, John, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born, about 1533, in the weald of Kent; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; was long an unsuccessful suitor for court favor; and died, in poverty, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign. He wrote nine plays, which are not without merit. He is most remarkable, however, for two works, entitled Euphues and his England, and Euphues, the Anatomy of wit, written with a view to reform the English language; "the strange and barbarous jargon" of which, as Ellis justly calls it, was actually popular among the courtiers. Sir Walter Scott has put this Babylonish dialect into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton in The Monastery.

LILLY, William, an English astrologer, born 1602. He engaged himself first as servant to a mantuamaker, and four years after as book-keeper to a master of the Salters' company, and after his death he married his widow with a fortune of 1000*l.* Thus become his own master he began to frequent the puritanical meetings, and in 1632 applied himself to the study of astrology under Evans, a Welchman of debauched character. In this new character he acted with great precaution, his predictions were generally ambiguous, and if they failed, the deception was ascribed to untoward circumstances or false representations. He was frequently consulted by the parliamentary generals, and his assurances of success were productive of great animation in the soldiers.—Though attached to the republicans, his services were solicited also for the king, and Mrs. Whorwood consulted him on the part of his majesty, and he informed her he might conceal himself in Essex, about 20 miles from London, and when he was confined in Carisbrook castle, he provided him with a saw and aquafortis, by which he might effect his escape. The parliament in the mean time patronized him by a salary of 100*l.* a year, which he resigned in two years, and in 1648 and the next year, he greatly improved his property by delivering lectures on his art. At the restoration he was examined by the commons about the beheading of Charles which he declared was done by cornet Joyce. After obtaining his pardon, under the broad seal of England, he returned to Horsham where he practised physic, as he had, through the friendship of Elias Ashmole, obtained a license from archbishop Sheldon. He died 1681. He acquired property by his publications, and especially by his almanacs, and in 1659 was complimented with a gold chain and medal by the king of Sweden, whose name he had mentioned with particular respect. His chief works are Christian Astrology, 4to. 1647—a Collection of Nativities—Observations on the Life of Charles I.—Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year.

LILY, William, an English grammarian, born at Odiham, Hants, 1466. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. On his return he stopped at Rhodes,

where he studied Greek, and also at Rome, where he still more fully improved himself. In 1510 the year after his arrival in England, he was in consequence of his great reputation for learning, made first master of St. Paul's school, then founded by dean Colet. For 12 years he presided with high celebrity over this foundation, and had among his pupils many persons who afterwards distinguished themselves in the state. He died of the plague in London 1522, aged 54.—Lily is the author of a valuable grammar, in which it is said he was assisted by his friends, Erasmus, Colet, and Wolsey; but though it has been recommended by royal authority for general use, Roger Ascham and some others have ventured to censure it as very imperfect and incorrect. He wrote besides, "Poemata Varia," and other pieces.

LILY, George, eldest son of the grammarian, was born in London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he went to Rome, and was patronised there by cardinal Pole. On his return to England, he was made canon of St. Paul's, and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote some historical books, and was the first who published a correct map of Britain. He died 1559.

LIMBORCH, Philip, a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, 19th June 1633. His education was completed under the first masters, and after studying divinity for some time at Utrecht, he embraced the tenets of the remonstrants, and first appeared as a public probationary preacher at Haerlem, 1655. From Haerlem he went to Gonda; and in 1667 he was invited to Amsterdam, where he became deputy, and the next year successor, to Pontanus, the divinity professor. But he acquired popularity not only as a preacher, but as a writer, and as the editor of the letters of his uncle Episcopius, which contained the regular history of Arminianism. In 1686 he published his popular work, Theologia Christiana ad Praxim Pietatis, in folio, which was well received, and quickly passed through four editions. In 1686 he had also a dispute with Isaac Orobio, a learned Jew, who had escaped from the Spanish inquisition at Seville, and practised physic at Amsterdam, and the result of this controversy appeared under the title of Collatio Amica de Veritate Christianæ Religionis cum Erudito Judæo. In this and other performances he displayed great abilities, but in the management of his arguments he was modest and candid. He was employed in 1694 to recover from Judaism a young lady of Amsterdam, of the age of 22, who had, at the persuasion of the Jews, embraced their religion, and he succeeded, by the strength and solidity of his arguments, to remove all her doubts. This good, pious, and active man, was seized with St. Anthony's fire in the autumn of 1711, and died in consequence of it the following 30th of April. He was greatly esteemed by Locke and Tillotson, and was the correspondent of several learned men in Europe. His History of the Inquisition, published 1692, folio, was translated into English by Sam. Chandler, 2 vols. 4to. 1731.

LINACRE, Dr. Thomas, a learned physician, descended from an ancient Derbyshire family, was born at Canterbury 1460. From the king's school in his native town he passed to Oxford, and was elected fellow of All Souls 1484, after which he travelled on the continent, and improved himself at Florence and at Rome, by the instruction of those eminent scholars, Demetr. Chalcondylas, Ang. Politian, and Herm. Barbarus. On his return home he was made professor of physic at Oxford, and afterwards became preceptor to prince Arthur and physician to Henry VII. and afterwards to Henry VIII. In 1500, he abandoned physic for divinity, and obtained a prebend in Wells, and another in York cathedral, besides other preferment by the friendship of Wareham, the primate. He was also rector of Wigan, Lancashire, and prebendary of Westminster. He was not only the best Grecian and Latinist of his age, but he proved himself one of the most zealous promoters of the revival of learning in the kingdom; and by his means the college of physicians was founded, and of this excellent institution he became the first president. This good and worthy man died 20th Oct. 1524. He published a Latin translation of Proclus' Sphere, 1499—the rudiments of Grammar, for the Use of the Princess Mary—de Emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis, Libri sex, a valuable work—and translations of Galen's works, in truly classical language.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, an eminent American revolutionary general, was a native of Massachusetts. Until the age of forty, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at the commencement of the American revolutionary war in 1775, he held the office of lieutenant colonel of Militia. He was elected a member of the provincial congress, one of the secretaries of that body, and also a member of the committee of correspondence. The council of Massachusetts appointed him a brigadier in 1776, and soon after a major general, when he employed himself industriously in arranging and disciplining the militia, at the head of a body of whom, he joined the main army at New York in October. By the recommendation of general Washington congress appointed him a major general in the continental forces. In July 1777, general Lincoln was despatched to the northern army, under Gates, to assist in opposing Burgoyne. Stationed at Manchester, in Vermont, Lincoln received and organized the New England militia as they joined him. A detachment of 500 men from his troops, under colonel Brown surprised the English at the landing at lake George, took 200 batteaux, with 293 men, and released 100 American prisoners. He then joined general Gates' army of which he was second in command. Here he was wounded in the leg, and his wound confined him at Albany for several months. After suffering the removal of a part of the main bone, he was conveyed to his residence at Hingham. In the following August, he repaired to the head quarters of general Washington, and was designated by congress to conduct the war in the southern department. He arrived at Charleston in December 1778, when he found his duties on that station to be of the most difficult nature. An army was to be formed, organized and supplied, that he might be enabled to contend with a veteran enemy. With the design of protecting the upper part of Georgia, Lincoln proceeded to Augusta in April; but the British commander, Prevost, marched upon Charleston, general Lincoln pursued the same route, and on arriving at that city found that the enemy had retired from before it the preceding night. June 19, he attacked about 600 of the enemy entrenched at Stone ferry, but was repulsed. French forces arrived with the fleet under count D' Estaing in the early part of September 1779. Prevost having possessed himself of Savannah, an expedition was projected against that place, in conjunction with the French commander. For this purpose, nearly 3000 of the foreign auxiliaries were landed, to which general Lincoln added 1000 men from his own troops. The enemy however used every exertion to strengthen the defences, and was reinforced, while the commander was preparing the articles of capitulation to D' Estaing. A

regular siege was then attempted ; but various considerations urging the necessity of speedy operations, a general assault was made by the combined French and American forces, under D' Estaing and Lincoln on the morning of the 9th of October. Occurrences entirely accidental frustrated their hopes, and after planting two standards on the parapets, the allies were repulsed, the French having lost 700, and the Americans 240 in killed and wounded. After this unfortunate but bold assault, general Lincoln entered Charleston, and in order to put it in a proper posture of defence, importuned congress for a reinforcement of regular troops with additional supplies, but his requisitions were but partially granted. General sir Henry Clinton arrived in February, 1780, and having debarked a strong force in the neighborhood, encamped before the American lines, March 30. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy, general Lincoln determined to attempt the defence of his post, and accordingly to a demand of unconditional surrender, returned an immediate refusal, but was obliged to capitulate, May 12, by the discontent of the troops, and the inhabitants, the great superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy, and the expenditure of his provisions and ammunition, after a constant cannonade had been kept up for a month. For a fortnight previous to the surrender he had not undressed to sleep. His reputation was too firmly established to be shaken by the disastrous termination of his southern campaign, and credit was given him for having for three months withstood the power of the British commanders, and so effectually retarded the execution of their future plans. Owing to the delay, North Carolina was saved for the rest of the year 1780. In November following general Lincoln was exchanged for general Phillips, who had been taken prisoner at Saratoga. In the campaign of 1781, Lincoln commanded a division, and at Yorktown performed a conspicuous part. At that place the army of Cornwallis capitulated to the combined forces of France and America, on similar terms to those which had been granted to general Lincoln at Charleston. On the latter was conferred the office of receiving the submission, and directing the distribution of the conquered troops ; and the day succeeding the surrender his services were commended in the general order of the commander-in-chief. In October 1781, he was appointed by congress secretary of war, still retaining his military rank. He tendered his resignation of this office three years afterwards, which was received by congress with an expression of their approbation of his conduct, both in the field and cabinet. He was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts, commander of a body of militia, despatched to suppress an insurrection in that state in the years 1786, and 1787. His dexterity and vigor in this transaction happily effected the object in view, with very little bloodshed, a few persons only being killed in a slight skirmish. In May 1787, he was elected lieutenant governor of his native state. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the federal constitution ; and in the summer of 1789, was appointed by president Washington, collector of the port of Boston. He died 1810, aged 77.

LINCOLN, Levi, attorney general of the United States, graduated at Harvard college 1772. He settled as a lawyer in the town of Worcester in the state of Massachusetts. In 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson attorney general, and held the office till Dec. 1805. In 1807, and 1808, he was chosen lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, and on the death of Sullivan in Dec. 1808, acted as governor, during the remainder of the political year. He died 1820, aged 71.

LINCOLN, Enoch, governor of Maine. After studying law, he settled in Fryeburg, Maine, and afterwards in Paris. He was a member of congress from 1819 to 1826. He was chosen governor of Maine 1827, and 1828. He died 1829, aged 41.

LINDANUS, William, a Dutchman, made the first bishop of Ruremonde, by Philip II. of Spain. He was in 1588, removed to Ghent, and died there that year. He was a native of Dordt, and wrote some Latin works on Theological subjects, and in defence of the catholic religion.

LINDSAY, John, a learned divine, educated at St. Mary-hall, Oxford. For some years he was the minister of a dissenting congregation in Aldersgate street, and was also a corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer. He died June 21st, 1768, aged 82, and was buried in Islington church-yard. He wrote, "the Short History of the Regal Succession"—Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics, 8vo.—and translated Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, reprinted 1727.

LINDSAY, sir David, a Scotch poet, born at the Mount, Fifeshire, 1496, and educated at St. Andrew's. After the fatal day of Flodden-field, he went over to France, and distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia ; and on his return home, was made by James V. master of the heralds' office. He was also employed in several embassies, and wrote some admired poems. His Satires on the Vices of the Clergy were much admired. He wrote also an History of Scotland, three vols. now in MS. in the advocates' library Edinburgh. He died 1557, aged 61.

LINDWOOD, William, divinity professor at Oxford in the reign of Henry V. was ambassador in Spain 1422, and for his services was made bishop of St. David's 1434. He wrote the Constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury from Langton to Chichely, printed Paris 1505, and Oxford 1663 ; and he died 1446.

LINGAN, James Maccubin, general, a victim to a mob, was a native of Maryland, and an officer of the American revolutionary army ; he fought in the battle of Long Island. At the surrender of fort Washington he was taken prisoner, and shared in the sufferings of the horrid prison ship. At the close of the war he returned to Georgetown, of which port he was appointed by Washington the collector. For several years before his death, he lived retired in the country, happy in domestic life. He was murdered by a mob at Baltimore, his brains being beat out with clubs, July 28, 1812, aged about 60. The following is a brief history of the event. The war had just been declared against Great Britain. In June Mr. Hanson had published something in his Federal Republican, which so irritated the populace, that they destroyed the printing office. Mr. H. resolving to issue his paper anew, took possession of a house on Sunday, July 26th, supported by a number of his zealous political friends well armed. The next morning the paper was issued, containing animadversions on the police, and people of Baltimore ; in the evening the house was attacked, but assisted by generals Lingan and Lee, and about 20 others, he repelled the assault, by firing upon the assailants, killing Dr. Gale, and wounding others. In the morning of the 28th the gentlemen in the house found it necessary for their security to surrender to the civil authority, and were conducted to jail. In the evening of the same day a blood thirsty mob forced the jail, and killed gen. Lingan, and dreadfully

mangled eleven others. A few escaped in the crowd. Eight of the wounded were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead. Of this number were Mr. Hanson and gen. Lee. Dr. Hall preserved them by persuading the mob to intrust the supposed dead bodies to his care. He removed them first to the jail room, and then to places of safety.

LINGELBACK, John, a German painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine 1625. He travelled over Holland, France, and Italy, to improve himself by studying foreign models; and on his return he exhibited a highly polished style of painting. His pictures were adorned with ruins of antiquity, his landscapes were rich and beautiful, and his genius proved so fertile, that the same subjects never appeared twice in his pieces. He returned to Amsterdam 1650, but the time of his death is not ascertained.

LINGUET, Simon Nicolas Henry, a French writer, born 14th July, 1736, at Rheims. He went, when young, into the suite of the French general who led an army against Portugal; and during his residence in Spain, he applied himself to the language, and translated some dramatic pieces into French. On his return to France, he devoted himself to the labors of the bar, and by his application and the brilliant powers of his eloquence, he acquired great celebrity, especially in his masterly defence of the duke of Aiguillon, and of Morangies. His high reputation excited the jealousy of his oratorical rivals, and by an unmanly combination they obtained a decree from the parliament that he should no longer be permitted to exercise his profession of pleader. Thus cruelly robbed of his honors, the disappointed orator had recourse to his pen, and produced several political pamphlets, a periodical journal, and his celebrated Theory of the laws. The freedom of his observations excited against him the persecution of the prime minister, Maurepas, but upon the arbitrary suppression of his journal he fled to Switzerland, and then to Holland and to London. From England he passed to Brussels, and from thence wrote a petition to Vergennes to be permitted to return to France in security. His request was granted; but in 1779, some political delinquency threw him into the Bastille, where he remained two years, and was at last liberated on the promise of being moderate and prudent in his writings and in his conversation. He soon after passed to England, where he wrote his Memoirs on the Bastille, and then retired to Brussels, where he began his Political Annals. His observations on the Freedom of the Navigation of the Scheldt, were read with admiration by the people of Brabant; and Joseph II. was so pleased with his arguments, that he permitted him to come to Vienna, where he complimented him with a present of 1000 ducats. The liberality of the monarch ought to have roused the gratitude of Linguet, but regardless of the kindness of his patron, he scrupled not to defend the violent measures which Vandernoot and the rebellious Brabanters were meditating against the authority of their monarch. Deservedly banished from Germany, Linguet came to Paris, to share in the dangers of the revolution, and in 1791, he appeared at the bar of the national assembly to plead the cause of the negroes of St. Domingo, and to inveigh against the tyranny of their white masters. During the reign of terror, he fled from the capital, but his retreat was discovered, and he was dragged from the country before that bloody tribunal which paid no respect either to age, to virtue, or to misfortunes. He was condemned to death, 27th June 1794, on pretence of having disgraced his nation by paying the tribute of respect to the governments of London and Vienna. He walked to the scaffold with great composure, and fell with the resignation of a good christian. He wrote various works, 35 in number, the best known of which, besides those already mentioned, are, the History of the Age of Alexander—the Fanaticism of Philosophers—the History of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire, 2 vols.—Reflections on Light—History of the Jesuits—a Critique on Voltaire—Socrates, a tragedy.

LINING, John, M.D., an eminent physician and philosopher of South Carolina was a native of Scotland. He came to America about the year 1730. He corresponded with Dr. Franklin on the subject of electricity, and was the first person, who introduced an electrical apparatus into Charleston. He practised physic in Charleston nearly thirty years, and was reckoned one of its most skillful physicians. He died in 1760. He published a series of judicious statical experiments, which were conducted from 1738, to 1742. In 1753, he published a history of the yellow fever, which was the first account of that disease, that was given to the world from the American continent.

LINN, John Blair, a minister in Philadelphia, was a native of Pennsylvania, and educated at Columbia college New York. After leaving college he studied law one year in the office of Alexander Hamilton. During this time, he was the author of a tragedy, called Bourville castle, which was received on the stage with encouraging success. But he at once abandoned both law, and the stage, and commenced the study of divinity with Dr. Romayne. He was ordained June 13, 1799, as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Ewing of Philadelphia. The two succeeding years of his life were passed in diligent and successful application to the duties of the pastoral office, which were rendered more arduous by the increasing infirmities of his venerable colleague. In the summer of 1802, his constitution suffered irreparable mischief from a fever. His brain afterwards was frequently seized with a dizziness, which was followed by a heavy depression of mind. He struggled manfully with his infirmity, but his strength was wasting, and he was sinking into the earth. In the summer of 1804, he was induced to take a journey to the eastern states. He returned to Philadelphia in July, and died in August, aged 27. He prepared for the press, and published soon after he left college, without his name, two volumes of miscellanies in prose and verse, 12mo. His poem on the death of Washington was written in imitation of the manner of Ossian, and published in 1800; and his powers of genius in 1801; a funeral Sermon on Dr. Ewing, 1802; his two tracts in the controversy with Dr. Priestley, 1802. After his death there was published from his manuscripts, Valerian, a narrative poem, intended in part to describe the early persecutions of the Christians, and rapidly to illustrate the influence of Christianity on the manners of nations, 4to. 1805.

LINN, William, D.D., was born in Pennsylvania in 1752, and graduated at the college of Princeton, New-Jersey, in 1772. He was first pastor of a presbyterian church in the neighborhood of his native place, after serving in the revolutionary army as a chaplain for some time. In 1784, he was appointed to the care of a respectable academy in Somerset county, Maryland. In 1787, he accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey; and shortly afterwards was invited to the city of New-York, as a collegiate pastor in the

Dutch presbyterian church, where he resided nearly twenty years, highly popular and useful. A short time before his death he was induced by ill health to resign his pastoral charge, and retire from the active services of his profession. He died at Albany, in January, 1808, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He possessed a vigorous mind, and was distinguished for his natural impressive eloquence. His social qualities were peculiarly amiable and attractive. His chief publications were two volumes of sermons.

LINNÆUS, Charles Von, or Linné, the father of modern botany, son of a Swedish clergyman, was born at Roeshult, in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 24th May, 1707. He was educated at Lund in Scania, and at the university of Upsal, and he afterwards studied at Leyden, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1735. On his return to Stockholm, he practised physic with such popularity and success, that at the age of 34 he was nominated professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He was also appointed physician to king Adolphus, who in 1753, created him a knight of the polar star, and in 1757, raised him to the honor of nobility; and his services were further acknowledged by the succeeding monarch, who in 1776, doubled his pension, and settled on him and his family a valuable portion of land. With an unparalleled ardor after knowledge, Linnæus undertook to explore the barren and inhospitable deserts of Lapland, and through 10 degrees of latitude he exposed himself, generally on foot, to every sort of fatigue. He afterwards visited the mines of Sweden, and extended his researches to the natural productions of Dalecarlia. In 1735, he visited Denmark, Germany, and Holland, and the following year he came to England. He was received in the latter country with distinction, recommended by a flattering letter from Boerhaave; but it has been observed that sir Hans Sloane, to whom the introduction was made, did not pay him that respect and attention which his merits deserved, and this probably prevented the intended settlement of this immortal philosopher there. The return of Linnæus to Stockholm was a glorious era in the Swedish annals of literature. He promoted the establishment of the royal academy of sciences, and became its first president. This great man was seized in 1776, with an apoplexy, but it did not prove fatal, as he survived till 1778, 11th Jan. in his 71st year. To his sagacious discernment, science is indebted for the useful and familiar division of plants, of animals, and of herbs, into classes. To the most extensive knowledge he united the most indefatigable industry; and before the publication of his Genera Plantarum, he most minutely examined the characters of more than 8000 plants. His works are, Systema Naturæ, sistens tria regna Naturæ, 1735, fol. and 2 vols. 8vo. 1756—Bibliotheca Botanica, 8vo.—Hortus Cliffortianus, folio, —Critica Botanica, 8vo.—Flora Laponica, 8vo.—Genera Plantarum, earumque Characteres Natur. 8vo.—Flora Suecica—Fauna Suecica, 8vo.—Flora Zeylanica, 4to.—Hortus Upsaliensis, 8vo.—Amœnitates Academicæ, 5 vols. 8vo.—Materia Medica, 8vo.—Animalium Specierum in Classes, 8vo.—Oratio de Incrementis Telluris Habitabilis, 8vo.—Nemesis divina—Plantæ Surinamenses.

LINT, Peter Van, a native of Antwerp, 1609, known as an historical and portrait painter. He studied in Italy, and painted there with great reputation, and afterwards returned to Antwerp.—His relation, Henderick Van, was also a good painter. His landscapes near Rome were much admired. Two of his pieces are in lord Moira's collection.

LIOTARD, John Stephen, a crayon painter, born at Geneva 1702. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Rome, and for a short time visited England in the reign of George I. He then made a journey to the Levant, and adopted the manners and habits of the east, which he relinquished upon marrying. He was in England in 1772, where he disposed of a large collection of pictures by auction. He was very correct in his paintings, but stiffness and formality were too visible. A fine head of him is preserved in Walpole's anecdotes. He died about 1780.

LIOTARD, Peter, a French botanist, born at Dauphiny. From an obscure peasant he became a soldier, but retired from the profession in consequence of a wound received at the siege of Mahon, and settled with his uncle, who was an herbalist at Grenoble. In this place the particular powers of his mind unfolded themselves. Though 40 he applied himself with such zeal and attention to botany, that he was made director of the public garden of Grenoble. He was the friend of Rousseau, and other learned men; and was so partial to Linnæus, that he knew the whole of his system of plants by heart. He died 1796.

LIPPI, Lawrence, a native of Florence. He excelled as a painter in historical pieces and in portraits, and as a poet he possessed merit. His Malmantile Raquistato, under the assumed name of Pernoli Zipoli, is a burlesque performance, printed at Florence, 4to. 1688, and again edited 1731, with notes 4to. and Paris 1768, 12mo. He died 1664, aged 58.

LIPSIUS, Justus, a learned critic, born at Iscanum, between Brussels and Louvaine, 18th Oct. 1547. In his earliest years he displayed great powers of memory while at school at Brussels, at Aeth, at Cologne, and at the university of Louvaine, where he devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of belles lettres and ancient literature. At the age of 18 he published his "Variarum Lectionum Libri tres," which he dedicated to the general patron of letters, cardinal Granvellan; and therefore when he visited Rome in 1567, he was made secretary to that distinguished ecclesiastic, and for two years treated with the greatest respect and hospitality. After viewing the classical remains of ancient Rome, and exploring the contents of her rich libraries, he in 1569 returned to Louvaine. He afterwards went to Vienna, and being prevented from settling in his country, he stopped at Jena, where he was honored with a professorship. From Jena he determined to retire to solitude and study in his own native seat of Iscanum; but the tumults of war drove him away again to Louvaine, and from Louvaine he came to Leyden, where he lived 13 years till 1590. The remainder of life was spent at Louvaine, notwithstanding the flattering invitations and offers of patronage which he received from the pope, from the cardinals, and from the kings of France and Spain, and there he died 23d March, 1606, in his 59th year. Celebrated as a scholar, and respected as a critic, Lipsius was, in his conversation, his dress, and his appearance, far from prepossessing, but rather disagreeable and mean. His works were published at Antwerp, 6 vols. folio, 1637, the most esteemed of which are a Commentary on Tacitus, much admired—His Orations, De Concordiâ, and on the Death of the Duke of Saxony—Electa—Saturnalia—De Militiâ Romanâ—Satira Menippæa—De Amphitheatris—De Rectâ Pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ.

LIRON, John, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Chartres, and died at Mans, 1749, aged 84. He was author of Biblio-

theque des Auteurs Chartrains—Les Annales de la Critique—Les Singularités Historiques & Literaires, 4 vols. 12mo. works of great merit.

LISLE, Claude de, a native of Vancouleurs, in Lorraine, bred to the law, which he quitted to study geography. He excelled as a teacher of geographical knowledge, and had among his pupils, Orleans, afterwards regent of France. He wrote Historical Relation of Siam, 12mo.—Introduction to Geography, with a treatise on the Sphere, 2 vols. 12mo.—an Abridgment of Universal History, 7 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1720, aged 76.

LISLE, William de, a French geographer, son of Claude, was born at Paris, 1675. His map of the world, published in 1699, recommended him so strongly, that he was elected into the academy of sciences. He was afterwards appointed geographer to the king, and instructed Louis XV. himself in geography, and wrote several works for his use. Scarce any respectable publication appeared without being decorated with his maps. He died of an apoplexy, 1726, when preparing a map of Malta for Vertot's History.

LISLE, Joseph Nicholas de, an able astronomer, brother to William. He was born at Paris, and became by his celebrity, member of all the learned academies in Europe. He was in England 1724, and obtained, as he deserved, the friendship and admiration of Newton and Halley. In 1726 he was invited to Russia, and there he contributed greatly to the advancement of astronomy and geography, at the head of the observatory. At the age of 18 he made valuable observations on a total eclipse of the sun, but his greatest work is his Memoirs of the History of Astronomy, 2 vols. 4to. He returned from Petersburgh in 1747, and died at Paris, 1768, aged 80.

LISLE, sir George, son of a London bookseller, learnt the art of war in Flanders, and distinguished himself in the civil wars. At the last battle of Newbury, when it grew dark, he fought in his shirt, to render his person more conspicuous to his men, and in consequence of his valor he was knighted by the king in the field of battle. He bravely defended Colchester, in 1648, and when the town surrendered he was inhumanly ordered to be shot by the victorious republicans. He suffered with great intrepidity, 28th Aug. 1648.

LISTER, Matthew, president of the college of physicians, was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel college. He studied physic abroad, and took his degree of M. D. at Basil, and afterwards became physician to Anne, James's queen, and to Charles I. who knighted him. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, and died near Louth, Lincolnshire, 1657, aged 92.

LISTER, Martin, nephew of sir Matthew, was born in Buckinghamshire, about 1638, and educated under his uncle, who sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, 1660. He studied physic, and travelled abroad, and at his return home, 1670, he settled at York, where he acquired great reputation. He also devoted much of his time to the study of antiquities and natural history, and for his many valuable communications he was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1684 he removed to London, and in 1698 attended the earl of Portland, when ambassador to the court of France. He published an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King's Journey to London. He was made physician to queen Anne, 1709, and died Feb. 1711-12. His other publications are about eight in number, on natural history.

LITHGOW, William, a Scotchman, who travelled on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, where he met various adventures, of which he has given a curious but marvellous relation. At Malaga he was tortured by the inquisition, and on his return was presented to king James and his court, so mangled that he was carried on a feather bed into the royal presence. He applied to the Spanish ambassador Gondamar, and when deceived by him, he insulted him, and even struck him in the king's chamber, for which he was sent a prisoner for nine months, to the Marshalsea. His travels are now a scarce book. He informs his reader, that he has walked on foot, more than 36,000 miles. The better part of his travels appears in Morgan's "Phœnix Britannicus."

LITTLE, William, an English historian, born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, 1136. He is often called Naubrigensis, as he was a monk of Newborough abbey. His History of England, from the invasion of William the Conqueror to 1197, in five books, is highly esteemed for accuracy, judicious arrangement, and veracity. There is preserved in Christ church hospital, Abingdon, Berks, a MS. by John Little, which records various interesting and curious particulars, concerning the abbey and the history of that town.

LITTLEBURY, Isaac, an English divine, who published a translation of Herodotus. The work is well and faithfully executed, but without notes. The second edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. appeared in 1720.

LITTLEPAGE, Lewis, an adventurer, was born at South Wales, Hanover County, Virginia, Dec. 19, 1762, and lost his father when he was young. At the request of his uncle, Benjamin Lewis, Mr. Jay, minister at Madrid, was induced to patronise him, and received him into his family in Sept. 1780, and soon advanced for him, as his uncle failed to make him a remittance, about 1000 dollars in cash. He volunteered under the duke De Crillon in the expedition against Minorca in 1781; and afterwards accompanied the count Nassau to the siege of Gibraltar, and thence to Constantinople and Warsaw. The king of Poland made him his confidential secretary in 1786, and sent him as his agent or ambassador to Russia. On the revolution in Poland he returned to Virginia; and died at Fredericksburg July 19, 1802, aged 39. When he was at New York in Nov. 1785, Mr. Jay arrested him for the debt of 1000 dollars without interest, which was still unpaid. For this he challenged Mr. Jay. The correspondence between him and Mr. Jay was published in 1786. Mr. Jay had reason to complain, not only of the pecuniary imposition, but also of other abuse, as he expresses himself, from the young man, "with my money in his pocket, and my meat still sticking in his teeth."

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Thomas, an English judge, born at Frankley, Worcester. After a liberal education, he entered at the Inner Temple, and so ably distinguished himself, that Henry VI. appointed him steward of the court of the palace, and in 1455, king's serjeant, and a judge on the northern circuit. The troubles of the time did not lessen the public opinion of his integrity, Edward IV. granted him a pardon, and continued him in his offices, and afterwards made him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1745 he was created knight of the bath, and died in a good old age, 23d Aug. 1481. He left three sons, William, Richard and Thomas. The eldest son lived in splendor at Frankley, and died 1508. From him the present ennobled family are descended.

LITTLETON, John, a descendant of the Worcestershire Littletons, was known as an active member of parliament for his native county, in the 27th

year of Elizabeth, but his attachment to Essex proved unfortunate. He was seized when that favorite was discarded from the protection of the queen, and being fined and condemned as a conspirator, he was saved with difficulty by the interference of sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he wrote an excellent letter. He died in prison, 1600. Several of his letters appear in the Biographia Britannica.

LITTLETON, Edward, a native of Shropshire, related to the Worcestershire family. He removed from Christ-church, Oxford, to the Inner Temple, and in 1628, distinguished himself in parliament as one of the members that appeared before the lords with the bill of rights. He was afterwards one of the managers in the impeachment of Buckingham, but notwithstanding his opposition to the court, he was made in 1639, chief justice of the common pleas, and the following year, lord keeper of the great seal, and a peer by the title of lord Littleton. He died at Oxford, 1645.

LITTLETON, Adam, D.D. a learned divine, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 8th Nov. 1627. He was educated at Westminster, under Busby, and in 1647 went as student to Christ-church, from which he was ejected the next year. Soon after he was usher at Westminster, and in 1658 was elected second master. In 1670 he was honored with the degree of doctor of divinity by the university, in consequence of his merit, and four years after was made rector of Chelsea, and about that time obtained a grant from Charles II. to succeed Dr. Busby in Westminster school, to which, however, he did not succeed. He died 30th June, 1694, aged 67. He was in his private character a worthy and amiable man, and as a philologist and grammarian, he had few equals. He published "A Latin Dictionary"—Elementa Religionis,—Sixty-one sermons—Seldon's Jani Anglorum, translated, and other works. He began, but did not live to complete, a Greek Lexicon.

LITTLETON, Edward, LL.D. an amiable divine and poet, educated at Eton, under Dr. Snape. In 1716 he went to king's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a scholar, and a man of genius. In 1720 he was made assistant at Eton, and seven years after was elected one of the fellows of the college, and presented to the living of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire. In 1730 he became chaplain to the king. He died 1734. He was not ambitious of appearing as an author. His "Discourses," 2 vols. were published for the benefit of his family, and his poems have occasionally been printed in miscellanies, particularly in Dodsley's. His poem on the spider is much admired.

LIVERPOOL, Charles Jenkinson, earl of, the eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was born in 1727, and was educated at the Charter House, and at University College, Oxford. In 1761 he became a member of parliament, and under secretary of state; in 1766, a lord of the admiralty; in 1772, vice-treasurer of Ireland; in 1778, secretary at war; in 1784, president of the board of trade; in 1786, he was created Baron Hawkesbury; in 1796, earl of Liverpool; and he died in 1808. The earl of Liverpool was often accused of being one of the secret and irresponsible, and therefore unconstitutional, advisers of George III. He wrote a Treatise on the Coins of the Realm; and some other works; and made a Collection of Treaties.

LIVERPOOL, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of, the son of the foregoing, was born in 1770, and was educated at the same seminaries as his father. In 1791 he took his seat as member for Rye. A speech against abolishing the slave trade was one of his earliest efforts in parliament. In 1793 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the India Board; in 1801, he was introduced into the cabinet, as secretary of state for the foreign department; he was placed in the home department, on the return of Mr. Pitt to power; he returned to that office after the dismission of the whig administration; and was removed to the war department under Mr. Perceval. By the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, Lord Liverpool was raised to the premiership, and he held that elevated station till February, 1827, when an apopletic and paralytic stroke rendered him incapable of taking any further part in public affairs. He died December 4, 1828.

LIVIA, wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, afterwards married Augustus, and prevailed upon him to adopt her children. Some authors assert that she poisoned Augustus, to make room for her son Tiberius, who treated her with the highest disrespect. She died A.D. 29.

LIVINGSTON, Robert, first possessor of the manor of Livingston in the state of New-York, and founder of one of the most distinguished families in this country, was the son of John Livingston, who received the degree of A.M. at Glasgow in 1621, and was the minister of Anerum, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance in 1663, was banished, and removed to Rotterdam, where he was a minister of the Scot's chapel, and died Aug. 9, 1672, aged 69. Robert L. was born at Anerum in 1654, and came to America with his nephew about 1672. He was a member of the council in 1698. His wife was of the family of Schuyler, and the widow of Mr. Van Rensselaer. He left three sons, Philip, Robert and Gilbert. A Mr. Livingston, perhaps Mr. R. L. who was many years speaker of the assembly of N. York, died at Boston Oct. 1, 1728.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, a patriot of the American revolution, and a signer of the declaration of independence, graduated at Yale College 1737. He became a merchant in New York, and as there were but few well educated merchants in Wall street, at that time, he was soon at their head. In 1754 he was an alderman of the city of New York, and after serving in this capacity four years was sent to Albany as a representative of the city. In this body he soon became a leader, and directed its attention to the great interests of commerce; New York being then behind Boston and Philadelphia in her exports and imports. He was one of the committee of correspondence, with the agent for the colony in England, the celebrated Edmund Burke; and his letters abound in information and critical remarks. Mr. Livingston was in congress in 1776, and not only signed, but was a strenuous advocate for the declaration of independence. He was a member of the senate of New York, on the adoption of the state constitution; after which, under the provisions of that constitution, he was elected a member of congress. He was not long permitted to devote himself to the service of his country, for he died June 12, 1778, aged 62. He laid the foundation of the professorship of divinity at Yale college by a donation of money in 1746.

LIVINGSTON, William, LL.D. governor of New Jersey, a descendant of the family, which emigrated from Scotland, was born about the year 1741. He was a lawyer, and early embraced the cause of civil and religious liberty. When Great Britain advanced her arbitrary claims, he employed his pen in opposing them, and in vindicating the rights of his countrymen. After sustaining some important offices in New York, he removed to New Jersey, and as a representative of this state, was one of the principal members of the first congress in 1774. After the inhabitants of New Jersey had

sent their governor, William Franklin, under a strong guard to Connecticut, and had formed a new constitution in July 1776, Mr. Livingston was elected the first chief magistrate; and such was his integrity, and republican virtue, that he was annually reelected till his death. During the war he bent his exertions to support the independence of his country. By the keenness and severity of his political writings he exasperated the British, who distinguished him as an object of their peculiar hatred. His pen had no inconsiderable influence in exciting that indignation and zeal, which rendered the militia of New Jersey, so remarkable, for the alacrity, with which, on any alarm, they arrayed themselves against the common enemy. He was in 1787 a delegate to the grand convention which formed the constitution of the United States. After having sustained the office of governor for fourteen years with great honor to himself and usefulness to the state, he died July 25, 1790, aged 67.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R., chancellor of the state of New York, graduated at King's college New York 1765. Having studied law with William Smith, he was appointed by gov. Tryon recorder of the city; an office, which he resigned, at the beginning of the revolution. In April 1775 he was elected from Duchess county to the assembly. In 1776 he was a member of congress, and was placed on the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Sherman, for drawing up the declaration of independence, and on other important committees. In Aug. 1781 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs; and he commenced his duties Oct. 20th. The foreign concerns of congress had been previously conducted by the committee of secret correspondence. He was diligent, prompt, and energetic. Domestic affairs were also in part intrusted to him. His valuable correspondence is published in the Diplomatic correspondence edited by Jared Sparks. On his resignation in 1783 he received the thanks of congress. Under the new constitution of New York, which he assisted in forming, as chairman of the committee, he was appointed chancellor, and continued in that place till 1801. In 1788 he was chairman of the state convention, which adopted the federal constitution, uniting his efforts, at that time, with those of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794 he declined the appointment of minister to France offered him by Washington. In 1801 he accepted the office of minister plenipotentiary to France, and proceeded to Paris. By the first consul he was received with respect, and after his mission had closed, Napoleon presented him a splendid snuff box, with a miniature of himself by Isabey. Assisted by Mr. Munroe he made the very important purchase of Louisiana for 15 millions of dollars. In Paris he formed an intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and money. After his resignation and the arrival of general Armstrong, his successor, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and returned to America in June 1805. He died 1813, aged 66. He caused the introduction of steam navigation into the United States. He introduced the merino sheep, and the use of gypsum in New York. He was president of an agricultural society; and of the academy of the fine arts. He published an oration before the Cincinnati 1787; an address to the society for promoting the arts, 1808; essays on agriculture; a work on the merino sheep.

LIVINGSTON, John H., D.D. president of Queen's college New Jersey, graduated at Yale college 1762. In May 1766 he went to Holland to prosecute his theological studies in the university of Utrecht, where he resided four years, obtaining the degree of doctor in theology in 1770, in which year he returned to America, and became the pastor of the Dutch reformed church in the city of New York. At this period the Dutch churches in America were divided into the Conferentic, and the Coetus parties; by the efforts of Dr. Livingston a happy union was effected in 1772, and the Dutch church became independent of the classis in Amsterdam. For this independence he had negotiated while in Holland. In 1784 he was appointed the ological professor in the Dutch church. The duties of minister and professor he performed till 1810, when he was appointed president of Queen's college; in which place he remained till his death in 1825, aged 78. He published two sermons on growth in grace in Amer. preacher, vol. I.; sanctuary blessings, vol. III, before N. Y. missionary society, 1799; address at the commencement at Queen's college, 1810.

LIVINGSTON, Brockholst, LL.D., judge of the supreme court of the United States, graduated at Princeton college 1774. In 1776 he entered the family of gen. Schuyler, commander of the northern army, and afterwards was attached to the suite of Arnold, at the time of the capture of Burgoyne. In 1779, when Mr. Jay, who had married his sister, repaired to the court of Spain, he accompanied him as his private secretary. After an absence of three years he returned and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in April 1783; was appointed judge of the supreme court in New York 1802; and in 1806 judge of the supreme court of the United States. He died 1823, aged 65.

LIVINIUS, or LIVINEUS, John, Latin translator of some of the works of Gregory Nazianzen, of Chrysostom, and other fathers, and editor of Panegyrici Veteres, 8vo. 1599, was a native of Dendermonde. He studied at Cologne, and distinguished himself as a Grecian. He was canon of Antwerp, and he died there 1599.

LIVIUS, Titus, a celebrated Latin historian, born at Padua, and patronized by the emperor Augustus, who intrusted to him the education of his grandson Claudius. He died at Padua, A.D. 17, aged 67. The best edition of his valuable history, which has not descended whole to modern times, is by Crevier, 1735, 6 vols. 4to. It has been translated into English by Mr. Baker, in 6 vols. 8vo.

LLOYD, William, an English prelate, born 1627, at Tilehurst, Berks, where his father was rector. He was educated under his father, and in 1638 entered at Oriel college, Oxford, and the next year removed to a scholarship at Jesus, where he became fellow, 1646. In 1666 he was made king's chaplain, and successively promoted to a prebend of Salisbury, the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, the archdeaconry of Merioneth, deanery of Bangor, prebend of St. Paul's, and the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields. In 1680 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower in 1688, for refusing to permit the publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution, and in 1692 was translated to Lichfield and Coventry, and 1699 to Worcester. He died at Hartlebury castle, Aug. 30th, 1717, aged 91. His publications were numerous, they consist of Tracts against Popery—Sermons—the History of the Government of the Church of Great Britain—a Dissertation on Daniel's 70 Weeks—a System of Chronology—a Harmony of the Gospel—a Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras, and other theological works.

LLOYD, Robert, an English poet educated at Westminster school, where his father, Dr. Pierson

Lloyd, was second master, and from thence elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was for some time usher of Westminster school, and during that time published "the Actor" 1760, a poem of great merit. His irregularities, however, obliged him to resign his situation in the school, and he now depended for subsistence on the exertions of his pen. At last his imprudence and his debts lodged him in the Fleet prison, where he lived supported chiefly by the bounty of his steadfast friend the poet Churchill. The death of this liberal benefactor overwhelmed him with sorrow, and in less than a month he followed him to the grave. He died 15th Dec. 1764. He was the author of the "Capricious Lover" a comic opera, 8vo. and four other dramatic works. A partial collection of his works by Dr. Kenrick, appeared, 2 vols. 8vo., 1774. His imitation of Theocritus has been much admired.

LLOYD, Thomas, succeeded Penn as deputy governor of Pennsylvania, on his return to England in 1684. He resigned in 1688. In 1689 the administration again devolved on him as president of the council. He was of an ancient family of Wales, and educated at Oxford, but embracing the principles of the Quakers he lost all hopes of preferment in England, and accompanied William Penn to America. He was one of the most intimate and confidential friends of the proprietor, and a valuable acquisition to the province. He died July 10th, 1694, aged 54.

LLOYD, Henry, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, was born in Wales, in 1729. He served with great reputation in the French, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. He died, in the Netherlands, in 1783. Lloyd wrote A Political and Military Rhapsody on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain and Ireland; A History of the War in Germany; and a work on the composition of various ancient and modern armies.

LLOYD, James, a physician. Having studied medicine for a time in Boston, he proceeded to England, where he attended the London hospitals two years. In 1752 he returned to Boston and soon obtained extensive practice. He introduced improvements in surgery, such as ligatures for cautery, and amputation by double incision. During the occupation of Boston by the British he remained in the town. He thought the revolutionary movements were premature. Yet he was devoted to his profession, and not a zealous politician. In 1789 he went to England to seek compensation, for property belonging to him, destroyed by the British, but without success, as he would not consent to become a British subject, nor even express an intention of becoming such. His fine health which continued to old age was first interrupted by a fall from his horse. In 1809 he was confined to his house. He died 1810, aged 82.

LLOYD, Nicholas, an English divine, author of an Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary, printed Oxford, 1670, folio, and in 4to. 1695, a work to which Hoffman, Moreri, and other succeeding lexicographers, are much indebted. This active and indefatigable scholar died 1680, aged 49, and was buried at St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, where he was rector.

LLWELYN AP GRUFYDD, a Welsh prince who heroically resisted the invasion of Edward I., of England, but at last fell under the power of his superior antagonist, 1282, after a reign of 28 years. The independence of his country perished with him.

LLYWELYN AP SITSYLT, a Welsh prince, sovereign of South Wales and Powys, 998. He fell bravely fighting in battle 1021, after defeating Aulaff the Scotch invader, supported by the treacherous assistance of Hywill and Meredydd, sons of Edwin ap Einion.

LLYWELYN, or LANGEWYDD, or LLYWELYN SION, a Welsh bard of Glamorgan, who died 1616. His collections of the System of Bardism are valuable, as he was not only eminent himself, but frequently presided at the meetings of the bards.

LLYWELYN, Thomas, author of an History of the different editions of the Welsh Bible, in which he evinced great learning as a divine, and much judgment as a critic, died 1796.

LOBEIRA, Vasco, the author of the far famed romance of Amadis de Gaul, was a Portuguese, born at Porto, in the fifteenth century. Joam I. knighted him on the field of battle at Aljubarotta. He died, at Elvas, in 1403. Southey has translated Lobeira's work, and has satisfactorily proved him, and not a native of France, to be the real author of it.

LOBEL, Matthias, a native of Lisle, who studied at Montpellier, and devoted himself attentively to botany. After travelling through Switzerland, Germany and Italy, he went to England about 1570, and afterwards was nominated physician and botanist to James I. In the cultivation of his art he superintended lord Zouch's botanical garden at Hackney, and he wrote Stirpium Adversaria, London, 1570.—Observationes, seu Stirpium Historiæ, fol. 1576—Dilucidæ Simplicium Medicament. Ex plicationes, &c. He died 1616, aged 78.

LOBINEAU, Guy Alexis, a French Benedictine monk, born at Rennes 1667. He is eminently known by his works, the History of Britany, 2 vols. folio—of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors, 12mo.—a History of Paris, 5 vols. folio—the Saints of Britany, folio—a translation of Polybius. He died 1727. He also translated some of the plays of Aristophanes.

LOBO, Jerome, a jesuit of Lisbon, who went as a missionary to the east. He wrote a very interesting account of his travels into Abyssinia, in Portuguese, translated into French by Le Grand, and from French into English by Dr. Johnson. Lobo at his return was made rector of the college of Coimbra, Portugal, and died 1678, aged 85.

LOCKART, Alexander, a lawyer born at Carnwath, near Edinburgh. He was a member of the Scotch parliament, and violently opposed the union, and also the Hanoverian succession, after which he retired to his country house and wrote his Memoirs of Scotland, published 1714, London. He fell in a duel 1732, aged 57.

LOCKE, John, an illustrious philosopher, born 1632 at Wrington, near Bristol, of a respectable family. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1651 was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took regularly his degrees in arts. Already distinguished by his great proficiency in polite literature, he now applied himself to physic, but though he obtained some reputation at Oxford, he soon found his constitution inadequate to the fatigues of the profession and gladly accepted the office of secretary to sir William Swan, sent envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, 1664. Two years after he became acquainted with lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, and not only by curing him of a dangerous abscess in the breast, but by the intelligence of his conversation, and the great powers of his mind, he deserved and obtained his lasting friendship. At the recommendation of this noble patron he relinquished medicine for the

study of politics, and of civil and ecclesiastical history, and soon after employed himself in drawing up constitutions for the government of Carolina, of which his friend, now chancellor of the exchequer, and other lords, had obtained a grant from the crown. About the year 1674 he went to Montpellier, for the benefit of his health, as he was apprehensive of a consumptive attack, and here he devoted himself partly to medical pursuits, and to the composition of his Essay on Human Understanding, till in 1679 his patron raised to be president of the council recalled him home. His prospects of preferment were transitory, the earl in six months was disgraced and imprisoned, and in 1682 escaped for fear of being prosecuted for high treason, to Holland, where Locke, equally faithful to him in adversity as in prosperity, followed him. There, by his intercourse with some suspected person after the death of his patron, the exiled philosopher drew upon himself the resentment of the government; he was not only removed from his studentship at Christ-church, which he had hitherto kept as an honorable literary retreat, but he was accused by the English envoy before the States General, and his person claimed as guilty of treasonable correspondence in favor of Monmouth's invasion. Thus persecuted, Locke concealed himself for 12 months, devoting his time to literary labors, and two years after, when he returned to England in consequence of the revolution, he published his celebrated essay which had engaged him nine years in the composition. As he was considered a sufferer for political opinions he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals, worth 200*l.* a-year, and he was offered the honorable office of envoy to some foreign courts, but this he declined, ambitious only after that tranquillity and retirement, which he found in the friendly invitations of sir Francis and lady Masham at Oates. In 1695 he was prevailed upon to accept the place of commissioner of trade and plantations, for which he was so well qualified by information and knowledge, but this he resigned five years after, on account of the delicate state of his health, which did not permit him with safety to breathe the air of the capital. The latter part of life was usefully employed in the exertion of his talents on political subjects, and also in reading and commenting with all the zeal and humility of a true christian on the holy scriptures. He expired 28th Oct. 1704, in his 73d year. His works are, besides the Essay in 2 vols. 8vo., Letters on Toleration, 4to.—treatise on Civil Government, 8vo.—Thoughts concerning Education, 12mo.—Considerations on lowering the interest, and raising the Value of Money—Reasonableness of Christianity, 8vo.—Posthumous works,—Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles, 4to.—Letters, all which have been edited together, 3 vols. folio and 9 vols. 8vo.

LOCKE, Samuel, D.D. president of Harvard college, Massachusetts, was graduated at that institution in 1755, and two years after settled in the ministry at Sherburne, where he continued till advanced to the presidency of the college in March, 1770. He resigned the station in December, 1773. He possessed uncommon powers of mind, and was an accomplished preacher.

LOCKER, John, an English gentlemen of a respectable family in Middlesex. He was educated at Merchant Taylors', and Merton college, Oxford, and then entered at Gray's Inn, where he occupied the same chambers which lord Bacon once had. When called to the bar he became a commissioner of bankrupts, and held other offices. He devoted much of his time to the cultivation of literature, and he was a perfect master of the Greek, and also of the modern Greek, which he acquired by the conversation of a poor native of the Morea, whom he found by accident destitute and begging in the streets of London, and whom he and Dr. Mead liberally patronized. He was an enthusiastic admirer of lord Bacon, some of whose papers he carefully collected for publication, which he communicated to Dr. Birch, and Mr. Mallet. He wrote a preface to Voltaire's Charles XII. and translated the two first books, and Dr. Jebb the rest. He died much regretted, May 1760.

LOCKYER, Nicholas, a native of Somersetshire, chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton under his usurpation. As he was a nonjuror he was ejected at the restoration from this provostship, and the livings of St. Benet's Sheerhog, and St. Pancras, Soperlane. He wrote some theological tracts, and died 1684.

LODGE, Thomas, a learned physician, educated at Oxford, according to Wood. He afterwards studied medicine at Avignon, where he took his doctor's degree, and at his return was incorporated at Cambridge. He settled in London, where he acquired an extensive practice, especially among the Roman catholics, of whose persuasion he was. He died 1625, much respected. He wrote Wounds of Civil War, a tragedy 1594, 4to.—Looking Glass for London and for England, a tragi-comedy 1598, in which and in other pieces attributed to him, he is said have been assisted by Robert Green.

LOEWENDAL, Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count de, a native of Hamburgh, distinguished as an officer in the service of Poland, and afterwards of Denmark against Sweden. He next entered into the imperial army, and displayed his bravery at the battle of Peterwaradin, the sieges of Temeswar, and Belgrade, and in the other exploits of that celebrated war. Augustus king of Poland, sensible of his merits, made him field marshal and inspector general of the Saxon infantry, and he afterwards obtained the chief command of the Russian forces. From Russia he passed into the French service, and was particularly distinguished at the battle of Fontenoy 1745, and at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, 16th Sept. 1747, hitherto regarded as impregnable. The French king acknowledged his meritorious services by raising him to the rank of field marshal. He died 1755, aged 55.

LOGAN, John, a native of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of South Leith 1770. He distinguished himself as a writer and as a poet, and died in London 1788, aged about 40. His works are the Philosophy of History from his lectures delivered at Edinburgh 1781—Runnamede, a tragedy, refused at Covent garden, on account of some political allusions to the times, but acted with great applause at Edinburgh —Poems, of which the second edition appeared in 1782—and Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings, for which his publisher in London, Stockdale, was tried and acquitted.

LOGAN, James, distinguished for his learning. He came to America in company with William Penn in 1699. Under the patronage of Penn he was much employed in public affairs. In 1701 he was appointed secretary of the province of Pennsylvania, and clerk of the council. He afterwards held the offices of commissioner of property, chief justice, and president of the council. He attached himself rather to the interest of the proprietary, and his governor than to that of the assembly, and was in consequence in the earlier periods of his life very unpopular; but he soon gave general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of his several offices.

Upon the death of governor Gordon in Oct. 1736 the government of course devolved upon him as president of the council; and during his administration of two years, the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the province. Several years previously to his death, he retired from public affairs, and spent the latter part of his life among his books, and in corresponding with learned men in different parts of Europe. He died 1751, aged 77. He was well versed in both ancient and modern learning; he had made considerable proficiency in oriental literature; he was master of the Greek, Latin, French and German languages; and he was well acquainted with mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and natural history. In his religious sentiments he was a quaker. He had collected with great care a library of more than three thousand volumes, which, at that time, was by far the largest in Pennsylvania, and particularly rich in works in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most curious, rare, and excellent scientific publications. This valuable collection of books, usually called the Loganian library, was bequeathed by its possessor to the citizens of Philadelphia, and has since been deposited in one of the apartments belonging to the library company of that city. Mr. Logan published in the philosophical transactions for 1735 an account of his experiments on maize. The work was afterwards published in Latin, Leyden 1739; and in London by Dr. Fothergill, Latin and English 1747. In 1739 he published another Latin tract at Leyden; a translation of Cicero's treatise de senectute 1744.

LOGAN, Martha, a great florist, was the daughter of Robert Daniel of S. Carolina. In her 15th year she married Geo. Logan, and died in 1779, aged 77. At the age of seventy she wrote a treatise on gardening.

LOGAN, an eloquent chief, was the second son of Shik Memus a celebrated chief of the Cayuga nation, whose residence was at Shamakin. Logan was the friend of the white people, he admired their ingenuity, and wished to be a neighbor to them. In April or May 1774, when Logan's residence was on the Ohio, his family was murdered by a party of whites, under the command of captain Michael Cresap. The occasion of this outrage was a report, that the Indians had killed a number of white persons, who were looking out for new settlements. A war immediately commenced, and during the summer great numbers of innocent men, women and children fell victims to the tomahawk, and scalping knife of the Indians. In the autumn of the same year a decisive battle was fought at the mouth of the great Karhaway between the collected forces of the Shawanese, Mingoes and Delawares, and a detachment of the Virginia militia. The Indians were defeated and sued for peace. Logan however disdained to be seen among the suppliants. But lest the sincerity of a treaty, from which so distinguished a chief absented himself, should be mistrusted, he sent by a messenger the following speech to be delivered to lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia. "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed, as they passed, and said, Logan is the friend of white men. I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man, Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." After this peace Logan sunk into a deep melancholy, and declared that life was a torment to him. He became in some measure delirious. He went to Detroit, where he yielded himself up to intoxication. On his return between that place and Miami he was murdered. In Oct. 1781 Mr. Heckewelder was shown the spot by some Indians, where this event was said to have occurred.

LOGAN, George, M.D. was a native of Pennsylvania. After being three years at the medical school of Edinburgh, he travelled on the continent, and returned to America in 1779. He applied himself for some years to agriculture, and also served in the legislature. In June 1798 he embarked for Europe for the purpose of preventing a war between America and France. He made his way from Hamburgh to Paris; and there was introduced to Mervin, the chief director. At this period Mr. Gerry, the American minister, had departed, an embargo had been laid on American shipping, and many seamen had been imprisoned. Dr. Logan persuaded the French government to raise the embargo, and prepared the way for a negotiation, which terminated in peace. He was a senator from Pennsylvania from 1801 to 1807. He went to England in 1810, a self-constituted agent, to attempt a reconciliation of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, but he might as well have staid at home. He died in 1821, aged 66. M. Duponceau said of him.—"And art thou too gone? friend of man! friend of peace! friend of science! Thou whose persuasive accents could still the angry passions of the rulers of men, and dispose their minds to listen to the voice of reason and justice." He was an active member of the board of agriculture, and of the philosophical society. He published experiments on gypsum, and on the rotation of crops, 1797.

LOKMAN, an Abyssinian prophet, said to have been sold as a slave among the Israelites in the reign of David and Solomon. His wisdom, and the good sense and striking morality of his fables are so like those of Æsop, that he is considered by some authors as the same personage. He has been esteemed by the ancients as an extraordinary character, so that Mahomet has inserted a chapter in the Koran, with his name, where he introduces God, saying, we heretofore bestowed wisdom on Lokman. He is said to have lived 300 years, and to have been buried near Jerusalem. A translation of his fables was published by Galland, at Paris, 1724.

LOLLARD, Walter, the founder of the sect of the Lollards, was according to some, an Englishman. His opinions were first disseminated in Germany, 1315, and afterwards were preached by him in Piedmont and in England. He was burnt as a heretic at Cologne, 1322. The followers of Lollard believed that mass, baptism, and extreme unction were superfluous, they renounced obedience to civil and ecclesiastical magistrates, and persuaded themselves that God did not punish faults committed on the earth.

LOM, Jossu Van, a physician born at Buren, Guelderland 1500. He practised at Tournay and Bruges, and died 1562. His works written in elegant and polished Latin, all on medical subjects,

were published at Amsterdam, 3 vols. 12mo. 1745.

LOMBARD, Peter, called Master of the Sentences, was born at Novara, in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was for some time tutor to Philip, son of Lewis le Gros, king of France, and so universally respected, that upon the death of the archbishop of Paris he was placed in his room. He died four years after 1164. His work of the Sentences is divided into four books, and has been ably commented upon by succeeding divines. He wrote also Commentaries on the Psalms, and on St. Paul's epistles.

LOMBARD, John Lewis, a native of Strasburg, bred up to the law but by nature formed for military affairs. He became in 1748 professor of artillery, at the military school of Metz, and afterwards in 1759, at Auxonne, and died 1st April 1794, aged 71. He wrote Table du Tir des Cannons & des Obusiers, 8vo.—Memoire a l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France, 2 vols. 8vo.—Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles, 8vo.—Instruction sur la Manœuvre & le Tir du Cannon de Bataille, 8vo. —besides Robins' Principles of Gunnery translated into French.

LOMENIE, Henry Augustus, count de Brienne, son of Anthony Lomenie, for some time French ambassador to England, and secretary of state, who died 1638, succeeded to the honors of his father in the service of Louis XIV. He died 1666, aged 71, and his memoirs were published at Amsterdam, 1719, 3 vols. 12mo.

LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, Stephen Charles de, a French prelate of the same family, born at Paris 1727. He was in 1760 made bishop of Condom, archbishop of Toulouse 1764, and then removed to Sens. Respected as a prelate, hostile to abuses, and friendly to reform, he became by the intrigues of Vermont, whom he had recommended as confessor to the queen, a cardinal, and the prime minister of Louis XVI. but the expectations formed of his abilities were unhappily disappointed. He caused the disgrace of Calonne, but followed his steps of government, and politics, and his weakness, and his impotent disputes with the parliament of Paris, rapidly contributed to the French revolution. He quitted at last a station to which he was unequal, and by sending back his cardinal's hat to the pope, at the beginning of the revolution, he acquired a little popularity. He died at Sens, 16th Feb. 1798.

LOMONOZOF, a Russian poet of merit, born 1711. He was son of a fishmonger at Kolmogori, but despising this humble occupation, and inflamed with the love of literature by reading the Song of Solomon in the translation of Pototski, he fled from the protection of his father to a monastery of Moscow, where he studied the learned languages. He so distinguished himself, that he was in 1736 sent at the expense of the imperial academy of sciences, to Marburgh, in Hesse Cassel, where for four years he applied himself to grammar, rhetoric and philosophy, under Wolf, and afterwards studied chemistry under Henckel, at Freyberg. In 1741, he returned to Russia, and became professor of chemistry in the imperial academy. In 1744 he was raised by the empress to the rank of counsellor of state, but unfortunately died that year, April 4th, aged 54. As a writer, Lomonozof is deservedly esteemed by his countrymen as the polisher of their language. His poetical compositions are particularly valuable for their originality, sublimity of sentiment, and their animated diction. As the respectable imitator of Pindar, he ranks very high, and the appellation of father of Russian poetry is becomingly bestowed upon him. His works have been published in 3 vols. containing 10 sacred, and 19 panegyric odes and other poetical pieces, idyls, tragedies, besides passages translated from Cicero, Lucian, Erasmus, Ælian, Homer, Ovid, Virgil, and others, besides treatises on philosophical subjects. He published also, "Annals of the Russian Sovereigns," and Ancient History of Russia, from the origin of the nation to 1504.

LONDON, John Campbell, earl and baron of London, succeeded his father Hugh Campbell in 1732. He arrived in Virginia in 1756, with a commission as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, in which office he succeeded general Abercrombie, who again assumed it on the return of London to England the following year. He was appointed major-general in 1756, and lieutenant-general in 1758, and commanded in the campaigns against the French in Canada, in 1756 and 1757. He had also the appointment of governor of Virginia as the successor of the earl of Albemarle in 1756. Mr. Dinwiddie, however continued to discharge the duties of the office, and lord London had little concern with the civil administration. He gained little reputation in America, but was charged with arrogance and indiscretion in his general deportment, and with indecision and delay as a military commander.

LONDONDERRY, Robert Stewart, marquis of, long known as Lord Castlereagh, was born, in Ireland, in 1769, and completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. In his twenty-first year he was returned to the Irish parliament as member for the county of Down. He commenced his political career as a parliamentary reformer, but no long period elapsed before he joined the ranks of the opposite party. In 1797 he was appointed chief secretary to the viceroy of Ireland, and he took a very active part in accomplishing the Union. In 1805 he was appointed minister of war; and this office he resumed in 1807, after the dismissal of the whigs; but his disagreement with Mr. Canning, which produced a duel between them, led to his resignation in 1809. In 1811 he was placed at the head of the foreign department, and he continued in it till his decease. In 1814, he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the allied powers, and, towards the close of the same year, to the congress of Vienna. He succeeded to the title of Londonderry on the decease of his father, in 1821, but he did not long enjoy it, for in a fit of insanity, brought on by excessive mental and personal exertion, he put an end to his existence on the 12th of August, 1822.

LONG, James le, a priest of the oratory, born at Paris 1665. He was professor in several colleges, and was elected librarian of St. Honoré at Paris, where he died 1721. He was well skilled in ancient and modern languages, and in mathematics and philosophy. His chief works are Bibliotheca Sacra, 2 vols. folio, 1723—Bibliotheque Historique de la France, folio—a Historical Discourse on the Polyglott Bibles, 8vo.

LONG, Roger, D.D., master of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, Lowndes' professor of astronomy and rector of Cherry Hinton, Huntingdonshire, and Bradwell, Essex, was a native of Norfolk. He is celebrated as an able astronomer, as his "Treatise on Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to. fully proves. He wrote besides, an answer to Dr. Gally's pamphlet on Greek Accents," and some sermons. He also invented a curious machine, which represented the zodiac, the meridians, and other circles, and all the constellations and stars visible at Cambridge, on plates of iron. The machine is in the form of a globe, 18 feet in diameter, in which 30 persons may conveniently sit, and is easily turned by means of a

winch. Dr. Long, equally known as a pleasant and facetious companion, died Dec. 16th, 1770, aged 91. He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1737.

LONG, Thomas, B.D. an able divine, born at Exeter, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was author of an history of Donatists, 8vo.—Examination of Hale's Treatise on Schism, 8vo.—History of Popish and Fanatical Plots and Conspiracies, 8vo.—Life of Julian, 8vo.—Vindication of Charles's claim to be the author of the Eikon Basilice. He obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, but lost it at the revolution, for refusing to take the oaths to king William. He died 1700, aged about 79.

LONG, Edward, was born, in 1734, at St. Blaize, in Cornwall; was brought up to the law, and became judge of the vice-admiralty court in Jamaica, and died in 1813. He wrote a History of Jamaica, in three quarto volumes; The Prater, a collection of Essays; The Antigallican, a novel; Letters on the Colonies; and several smaller miscellaneous pieces.

LONGBEARD, William, a priest of great abilities, which he employed against the government. By his eloquence he assembled a large mob in the reign of Richard I. and by calling himself the saviour of the poor, he threatened the royal authority with destruction. After for some time heading a lawless populace, he fled for refuge into St. Mary-le-bonne church, where he was at last overpowered, and then, with nine of his associates, torn to pieces by horses and hung on a gallows, 1196.

LONGEPIERE, Hilary Bernard de, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon, 1658. He translated into verse, Anacreon, Theocritus, Sappho, Bion and Moschus, and was author of some idyls, and of tragedies after the Greek model, such as Medea, Electra & Sesostris, the two first of which appeared on the stage. He died 1727.

LONGINUS, Dionysius Cassius, an eminent Greek critic and philosopher, who was "blessed with a poet's fire," was born in the third century; but whether at Athens or in Syria is undecided. He was a disciple of Ammonias Saccas, and a friend of Plotinus. After having travelled, he settled at Athens, taught philosophy there, and published his noble Treatise on the Sublime. His knowledge was so extensive that he was called the living library. Zenobia invited him to her court, intrusted to him the education of her sons, and made him her principal minister after the death of Odenatus. Aurelian basely put him to death, after the surrender of Palmyra, in revenge for Longinus having dictated the dignified letter which was addressed by Zenobia to the Roman monarch.

LONGLAND, John, a native of Henley, Oxfordshire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was in 1505 appointed principal of Magdalen hall, in 1514 made dean of Salisbury, and seven years after bishop of Lincoln. It is said that he recommended and enforced the necessity of a divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He died 1547. His works appeared in fol. 1532.

LONGOMONTANUS, Christian, the son of a poor laborer, who became an eminent astronomer, and was born at Longomontanum, in Denmark, 1562. His genius was seen and fostered by the minister of his parish, and after spending his time in deep study, and in following the plough, he went without the knowledge of his friends, to Wiburgh, at the age of 15, and there maintained himself by his labor, that he might enjoy more independently the opportunity of study. He was afterwards at Copenhagen, and then became the companion, and the friend of Tycho Brahe for eight years. In 1600 he left this beloved master, and after visiting the spots where Copernicus had made his observations on the stars, he came to Copenhagen, and was in 1605 nominated professor of mathematics in the university, where he died, 1647. He published "Astronomia Danica," folio—Systema Mathematicum, 8vo.—Problemata Geometrica, 4to.—Disputatio Ethica, de Animæ Humanæ Morbis, 4to.

LONGUEIL, Gilbert de, a physician of Utrecht. He wrote Remarks on Plautus, Ovid, Nepos, Cicero, Valla, 4 vols. 8vo.—a Greek and Latin Lexicon—a Dialogue on Birds, with their Greek, Latin, and German Names—besides translations of some of Plutarch's lesser works. He died 1543, aged 36.

LONGUERUE, Lewis, Dufour de, a French abbé, born at Charleville, 1652. He was so early distinguished for application, that at the age of four he was seen and admired by Louis XIV. as he passed through Charleville. This very learned and amiable man died 1732, aged 80. He wrote a Latin Dissertation on Tatian, 8vo. 1700—an Historical Description of France, folio, 1719—Annales Arsacidarum, 4to. 1732—Remarks on Wolsey's Life, and a dissertation on Transubstantiation.

LONICERUS, John, a learned German, born at Orthern, Germany. He was professor of languages at Marpurg, where he died 1569, aged 70. He compiled a Greek and Latin Lexicon, begun by Melancthon and Camerarius, and published Dioscorides, and other Greek writers.

LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO, Felix, a celebrated Spanish poet and dramatist, was born, in 1562, at Madrid, and began to compose plays when he was only fourteen. His first successful poem, the Arcadia, was composed while he was in the service of the duke of Alba. From Madrid, however, he was obliged to fly, in consequence of a duel, and he resided for some years at Valencia. After having served in the Armada, during which period he wrote his Hermosura de Angelica, he returned to Madrid, and become the most popular of the Spanish writers. He entered into the order of St. Francis, but still continued to pour forth his unpremeditated verse, and to write for the stage. Almost idolatrous honors were paid to his genius, and he acquired wealth, yet he incessantly complained of the malice of fortune and of his enemies. He died in 1635. His fertility was wonderful. Besides innumerable poems, he is said to have composed eighteen hundred theatrical pieces in verse. Only a fourth of his productions has been printed; but that portion occupies forty-six quarto volumes.

LORD, Benjamin, D.D. minister of Norwich Connecticut, was graduated at Yale college in 1714, and was afterwards a tutor in that seminary two years. He was ordained in Oct. 1717, and continued his labors sixty-seven years till his death 1784, aged 90. He published a discourse on the parable of the merchantman seeking goodly pearls, 1722; true Christianity explained and enforced, 1727; on the character, birth and privileges of God's children, 1742; an account of the extraordinary recovery of Mercy Wheeler, 1743; at the election, 1752; on the death of the Rev. Henry Willes, 1759; of Rev. Hezekiah Lord, 1763; of Hezekiah Huntington, 1773; of Mrs. Willes, 1774; at the instalment of Nathaniel Whitaker, 1761; at the ordination of Levi Hart, 1762; a half century discourse, Nov. 29, 1767, being fifty years from his ordination.

LORENZINI, Lawrence, a native of Florence, eminent as a mathematician. He was the pupil of the Viviani, and was recommended for his abilities to the service of Ferdinand, son of the grand duke

Cosmo III. but some unfortunate circumstance in his conduct, procured his imprisonment in the tower of Volterra. During his confinement of 20 years, he devoted himself to his mathematical studies, and wrote his 12 books on conical and cylindrical sections, in Latin. He died 1721, aged 69.

LORING, Israel, minister of Sudbury, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college 1701. He was ordained 1706, and died 1772, aged 90. He preached on the first day of March, and died on the ninth. He published the nature and necessity of the new birth, 1728, with a preface by Mr. Prince; on the death of Robert Breek, 1731; on the torments of hell, 1732; election sermon, 1737; justification not by works, but by faith in Jesus Christ, 1749; at the ordination of G. Richardson, 1754.

LORIT, Henry, or GLAREANUS, from Glaris in Switzerland, where he was born, studied at Cologne, Basil, and Paris. He was the friend of Erasmus, and labored much for the advancement of literature. He died 1563, aged 75. He wrote various dissertations and notes, on classical subjects, and on ancient authors.

LORME, Philibert de, master of the works to the French king, was born at Lyons. He is the architect of the palaces of the Thuilleries and Le Louvres, and other public buildings, which he adorned with great taste and judgment. Though exposed to the satire of the poet Ronsard, he long enjoyed the patronage of the French court, and died 1557.

LORME, John de, a French physician, born at Moulins, 1544. He studied at Montpellier, where he took his degrees, and practised at Forez, and afterwards became physician to Louisa of Lorraine, wife of Henry III. and to Mary de Medicis, and other branches of the royal family. He was universally esteemed, and in his old age, retired to his native place, where he died, 1634, aged 90.

LORME, Charles de, son of the above, was born 1587, and became physician to Louis XIII. He was fond of literature, which he cultivated with success, and he spared no expense to discover the truth in his experiments and researches. He acquired great celebrity and equal opulence, and died much respected, 1678, aged 91. He was the promoter of a particular ptisan, called "red broth" which proved of great service to thousands. He published "Laureæ Apollinaris," 8vo.

LORRAINE, Charles of, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, son of the first duke of Guise, was born 1525. His great abilities were meanly prostituted to the worst purposes of ambition, the love of power and of money. His influence in the reigns of Henry II. and of Francis II. was almost unlimited, and to his intrigues the war of Italy is totally attributed. He was a man of great eloquence, which he displayed at the council of Trent, and at the conference at Poissy. He died 1574.

LORRY, Anne Charles, a French physician, born at Crosne, near Paris. He is well known for his Latin Treatises on Melancholy, and its Affections, 2 vols. 8vo. and on the Use of Aliments. He wrote besides a Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, 4to. and edited Doctor Mead's works, &c. He died 1783, aged 58.

LOSA, Isabella, a native of Cordova, so illustrious for her knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, that she was honored with the degree of D.D. When she became a widow she took the habit of St. Clair, and went to Italy, and founded there the hospital of Loretto, where she ended her days in the bosom of devotion and benevolence, 5th March 1546, aged 73.

LOTHAIRE I., son of Lewis the Debonnaire, was partner on the throne of Germany with his father, 817, and made king of Lombardy three years after. Ungrateful for the confidence and kindness of his father, he revolted against him, and seizing his person, confined him in a monastery at Soissons. This cruel conduct roused against him his brothers, Charles and Lewis, but though a reconciliation took place after the death of the old emperor, the three brothers appeared in arms against each other. The bloody battle of Fontenai, 841, in which 100,000 men are said to have perished, seemed indecisive, but at last a truce was effected between the unnatural brothers, and the treaty of Verdun, in 843, settled their respective rights. Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and the provinces between the Rhine, the Rhone, the Saone, the Maese, and the Scheldt, whilst the rest of the French dominions was partitioned between Lewis and Charles. Ten years after this settlement, Lothaire, dissatisfied with the cares of government, abdicated the crown to retire to a monastery in Ardennes, where he died, six days after his assumption of the monkish habit, 28th September, 885. He left three sons, Lewis, Charles, and Lothaire, among whom he divided his possessions.

LOTHAIRE II., duke of Saxony, son of Gerhard, count of Supplemberg, was elected king of Germany, 1125, after the death of Henry IV. and crowned emperor at Rome, 1135. As he kissed the feet of Innocent II. who crowned him, the popes assumed in consequence, a sovereign rign. over the German empire. He died 4th Dec. 1167, at Bretten, near Trent, leaving no issue.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, son of Louis IV. succeeded his father 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. and permitted him to hold Lorraine as a fief of the French crown. He died at Compiegne, 2d March 986, in consequenee of poison, said to be administered by his wife Emma, daughter of Lothaire, king of Italy.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, son of the emperor Lothaire I. abandoned his wife Thietberga, to marry his mistress, Valdrade. Though this measure was countenanced and approved by the councils of Metz and of Aix la Chapelle, yet the pope Nicholas I. had the spirit to interfere in favor of the injured queen, and compelled, by the influence of his spiritual power, the obedient Lothaire to quit his favorite mistress, for his lawful wife. Lothaire afterwards assisted his brother Louis I. and pope Adrian II. against the Sarcens in Italy, in hopes of obtaining a divorce from his wife, but he was unsuccessful. He died at Placentia, of a violent fever, 7th Aug. 869.

LOUIS I. surnamed the Debonnaire or Feeble, son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde, was born 778, and proclaimed king of France and emperor of the West 814. Instead of strengthening his power by union, he weakened it by division, and by making his eldest son Lothaire his associate in the empire, and the two others, Pepin and Louis, kings of Aquitaine and Bavaria, he permitted different interests to prevail in his dominions. Bernard king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, displeased with the elevation of Lothaire to the throne, took up arms in 818, and was immediately met in the field by Louis, but instead of fighting, the Italian troops fled, and their unfortunate leader threw himself at the feet of his conqueror. Louis refused to spare his suppliant, and he caused his eyes to be put out, an operation which proved fatal. This cruel punishment, inflicted also on some of the partisans of the unhappy Bernard, so offended the clergy and

the people, that Louis was restored to the good opinion of his subjects only by doing public penance. His sons afterwards, too sensible of his weakness, rebelled against him and succeeded in withdrawing all his troops from his standard, so that the deserted monarch threw himself into the power of his unnatural children in the plains of Rotleub. Here, instead of compassion, he met with indignity; he was not only imprisoned in a monastery, but obliged to perform public penance at Soissons as a most atrocious delinquent. In sharing the spoils, however, the new kings quarrelled, and Louis by another revolution was drawn from his confinement again to fill the throne, but he died soon after in an island of the Rhine, above Mentz, 20th June, 840, aged 62.

LOUIS II., the Young, eldest son of Lothaire I. was made king of Italy 844, and in 855 succeeded to the imperial throne. He was a virtuous and benevolent monarch, brave, yet not fond of war, and only anxious to maintain the dignity of the throne, the public prosperity, and the due execution of the laws. He died without male issue, 13th Aug. 875.

LOUIS III., surnamed the Blind, was son of Boson, king of Provence, by Ermengarde daughter of Louis the Younger, and he succeeded to the throne of his father 890, at the age of 10. He twice defeated Berenger, who disputed with him the succession to the empire, and was crowned at Rome by Benedict IV. but soon after he suffered himself to be surprised by his rival at Verona, who cruelly put out his eyes, and sent him to Provence, where he died 934.

LOUIS IV. called the Child, succeeded his father the emperor Arnold in 900, though only seven years old. His reign was a scene of desolation and civil war. His dominions were invaded by the Hungarians, whose violence, though repeatedly repressed by large sums of money, at last obliged the timid monarch to fly. He died at Ratisbon, 21st Jan. 911. He was the last emperor of Germany, of the Carlovingian race, and though the laws had settled the succession in the descendants of Charlemagne, such is the effect of revolutions, the imperial crown afterwards became elective.

LOUIS V. called the Fourth by those who exclude the short reign of the infant Louis, from the list of Emperor's, was son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, by Matilda daughter of Rodolphus I. and he was elected emperor at Frankfort 1314. His elevation was disputed by some of the electors, who declared Frederic the Fair, son of Albert I. emperor, and consecrated him at Cologne, and this unhappy division produced a civil war. After various skirmishes, however, Louis proved victorious, and Frederic, after an imprisonment of three years renounced his claims to the throne, to recover his liberty. This decision displeased the pope, John XXII. who declared the empire vacant, but Louis no way intimidated, appealed from the pontiff to a general council, and at last retorting injury for injury, he caused Peter de Corbiere to be elected pope in the room of his enemy. These divisions were still fomented by the conduct of five of the electors, who at the instigation of Clement VI. the new pope, chose Charles of Luxemburg, marquis of Moravial, to fill the throne ; but when a new civil war threatened the happiness of Germany, Louis was killed by a fall from his horse in hunting, 11th Oct. 1347.

LOUIS II., the Stammerer, king of France, was son of Charles the Bald, and succeeded as king of Aquitaine in 867, and to his father as king of France 877. He was a weak prince, and to ensure tranquillity he yielded up Provence to Boson, who created himself king. He died at Compiegne, 10th April, 879, aged 35, leaving three sons, Louis and Carloman who divided his kingdom among themselves, and Charles a posthumous son, called afterwards Charles the Simple.

LOUIS III, son of Louis II. shared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union, and ably defended himself against the attacks of his enemies. Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, was defeated, Boson was checked in his plans of aggrandizement, and the Normans were routed in the famous battle of Vimeu. Louis died 4th August 882, without children, and Carloman became sole monarch.

LOUIS IV. surnamed Transmarine because he resided 13 years in England, was son of Charles the Simple, and succeeded Raoul as king of France 936. He was engaged in war with Richard duke of Normandy, and was taken prisoner, but the year after restored to liberty on condition of leaving his antagonist in peaceful possession of Normandy, and of yielding Laon to Hugh le Blanc. In a subsequent war Laon was recovered, but the king soon after was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting. He died 10th Sep. 954, aged 38, and was succeeded by his son Lothaire.

LOUIS V. surnamed the Lazy, succeeded his father Lothaire, 986. He seized upon Rheims, and was vigorously preparing to march against the Saracens, to the relief of the count of Barcelona, when he was perfidiously poisoned by his queen Blanche, 21st May, 987. He was the last of the second race of the Carlovingian kings, and though the crown at his decease belonged to his uncle Charles duke of Lower Lorraine, he was on account of his unpopularity among the French, rudely dispossessed, and Hugh Capet the most powerful of the French dukes was elected king.

LOUIS VI. called the Big, son of Philip I. and Bertha, succeeded to the throne 1108. His reign was disturbed by war, and not only foreign enemies invaded his dominions, but he had much to dread from the ambition and the factious spirit of his nobles who each wished to establish themselves into independent princes. His quarrels with Henry I. of England were numerous and frequent, about the possession of Normandy, but these differences did not prevent his attention to the interests of his kingdom. He died at Paris, 1st Aug. 1137, aged 57. He was a wise and popular monarch, benevolent as a man, and impartial as a public magistrate. His judicious and humane regulations in the government of the people were suggested and improved by the advice of his faithful minister Suger.

LOUIS VII. the Young, son and successor of the preceding, was early engaged in a quarrel with the pope, about the investiture to French bishoprics, for which he was excommunicated by the incensed pontiff Innocent II. and his kingdom laid under an interdict. Regardless of the papal thunders, Louis turned his arms against Theobald III. count of Champagne, who favored the cause of the pope, and in 1141, he laid one of his towns, Vitri, in ashes. This violence was represented by St. Bernard in such odious colors before the eyes of the superstitious monarch, that he was persuaded to take up the cross, and with an army of 80,000 men, he, accompanied by his wife Eleanor, marched into Palestine. He was defeated by the Saracens, and in 1147, obliged to raise the siege of Damascus, and on his return to Europe he had the misfortune to be seized by the Greeks and delivered into the hands of Roger, king of Sicily. Restored to liberty he found his domestic happiness destroyed, by the

conduct of his queen who had disgraced herself by an illicit amor with her uncle Raymond, of Antioch, and with Saladin a young Turk, and to wipe away the dishonor he obtained a divorce, and married Alice the daughter of Theobald his ancient enemy. Eleanor six weeks after took for her husband Henry II. of England, and as she was the heiress of Poitou and Guienne, her dominions became the property of her new lord, and created great dissensions and long wars between the English and the French. Louis died at Paris 18th Sept. 1180, aged 60.

LOUIS VIII. surnamed the Lion, son of Philip Augustus and of Isabella, succeeded his father 1223. He was distinguished by his valor in his father's life time, and when he ascended the throne he waged successful war against the English from whom he conquered Limousin, Perigord, and Aunis, and afterwards he turned his arms against the Albigenses, and laid siege to Avignon. Though successful he lost the greatest part of his army by disease, and he himself was attacked by the contagious complaint, and died soon after at Montpensier in Auvergne, 8th Nov. 1226, aged 39.

LOUIS IX. called Saint, was son of Louis VIII. and succeeded in 1226. His minority was protected by his mother, with wisdom and vigor, and when he attained the age of manhood he pursued the same course of prudent government, eager to maintain the dignity of the crown and ensure the happiness of the subject. He made war against Henry III. of England who supported his revolted nobles, and he twice defeated their confederated forces, and at last made an honorable and advantageous peace. During an illness with which he was attacked in 1244, Louis made a vow that if he recovered he would undertake a crusade, and after a vigorous preparation of four years, he set out on this romantic expedition, leaving the reins of government in the hands of his mother. He landed in Egypt, took Damietta, and crossed the Nile in sight of the Saracens, but though victorious, disease and famine came to thin his ranks. As he attempted to retreat to Damietta in hopes of supplies, he was defeated in a terrible battle, and fell into the hands of the enemy. In his prison he agreed to ransom his army with a large sum of money, and to give up Damietta in exchange for his person, after which he passed into Palestine, and remained there four years. On his return to France he devoted himself to the happiness of his people, justice was administered with impartiality, profaneness and immorality were repressed, and honest industry encouraged. The rights of the church were confirmed in 1269 by a pragmatic sanction, and religion supported by the wisest decrees. After thus promoting the public good, Louis again embarked in 1270, for another crusade, and laid siege to Tunis, in Africa, but the contagious disorder which was so fatal to his troops proved equally fatal to himself. This great and good man died in his camp, 25th Aug. 1270. His remains were conveyed to Paris, and he was canonized by Boniface VIII. 1297.

LOUIS X. called Hutin, was king of Navarre, in right of his mother Jane, and he succeeded his father Philip the Fair, 1314, as king of France. He recalled the Jews into his kingdom, and made war against the count of Flanders, but was unsuccessful. He died at Vincennes, 8th June, 1316, aged 26. He was twice married; by his first wife he left one daughter who succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and his posthumous son by the second wife died soon after his birth. He was succeeded in France by Philip the Long.

LOUIS XI. son of Charles VII. and Mary of Anjou, was born at Bourges 1423. In his youth he displayed his valor against the English, whom he obliged to retire from the siege of Dieppe 1443, but his conduct towards his father tarnished all his glory. He not only rebelled against him, but showed such animosity, that the aged monarch, afraid of being poisoned by his son, starved himself, and Louis on his death ascended the throne in 1461. So ungrateful a child did not promise a virtuous monarch. Louis regarded his subjects as conquered slaves, and provided he could command their obedience, he little regarded their hatred. His oppressions therefore excited the people against his government, and a league was formed against him, supported by the dukes of Berry, Britany, Calabria, and other dissatisfied nobles, and an indecisive battle was fought at Montlheri 1465. Louis purchased peace by granting to the insurgents all their demands, by the treaty of Conflans, but with the intention of not executing his part. Another war now threatened the country, but Louis by artifice averted the blow, and he caused his own brother, the duke of Berry, whom he had lately made duke of Guienne, to be poisoned. The unsuspecting prince, while courting the daughter of the duke of Burgundy, was presented with a beautiful peach, by his almoner, and in sharing the fruit with his intended bride he prepared his own destruction. The princess died almost immediately, and the duke survived six months. The duke of Burgundy, who some time before had compelled Louis to make a very disadvantageous treaty, now determined to avenge the death of his daughter, and he ravaged by fire and sword the provinces of Picardy and Normandy. Though for a few months the treaty of Bouvines stopped the carnage, a new alliance between the dukes of Burgundy and Britany, and Edward IV. of England, threatened to increase the miseries of France. Louis, however, had the art to intrigue with his formidable enemies; he gained the king of England by bribing his ministers, and promising him a pension; the duke of Britany was reconciled by similar means, and the duke of Burgundy, left without protectors, joined in the general peace, at Amiens and Vervins. The death of the duke at the siege of Nancy, 1477, might have stopped all further differences, but Louis imprudently refused to marry his own son to the heiress, whose subsequent union with Maximilian of Austria, son of Frederic III. laid the foundation of war between the French and the Austrians. This new dispute, after some battles, was settled by the peace of Arras, 1482, and cemented by the marriage of the Dauphin with Margaret, daughter of Mary of Burgundy. Soon after, the ambitious monarch was seized with a deep melancholy, and afraid of death he retired to the castle of Plessis-les-tours, where none was permitted access to him. Death at last delivered him from the horrors of his terrified imagination, 30th Aug. 1483, in his 60th year. Louis has been deservedly called the Tiberius of France, as in cruelty, malice, and perfidy, he equalled the Roman tyrant.

LOUIS XII. surnamed the Just, was son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary of Cleves, and he succeeded Charles VIII. on the throne of France. He took up arms during the weak reign of Charles VIII. supported by other dissatisfied nobles; but the battle of St. Aubin, in 1488, proved fatal to his hopes, and he was made prisoner, and confined with tyrannical severity. The tears and entreaties of his wife Jane, at last procured his deliverance, and in 1498, he obtained the crown, and

with heroic magnanimity forgave all the persecutors and enemies of his former privacy. After wise regulations at home, he directed his arms to foreign conquests, and rapidly subdued the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples, and made the king of Naples, prisoner; but the successes of Gonsalvo of Corduba turned the tide of affairs and effected the expulsion of the French from Italy, 1503. He afterwards rallied his forces, and again defeated the Genoese and the Venetians, and took possession of Cremona, Padua, and other towns; yet victory again declared against him, and in three months his conquests vanished, and the battle of Novaro, 1513, ruined the French influence in Italy. Instead now of conquering abroad, Louis had to defend his own dominions, as Maximilian the emperor, Henry VIII. and the Swiss, confederated together against him, and in various encounters obliged him to sue for disadvantageous terms of peace. This amiable monarch who, though unfortunate in his foreign expeditions, was beloved by his subjects, and revered as a father, died 1st Jan. 1515, aged 53.

LOUIS XIII. surnamed the Just, son of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, ascended the throne 1610, in the ninth year of his age, under the guardianship of his mother. The kingdom weakened by the imprudent measures of the queen regent, saw little prospect of better times when the young king took the reins in his own hands. He was governed by the counsels of Marechal d'Ancre, a proud and ambitious favorite; but after his death, which happened 1617, he showed more vigilance, and was reconciled to his mother who had been banished. This was, however, but a momentary calm, the queen took up arms against her son, while on the other hand the Huguenots were leagued on pretence of religion against the throne. Guided now by the advice of the bishop of Luçon, the celebrated Richelieu, Louis evinced vigor in his measures, and Rochelle, though relieved by the English and defended by the heroic conduct of the brave mother of the duke of Rohan, at last yielded and ruined the hopes of the protestant insurgents. From Rochelle Louis marched to the assistance of the duke of Mantua, and by a successful campaign, and the treaty of Susa, 1631, he established him in the possession of his dominions. On his return to France, Louis found himself exposed to the intrigues of his brother Gaston of Orleans, who was jealous of the influence of Richelieu, but the projects of this powerful subject were defeated at Castelnaudari, and Montmorency the governor of Languedoc, who had supported him, was tried and beheaded at Toulouse. A new war soon after broke out against Spain, and the emperor, and for many years desolated the kingdom without enriching the monarch, or enlarging his dominions. But while Richelieu excited discontent and discord in Europe more for views of ambition than to serve his master, a sudden attack hurried him and Louis to their grave. The cardinal died on the 4th Dec. 1642, and Louis, 4th May following, aged 42.

LOUIS XIV. surnamed the Great, was son of Louis XIII. and was born 5th Sept. 1638. He was only four years old when he succeeded his father. The war was continued against the emperor, and the Spaniards, and Louis saw his arms victorious at Rocroy, under the duke of Enghein, and in Catalonia under la Mothe. The campaign of 1644 added Thionville, Barlemont, Philipsburg, Mayence, Worms, Manheim, and other towns to the French dominions, and in 1645, fresh conquests awaited Louis in Flanders, Artois, Lorraine and Catalonia. The Swedish general Torstenson in alliance with France defeated the Imperialists in Bohemia, Turenne took Treves, and d'Enghein after the battle of Nortlingen made himself master of Furnes, Dunkirk, and Ypres, and defeated the archduke in 1648, in the plains of Lens. Though victorious abroad, however, Louis was unpopular at home. The Spaniards in the mean time profiting by this dissension invaded Champagne, Lorraine and Catalonia, though repulsed by the arms of the French. In 1651, Louis declared himself of age. In the midst of civil broils the archduke Leopold took Gravelines and Dunkirk, John of Austria seized Barcelona, and the duke of Mantua Casal, but the restoration of internal tranquillity soon tended to the recovery of these places, and in 1654, Turenne defeated the Spaniards at Quesnoy, and raised the siege of Arras. Success continued to attend the French arms, and Bourbourg, Mardick, Dixmude, and other towns were conquered, till at last in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees restored peace to the two nations, and as one of the articles of the reconciliation made the infant Maria Theresa queen of France. The death of Mazarin in 1661, now changed the face of affairs; and Louis, who had hitherto paid little attention to business, took the reins into his own hands. Commerce now began to flourish, the arts were patronized, industry every where was encouraged, and the academies of painting, of sculpture, and of the sciences, were erected to improve the taste of the nation. Colonies were planted in Madagascar and at Cayenne; and while discipline was restored to the armies, and subordination in the marine, the extremities of the world were visited by men of talents in search of science; and the learned of foreign nations found in Louis and in his virtuous minister a patron and a friend. Louis, however, did not lay aside the plans of his ambitious heart. In 1672 he attacked Holland, and after taking above 40 places on the Rhine he crossed that river, and seized upon Gueldres and Utrecht, but his conquests were stopped by the inundation with which the terrified Dutch overwhelmed their country. The states of Europe too were indignant at his gigantic schemes, and the empire, Prussia, and Spain, united to arrest his progress; but the treaty of Nimeguen checked the victories of the great Turenne, and restored peace to the continent. Proud of his triumphs, and flattered by the title of Great, which his subjects bestowed on him in 1680, Louis again directed his attention to the improvement of his kingdom; the canal of Languedoc was completed, the ports of Toulon, Brest, Dunkirk, Havre-de-Grace, and Rochefort, were enlarged and beautified; and by the establishment of cadets, the foundations of future military glory were laid. Algiers, whose corsairs had insulted the French commerce, was bombarded in 1684, by du Quesne, and reduced to submission; and the Genoese, who had sold powder to the pirates and supported them, claimed forgiveness by sending their doge and four senators to Versailles. But these glorious measures were tarnished by the imprudence and cruelty of the monarch, who in a thoughtless hour revoked the edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV. had granted toleration to protestants; and thus by one stroke of the pen he banished 50,000 families from his kingdom into foreign countries, and with them the arts, the manufactures, and the treasures of France. The league of Augsburg in 1687 was formed between the duke of Savoy, the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg, and the prince of Orange, to which the emperor and the king of Spain were soon united. Though Louis opposed this formidable confederacy by a

powerful army under the dauphin, his son, who took Philipsburg, and reduced every place between Basil and Coblentz, yet the enemy soon poured superior numbers into the field, and made the French retreat. The campaign of 1690 was more successful for Louis. Marshal Luxemberg defeated the prince of Waldeck at Fleursu, Catinat conquered Nice, Susa, and Villefranche, and routed the troops of Savoy, and the following year Mons, Valencia, Carmagnole, and Montmelian were added to the French conquests. In 1692 the defeat of the French fleet under Tourville, off Cape la Hogue, by admiral Russel, was counterbalanced on land by the fall of Namur, which Louis took in person. Luxembourgh afterwards gained the battle of Steinkerque, and the next year that of Nerwinde. In 1695 Casal fell, and the next year the duke of Savoy, tired of the war, and terrified at the approach of Catinat, who was only six miles from Turin, made peace with France; and the following year hostilities ceased among all the confederates, by the treaty of Ryswick. The death of Charles II. of Spain without children, unhappily renewed again hostilities; and when the duke of Anjou, grandson of the French monarch, assumed the title of king, agreeable to the will of the Spanish prince, under the name of Philip V. the powers of Europe rose up to defend the claims of the archduke Charles to the vacant throne. Eugene, at the head of the imperial forces in Italy in 1702, conquered the country between the Adige and the Adda; and in the North, Marlborough in 1704 gained the great battle of Hochstet, and totally cut in pieces the French army under Tallard and Marchin. In 1705 France conquered Nice and Villefranche, and defeated Eugene at Cassano, while on the other hand Barcelona and Gironne submitted to the allies. Villeroy lost the battle of Ramilies against Marlborough, and Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, and other towns were snatched from the French dominions. Success continued to attend the allies; Alcantara and Madrid fell into their hands, and the Milanese and Modena were subdued; but in 1707 the battle of Almanza was gained by the French, and the squadrons of Forbin and Duguay Trouin were successful at sea. The campaigns of 1708 and 1709 were disastrous to the French arms; the victory of Oudenarde was followed by the fall of Tournay, and the battle of Malplaquet; and Louis, disheartened by his misfortunes, sued for peace, and even offered money to the allies to enable them to dethrone his grandson. The pride of the allies continued the war, and the success of Villiers, who forced the camp of Denain, and the taking of Douay, Quesnoy, and Bouchain, reanimated the French monarch, whose spirits domestic calamities, as well as public disasters, had broken down. The treaty of Utrecht was at last signed 1713 with the allies, and proved more favorable to France than she expected; and the following year peace was concluded with the empire at Radstadt. Louis died soon after, 1st Sept. 1715, aged 77, in the 73d year of his reign.

LOUIS XV. son of the duke of Burgundy, was born 15th Feb. 1710, and in 1715 succeeded his great grandfather, Louis XIV. as king of France. Philip, duke of Orleans, was appointed his guardian, and he labored earnestly to restore the impaired finances of the kingdom, but the schemes of Law, and the Mississippi projects brought desolation and ruin upon above 100,000 families in France. In 1723 the king was declared of age, and the affairs of the kingdom, after passing into the hands of Dubois, were intrusted, after Orleans' death, to the care of the duke of Bourbon, as prime minister. In 1725 the king married Mary, the daughter of Stanislaus, nominal king of Poland, and cardinal Fleury succeeded to the disgraced and unpopular Bourbon in the management of public affairs. The death of Augustus, king of Poland, in 1733, was fatal to the peace of Europe; Louis supported the pretensions of his father-in-law, and was opposed by the emperor of Germany, who upheld the claims of the elector of Saxony. The French troops were successful in Italy, but in 1738 a treaty restored tranquillity; and while Stanislaus renounced the throne of Poland, he was permitted to retain the title of king, and to become duke of Lorraine and Bar, which, after his death, were to descend to France. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. in 1740, new dissensions arose, and Louis, who had guaranteed the pragmatic sanction, and the succession of Maria Theresa, very dishonorably united with Prussia and Poland to place the duke of Bavaria, Charles Albert, on the imperial throne. Thus protected, the new monarch quickly seized Passau and Prague, and caused himself to be crowned king of Bohemia, and emperor; but his triumph was of short duration; the conquered towns were recaptured, and the battle of Dettingen in 1743, gained by the allies, shattered all his hopes. Though Louis appeared at the head of his armies in 1744, and took Courtray, Menin, Ypres, and Friburg, and witnessed the defeats of Fontenoy and Lawfeld, and the conquests of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Brabant, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places, yet he found reverses in Italy and Provence. His commerce was ruined by the English, and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 was welcomed by all the powers of Europe. In 1755 a new war was kindled between England and France about their possessions in Canada, and while Prussia supported the English, the emperor declared himself in favor of Louis. At the first the French were very successful; Portmahon surrendered to their arms, Galissonniere obtained some advantage over the English fleet, the duke of Cumberland was defeated at Hastenback, and the English army submitted to a disgraceful capitulation at Closter-seven. The conquest of Hanover, however was followed by the defeat of the French forces at Rosbach, by the king of Prussia, in 1757, and they experienced another loss at the battle of Crevelt in 1758. The next year Broglio defeated the allies at Bergen, near Frankfort; but after various disasters on both sides, the rival powers grew tired of the war; and though the famous family compact joining in one bond of union all the branches of the house of Bourbon, seemed to promise much, it contributed little to the glory of France; and Spain lost Havanna, Cuba, and the Philippines. At last a treaty of peace was signed in 1763, by which England acquired great additions to her colonies; and the succeeding years presented little interesting in the history of France, except the conquest of Corsica, and the final banishment of the jesuits from the country. In May 1774 Louis was attacked a second time by the small-pox, which proved fatal on the 10th of that month. He was then 65 years old, and had reigned upwards of 59. Louis was a weak character, and though possessed of some good qualities of heart, he suffered himself too patiently to be governed by his favorites and his mistresses. He wrote a book on the Course of the principal Rivers of Europe, 8vo. He had two sons and eight daughters by his wife.

LOUIS XVI. son of the dauphin, and of Mary Josephine, of Saxony, the daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was born 23d August 1754, and in consequence of the death of his father 1765, he exchanged the title of duke of Berry for

that of dauphin, and ascended the throne of France on the death of his grandfather, 1774. His union with Marie Antoinette, of Austria, in 1770, was attended by the unfortunate death of above 4000 persons, who had assembled to behold the public rejoicings at Paris. On the day of his elevation to the crown, the young monarch, as if foreboding the miseries which awaited him, exclaimed, O my God, how unfortunate for me! Nevertheless, to repair the misconduct of his predecessors, and to meet the exigencies of an exhausted treasury, a ruined commerce, a shattered marine, and the discontents of a nation loaded with taxes, the new king called around him ministers of credit and ability. Vergennes took the charge of foreign affairs, Turgot presided over the finances, Malesherbes became counsellor of state, Sartine directed the affairs of the marine, and Maurepas was made prime minister. The first act of his reign endeared Louis to his people, and he nobly remitted the tribute which was expected on the accession of a new monarch. Already abuses began to be redressed, the exiled parliament was recalled, and commerce and industry began to recover their usual activity, but unfortunately the American war broke out. Eager to humble England by assisting her revolted colonies, the ministers of Louis pursued a course which was to prove fatal to their master, and disastrous to Europe. By supporting the Americans they kindled a dreadful war against England, which, while it separated the colonies from the mother country, increased, in a more intolerable degree the debts of France, and the miseries of her subjects. To repair the ruined finances proved too mighty a labor for the abilities of Calonne, and the cardinal de Brienne, wishing to gain by violence what his predecessor sought by persuasion, laid severe imposts, which the poverty of the people and the dissatifaction of the great, could not discharge. The parliament of Paris was exiled to Troyes, for refusing to register these unpopular taxes; and when recalled by the fatal moderation of the monarch, they, instead of complying, called for the meeting of the states general of the kingdom, to assist in the difficulties of the government. Obedient to the general voice of the people, Louis convóked the states general, which met at Versailles, 5th May 1789. But while the three orders, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons, disputed which should be exempted from contributing to the burdens of the state, dissension arose between them, and instead of laboring earnestly all for the public good, each sought the aggrandizement of his own order, and listened to the voice of the factious and the intriguing. The troops which surrounded Paris gave offence to the deputies; and at the voice of the hypocritical democrat, Mirabeau, the people of Paris arose, and on the 14th July, 1789, they seized the Bastille, and after the most atrocious barbarities, bid defiance to the government. Though the mild character of the monarch, and the hesitating measures of his ministers, seemed to promise every concession, the factious leaders of the populace determined to attempt new crimes. On the 5th of October following, an armed multitude, with women of the most abandoned and ferocious character, set out from Paris for Versailles. The guards of the palace were murdered, the doors of the apartments were broken open, and the bed, from which the unhappy queen scarce could escape, was pierced through with a thousand stabs. The monarch, surrounded by his terrified family, was with difficulty spared, but it was to suffer new indignities. He was immediately hurried to Paris, preceded by the insulting cavalcade; while around his carriage were presented on pikes, with the grossest exclamations, the heads of his faithful servants who had been murdered in defence of his person. Placed as a prisoner in the palace of the Thuilleries, he made every sacrifice which could restore tranquillity; and on the 14th Feb. 1790, he gave his assent to the new constitution, which reduced his power to a mere shadow. Notwithstanding these humiliating concessions, he was still insulted; murder and insurrection still continued, or rather were encouraged; and at the last, tired of a situation which left him no prospect of liberty, the monarch escaped privately from Paris, 21st June, 1791, and nearly reached the frontiers of France. His person, however, was recognised at Varennes, and he was brought back to Paris to endure fresh indignities. Though treated with seeming respect by the national assembly, the insults of the populace were not checked, and on the 20th June, 1792, a ferocious mob forced its way to the palace, and threatened the destruction of the royal family. Louis, undismayed, presented himself to these barbarians, and for two hours, disarmed them of their murderous fury, till Petion, with hypocritical marks of respect, came to liberate the monarch from this perilous situation. The events of this day warned Louis of his approaching fate, and it is said, that now he began to write his will, and to prepare himself for death. The declaration of war by the emperor and Prussia against France, and the threats of the duke of Brunswick, and his invasion of Champagne, roused more powerfully the resentment of the mob, as they were taught, by their flagitious leaders, that these measures were dictated by their imprisoned monarch. In the midst of these events, with a victorious enemy approaching the capital, and an ungovernable multitude, thirsting for blood, the 10th of August, still more terrible than all others, came; the tocsin was sounded, the Thuilleries attacked, and the faithful Swiss guards murdered in every avenue of the palace. Already the cannon was pointed against the apartments of the monarch, when he was persuaded to fly for safety to the hall of the assembly, and though often interrupted by the sight of heaps of slain, by the shrieks of the dying, and by the outrageous insults of the mob, he reached this spot, where he heard his name treated with studied indignity, his power suspended, and his sentence of imprisonment pronounced. Confined in one of the towers of the Temple, he for some time was permitted to enjoy the soothing company of his family; but as his tyrants increased in power, they decreased in compassion and humanity. The convention succeeded the assembly, and they not only decreed the abolition of royalty in France, but they proclaimed the necessity of trying their fallen monarch. Depicted, in the speeches of this vile assembly, as a tyrant and a traitor, Louis had no mercy to expect from such perjured judges. Though deprived of pen and paper, and of every means by which he might have prepared himself, he appeared with his usual serenity before this murderous tribunal, and in his answers to interrogatories, he maintained the dignity of the monarch, and the firmness of the Christian. Though thus insulted, yet an apparent show of candor in the convention, permitted his faithful ministers, Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to appear at their bar as his defenders; but neither the tears nor the venerable appearance of these aged and illustrious men, nor the present misfortunes, the past greatness, and the well-known innocence of Louis, could avail. On the 17th Jan. 1793, he was condemned to death, but only by a majority of five voices. On the 21st he was conveyed to the scaffold, and as he placed himself on the machine, his confessor fervently exclaimed, O

son of St Louis ascend to heaven, and that moment his head was severed from his body.

LOUIS, XVIII., Stanislaus Xavier de France, second son of the dauphin, the son of Louis XV. and brother of Louis XVI. was born at Versailles, Nov. 15, 1755. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the count de Provence, as he was then styled, fled from Paris to Coblentz, on the 20th June 1791, and then took an active part in the organization of the system of emigration. The progress of the republican arms afterwards compelled him to abandon this asylum for Turin, where he was received by his father-in-law, the king of Sardinia; but subsequently again removed to Verona, under the name of the count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. In 1796 he joined the army of the prince de Condé, then at Reigal, and two years afterwards was formally acknowledged king of France by the emperor Paul of Russia, at whose invitation he took his residence for a while, in the ducal castle of Mittau in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance in this abode. He received peremptory orders to quit the Russian territories in a week, and took refuge at Warsaw, whence the king of Prussia, on his refusing to renounce his throne in favor of Bonaparte, compelled him to retire, as a last resource, to England. There he was hospitably received; and there he remained, till the downfall of Napoleon in 1814, drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. From this he was again driven by the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and he retired into the Netherlands, till the battle of Waterloo, by completely breaking the power of his opponent, restored him to his crown. He survived this second elevation nine years, dying in his sixty-ninth year, on the 16th of September, 1824. For a considerable time previously to his decease, a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking, while his attachment to the pleasures of the table, assisted a natural tendency to corpulency, and aided materially to produce the disease which terminated in his dissolution. As the restored monarch of France, Louis XVIII. acted with great temper and policy; at least on his second return to his capital, after the battle of Waterloo, when it required no mean degree of skill to render the intrusion of the foreign armies, which made him King of France, palatable to the people over whom he was called to reign.

LOUIS, Antony, secretary of the academy of surgeons at Paris, and member of that of sciences, became one of the most intelligent anatomists of Europe. He was born at Metz, and died of a dropsy, 20th May, 1792, aged 69. He was a man of great integrity, as well as of extensive knowledge in the medical profession. He wrote a Course of Practical Surgery on Gunshot Wounds, 4to.—Essay on the Nature of the Soul and its Union with the Body, 12mo.—Observations on Electricity, and its Effects on the Animal Economy, 12mo.—Observations on the Effects of the Cancerous Virus, 12mo.—Refutations of Combalusier—Positiones Anatomico-chirurgiæ de Capite, 4to.—de Partium Externarum Generatione in Mulieribus, 4to.—Eloges de Bassuel, Molaval, & Verdier—Dissertatio de Apoplexia curanda, and other medical works.

LOUTHERBOURG, Philip James, a painter, was born, in 1740, at Strasburgh, and was a pupil of Tischbein, Casa Nova, and Carlo Vanloo. He came to England in 1771, and was first employed by Garrick as a scene painter. In 1782 he produced a pictorial exhibition, called the Eidophusikon, or representation of nature. He subsequently acquired great reputation, especially in landscape, and became one of the council of the Royal Academy. He died in 1812.

LOUVET, Peter, a native of Reinville, near Beauvais, was master of requests to queen Margaret, and died 1646. He wrote the History and Antiquities of Beauvais, 2 vols. 8vo.—Nomenclatura & Chronologia Rerum Ecclesiast. Dioc. Bellovæ, 8vo.—Remarques sur la Noblesse Beauvoisine & plusieurs Familles de la France, 8vo. in a style not very elegant.—A physician of Beauvais bore also that name, and was professor at Montpellier, 1680. He wrote various works on the history of Provence and Languedoc, possessing little merit.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, John Baptist, a native of Poitou, author of a licentious work, the Amors of Faublas. During the revolution he was an active member of the convention, and though proscribed in 1793, he had the art to escape the guillotine. As the editor of the Sentinelle, he acquired popularity with the vulgar; and he soon had the boldness to accuse Robespierre, surrounded with his satellites, and by his firmness to overturn the tyrant. He is praised for the steadiness of his principles; and Madame Roland says of him, that he was courageous as a lion, and simple as a child. He died at Paris, 25th Aug. 1797, of an asthmatic disorder, as he was going consul to Palermo. Besides his Faublas, and his Sentinelle, he wrote, Paris justifié, 8vo. 1789—Emilie de Varmont, ou le Divorce necessaire, 3 vols. 12mo, 1794—Notice pour le Recit de mes Dangers, 1795, 8vo.

LOUVILLE, Eugene d' Allonville, Chevalier de, a native of Beauce, of a noble family, who served, as colonel of dragoons, Philip V. of Spain. At the peace of Utrecht he devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and after making observations at Marseilles, he went to London, 1715, to see with greater effect, the total eclipse of the sun. While in England he was made member of the royal society of London, as he had before been of the academy of sciences, at Paris. He afterwards fixed his residence near Orleans, and devoted himself to astronomical pursuits. He died there, of a fever, at the end of 1732, aged 61. He wrote various curious dissertations, inserted in the memoirs of the academy.

LOUVOIS, Francis Michael Letellier, marquis of, a French statesman, was born, in 1641, at Paris, and in 1666 became war minister to Louis XIV.; the reversion of which office had been granted to him several years before. He died in 1691. Louvois was a great minister, but not a good man. He was indefatigable in performing the duties of his office, and his plans were characterized by genius; but he was imperious and envious, and his cruelties to the protestants, and the atrocious devastation of the Palatinate twice executed under his positive orders, have branded his name with infamy.

LOVE, James, an actor whose real name was Dance, the son of Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, and the ungraceful architect of the London man sion-house. He was educated at Westminster school, and Cambridge, but took no degree. He ex pected patronage from Walpole, in consequence of his answering an attack against the minister, but was disappointed, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage. He was on the Dublin and Edinburgh theatres, and appeared at Drury-lane, 1762. His Falstaff was much admired, till eclipsed by the better acting of Henderson. He died 1774. He wrote Pamela, a comedy, 1742, and some other dramatic pieces.

LOVE, Christopher, rector of St. Anne's, Al

dersgate, and St. Laurence, Jewry, and author of 3 vols. of sermons, was accused of correspondence with the king against Cromwell's government. He was condemned, and lost his head, July, 1651, though several parishes, and 54 ministers interested themselves in his behalf.

LOVELACE, Richard, an English poet, born at Woolridge, in Kent, 1618, and educated at the Charter-house, and Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1636. He embraced the cause of the king during the civil wars, and was a great sufferer for his loyalty. The persecutions which he endured, and the poverty to which he was reduced, at last brought on melancholy, and produced a consumption. He died in a very poor lodging, Gunpowder alley, Shoe lane, 1658, and was buried in St. Bride's church. His poetry was very spirited and elegant. He wrote, besides poems, two plays, the Scholar, a comedy—and the Soldier, a tragedy.

LOVELACE, Francis, governor of New York, under the duke of York, succeeded Richard Nicholls in May, 1667. He continued in office until the surrender of the colony to the Dutch in 1673, when he was ordered to depart from the province, and return to England. He was a man of great moderation, and his administration was quiet and happy, but was distinguished by no transaction of great importance. The most memorable act which took place under it was the purchase of Staten Island from the natives.

LOVELL, John, a schoolmaster in Boston, was a descendant of one of the first settlers of Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728, and after succeeding Jeremy Gridley as assistant, for some years, in the south grammar and Latin school, was placed at the head of the school in 1738. He was "the master" nearly 40 years. Many of the principal men of the American revolution had been under his tuition. But unhappily he was himself a loyalist, and in 1777 accompanied the British troops to Halifax, where he died in 1778, aged about 70.—He was a good scholar, of solid judgment, rigid in discipline, yet humorous and an agreeable companion. He published a funeral oration on P. Faneuil 1743, and several political and theological pamphlets. In the pietas printed at Cambridge he wrote No. 2, 25, 26, and 27.

LOVELL, James, a schoolmaster in Boston, son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1756, and was for many years a distinguished teacher of the Latin school, associated with his father. In the revolution he was a firm whig, devoted to the cause of liberty. For his patriotic zeal general Gage shut him up in prison; and he was carried as a prisoner by the British troops to Halifax, where he was for a long time kept in close confinement. The father was a tory refugee; the son a whig prisoner. On his return to Boston, he was elected a member of congress, in which station his services were of great advantage to his country. On the committee of foreign correspondence he was laborious and faithful. Before the establishment of the constitution of Massachusetts 1786, he was the collector of the customs for Boston, and afterwards was naval officer for Boston and Charlestown, in which station he continued till his death. He died 1814, aged 76. He published, oratio in funero Thyntii, 1760.

LOVEWELL, John, captain, the hero of Pigwawkett, was a native of New Hampshire. In the Indian wars a large bounty being offered for scalps, captain Lovewell at the head of a volunteer company of 30 men, marched to the north of Winipisiogee lake, and killed an Indian, and took a boy prisoner Dec. 19, 1724. Having obtained his reward at Boston, he augmented his company to 70, and marched to the same place. There dismissing 30 men for the want of provisions, he proceeded with 40 men to a pond in Wakefield, now called Lovewell's pond, where he discovered ten Indians asleep by a fire; they were on their march from Canada to the frontiers. He killed them all, Feb. 20, 1725, and with savage triumph entered Dover with their scalps, hooped and elevated on poles, for each of which one hundred pounds was paid out of the public treasury at Boston He marched a third time with 46 men. Leaving a few men at a fort, which he built at Ossapy pond, he proceeded with 34 men to the north end of a pond in Pigwawkett, now Fryeburg in Maine, and there a severe action was fought with a party of 42 Indians, commanded by Paugus and Wahwa, May 8, 1725. At the first fire Lovewell and eight of his men were killed; the remainder retreated a short distance to a favorable position and defended themselves. With the pond in their rear, the mouth of an unfordable brook on their right, a rocky point on their left, and having also the shelter of some large pine trees, they fought bravely from 10 o'clock till evening, when the Indians, who had lost their leader, Paugus, killed by Mr. Chamberlain,—retired and fled from Pigwawkett. Ensign Robbins and two others were mortally wounded; these were necessarily left behind to die. Eleven wounded but able to march, and nine unhurt, at the rising of the moon quitted the fatal spot. Jonathan Frye, the chaplain, lieut. Farwell, and another man died in the woods in consequence of their wounds. The others with the widows and children of the slain, received a grant of Lovewell's town, or Suncook, now Pembroke, N. H. in 1728, in recompense of their sufferings. The bodies of 12 were afterwards found by col. Tyng and buried.

LOW, James, M.D. a physician, was born at Albany Dec. 9, 1781, and was educated at Schenectady college. He studied his profession 4 years at Edinburgh, and returning in 1808, commenced the practice at Albany in connexion with his former teacher, Dr. Wm. M'Clelland, and was extensively employed. He died Feb. 3, 1822, aged 40. For some years he delivered lectures on chemistry. He was a scholar, an enthusiast in poetry, and a promoter of learning. He published an inaugural dissertation, de tetano, 1807; account of the epidemic pneumonia in med. reg. iv.; observations on the moth destructive to bees; notes to Hooper's Vade Mecum, and to Bell on the venereal.

LOWELL, John, L L.D. judge, graduated at Harvard college 1760. Having settled in Boston as a lawyer, he was chosen a member of congress in 1781. Of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts he was a distinguished member. In 1789 Washington appointed him judge of the district court for the Massachusetts district; and on the new organization of the courts of the United States, in Feb. 1801, he was appointed chief justice of the first circuit. He died 1802 aged 58. For 18 years he was a member of the corporation of Harvard college, and one of the founders of the American academy. He wrote an English poem, No. 3 in the "Pietas" printed at Cambridge. He pronounced before the American academy of arts and sciences in Jan. 1791 an elegant eulogy on their late president James Bowdoin, which is prefixed to the second volume of the memoirs of that society.

LOWER, sir William, a loyalist, under Charles

l. born at Tremare, in Cornwall. When his master's affairs were ruined, he retired to Holland, and applied himself to literature. He formed the plan of the four of the six plays which he has written in the manner of Corneille and Quinault, his favorite authors. He died 1662.

LOWER, Richard, son to the above, was a physician, educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, and instructed in medical and anatomical knowledge, by Dr. Willis. He settled in London, and practised with great reputation. His books, "De Corde," "Et de Motu & Colore Sanguinis, & Chyli in Eum Transitu" are much admired. He practised the transfusion of blood from one animal to another. He died 1691. Some of his papers appear in the philosophical transactions.

LOWMAN, Moses, for upwards of 40 years dissenting minister of a congregation at Clapham, Surrey, was well skilled in Jewish history and antiquities. He died 1752, aged 72. He wrote a valuable book on Revelations—a tract, now scarce, proving mathematically the Unity and Perfection of God à priori—and after his death appeared his three treatises on the Shechinah and Logos.

LOWNDES, William, L L.D., a statesman, was a native of South Carolina, and was a distinguished member of congress for a period of ten years from about 1812 to 1822, when from ill health he resigned. In 1818 he was the chairman of the committee of ways and means. While on a voyage from Philadelphia to London in the ship Moss he died at sea Oct. 27, 1822 aged 42. His family was with him. A writer in the National Register describes him as tall, slender, emaciated, of a rueful countenance; a man of wealth and probity, modest, retiring and unambitious; with a mind of the first order, vigorous, comprehensive and logical, and a memory of uncommon power, and standing in the first ranks of American statesmen. There must have been some most extraordinary excellences in his character, for he was respected and beloved even by his political adversaries. He had a heart of kindness, purity of morals, frankness and candor, a sound judgment, wisdom pre-eminent, and patriotism most ardent. His feeble voice, and awkward gesticulation were of little advantage to his oratory. But his strong comprehensive mind, and his love of country, together with his virtues, gave him a persuasive power. On hearing of the victory of lake Erie, he rose and electrified the house with his eloquence. Had he lived he might have been the president of the United States. It was said of him in congress by Mr. Taylor of N. York,—"the highest and best hopes of the country looked to Wm. Lowndes for their fulfilment. The most honorable office in the civilized world, the chief magistracy of this free people, would have been illustrated by his virtues and talents." Concerning that office, of seeking which by any intrigue, or artifice, or effort of his own whatever, Mr. Lowndes was totally incapable, he remarked, "the office of president of the United States is one neither to be solicited nor declined." It were happy for our country, if the same modest spirit exerted a controlling influence over our great statesmen, and if the honors of high office were merited by public services, and private virtues, and not sought.

LOWRY, Wilson, a celebrated engraver, was born, in 1762, at Whitehaven, and died June 23, 1824, a member of the Royal Society. He was employed on many scientific works, particularly Rees's Cyclopædia, and the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. He invented two machines for drawing lines, introduced the use of diamond points in etching, and was the first who succeeded in "biting in" well upon steel. With anatomy, geology, and other sciences he was well acquainted.

LOWTH, William, B.D. a learned divine, born in St. Martin's parish, Ludgate, London, 11th Sept. 1661. He was first educated under his grandfather, the rector of Tilehurst, Berks, and then sent to Merchant Taylors' school, where he so distinguished himself, that at 14 he was elected to St. John's, Oxford. His great merit recommended him to bishop Mew, of Winchester, who made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Buriton, with the chapel of Petersfield, Hants. This worthy and exemplary clergyman died 1732. He is the author of Commentaries on all the Prophets, first published 4to. afterwards folio—a Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, 12mo. in answer to Le Clerc—Directions for the profitable reading of the Scriptures—sermons, and the character of an Apostolical Church, which engaged him in a controversy with a dissenting minister of Portsmouth, called Norman.

LOWTH, Robert, D.D. a learned prelate, son of the above, born in the Close, Winchester, 8th Dec. 1710. He was educated at Winchester school, and passed to New college, Oxford, where he soon began to display the native powers of his ardent mind. In 1741 he was elected Hebrew professor of poetry, and in that character delivered his admirable lectures, "De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," published 4to. afterwards in 8vo. and edited with additions, by Michaelis, in Germany. His great reputation recommended him to the duke of Devonshire, who appointed him tutor to his son, marquis Hartington, and with him he made the tour of Europe. In 1750 he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester by bishop Hoadly. In 1755 he went as chaplain to his pupil, now lord lieutenant of Ireland, and there soon obtained the bishopric of Limerick, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend of Durham. His "Life of William of Wykeham," appeared in 1758. In 1766 he was made bishop of St. David's, two months after translated to Oxford, and in 1777 to London. On the death of Cornwallis the primate, 1783, he was offered the archiepiscopal chair, which his infirmities obliged him to decline. His domestic peace had been deeply wounded by the death of his eldest daughter, in 1768, on whose grave at Cuddesdon, he inscribed those beautiful and pathetic verses, beginning with "Cara, vale," and his other daughter died suddenly, 1783, while presiding at his tea table, and in conversation with bishop Newton. This truly venerable prelate, and most amiable man, died 3d Nov. 1787, aged nearly 77. He published besides "Isaiah," translated from the Hebrew, a most masterly performance—an English Grammar, universally esteemed—a Poem on the Genealogy of Christ—some Controversial Papers with Warburton—and Occasional Sermons.—His father's life, for the Biogr. Britan.

LUBIENIETSKI, Stanislaus Lubieniecius, a Socinian divine, born at Cracow, in Poland, of a noble family, 1623. He studied at Thorn, and afterwards visited France and Holland, as a travelling tutor, and in 1648, on the death of his father, returned to Poland. He was highly favored by the king of Sweden, while he was in Poland, but he exerted his influence in vain with that monarch, that the Unitarians might be included in the general amnesty granted to all those who dissented from popery. In consequence of this disappointment he went to Copenhagen, 1660, and was there honorably received by the Danish king, who granted him a pension. The Lutheran divines, however, saw

with jealousy, the influence he had acquired, and the new favorite yielding to the general odium, retired to Hamburg, 1662, where he held a conference with queen Christina. In 1667, he again returned to Copenhagen, and from thence to Fredericksburg, but persecution followed him every where, and another time he attempted to find an asylum at Hamburg. Here he did not long enjoy tranquillity, he was ordered by the magistrates to leave the city, but before he removed, the unfortunate man was poisoned by his maid servant, May 18th, 1675. His two daughters had fallen victims, two days before, to the same diabolical measures, and his wife with difficulty recovered from the effects of the poison. His death prevented his completion of the History of the Reformation in Poland. Of the many books which he wrote, a few have been printed. He is regarded by the Socinians, as a martyr to their tenets. The best known of his works is "Theatrum Cometicum," 1667, folio, which contains an account of comets, from the flood to 1665.

LUBIN, Eilhard, a learned protestant, born at Westersted, in Oldenburg, 24th March, 1556. He studied at Leipsic and Cologne, and other universities, and in 1595 was made professor of poetry at Rostock, and ten years after raised to the divinity chair. He died of a tertian ague, June, 1621. To his extensive knowledge of Greek and Latin, he added the graces of poetry and oratory, and was also a good mathematician and divine. His publications are 13, containing notes on Anacreon, Juvenal, and Persius—a Translation of the Anthologia—Clavis Græcæ Linguæ, besides a curious Treatise, called "Phosphorus," in which he maintained two co-eternal principles, God and Nothing, of which he considered God as the good principle, and Nothing, as the evil principle. He supposed that sin was only a tendency towards nothing, and that sin was necessary to make known the nature of good. By his first wife he had no children, by his second, nine.

LUBIN, Augustin, an Augustine friar, geographer to the French king, was born at Paris, 29th Jan. 1624. He applied himself to ecclesiastical history and wrote the Geographical Mercury—Present State of Abbeys in France, and in Italy—a Description of Lapland,—Notes on Plutarch's Lives, and other works. He died at Paris, 17th March, 1695.

LUCA, John Baptist, a native of Venosa, in the Neapolitan territory. He quitted the profession of the law for the church, and became a cardinal. He died 1683, aged 66. The best known of his numerous works is an Analysis of the Civil Law, 4 vols. 4to.—a composition of great merit, and properly called the Philosophy of Jurisprudence.

LUCAN, Marcus Annæus, a Latin poet born at Cordova, A. D. 39. He was the favorite of Nero, but afterwards offended and joined Piso's conspiracy against the tyrant. He was obliged to destory himself and was suffocated in a bath, 65.

LUCAS, Tudensis, bishop of Tudæ or Tuy in Gallicia, in the 13th century, was author of an History of Spain, from Adam to the year 1236—the Life of Isidorus of Seville—a work against the Albigenses, 1612.

LUCAS, Richard, D.D. a learned divine born at Presteign, Radnorshire, 1648. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He was for some time master of Abergavenny free school, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of St. Stephen's, Coleman street, and the lectureship of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1696 became prebendary of Westminster. He died June 1715, after having been afflicted for some years with blindness, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was author of some valuable compositions—Practical Christianity—an Enquiry after Happiness, 2 vols. 8vo.—5 vols. of sermons, 8vo.—and the Morality of the Gospel.

LUCAS, Paul, a French traveller, born at Rouen 1664. He several times visited the Levant, Egypt, Turkey, and other countries, where he made a valuable collection of curiosities, which he presented to the French king, who in 1714, appointed him his antiquary. He extended his travels to Spain, and died, after an illness of eight months, at Madrid, 1737. His travels, though not very accurate, are yet interesting. They have appeared in 7 vols. 12mo.

LUCAS, Charles, an Irishman who from an apothecary became a physician, and afterwards obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he displayed his zeal in his opposition to the measures of government. He died 1771, aged 58, and his remains were honored by the attendance of the Dublin corporation who liberally conferred a pension on his widow.

LUCCHESINI, John Vincent, an historian born of a noble family at Lucca. He was educated at Sienna and at Pisa universities, and became secretary to the pope, and canon of St. Peter's at Rome. He died 1744, aged 84. Besides a Latin translation of Demosthenes, 1712, much and deservedly commended by Rollin, he wrote Historia sui Temporis, published 1738, 3 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek writer, a native of Samosata, the capital of Comagene, is believed to have been born between the years 118 and 124. He abandoned the profession of a sculptor to become a pleader, and then quitted the bar to profess philosophy and rhetoric. After having travelled in Ionia, Greece, Gaul, and Italy, he settled at Athens. Marcus Aurelius appointed him procurator of Egypt. Lucian is supposed to have lived to the age of ninety. In humor and the power of ridicule, he stands unrivalled among the ancients, and his style is excellent. His works have been translated into English, by Carr, Franklin, and Tooke.

LUCIFER, bishop Cagliari, in Sardinia, refused to admit the apostate Arian bishops to communion, according to the decree of the council of Alexandria, 362. Rather than to yield in opinion he resigned his see, and became the author of a new schism whose supporters were called Luciferians. He died 370. His works appeared at Venice 1779.

LUCRETIA, a celebrated Roman lady, wife of Collatinus. Violence was offered to her person by Sextus the son of Tarquin, and in consequence of this she stabbed herself after she had related the horrid indignity to her father and husband. Her death was avenged by the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the establishment of the consular government, A. U. C. 244.

LUCRETIUS CARUS, Titus, one of the greatest of the Latin poets, was born, B. C. 95, at Rome; studied at Athens, under Zeno; and is said to have put an end to his own existence, at the age of forty-four. He was the friend of Atticus, Catullus, and Cicero. The story that he was rendered insane by an amatory philtre being administered to him, and that he wrote his magnificent work, On the Nature of Things, in his lucid intervals, is probably a fable. In energy and sublimity Lucretius is hardly equalled even by Virgil himself. Creech, Good, and Busby have translated his poem into English.

LUCULLUS, Lucius Licinius, a Roman general, celebrated for his conquests over Mithridates in Bithynia, and Armenia. After the honors of a

triumph he retired to privacy, and patronised learned men. He died aged 68.

LUDLOW, Edmund, a republican chief in the civil wars of England, born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, 1620. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in 1636, and then removed to the Temple to study the law, but on the breaking out of the civil war, by the advice of his father who was representative in the long parliament, for Wiltshire, he became a volunteer in lord Essex's life guards. He distinguished himself at the battle of Edge hill, and in the siege of Wardour castle, of which he was made governor, and afterwards he was made by the parliament high sheriff of his native county. He was at the second battle of Newbury, and in 1643, succeeded, on his father's death, as representative for Wiltshire, but while he opposed on the one hand the dark designs of Cromwell, he on the other voted for the abolition of royalty, and for the establishment of a pure commonwealth. With these principles it is not to be wondered at that he was one of the unfortunate king's judges, and that he concurred in voting the house of peers not only useless but dangerous. He was employed by Cromwell as lieutenant general of horse in Ireland, and on Ireton's death he succeeded him in the chief command of the Island. The elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate was particularly displeasing to him, but his attempts to oppose it rendered him suspected to the tyrant, who at last insured his tranquillity, by seizing his person, and then obliging him to give a security not to act against the government. Thus bound to inactivity he lived in Essex till the death of the usurper, and then under Richard appeared in parliament, and was violent in the disturbed state of affairs for the restoration of the rump parliament. By the influence of the Wallingford house party he was prevailed upon to resume the chief command in Ireland, but here he met with some opposition, and on his return to England soon after he found himself accused of various misdemeanors. Sensible that the nation, and the army headed by Monk, had determined to restore the king, he left the kingdom, by the advice of his friends, and retired to Dieppe. A reward of 300*l.* was offered by proclamation for his apprehension, but he escaped his pursuers, and flying to Geneva, he at last settled at Vevay in Switzerland. At the revolution he ventured to return to London, but though he was regarded as a proper person to reduce Ireland from the power of the papists, some of the commons moved an address to William to seize him, in consequence of which he retired again to Vevay, where he died 1693, aged 73. After his death appeared his "Memoirs," in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698, to which another was added on the following year. This work is curious and valuable, and in communicating important particulars concerning the civil wars, exhibits the author as a stern unshaken republican, not like Cromwell turning every accident to his own views and interest, but regarding the democratical government, pure and uncorrupted, as the most perfect system of political union.

LUDLOW, Roger, deputy governor of Massachusetts, and of Connecticut, came to America with Maverick and Warham, and was one of the first sett ers of Dorchester in 1630. He was an assistant four years, being chosen such in England. In May 1632, when gov. Winthrop told him that the people intended to ask of the next general court, that the assistants might be chosen annually, he grew into passion, and said that then we should have no government. In 1634, he was deputy governor; but failing to be chosen governor, he complains of the election, as agreed upon by the deputies in private. For this he was left out of the magistracy. In consequence he removed in 1635, with the first settlers to Windsor; and in Connecticut, he was, for nineteen years, one of the most useful and distinguished men. He was every year a magistrate or deputy governor; he was also one of the commissioners of the united colonies. Removing in 1639, to Fairfield, his situation made him particularly interested in the protection of the western frontier against the Dutch and Indians. The commissioners in consequence of an alleged plot of the Dutch, voted in 1653, to make war against them, but Massachusetts refused to concur, much to the dissatisfaction of N. Haven, and in disregard, it was asserted, of the power stipulated to belong to the commissioners. At this period the inhabitants of Fairfield determined to make war with Manhadoes, and chose Mr. Ludlow commander-in-chief. He accepted the appointment. But the general court of N. Haven discountenanced the project and punished his officers, Basset and Chapman, for attempting to make an insurrection, and for raising volunteers. Probably, in consequence of this affair, he embarked in April 1654 for Virginia, with his family, and carried away the records of Fairfield with him. The time and place of his death are not known. He compiled the first Connecticut code of laws, which was printed in 1672.

LUDOLPH, Job, the well known Ethiopic historian, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 15th June, 1624. Though his countrymen were unfortunately engaged in military affairs, he devoted himself to studious pursuits, and at the age of 20 was a perfect master of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and then employed himself assiduously in the study of the Ethiopic language, of which he wrote a grammar. He studied also the law under the famous professor Muller, and after spending about six years in travelling, and visiting France, Holland, Rome, and the residence of Christina the celebrated patroness of learning in Sweden, he returned to Erfurt, and gained applause in the office of counsellor of state. After 18 years devoted to the public service he returned to Frankfort with the intention of cul tivating literature, but the elector palatine placed him at the head of his administration, and twice employed his abilities as negotiator in France. The last years, however, of his life were spent in the perfecting of his works. He died universally lamented 8th April, 1704, nearly 80 years old. It it said that he was well versed in 25 languages. His character in private life was as respectable as his public fame as a scholar and a politician. He wrote Historia Ethiopica, fol. 1681—Commentaries in Hist. Ethiopic. folio.—Dissertatio de Locustis, folio.—Grammatica Amharicæ Linguæ, fol.—Grammatica Linguæ Ethiopic. folio. and other learned publications.

LUDOLPH, Henry William, nephew to the preceding, was born at Erfurt 1655. He was secretary to the Danish envoy in London, and afterwards filled the same office near the person of George of Denmark, who married queen Anne. He visited Russia, and was presented to the Czar who expressed astonishment at his great knowledge of music and of various languages, and in gratitude for the civilities which he had received, he wrote a grammar of the Russian language, which was printed at Oxford 1696. In 1698, he determined to travel into the East to see the state of the christian church in those remote regions. He visited Smyrna, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Alexandria, and returned well acquainted with the laws,

Lupus of Troyes preached against Pelagianism.

manners, and religion of those countries. He wished the establishment of a christian college at Jerusalem, and to disseminate the knowledge of pure christianity, he zealously undertook the impression of the New Testament into modern Greek, which was happily completed by the assistance of the bishop of Worcester, and other learned and charitable persons. This benevolent man died 25th Jan. 1710, aged 54.

LUDWELL, Philip, governor of the Carolinas, succeeded Sothel in South Carolina in 1692, but incurring the displeasure of the proprietors, Thomas Smith succeeded him in 1693, when Ludwell returned to Virginia, where he continued to reside during most of his administration in Carolina. In North Carolina he was four years governor, although he continued but a short time in the colony. He was succeeded by Thomas Harvey, as deputy governor.

LUDWIG, John Peter, professor of law, chancellor of Magdeburg, and privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, died 1743, aged 73. He wrote Scriptor. Rerum Germanicarum, 2 vols.—Manuscripta Omnis Ævi, Diplomata & Monumenta inedita, 12 vols. 8vo.—Lives of Justinian and Tribonian, and Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols.

LUGO, John, a Spanish jesuit, born at Madrid 28th Nov. 1583. He studied at Pampeluna, Salamanca and Seville, and taught divinity at Valladolid. He afterwards went to Rome, where he filled the theological chair for 20 years with great popularity, and was in 1643, made a cardinal by pope Urban VIII. This honor he was willing to decline; he regarded the coach sent for him as his coffin, and consented at last in submission to the pope's commands. In this new dignity he did not display the pomp or pride of a cardinal, he was meek in his conduct, and charitable in the highest degree. He died at Rome 20th Aug. 1660, and was buried at the feet of Loyola the founder of his order. He was the first who introduced bark into general use in France, in 1650. He was not only an able divine, but an expert philosopher and mathematician. His works are on theological subjects, and fill up 7 vols. folio.

LUGO, Francis, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Madrid 1580, and became a jesuit at Salamanca 1600. He went as missionary to the Indies, and was promoted to the divinity chair at Mexico, and Santa Fe. He returned to Spain, and was afterwards employed on ecclesiastical affairs at Rome. He was made rector of two colleges in Spain, and died 1652. He wrote commentaries on Thomas Aquinas, 2 vols. folio.

LUISINO, or LUISINI, Francis, an eminent scholar of Udino in the Venetian states. He taught Greek and Latin at Reggio, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Parma, and died 1568, aged 45. He wrote Illustrations of Obscure Passages in Ancient Authors, found also in Gruter's Fax Artium—a Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry—a treatise de Componendis Animi Affectibus, 8vo.

LUITPRANDUS, a Lombard historian, born at Pavia. He was bred up at the court of the Italian kings, and was in 948 sent by Berengarius II. as ambassador to Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was afterwards disgraced by his master, and fled to the emperor Otho, who avenged his cause by dethroning Berengarius, and making him bishop of Cremona. In 968, he went again as ambassador to Constantinople from Otho, but he was rudely treated by Nicephorus Phocas the emperor of the East, and thrown into prison because he defended the right of his master to the title of emperor of the West. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote, in a harsh but vehement style, the History of his own Times, in six books, printed, Antwerp, folio, 1640, a valuable work, found among Muratori's Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.

LULLE, Raymond, a learned native of Majorca, called on account of his great abilities, Doctor Illuminatus. After excelling as a divine he applied himself to physic and chemistry that he might be enabled to cure the cancer of a young woman, of whom he was enamored. He afterwards went as a missionary to Mauritania where the barbarian natives stoned him to death, March, 1315, at the age of 80. His remains were brought back to Majorca, where he was regarded as a martyr. His works on theology, history, medicine, law, philosophy, were collected together, and lately published at Mentz, but they are very obscure, and in a barbarous style.

LULLI, John Baptist, an eminent musician, born at Florence 1634. His fondness for music, however, soon distinguished him, he received instructions from a master, and was soon so great a proficient on the violin that the king noticed him and made him superintendant of music in the royal chamber. He became now eminent as a composer, and was employed, on the recovery of Louis, from his indisposition, to compose a Te Deum, which in the performance proved fatal to him, as he struck the end of his foot, and thus produced a gangrene, of which he died 22d March, 1687. He is deservedly esteemed as the master who brought French music to perfection. His great operas, in 5 acts, such as Cadmus, Alceste, Theseus, Psyche, are highly admired, as well as his pastorals, and ballets. He composed also the music for Moliere's plays, and was in his private character a witty and facetious companion.

LUMLEY, Joanna lady, eldest daughter of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl Arundel, married John lord Lumley. She was very learned, and translated into Latin, from the Greek, three of the orations of Isocrates, of which the MS. is still preserved in Westminster library. She also translated into English Euripides' Iphegenia, and died 1620, about 11 years after her husband.

LUNEAU DE BOISJERMAIN, Peter Joseph Francis, a voluminous French writer, who died suddenly at the end of 1802. He wrote a course of History and Geography, 2 vols. 12mo.—True Principles of Reading and Orthography, 4 vols. 8vo.—Course of the Italian Language—Course of the English Language, 2 vols. 8vo.—Racine's Works, edited 7 vols. 8vo.—Musical Almanac.

LUSSAN, Margaret de, a female writer, born 1682. Her father was coachman to cardinal Fleury. Her abilities were early seen and improved by bishop Huet, and she in consequence excelled as a writer of history and of romances. She wrote for her support, and therefore wrote much, yet though often in want, her character was charitable, virtuous and benevolent. She died 1758, aged 75. Her works are very numerous. The best known are Anecdotes of the Court of Philip Augustus, 6 vols. 12mo.—les Veillées de la Thessalie, 4 vols.

LUTHER, Martin, D.D. the celebrated reformer, was born at Isleben in Saxony, 10th Nov. 1483. His parents wished him to devote himself to the labors of the bar, but an extraordinary accident diverted his purpose. As he walked one day in the fields with a fellow student he was struck down by lightning, and his companion killed by his side, and this had such effect upon his mind that without consulting his friends he retired from the world,

into the order of the Augustines. In this seclusion he found by accident a Latin bible, which he never before had seen, and in perusing it he was astonished at the little knowledge of scripture and of christianity which the clergy then imparted to the people. From the convent of Erfurt he was removed to Wittemberg university, and here he read lectures on philosophy for three years to numerous and applauding audiences. The completion of St. Peter's church at Rome at this time required extraordinary sums, and the pope, Leo X. to fill his coffers with greater facility, published general indulgences for the forgiveness of sins to such as would contribute to the pious work. The dominicans were intrusted with the selling of these indulgences in Germany, and in paying their money the good friar Tetzel informed the superstitious people that they might release themselves not only from past, but also future sins. This pious imposition did not escape the discerning eye of Luther, he published in 1517 a thesis, containing 95 propositions on indulgences, and challenged opposition. Tetzel was not silent on the occasion, but while he with the voice of authority called his opponent a damnable heretic, and whilst he burnt the thesis with all possible ignominy, Luther asserted boldly the inefficacy of indulgences, and regarded penitence and works of mercy and charity alone capable of forming a reconciliation with heaven. Though attacked by numbers, Luther had the satisfaction to see his sentiments embraced with eagerness by the body of the people; and when summoned by the pope to appear at Rome to answer for his conduct, he had the firmness to refuse, though he at the same time in the most submissive manner exculpated himself, and deprecated the resentment of the supreme pontiff. Maximilian the emperor was anxious to support the cause of Rome, but Luther happily found a protector and friend in the elector of Saxony, and upon an assurance of personal safety he did not refuse to appear at Augsburg before the papal legate Cajetan. The conference ended by the refusal of Luther to submit implicitly to the pleasure of the papal see. The pope, however, finding that violence could not destroy the obstinacy of Luther, had recourse to milder means, and his agent Miltitius was employed to visit the reformer, to argue with him, and to offer terms of reconciliation. Luther was struck with the civilities and the temper of the papal missionary, but instead of making submission he was roused to greater opposition by the exhortations of the Bohemians, and the able support of Melancthon, Carolostadius, and other learned men. In 1519 he was engaged in a personal controversy at Leipsic with Eccius, divinity professor at Ingolstadt, but it tended only to sow greater enmity and deeper variance between the disputants. The same year his book against indulgences was censured by the divines of Louvaine and Cologne, but Luther disregarded their opinions, and appealed for protection to the new emperor Charles V. Though he had written, at the suggestion of Miltitius a letter to the pope, not indeed of submission, but rather of exculpation, in language bold and energetic, he was in 1520 formally condemned by a bull from Rome, which after enumerating 41 of his heretical opinions, denounces against him the vengeance of the church, and excommunication, if within sixty days he did not make a due submission. This violent conduct Luther answered by "the captivity of Babylon," a book in which he inveighed bitterly against the abuses of Rome, and then calling the students of Wittemberg together he flung into the fire the offensive decree which he called the execrable bull of antichrist. In 1521 he was summoned to appear before the emperor at the diet of Worms, with a promise of protection, and though his friends dissuaded him and told him that as his opponents had burned his writings, so they would treat him, after the manner of Huss, he declared with fearless voice, If I knew there were as many devils at Worms, as tiles on the houses, I would go. At Worms he was required by Eccius to retract his opinions, but he declared that except what he advanced could be proved contrary to scripture he neither could nor would recant. His obstinacy proved offensive to the Emperor, but as he had promised him his protection he permitted him to depart. Charles nevertheless published his edict against him and his adherents, and placed him under the ban of the empire. Luther, however, remained secure under the protection of the elector, who had thus effected his deliverence, and in the castle of Wittemberg which he denominated his hermitage and his Patmos, he held a secret correspondence with his friends, or composed books in defence of his opinions. At the end of ten months, when the emperor was departed for Flanders he again appeared publicly at Wittemberg, and had the satisfaction to find that instead of being checked, his doctrines had gained ground, and were universally embraced through Germany. In 1522 he published in conjunction with Melancthon, a Latin translation of the New Testament, and the work was read with avidity by the German nation. In 1524 he had to contend with Erasmus, a man who had apparently adopted his sentiments, though he had not the manliness to acknowledge them, and he now found in him an able antagonist enlisted in defence of the pope. In 1524 Luther threw aside the monastic habit, and the next year he married Catherine de Bore, a nun who had escaped from a convent; and though he was ridiculed by his enemies, and censured as incontinent for taking a young wife of 26, when he himself had reached his 42d year, he defended his conduct by scriptural texts, and again set at nought the authority of Rome and the cavils of her advocates. In 1525 the emperor called a diet at Spires, in consequence of the war with the Turks, as well as the troubled state of Germany in consequence of religious disputes, and in the sitting of the next year he proposed that the edict of Worms should be duly enforced, the catholic religion supported, and heretics punished. The new doctrines though thus openly attacked by the head of the empire were ably defended by the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the landgrave of Hesse, the prince of Anhalt, and others; and in another diet held again at Spires, these dissentient princes protested against the measures of the empire, and were consequently called protestants. In the midst of the confusion of Germany, a confession of faith was drawn up by Melancthon, the mildest and most moderate of Luther's followers, and as it was presented to the emperor at Augsburg, it has been called the Augsburg confession. Thus the opposition raised against the mighty empire of spiritual Rome by an obscure monk, was supported by intelligent princes and powerful nations, and Luther, now regarded as the champion of the faith through Germany, had nothing to apprehend from his persecutors, but had only to labor earnestly to confirm what had been so happily established. His German translation of the bible appeared in 1535, and was received with grateful raptures by the Germans. He died at Isleben, 18th Feb. 1546, aged 63. This illustrious man, engaged, as Atterbury has observed, against the united forces of the papal world, stood the shock

with bravery and success. He was a man of high endowments of mind, and great virtues, he had a vast understanding, which raised him to a pitch of learning unknown in the age in which he lived. His works collected after his death appeared at Wittemberg, in 7 vols. fol.

LUTTI, Bendetto, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1666. He studied at Rome, and acquired such celebrity that the emperor knighted him, and the elector of Mentz sent him a cross set with diamonds. He was slow in his work, but his touch was tender and delicate, and his pieces exhibited harmony and correctness in the highest degree. The best of his paintings is his miracle of St. Pio, in the Albani palace at Rome. His Magdalen, at Naples, his Isaiah, and his Anthony of Padua, at Rome, are also much admired. He died at Rome 1724, aged 58, of chagrin, in consequence of a dispute about finishing a picture of Eusebius bishop of Vercelli, for the people of Turin.

LUXEMBOURG, Francis Henry de Montmorency, duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, the posthumous son of Montmorency count of Bouteville, who was beheaded for fighting a duel, under Louis XIII. He was, though but 15, at the battle of Rocroi, 1643, under the famous Condé, whose fortunes he followed, and whose genius, abilities, coolness and ardor he seemed to possess. He distinguished himself at the conquest of Franche Comté, 1668, and in the Dutch campaigns of 1672, and completed the expedition by a bold and unprecedented retreat with 20,000 men, in face of an army of 70,000. In 1675 he was raised to the dignity of marshal, and in the war against the allied powers, again rendered his name illustrious by the battle of Fleurus, over prince Waldeck, 1690. In 1691 he gained the battles of Leusen, Steinkirk, and Nerwinde, and continued to distinguish himself in the field, though opposed by William III. He performed another famous retreat to Tournay, 1694, and died the next year, aged 67.

LUZERNE, chevalier Cæsar Anne De La, minister from France to the United States, succeeded M. Gerard, having been previously employed in a diplomatic capacity in Bavaria. He arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1779, from which time till the end of the war, he continued in his office, having the esteem and confidence of the American people. After five years he was succeeded by M. Barbe Marbois the secretary of legation, as Chargé d'affaires. From Jan. 1788 Luzerne was ambassador at London till his death Sept. 14, 1791, at the age of 50. His correspondence in regard to America is published in the 10th and 11th vols. of Diplomatic corr. edited by Jared Sparks.

LUYTS, John, a native of North Holland, professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht, where he died 1721, aged 66. His works are Astronomica Institutio, 4to. in which he refused to admit the Copernican System—Introductio ad Geographiam Novam & Veterem, 4to.

LYCOPHRON, son of Periander of Corinth, B. C. 628, resented the fate of his mother Melissa, who had been cruelly put to death by his father, and he refused to speak to him. The father afterwards wished to be reconciled to his son, whom he had banished into Corcyra, and offered to resign his crown to him; but the Corcyreans afraid of changing masters murdered the young prince.

LYCURGUS, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta. He refused to take possession of the kingdom, at the invitation of his sister-in-law, and preferred the character of a faithful guardian to his nephew the young king. During the popular tumults which agitated his country where the monarchs and the people each aspired to unlimited power, he was called upon by the general voice to establish a system of laws to restrain the violence of each order of the state. After the institution of his salutary but severe laws, Lycurgus retired from Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete in a good old age, B.C. 870.

LYDGATE, John, an Augustine monk of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. He was the disciple of Chaucer, whom he excelled, according to some, in the graces of versification. He travelled abroad, and died 1440, aged 60, and was buried in his convent, Bury. He was also a philosopher and divine; but he is chiefly known as a poet, and his eclogues, odes, satires, &c. are said to possess merit, and to have been written in such smooth style that his wit as his contemporaries observed, was fashioned by the muses.

LYDIAT, Thomas, an English chronologer, born at Okerton, Oxfordshire, 1572, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1591. He devoted himself early to literature, and was cosmographer and chronologer to Henry, son of James I. and in 1609, went to Ireland, and was two years at the college of Dublin, under the patronage of Usher. On his return to England, he accepted, in 1612, the rectory of Okerton, which some years before he had refused in consequence of his difficulty of utterance. His engagement to pay the debts of a near relation brought him afterwards into great difficulties, and he was for some time imprisoned at Oxford, and in the king's bench, till liberated by the contributions of his friends. He petitioned the king to be permitted to travel into Turkey, Ethiopia, and Abyssinia, in search of MSS. but was unsuccessful; and in the civil wars which desolated the country, he was a severe sufferer for his loyalty. He died very poor, 3d April 1646. He was an able scholar and deservedly esteemed by the learned of the times. He wrote de Variis Annorum Formis, 1605, 8vo. which he afterwards defended against Scaliger and Clavius—On the Origin of Fountains, 8vo. and Various treatises on philosophical and astronomical subjects.

LYE, Edward, a learned linguist, born at Totness, Devonshire, 1704, and educated under his father, and afterwards at Hart-hall, Oxford. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and published the Etymologicum Anglicanum of Francis Junius from the MS. in the Bodleian. He afterwards employed himself in the compilation of his great work, the Anglo Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, which received the finishing hand of its author before his death; but was published in 1772, by the Rev. Owen Manning, 2 vols. folio, with a grammar of the two languages. Lye was in 1750, presented by lord Northampton, to the living of Yardley Hastings, where he died 1767.

LYMAN, Phinehas, major-general, was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college 1738. He was a tutor in the college three years, and afterwards settled in Suffield as a lawyer. He sustained various public offices. In 1755 he was appointed major general, and commander in chief of the Connecticut forces. When sir W. Johnson was wounded in the battle of lake George, the command devolved on him, and he animated his men to a successful combat. For five hours, in front of the breast work he issued his orders with the utmost coolness. Yet Johnson, who was in every respect his inferior, in his mean jealousy, gave him no praise; he wished to bear away the honor himself; he was in fact made a baronet for this battle, and received 5,000*l.* In 1758 Lyman

served with Abercrombie, and was with lord Howe, when he was killed. He was also at the capture of Crown Point by Amherst, and at the surrender of Montreal. In 1762 he commanded the provincial troops in the expedition against Havanna. His services were important, and he acquired a high reputation. In 1763 he went to England as the agent of a company, called the "Military Adventurers." The company had purchased of the six nations of Indians, under the authority of Connecticut, a tract of land on the Susquehannah river. The proprietors of Pennsylvania claimed the same tract, the government of Connecticut recommended to the company to obtain a confirmation from the king. This was the object of Lyman's mission. He accomplished nothing, and in 1774 his wife sent her second son to England, to request him to come home. He returned to America, and in 1775 embarked with his eldest son for the Mississippi, and soon after died in Florida.

LYMAN, Joseph, D.D., minister of Hatfield Massachusetts, graduated at Yale college 1769, where he was a tutor the two following years. Soon afterwards he was ordained at Hatfield; and died in consequence of a cancerous humor, which afflicted him nearly two years, March 27, 1828, aged 78. He was an original member of the American foreign mission society, and in 1823, and several subsequent years, was its president. He published election sermon, 1787; two occasional sermons, 1804; at the ordination of H. Lord, 1804; at the convention, 1806; at the opening of the bridge, 1807; at Charlestown, 1811; on the death of S. Hopkins, 1811; two sermons on the overthrow of the French army in Russia, 1813; the foreign mission sermon, 1819.

LYMAN, William, brig. general, consul of the United States at London, was a native of Northampton, Mass. and graduated at Yale college in 1776. For some years he was a member of congress from Hampshire county, then residing at Northampton. He went in 1805 as consul to London, where he died, 1811, aged 58.

LYNDE, sir Humphrey, an English writer, born in Dorsetshire 1579. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford. In 1613 he was knighted by James I. and was member of the house of commons in several parliaments. He died 14th June, 1636, and was buried in Cobham church, Surrey. He wrote various books against popery, the best known of which is "Via Tuta," often reprinted, and translated into Dutch, French, and Latin.

LYNDE, Benjamin, chief justice of Massachusetts, was born at Boston in 1666, graduated at Harvard college in 1686; and studied law at the Temple. He was appointed a judge in 1712, and chief justice in 1729. From 1723 to 1737 he was a member of the council. He died March 28, 1745, aged 79.

LYNDE, Benjamin, chief justice of Massachusetts, son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1718; from 1737 he was for many years a member of the council. At the trial of capt. Preston in 1770 he presided in court. He resigned the office of chief justice in 1772.

LYNDON, Josias, governor of Rhode Island in 1768, died in 1778, aged 74. He was a member of the baptist society in Providence, to which he bequeathed his house and other property.

LYNCH, Thomas, a patriot of the American revolution, was a native of South-Carolina. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, England; and afterwards studied law in the Temple. In 1772 he returned to America. In 1775 he commanded a company in the first S. Carolina regiment. Being chosen to succeed his father, then in ill health, as a member of congress, he signed in 1776 the declaration of independence. He set out on his return, with his father, who died at Annapolis. His own ill health constrained him, at the close of 1779, to embark with his wife in a ship, commanded by Captain Morgan; but nothing was ever afterwards known concerning the vessel.

LYON, Richard, a poet, came early to America. In 1649 he was a private tutor to a young English student at Cambridge, and lived with president Dunster; he was a preacher. After Eliot's "Bay Psalms" were published, when it was deemed necessary to revise them, Mr. Lyon was appointed to this service with president Dunster. Many passages from other parts of the Bible, called the spiritual songs of the Old and New Testament are inserted. The 20th edition was published in 1722.

LYONNET, Peter, a native of Maestricht, born 22d July, 1707. He possessed great abilities, and was not only acquainted with nine languages, but well skilled in music, in painting, in sculpture and engraving. He quitted the study of divinity for the law, and was appointed secretary to the States of Holland, and also interpreter for the French and Latin languages. He afterwards turned his attention to natural history, and examined the insects in the neighborhood of the Hague, and made a collection of curious shells. His abilities and reputation procured him admission to the learned academies of London, Rouen, Berlin, Vienna and Petersburg. After a life devoted to science, this learned man, equally respectable in private life, died at the Hague 10th Jan. 1789, aged 81. He wrote Observations on Insects, and Theologie des Insectes.

LYONS, Israel, son of a polish Jew, who was a silversmith, and taught Hebrew at Cambridge, was born at Cambridge 1739. He early displayed great abilities, and distinguished himself as a mathematician and botanist. In 1758 he published a treatise on Fluxions, inscribed to his friend and patron, Dr. Smith, master of Trinity college, and in 1763, appeared his Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium, 8vo. About 1762 he read lectures on botany, at Oxford, at the request of Mr. Banks, and afterwards received a salary of 100*l.* per ann. for calculating the Nautical almanack. In 1773 he was sent by the board of longitude with captain Phipps, now lord Mulgrave, to the north pole, and after his return he married, but died about 1775, of the measles. His father was the author of a Hebrew Grammar—and of observations and Enquiries on Various parts of Scripture History, 1761.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan general, who made an alliance with Cyrus the younger, and defeated the Athenian fleet at the battle of Ægospotamos, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war, after a duration of 27 years. He aimed at the sovereignty at home and became unpopular. He fell in battle at Haliartus, B. C. 396.

LYSONS, Daniel, gentleman commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, became fellow of All-Souls, and took his degree of L.L.B. 1755, and that of doctor four years after. He afterwards studied medicine and took his doctor's degree 1764. He settled at Gloucester, and afterwards went to Bath, where he acquired considerable eminence, and where he died 1800. He was author of an Essay on the Effects of Camphor and Calomel in Fevers, 8vo.—Practical Essays on Intermitting Fevers, Dropsies, Diseases of the Liver, Epilepsies, Cholic, Dysenteric Fluxes, and the operation of Calomel,

8vo.—Further Considerations on Camphor and Calomel, 8vo.

LYSONS, Samuel, an antiquary, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, in 1763. He was educated at Bath, and afterwards entered as a student of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. On the death of Mr. Astle, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. He died April 10th, 1819. His works are—1. The Antiquities of Gloucestershire, fol. 2. The Roman Remains discovered by him at Woodchester. 3. Collection of Roman Remains. 4. Magna Brittannia; in conjunction with his brother.

LYTE, Henry, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford. He travelled abroad to improve his knowledge of botany, and at his return he settled on his estate and established one of the most valuable and best arranged gardens of botany in England. He was author of a translation of Dodoen's Herbage, Antwerp, 4to. 1578, with additions and figures, afterwards reprinted in England, but without plates. He died 1607, aged 78. His son formed a genealogy for James I. with which the king was so pleased that he presented him his picture set with diamonds.

LYTTELTON, George lord, an able writer, eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, Worcestershire, was born 1609. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a polite scholar and a good poet. In 1728 he began his travels, and visited Italy and France. On his return home he obtained a seat in Parliament, and became a popular opponent of sir Robert Walpole. In 1737 he was made secretary to the prince of Wales, who now extended his patronage to opposition, and by his means the heir apparent acquired popularity in his protection of Pope, Mallet, Thomson, and other learned men. In 1744, on the fall of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury, in 1754 was appointed cofferer and privy counsellor, and the next year chancellor of the exchequer, a responsible situation for which his abilities were not fully calculated. In 1757, when his friends were turned out of power, he was raised to the peerage, and thus retired from political turbulence. In his honorable retirement his time was usefully employed. In 1764, he published his elaborate History of Henry II. which had engaged his attention for 20 years. The work was begun 1755; 3 vols. appeared 1764, a second edition 1767, a third next year, and the conclusion 1771. Lyttelton in the former part of life had been a skeptic, but his mature age viewed with concern the levities and dangerous tenets of dissolute companions, and after a studious application, he produced in 1747, Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, a valuable book, which infidelity will never be able to answer. His father whom he succeeded in 1751, read the book, and in the overflowings of a pious heart called down for blessings on his head, and thanking God that he had given him so good a son, prayed that he might but be found worthy to be eye witness of that happiness no doubt reserved for so able an advocate for christianity. His lordship died Aug. 22d, 1773, aged 64. On his death bed he displayed all the calmness and resignation of a great mind. He again reminded his physician, Dr. Johnson, that he died a sincere christian, and with composure giving his blessings to those around him, he told lord Valentia, who with his lady was at his bedside, with a voice of solemn affection, "be good, be virtuous, my lord, you must come to this." This great and worthy peer wrote besides, "Dialogues of the dead," and Persian Letters—poems.

LYTTELTON, Thomas, lord, son of the preceding, was remarkable for his dissipated conduct, which unhappily obscured his great powers of mind. His death, which happened in 1779, when he was 35 years old, is said to have been very extraordinary. He supposed that he saw in a dream a vision of a young woman dressed in white, who told him that his dissolution would take place in three days. The third day arrived, and his lordship engaged in a convivial party of friends, observed jocularly that he thought he should jockey the ghost, a few minutes after which he was seized with a sudden faintness, and being removed to his bed, never rose again.

LYTTELTON, Charles, L L.D. an English prelate, third son of sir Thomas, and brother to George lord Lyttelton. He was educated at Eton and University college, and afterwards went to the Inner Temple, where he became a barrister. He soon, however, relinquished law for divinity, and was collated to Alvechurch rectory, Worcestershire, by bishop Hough. In 1747 became king's chaplain, the next dean of Exeter, and in 1762 he was raised to the see of Carlisle. In 1765 he succeeded lord Willoughby of Parham as president of the Antiquarian society, to whose learned memoirs he made some valuable contributions, and whose useful labors in historical research he in some degree rewarded by the bequest of choice printed books and of MSS. This good man, much respected in private life, and deservedly praised by his learned successor dean Miles, died 22d Dec. 1768.

M.

MABILLON, John, a learned Frenchman, born 23d Nov. 1632, at Pierre-mont on the frontiers of Champagne. He was educated at Rheims, and took the Benedictine habit at St. Remi, 1653. He was for one year employed in showing to the public the treasures and the monuments of the king of France at St. Dennis, and afterwards assisted father d' Acheri, in the completion of his "Spicilegium." He next was engaged by the congregation of St. Maur in publishing the works of St. Bernard which appeared in 1667, 2 vols. fol. and nine 8vo. and afterwards he undertook an edition of the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Benedictine order, 9 vols. fol. a work which displayed great merit in learned notes and valuable disquisitions. In 1682 he went, by the direction of Colbert, into Burgundy, and the year following to Germany, to make researches about the history of the church, and of the French monarchy. Of this employment he published an interesting account. In 1685 he visited Italy in the same historical research, and enriched the king's library with above 3000 valuable and rare books, printed and in MS. This truly learned but very modest man, to whom, says Du Pin, it would be difficult to give all the praises he deserves, died 1707, of a suppression of urine. His other works were Analecta, 4 vols. 8vo.—de Re Diplomaticâ, 2 vols. folio, a most valuable work—Musæum Italicum, 2 vols. 4to.

MABLY, Bonnot de, a French ecclesiastic, born

1709 at Grenoble. He lived chiefly at Paris, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He died 1785 much respected. He wrote a Parallel between the Romans and the French, 2 vols. 12mo. —the Public Rights of Europe, 2 vols.—Entertainments of Phocion, 2 vols. a work which obtained a prize at Berne—Observations on the Greeks—on the Romans—on the History of France.—Discourses on History, translated into English.

MABOUL, James, a native of Paris, who distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher, and on account of his merit was raised to the see of Aeth; where he died 21st May, 1723. His Oraisons Funebres have been published in 12mo. and display his powers of oratory to great advantage.

MACARTNEY, George, earl, only son of George Macartney, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, was born in Ireland, 1737. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He went in 1764 as envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia, and three years after he was named ambassador extraordinary, and in 1766 he was made knight of the white eagle, by the king of Poland. In 1769 he was secretary to lord Townshend, in Ireland, in 1772, he was made knight of the bath, and three years after appointed governor of Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies. On the capture of those islands by the French, in 1779, he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to France; but the next year he was nominated governor of fort St. George, and in 1785, declared governor general of Bengal, a high office, which he modestly declined, though he accepted from the company a pension of 1500*l.* per annum, in reward for his meritorious services. In 1792 he was selected as the ambassador extraordinary of Great-Britain to the emperor of China, and this mission, which engaged much of the attention of the world, was completed in about three years, but brought little advantage to the commercial interests of the country. Sir George sat in the English parliament in 1767, for Cockermouth, and in the Irish for Armagh, and again in the English for Ayr, 1774, and in 1776 he was created an Irish baron, and in 1792 advanced to the dignity of an earl. An interesting account of his embassy was published in 1797, in 3 vols. 4to. with plates, by sir George Staunton. For the distinction which he held in the world, lord Macartney was principally indebted to his connection with the family of lord Holland, though it must be acknowledged that he possessed virtues which qualified him for the most eminent situation in the service of his country.

MACAULAY, Catherine, a female historian, and political writer, daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh, in Kent. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macauly, a physician of some reputation, and after his death she took for her second husband, 1778, the Rev. Mr. Graham, brother to the celebrated empiric of that name. Her conduct was often romantic, so that in 1785 she passed over to America to become acquainted with the great Washington, who continued one of her regular correspondents. She died 23d June, 1791. She published the History of England from James I. to the Brunswick line, 8 vols. 8vo. once a popular work, but now acknowledged a virulent attack on the Stuarts, and sinking fast into oblivion—Remarks on Hobbes' Rudiments of Government, 8vo. —Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents, 1770—a Modest Plea for the Property of Copy Right, 8vo. 1774—History of England from the Revolution to the present Time, in a series of letters to Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, 8vo.—Address to the People of England—Letters on Education, 8vo.—Observations on Mr. Burke's Pamphlet on the French Revolution—a Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth, 8vo.

MACBETH, a tyrannical usurper of Scotland in the 11th century, who obtained the kingdom by the murder of his relation Duncan at Inverness. Banquo and Mac Gill shared the fate of their sovereign, and Mac Duff, another powerful baron, escaped only by flying into England: but his wife and children suffered all the vengeance of the tyrant, and were murdered. Macbeth afterwards retired into the Highlands upon the invasion of the English, headed by Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan, and at last fell in battle by the hand of Mac Duff. His history is become very familiar and interesting to Englishmen, by the sublime delineations of Shakspeare's tragic muse.

MACBRIDE, David, a native of Ballymony, in Ireland, descended from an ancient Scotch family. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and for some years was employed as a surgeon in the navy. He settled in 1749, in Dublin, and acquired celebrity as a practitioner, and as a man of letters, and of general information. He turned his thoughts also to chemical and philosophical subjects, and regardless of private emolument, he nobly communicated to the public the result of his important discoveries. He published a valuable Treatise on the Sea Scurvy; and a Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine, a work of singular merit; and he made some ingenious improvements in the mode of tanning leather. This respectable man, amiable in his private character, and deservedly beloved by his relatives and friends, fell a prey to a nervous fever, which proved fatal, Dec. 1788, in his 62d year.

MACCABEES, seven brothers, Jews, who were cruelly put to death one after the other, with their mother and the aged Eleazer, at Antioch, during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 168. There were chief men among the Jews of the same name who bravely supported the honor of their country. Their names were Judas, Simon, Matthias Maccabæus.

MACCLINTOCK, Samuel, D.D., minister of Greenland N. Hampshire, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at the college in New Jersey 1751. Being invited to become an assistant to William Allen of Greenland, he was ordained about the year 1757, and after a ministry of 47 years he died April 27, 1804, aged 71. He was an eminent divine. Though he had no predilection for the field of controversy; yet when forced into, he evinced himself a master of argument. An enemy to all civil and religious impositions, during the war he was repeatedly in the army in the character of a chaplain. His exhortations animated the soldiers to the conflict. As he was averse to parade, he directed his funeral to be attended in a simple manner. He published a sermon on the justice of God in the mortality of man, 1759; a sermon against the baptists, entitled, the artifices of deceivers detected, and Christians warned against them, 1770; Herodias, or cruelty and revenge the effects of unlawful pleasure, 1772; a sermon at the commencement of the new constitution, 1784; an epistolary correspondence between himself and J. C. Ogden, 1791; at the ordination of Jesse Appleton, 1797; a sermon, entitled the choice, occasioned by the drought, the fever, and the prospect of war, 1798; an oration commemorative of Washington 1800.

MACDIARMID, John, an ingenious writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in the county of Perth, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated for the church, but relinquished that pursuit; and, on coming to London, became editor of

the St. James' Chronicle. In 1803 he published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence," 2 vols. 8vo.; which was followed by "An Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination." His last work was entitled "Lives of British Statesmen," 4to. He died in 1808.

MACE, Francis, a writer of the Sorbonne, who died at Paris 1721. His best works are Chronological Abridgment of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. 4to.—a Moral History, called Melania—the History of the four Ciceros, 12mo. a curious work —an analysis of St. Augustine's works.

MACEDO, Francis, a jesuit born at Coimbra, in Portugal, 1596. He quitted his order for that of the Cordeliers, and went in the employment of his patron, the duke of Braganza, to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Alexander VII. After being promoted to offices of trust and importance he fell out with the pope and retired to Venice, and afterwards became professor of moral philosophy at Padua. By his interference in the state affairs of Venice, he offended the magistrates, and was thrown into prison, where he died 1681, aged 85. It is said in the "Bibliotheque Portugaise" that he published 109 different works, most of which are now forgotten. He possessed abilities and a very great memory, as he boasts somewhere that he had written or pronounced 150,000 verses extemporaneously. His brother Anthony was also a jesuit, in the confidence of Christina queen of Sweden, as to him were intrusted her intentions of renouncing the protestant faith. Among other things he wrote Lusitania Insulata & Purpurata, 4to.

MACEDONIUS, Arian, bishop of Constantinople in 341, in opposition to Paul. He was deposed by a council 359, after causing great troubles in his diocese by his ambition as well as his opinions. In consequence of his disgrace he became the founder of a new sect which supported that the Holy Ghost was a mere creature, only a little superior to the angels.

MACFARLANE, Henry, a Scotch writer, educated at Edinburgh. He came to London early in life, and acquired some celebrity as an accurate reporter of the parliamentary speeches. He was afterwards engaged in the care of a school at Walthamstow, and died 1804. He wrote a History of the Reign of George III. in 4 vols. 8vo. and also published a Translation of Ossian's Poems into Latin.

MACHAM, Robert, an Englishman, in the age of Edward III. It is said that he eloped for France with his mistress Anne Dorset, a lady of quality, against the consent of her parents, and that the ship in which they were, long driven out by unfavorable winds, stopped at an island, which was called Madeira. The crew escaped to the coast of Morocco, where in a state of slavery they related their adventures to Morales, a Spaniard, and after his return to Europe, ships were sent to the newly discovered island, where the remains of the unfortunate Macham and his mistress were found buried at the foot of a tree.

MACHAULT, John de, a jesuit, rector of the jesuits' college, at Rouen, and afterwards of that of Clermont at Paris. He died 1619, aged 58. He wrote Latin notes on the History of Thuanus, which were pronounced seditious, and burned by the hands of the hangman. Two other jesuits bore his name, and were able writers, John Baptist, who died 1640, and James, who died 1680, and was author of de Missionibus Paraguaviæ & Americ.—de Rebus Japonicis—de Provinciis Goannæ—de Regno Cochinchin—de Missione Religiosorum.

MACHET, Gerard, a native of Blois, distinguished as an ecclesiastic. He became principal of the college of Navarre, confessor to Charles VII. and bishop of Castres. He died at Tours 1448, aged 68. He was one of those who revised the trial of the maid of Orleans, and declared in favor of that unfortunate heroine.

MACHIAVEL, Nicholas, a celebrated writer, born of a noble family at Florence 1469. His first efforts were a comedy called Nicias, which proved so popular on account of its satire at Florence, that Leo X. sent for the actors to exhibit it to a Roman audience. Machiavel acquired, however, greater fame by his political writings. By the influence of the Medicis, and to recompense the sufferings which he endured on the rack on suspicion of conspiracy with the Soderini, against Julius, afterwards Clement VII. he was made secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence. He died in 1530, of a medicine which he had taken by way of prevention. The latter part of his life, it is said was spent in poverty in the character of a profane scoffer and atheist. He declared, it is said, that he would rather be sent into hell after death, than to paradise, because he should find nothing in heaven but beggars, poor monks, hermits, and apostles; but in hell he should live with popes, cardinals, kings, and princes. Besides Nicias, he wrote Mandragola and Clitia, two plays—the Golden Ass, in imitation of Apuleius and Lucian —a History of Florence, 4to.—a Discourse on the first Decate of Livy—a Treatise on the Military Art—the Life of Castruccio Castracani—a Treatise on the Emigration of the Northern Nations,—but of all his works his treatise called "the Prince" is the most famous. This book, which describes the arts of government, as usually exercised by wicked governors and by tyrants, is still a cause of dispute, and while some suppose that he merely exposed the arts of politicians to excite abhorrence of tyranny, and a love for genuine liberty, others imagine that he prescribed rules for governing, and the only method by which mankind could be managed, so that Machiavelism and tyranny are synonymous expressions. It is remarkable, however, that among those who commend him, he has Bacon, Clarendon, and Harrington, who consider him as an able and ingenious writer, and an enemy to tyranny and injustice, and as frankly warning us against what men do, that we may be the better able to guard against their insidious conduct. The book, first published 1515, and long patronised by popes and great men, to whom it was dedicated, was at last censured under the pontificate of Clement VIII. by the insinuations of the jesuit Possevin, and of Bozius.

MACKENZIE, sir George, a Scotch advocate of eminence, born at Dundee, 1636, and educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. He travelled abroad, and studied at Bourges; and in 1656, was called to the bar, where he soon acquired celebrity. In 1661, he was reprimanded by the court for dropping some unwary expressions while defending the cause of the marquis of Argyle, impeached for high treason, upon which he quickly and smartly replied that, "it was impossible to plead for a traitor without speaking treason." He was afterwards made a judge in the criminal court, king's advocate in 1674, and one of the lords of the privy council for Scotland. On the abrogation of the penal laws by James II. sir George resigned his office, but was soon after reinstated by the king. At the revolution, however, he again quitted his situation, and unable to approve public measures, he retired to Oxford, 1689, where he proposed to end his days in literary ease

and tranquillity. He died in London, May 2d, 1691, and was carried to Edinburgh, where he was buried with great pomp and solemnity. As a writer sir George was very respectable. He wrote, Aretino, a serious romance—Religio Stoici—Moral Essays,—a Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Race of Scotland—Cælia's Country House and Closet, a poem—some pieces on the Laws of Scotland. Though censured by Burnet as a superficial man, and though blamed by some as a severe judge, sir George is represented by Wood, as a man of great abilities, of unshaken integrity, the friend of his country, and of religion, and virtue. He founded the advocates' library in Edinburgh.

MACKENZIE, Henry, an elegant miscellaneous writer, who has been called the Addison of the North, was born, in 1745 or 1746, in Scotland; received a liberal education; and, in 1766, became an attorney in the Scottish Court of Exchequer. He was, subsequently, made controller general of taxes for Scotland. Mackenzie's first production was the Man of Feeling, which was published in 1771, and soon acquired unbounded popularity. It was succeeded by The Man of The World, and Julia de Roubigné. In dramatic writing he was less happy. His tragedies of The Prince of Tunis, and The Shipwreck, and his comedies of The Force of Fashion, and The White Hypocrite, though containing many beauties, were only brought upon the stage to die. To the Mirror, the Lounger, and the Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society, he contributed several valuable papers. He died, at Edinburgh, January 14, 1831. The style of Mackenzie is polished and melodious, and his power of exciting the feelings, by scenes of pathos, is of the very highest order.

MACKINTOSH, Sir James, was born October 24, 1765, at Alldowrie in the county of Inverness, Scotland, and was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he had for a fellow student the celebrated Robert Hall, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, which continued through life. After leaving Aberdeen, he repaired to Edinburgh as a medical student, and took his doctor's degree in 1787. His attention, however, was diverted from his professional studies to the science of politics; and in 1791, he suddenly acquired celebrity as the antagonist of Burke, in "Vindicæ Gallicæ," or a Defence of the French Revolution, and its English Admirers, against the Accusations of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke; including some Strictures on the late Production of Monsieur de Calonne," an octavo volume of 379 pages, an able and eloquent production, which passed through three editions within a few months, and procured him the acquaintance of some of the leaders of the whig party. He afterwards applied himself to the profession of law. In 1803, he was appointed Recorder of Bombay; resided in India till November, 1811; and first became a member of parliament in 1813. He was a distinguished contributor to the Edinburgh and Monthly Reviews, possessed great merit as a speaker and writer, and was highly esteemed for his private and social virtues. He died May 30, 1832.

MACKLIN, Charles, a dramatic writer, and comedian, born in the north of Ireland, May, 1690. He altered his name of Mac Laughlin to the more agreeable sound of Macklin; and after various adventures in Ireland, appeared on the Lincoln's inn theatre 1725, as Alcander in Œdipus. Nature, it seems, had been unfriendly to the actor, as Quin, with his usual humor, observed at the sight of his harsh forbidding features, "if God writes a legible hand, that fellow is a villain." He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with a fellow comedian, whom he killed in the heat of passion, for which he was tried, and found guilty of manslaughter. He became by degrees a popular actor, but his chief character was Shylock. Macklin long a favorite with the public, at last retired from the stage; but to improve a little more his narrow income, and to take a last farewell of the public, he was prevailed upon to appear once more, for his benefit, 10th January, 1790, at Covent-Garden. The character was his favorite Shylock, but the efforts required were too great for the powers of an exhausted old man. He found his memory fail him, and unable to support his part, he retired amid the plaudits of a commiserating audience. He died in a very great age, 11th July, 1797. He is author of two comedies, Love-a-la-Mode, and the Man of the World, which are still favorites with the town, but which reflect with severity upon the conduct of courtiers, and particularly of Scotch sycophants. In his best days he was a tender husband, a good father a steady friend; and, while his memory remained, a most interesting companion.

MACKNIGHT, James, D.D., a Scotch divine, was born, in 1721, at Irvine, in Argyleshire; studied at Glasgow and Leyden; and, after having held the livings of Maybole and Jedburgh, was, for thirty years, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He died in 1800. He published A Harmony of the Four Gospels; The Truth of the Gospel History; and a Translation, with Commentaries and Notes, of all the Apostolical Epistles.

MACLAINE, Archibald, an able divine, born at Monaghan, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was intended for his father's profession, and was therefore sent to Glasgow university, after which he went to Holland, as assistant Minister to his uncle Milling, the pastor of the English church at the Hague. He continued the zealous and active pastor of his church, till the troubles of 1796, when he came over to England, and retired to Bath, where he died, 1804. He is known not only as an exemplary and pious minister, but as the intelligent author of Letters to Soame Jenyns, on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity. He also published some sermons, and gave to the public a valuable translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

MACLAURIN, Colin, an able mathematician and philosopher, born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, Feb. 1698. He was educated at Glasgow, where he early distinguished himself by his genius, and by his great application; and in 1717, he honorably obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Mareschal college of Aberdeen. In 1719, he went to London, where he became acquainted with the great literary characters of the age, bishop Hoadly, Newton, Clarke, and sir Martin Folkes; and in 1722, he went abroad, as tutor to the eldest son of lord Polwarth. On the death of his pupil at Montpellier, he returned to his professorship at Aberdeen, and was soon after, by the interest of his friends, and the recommendation of sir Isaac Newton, elected assistant professor of mathematics in Edinburgh, to James Gregory, whose infirmities rendered him incapable of lecturing. In 1745, he was very active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, and this rendered him, for some time, unpopular, so that he fled to England, and found an honorable asylum with Herring, archbishop of York. The fatigues, the troubles, and uneasiness which he had endured, however, proved too strong for his delicate constitution, and laid the foundation of a dropsy in the abdomen, of which he died 14th

June 1746, aged 48. The best known of his works are, System of Fluxions, 2 vols. 4to. 1742—Geometria Organica, or the Percussion of Bodies, which obtained the prize of the Royal academy of sciences, 1724—a treatise of Algebra—an Account of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 4to. and 8vo.—and various valuable communications, published in the philosophical transactions. His abilities were very great and universal, and in the perfecting of machines, the working of mines, the improving of manufactures, and in hydraulic experiments, and in all public works of utility and science, he was ever willing to lend his ingenious and powerful assistance.

MACNAB, Henry Grey, physician in ordinary to the duke of Kent, was born about 1762. He became professor of rhetoric at the University of Glasgow. On the sudden occurrence of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, happening to be in France he was detained as a hostage, and he remained there till the Restoration. Being habituated to the manners of the country, he returned and fixed his residence at Paris, where he died in 1823. He was the author of a "Synopsis of a course of Lectures on Elocution," 1787, 8vo.; "An Impartial Examination of the New Views of Mr. Robert Owen," which was translated into French; and various political tracts.

MACPHERSON, James, a Scotch writer, born in 1738. He first claimed general notice 1762, by the publication of some poems, attributed to Ossian, the son of Fingal, which, though beautiful and deservedly admired, soon excited a violent controversy about their authenticity. Dr. Johnson, with forcible arguments, attacked them, and when censured in an angry and menacing letter by Macpherson, he returned that celebrated reply preserved by Boswell. The poems, however, were ably defended by Dr. Hugh Blair, and though for some time it appeared rather a national question, in favor of Scotland, Mr. Whitaker, among the English writers, has warmly espoused the cause of their authenticity. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the Iliad, in heroic prose, which is no longer held in esteem. His introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, appeared in 1771, and his History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the house of Hanover, was published 1773, in 2 vols. 4to. In 1775 he supported the measures of lord North, by his "Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies asserted," and was rewarded by the minister with a seat in the House of Commons in 1780, and the lucrative office of agent to the nabob of Arcot. He died in Scotland, 17th Feb. 1796, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

MACPHERSON, sir John, bart. governor general of India, was born in the Isle of Sky, about the year 1767, and was educated at Aberdeen. He embarked in the service of the East India company, and signalized himself at the capture of Mongalon. In 1781, he was appointed a member of the supreme council of Bengal, and in 1785, the charge of the office of governor-general of India was devolved on him as the senior member of that body, and he discharged its duties two years. He spent the latter part of his life in England, and died Jan. 12, 1821.

MACQUER, Philip, a French lawyer, descended from a Scotch family, who followed the fortunes of the house of Stuart. He wrote an abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. 8vo.—Roman Annals, 8vo.—Abridgment of the History of Spain and Portugal, 2 vols. 8vo. all after the manner of Henault. He died at Paris, 27th Jan. 1770, aged 50.

MACQUER, Peter Joseph, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 9th Oct. 1718, and was made professor of physic in the royal gardens, and member of the academy of sciences. He published, Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 3 vols.—a Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.—Formulæ Medicament Magistral.—and other works, and died at Paris, 16th Feb. 1784.

MACRIANUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian, who, from a private soldier, became a general; and on the captivity of Valerian, declared himself emperor, 258. He was defeated and put to death by Callienus, 262.

MACRINUS, Marcus Opilius Severus, an African, who rose from the obscurest situation to the dignity of emperor on the death of Caracalla, 217. He was put to death by his soldiers, 218.

MACRINUS, John, a Latin poet, whose real name was Salmon. He died 1557, at an advanced age, at Loudon, his native place. His Hymns, Næniæ, and other pieces, were much admired; so that he was called the French Horace. His son Charles, was equally eminent as a poet. After assisting in the education of Catherine of Navarre, sister to Henry IV. he was sacrificed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

MACWHORTER, Alexander, D.D. presbyterian minister of Newark, New-Jersey, was a native of Delaware, and born in 1734. He received his collegiate education at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1757; and having studied theology with the reverend William Tennent, was settled in the ministry at Newark, in 1759. He left his people in 1778, and became chaplain to general Knox's brigade, and in the following year removed to North Carolina, and settled at Charlotte, but in 1781 returned to Newark, where he continued till his death in 1807. He was highly respectable for the vigor and soundness of his mind, and the extent of his learning, and was very successful in his ministry.

MADAN, Martin, an eminent preacher, born about 1726. He was brought up to the bar, but through the conversation of Jones and Romaine, two ministers of influence among the Methodists, he took orders. He had the care of the patients of the Lock hospital, and by his strenuous exertions, a chapel was built for the institution, and opened in 1761, with a sermon from him. He was, in his opinions a strong Calvinist, and published some occasional sermons—a Comment on the 39 Articles—Letters to Dr. Priestley—a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo.—Thoughts on Executive Justice. His work, however, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1781, called Thelypthora, excited universal attention, and drew upon him some severe animadversions. In this book the author, by some acute argumentation, supports polygamy; and considering the first cohabitation with a woman a virtual marriage, he thus wishes to remove or lessen the causes of seduction. He died after a short illness, May 1790, aged 64.

MADDEN, Samuel, D.D., a name which, according to Dr. Johnson, "Ireland ought to honor," was of French extraction, and was educated at Dublin. In 1731 he appeared as a benefactor to Dublin college, by offering premiums for the promotion of learning; and in 1740 he appropriated the yearly sum of 100*l.* as a proffered premium to such natives of Ireland as improved arts and manufactures, or excelled in painting and in sculpture; a noble example, which was copied by the English nation in the establishment of the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences in London. This truly worthy, benevolent, and virtuous man, after thus proving himself the benefactor of Ireland, died there 30th

Dec. 1765. He had some valuable church preferment, and was a man of property. He wrote 1732, Memoirs of the twentieth century, being original letters of state under George VI. 6 vols. 8vo. which it appears was printed with great despatch by three printers, and four days after the publication, of the 1000 copies issued out, 890 were recalled and suppressed by the author. He published also in 1743 or 4. a long poem, called Boulter's Monument.

MADDOX, Isaac, D.D. an English prelate, born in London, 27th July, 1697. His parents were very humble, and he lost them both early, upon which he was placed by an aunt with a pastry-cook, who refused to keep him because he paid more attention to his books than his business. He afterwards was sent to a Scotch university, but disliking their tenets he entered Queen's college, Cambridge, under the patronage of bishop Gibson. In 1733 he published a Vindication of the Church of England, against Neal's history of the puritans; and published besides, 14 single sermons, preached on various occasions. He was a great benefactor to several hospitals. He died 27th Sept. 1759.

MADISON, James, bishop of Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary college, and was distinguished for classical learning. Under Mr. Wythe he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; but he soon resolved to devote himself to theology. In 1773 he was chosen professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, and in 1777 was appointed the president, and visited England for his improvement in science. Until 1784 he was not only president, but professor of mathematics, and afterwards was professor of natural, moral, and political philosophy, until his death. He was in the lecture room from 4 to 6 hours every day through the week. He first introduced lectures on political economy. In 1788 he was chosen bishop. He died 1812, aged 62. He published a thanksgiving sermon 1781; a letter to J. Morse, 1795; address to the episcopal church, 1799; discourse on the death of Washington; a large map of Virginia; and several pieces in Barton's journal.

MADISON, George, governor of Kentucky, son of the preceding, at the age of 17 went out as a soldier in defence of the western frontier, and was engaged in several battles with the Indians. In St. Clair's defeat he was wounded. In the war of 1812 he was an officer at the battle of Raisin. After having been twenty years auditor of the public accounts, he was chosen governor for the term of four years in 1816, but in a few weeks after his election he died at Paris.

MADOC, son of Owen Gwynedd, a Welsh prince, who is said to have sailed with 10 ships and 300 men, about the year 1170, and never to have returned. Some authors imagine that he went to the American continent, as they report that a tribe of White Indians, speaking the Welsh language, now inhabit the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi.

MADOX, Thomas, a famous antiquarian, and historiographer-royal. He was most indefatigable in the study of the laws and constitutions of the country, and in 1702 distinguished himself under the patronage of lord Somers, by the publication of his "Collection of Antique Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the originals, from the Norman conquest, to the end of the reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 he published the History and Antiquities of the Exchequer, from the Norman conquest to the end of the reign of Edward II. folio, dedicated to queen Anne, and reprinted 1769, 4to. His last work was, Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the cities, towns, and boroughs of England, inscribed to George I. This most active and laborious historian was prevented by death from completing other valuable works. His Collection of Transcripts in 94 folio and quarto volumes, the labor of 30 years, was presented by his widow, to the British Museum.

MÆCENAS, Caius Cilnius, the friend of Augustus, is particularly known as the patron of Virgil and Horace, and of the other learned men of his age. From this liberal protection afforded to learning, all patrons of literature have deservedly received the name of Mæcenas. This illustrious Roman was distinguished at the battles of Mutina and Phi lippi, and in the civil government of Rome; but his chief pleasure was literary retirement, in the com pany of his learned friends. He died eight years B. C.

MÆSTLINUS, Michael, a German astronomer, born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and educated in Italy. He became professor of mathematics at Tubingen, and had among his pupils the great Kepler. He published several very valuable works in astro nomy and mathematics, and deserved for his learning and genius, the unreserved commendations of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. He died 1590, aged 48.

MAFFEI, Vegio, a Latin poet, born at Lodi, in Lombardy, 1407. He studied jurisprudence, and was professor of law at Pavia, after which he went to Rome, where he was made chancellor under Martin V. where he died 1459. His prose works are, Dialogus de Miseria & Felicitate—de Educatione Liberorum, 4to.—Disputatio inter Solem, Terram,—de Perseverantia Religionis—besides many admired poetical pieces, and epigrams, and the 13th book, or continuation of the Æneid, translated into English burlesque by Mr. John Ellis. Jul. Scaliger and Ger. Vossius highly commend him.

MAFFEI, Francis Scipio, marquis, an Italian nobleman, born at Verona, 1675. He distinguished himself at Verona, on a thesis on love, where the umpires were ladies, and afterwards displayed great valor in the army at the battle of Donawert, 1704. He returned, however, to literature; wrote an able treatise on "Duelling," and then produced "Merope," a tragedy, and "Ceremonia," a comedy, which were represented with applause, and by their delicacy, and purified language, seemed to correct and reform the licentious extravagance of the stage. In 1732 he travelled through France, and after visiting England, Holland, and Germany, and receiving every where the respect and attentions due to his rank, his merits, and his virtues, he returned to Italy, to the cultivation of his favorite studies. He died 1755, and carried with him the regret and the affections of the Veronese, who honored his remains with the most solemn obsequies, and pronounced an oration over him in their cathedral. This amiable writer published besides, History of the Diplomatic Science—Musæum Veronense, folio—Verona Illustrata, folio—a translation of the first book of the Iliad—a selection of Italian tragedies, 3 vols. 8vo. and other works.

MAGALOTTI, Lorenzo, count, a native of Florence, member of the academies of Crusca and Cimento. He was an elegant poet, and possessed merit as a curious naturalist. He died 1712, aged 75. The best known of his works is, Canzonette Anacreontiche, 8vo. published under his Arcadian name of Lindoro Elateo.

MAGELHAENS, John Hyacinth de, a Portuguese ecclesiastic, member of the royal London society, and other learned bodies. He was author of some valuable works in natural and experimental

philosophy, and died 1790, in London, where he had been settled for many years.

MAGELLAN, Ferdinand, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who served with distinction under Albuquerque, in the conquest of the Indies. On his return home, his services were neglected, and his active mind therefore sought protection and employment at the court of Charles V. who sent him in 1519, with a fleet, on a voyage of discovery. Magellan passed, in his expedition, through those straits at the southern extremity of America which still bear his name, and advanced through the south seas to the Ladrone islands, of which he took possession in the name of the Spanish monarch. Here he was slain in 1520, either by the natives, or, as some accounts say, by his own rebellious crew. One of his ships only, with 18 men, escaped, and after sailing round the world, reached Seville, 8th Sept. 1521.

MAGGI, Charles Maria, an Italian poet, born at Milan 1630. He was secretary to the senate of his native town, and died there 1699. He may be styled one of the most active restorers of elegant taste in Italy, after the frivolities and barbarisms of the school of Marini. His works have been published, with an account of his life, by Muratori, 4 vols. 12mo. Milan, 1700.

MAGINUS, John Anthony, a native of Padua, mathematical professor at Bologna, and author of Astronomical tables—Ephemerides—and other works. He died 1617, and it is reported that he ascertained the time of his death by the accuracy of his astrological calculations.

MAGISTRIS, Simon de, a native of Serra, who died at Rome, 6th Oct. 1802, aged 75. He was well known for his deep acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and his services to literature were liberally rewarded by Pius VI. who made him bishop of Cyrene. He published a Greek edition of Daniel, folio, 1772—and also edited Acta Martyrum,—and Dionysii Alexandr. quæ supersunt.

MAGIUS, or MAGGI, Jerome, a learned Italian, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany. He was eminent in the circle of the sciences, and was sent by the Venetians as judge-martial to the isle of Cyprus, where he distinguished himself as an active engineer, in the defence of the town of Famagusta against the Turks. When at last his efforts failed, he was in 1571 thrown ignominiously into prison, where, however, his mental resources soothed his sufferings, and enabled him to write two treatises, upon bells, and upon the wooden horse, which he dedicated to the ambassadors of the emperor, and of the French king. These learned labors, however, hastened his end; for no sooner did the ambassadors interfere for his release, than the bashaw Mahomet, ordered him to be strangled in prison, 1572 or 3. Magius wrote besides, de Mundi Exitio per Exustionem, Libri quinque, 1562, folio—Vitæ Illustrium Virorum, Æmilio Auctore, cum Commentaris—Commentarii in quatuor Institutionem Civilium Libros, 8vo.—Miscellanea.

MAGLIABECCHI, Antony, a learned Italian, born at Florence, 1636. He was bound apprentice to a goldsmith at Florence, but his fondness for books prevailed over the attentions of manual labor, and at the death of his mother, he, as his own master, devoted himself totally to learning. He soon distinguished himself amongst the learned, by a strong, and incredibly astonishing memory; and became known to Cosmo III. duke of Florence, who appointed him his librarian. Simple in his manners of life, he disregarded the luxuries and conveniences provided for him by his patron, and remained satisfied with an humble habitation, containing a straw chair for his table, and another for his bed, while an old cloak served him for a gown by day, and for a covering by night. The liberal offers of preferment made by the pope, and by the emperor, were rejected with similar indifference, and he showed that the company of his books to him was greater gratification than the most elevated situation. Though leading a sedentary life, he lived to the great age of 81, and at his death left the valuable library which he had collected, for the public use, with a decent fund for its maintenance. Though he published no work himself, he encouraged the publication of others, and to him we are indebted for the Latin poems of Settimello—the dialogue of Benedict Aretin, and other works.

MAGNENTIUS, a German, who from a private soldier, became emperor of Rome, after the murder of his benefactor Constans, 350. He was defeated by Constantius, the brother of the murdered Constans, and was put to death at Lyons 353.

MAGNI, Valerian, a native of Milan, employed in the service of Urban VIII. as a missionary in the north of Europe. The jesuits, with whom he was engaged in controversial disputes, prevented his obtaining a cardinal's hat. He died at Saltzburg, 1661, aged 75. He wrote some controversial works, and was a zealous defender of Des Cartes' philosophy.

MAGNUS, John, archbishop of Upsal, was born at Lincoping, 1488. He warmly opposed the reformation in Sweden, and when he found himself exposed to persecution in consequence, he retired to Rome, where he died 1544. He wrote a History of Sweden in 24 books, folio—a History of the Archbishops of Upsal to 1544, folio.

MAGNUS, Olaus, brother of the preceding, and his successor as archbishop. He was at the council of Trent, and distinguished himself also by his opposition to the protestants. He died at Rome 1560. He is author of a History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars of the People of the North, folio, 1555.

MAGRUDER, Allen B. a senator of the United States from Louisiana in 1812, had been previously a lawyer in Kentucky. He died at Opelousas in April 1822. He had collected materials for a general history of the Indians. He published a character of Mr. Jefferson, and reflections on the cession of Louisiana to the U. S. 1805.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, the celebrated impostor, was born 571 A.D. at Mecca, in Arabia, and was of the tribe of the Korashites, the noblest and the most powerful of the country. He lost his father before he was two years old, and his mother before he was eight; but their affectionate attention was supplied by the care of his uncle, Abu Taleb, a merchant. In the family of this friendly protector, he was employed to travel with his camels between Mecca and Syria, till his twenty-fifth year, when he entered into the service of Cadiga, a rich widow, whom, though 12 years older than himself, he married three years after. Thus suddenly raised to affluence and consequence above his countrymen, he formed the secret plan of obtaining for himself the sovereign power. In his frequent journeys through the deserts of Arabia, he had observed the various sects which divided the opinions of the Eastern christians; and in the ardent pursuits of ambition, he considered, that nothing could so firmly secure to him the respect and the attachment of the world as laying the foundation of a new religion. The plan was bold, but it was pursued with vigor, and executed with slow and cautious steps. Withdrawing himself, therefore, from the society of the dissipated and

licentious, he assumed the imposing character of superior sanctity, and every morning retiring to a solitary cave near Mecca, he devoted the day to prayer, abstemiousness, and holy meditation. Though his doctrines were embraced at first only by his wife Cadiga, and eight other dependants, yet in the fifth year of his assumed mission, he found his followers increased to the number of 39, among whom were men of rank and of consequence. Enemies, however, were not wanting to oppose the self-delegated prophet of God; and while some heaped on him the odious appellations of an impostor, others suspected his designs, and foresaw his bold and rapid strides to the sovereign power. Mahomet, notwithstanding, overcame all opposition: in proclaiming himself the favorite prophet appointed by God, to propagate a new religion, he flattered the passions and prejudices of his nation; and among a people whose climate is exposed to the dry heats of a scorching sun, he allured the imagination by painting rivers of cooling waters, shaded retreats, luxurious fruits, and all the sensual delights of the immaculate houris, for the happy proselytes of his doctrine; while he denounced against his enemies, not only temporal punishments, and dreadful visitations in the present life, and exclusion from paradise, but the most excruciating torments, a habitation in a continual fire, surrounded with a black hot salt smoke, without the ability of breathing any but the most noxio s heated air, and of drinking the most foul and nauseous water. These promises and threatenings were not announced as the figurative language of an impostor, but the prophet delivered them as the command of God, and produced occasionally various chapters, which had been copied from the archives of heaven, and were brought down to him by the angel Gabriel. Whatever difficulties arose, either from the doubts or the suspicion of the new converts, were quickly removed by the condescension of the obedient angel, and a fresh revelation was sent down from heaven on every trying occasion, to support the character and maintain the sanctity of Mahomet. When the wavering proselytes seemed to demand miracles from a prophet who called himself superior to Moses and to Christ, the impostor, with an air of authority, declared, that God had sent Moses and Jesus with miracles, and yet that men would not be obedient to their word, and that therefore he had sent Mahomet in the last place, without miracles, to force them by the power of the sword to do his will. Thus commissioned by heaven to enforce his religion by the sword, he refused longer to answer questions, and to indulge disputes, and when he found himself exposed to danger at Mecca, he left the city, and retired to Medina, where his doctrines had found a more friendly reception. This event, which happened about the 16th July, 622, forms the celebrated era of the Mahometans, called the Hegira, or flight from Mecca. At Medina, the prophet erected his standard; and as for the preceding 13 years he had endeavored to spread his doctrines by persuasion, he now determined to propagate them by the sword. The two first years after his flight were employed in predatory excursions against the travelling caravans, and those of his neighbors who refused to embrace his tenets; but after subduing and exterminating several of the tribes of Arabia, he at last marched against Mecca, and after fighting a battle, granted a truce to his enemies, by which he not only confirmed his power as a prophet, but established his authority in assuming the title of independent sovereign over his nation. Thus formidable by his conquests, and dreaded for his cruelty, he next turned his arms against Caibar, a city inhabited by Jewish Arabs; and after he had taken it by storm, he fixed his abode in the house of one of the principal men of the place, whose daughter placed before him a poisoned shoulder of mutton, which she had prepared for his supper. The poison was so powerful, that Basher, one of the attendants of the prophet, died immediately; but the impostor himself, though he only tasted the meat, never fully recovered his strength, and perished three years after in consequence of the fatal food. The accident might have shaken the faith of his followers, as the woman declared, that if he were a prophet, he would have known that the meat was poisoned; but Mahomet enforced the tenets of predestination in his favor, and converted even his misfortunes into an engine of punishment against his enemies. His next expedition was against Mecca, which, as he pretended, had broken the truce, and though defeated in one battle, he had the good fortune to secure the victory; and at last, so to exert his power over the neighboring tribes, that in the 10th year of the Hegira, his empire and his religion had enslaved the whole of Arabia. As he had recommended to his followers a pilgrimage to Mecca, he himself performed it, whilst his lieutenants and officers were employed around in the destruction of heathen temples, and the abolition of idolatry; and after instructing the various devotees which flocked to him from all parts of Arabia, he returned to Medina. It was his last journey; he soon after fell sick, the poison which three years before he had taken, began to operate more powerfully, and after a confinement of 13 days, the prophet died, A.D. 632, aged 62. The success of Mahomet's imposture during his life time, is not more astonishing than the permanent establishment which his doctrines have maintained over one of the fairest portions of the globe, during near 1200 years. The Koran, in which are contained the tenets of his religion, is a compound of sublime truths, of incredible tales, and ludicrous events, but the whole is delivered in a pleasing, elegant, and nervous style. That Mahomet, who was rude and illiterate, should compose a book, deservedly esteemed the standard of elegance among the Arabians, without divine assistance, was considered as impossible among his followers, and therefore they believed the sublime composition to be the work of God, as the prophet informed them. Those, however, who were acquainted with the retreat of Mahomet before he assumed his prophetic character, know that he was assisted in the framing of his work by a Persian Jew, who was well versed in the learning of his country, and the laws of Moses; and by a Christian monk of the Nestorian sect. To the labors of these two men the prophet was indebted for the composition of the Koran, and hence we trace the frequent allusions to the Mosaical institutions, and the history of Christ. The Koran has been elegantly translated into English, by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo. There are also French translations by Du Ruyer, and by Savary. The best edition of the original in Arabic and Latin, is by Maracci, at Padua, 2. vols. folio, 1698.

MAHOMET I., emperor of the Turks, was son of Bajazet I. and succeeded his brother Moses, whom he put to death, 1413. He was a brave, just, and politic monarch. He restored to its ancient glory, the power of the Ottomans, which civil war, and the ravages of Tamerlane, had enfeebled and disgraced, and he conquered Cappadocia, Servia, Wallachia, and other provinces, and fixed his residence at Adrianople. He was at peace with

the emperor Manuel Palæologus, to whom he restored some of his provinces. He died at Adrianople, of a bloody flux, 1421, aged 47.

MAHOMET II., emperor of the Turks, was born at Adrianople, 24th March, 1430, and succeeded his father Amurath, 1451. His reign was begun with the most active preparations for war, Constantinople was besieged, and the indefatigable Turk, not satisfied to insult the walls with his numerous soldiery, conveyed at great expense and labor, over the land, some of his gallies into the harbor, which the Greeks had shut up by strong iron chains against the attacks of their invaders. Constantinople yielded to the conqueror, 1453, and in her fall poured forth her fugitive philosophers and learned men to propagate and to revive literature in the western world. Afterwards Mahomet extended his arms against the neighboring nations, and by his victories, deserved the name of great, and the appellation of grand signior, which he assumed, and which has descended to his less worthy successors. Greece and Asia had already submitted to the conqueror, who after subduing two empires, 12 tributary kingdoms, and 200 towns, was preparing the subjugation of Italy, and the destruction of the papal throne, when a colic proved fatal to this formidable hero, 3d May, 1481, after a reign of 31 years. His death was the cause of universal rejoicing over the christian world, whose religion he had sworn to exterminate, to enforce the tenets of Mahomet. Though a great warrior, Mahomet was cruel and tyrannical, and that he might glut his rage, his lust, and his ambition, neither rank, nor sex, nor age were spared. Though by habit and religion hostile to the christians, he yet admired the arts and the languages of polished Europe, and read with great rapture, the history of her heroes. Some of his letters were collected by a knight of Rhodes, and translated into Latin, from the Syriac, Greek, and Turkish originals.

MAHOMET III., succeeded his father Amurath III. 1595. He began his reign by ordering 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned. He made war against Rodolphus II. and invaded Hungary with an army of 200,000 men, and after taking Agria, he basely murdered the garrison which he had pledged himself to spare. His progress was checked by the opposition of Maximilian, the emperor's brother, who would have obtained a most decisive victory, had not his troops abandoned themselves to pillage, and thus given the Turks the opportunity to rally, and to overwhelm their whole army. Other battles proved less favorable to Mahomet, who was obliged to retire from Hungary, Moldavia, and the neighboring provinces, and after suing in vain for peace from the christian princes, he buried himself in the indolence, and the licentiousness of his seraglio, regardless of the murmurs of his people, and the threats of his enemies. He died of the plague, 20th Dec. 1603, aged 39.

MAHOMET IV., succeeded to the throne at the age of seven, 1649, on the death of his father Ibrahim I. who had been strangled by his janissaries. He pursued with vigor the war with the Venetians, and after reducing Candia, with the loss of 200,000 men, he invaded Poland. His arms proved here victorious, he not only subdued the provinces, 1672, but imposed on the kingdom an annual tribute of 20,000 crowns. This disgrace, however, was wiped off by the valor of Sobieski, who the next year pursued his enemies, and totally routed them at the fatal battle of Choczim. Though peace was re-established in 1676, the restless ambition of the Turks again invaded the Austrian dominions, and Vienna would have fallen, 1683, if the great Sobieski had not hastened to its relief, and destroyed the numerous army of Mustapha, the Turkish general. The decisive blow was followed by the union of the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians, and Mahomet every where defeated, found his people dissatisfied, and his soldiers rebellious. The calamities of the state were attributed to him by his janissaries, who deposed him 8th Oct. 1687, and sent him to the prison, from which they drew his brother Solyman III. to place him on the throne. He died in his confinement, 22d June, 1691.

MAHOMET V., son of Mustapha II. succeeded in 1730, on the deposition of his uncle, Achmet III. His janissaries expected from his exertions, the recovery of the provinces conquered by the imperialists, but the insurrections in the east, and the war with Persia, prevented his success against the European powers. He lost Georgia and Armenia, which were conquered by the arms of Kouli Khan. Mahomet was more respectable for his pacific disposition, than his military exploits. He died after a mild reign, in 1754.

MAIGNAN, Emanuel, a philosopher and ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse, 1601. He was educated among the jesuits, and from his early youth showed great fondness for learning, and at the age of 18 he took the habit of a minim. He warmly opposed the doctrines of Aristotle, and his reputation as a philosopher and mathematician was so widely extended, that he was called, in 1636, to fill a professor's chair at Rome. In 1650, he returned to Toulouse, from Rome, and was honorably received by his countrymen; but when the French king and his minister Mazarine, admiring his learning, and the various machines and curiosities contained in his cell, expressed a desire to draw him out of his obscurity, and patronize him in Paris, he modestly, but firmly declined their offer. This worthy man, so much above the temptations of the world, whose sole employment was to be useful to mankind, died at Toulouse, much respected, 1676. Father Sagueni published, in 1697, an account of his life and writings. He published "De Perspectivâ Hororariâ," 1648—a Course of Philosophy, 4 vols. 8vo. 1652, republished in folio, 1673.

MAIGROT, Charles, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, bishop of Conon, and vicar apostolic. He went as missionary to China, where he opposed the jesuits, who permitted the Chinese converts to pay homage, and adoration before the sepulchres of their forefathers. He wrote an Examination of the Chinese worship, and died at Rome, 1720, universally respected.

MAILLA, Joseph Anne Maria de Moyrice de, a jesuit, born in the province of Bugey, on the borders of Savoy, 1670. He applied himself so assiduously to the Chinese, that his great knowledge of the language recommended him as a missionary to China, in 1703. The emperor Kam-Hi esteemed him so much, that he employed his abilities in the construction of a map of China, and of Chinese Tartary, which was engraved in France, 1732. He also translated the Great Annals of China, which he transmitted to Europe, and which were to comprehend 12 vols. 4to. the first of which was published in 1777, under the care of Grosier. This amiable man died at Pekin, 1748, after a residence of 45 years there.

MAILLARD, Oliver, a French cordelier, and doctor in divinity, eminent as a preacher. He was in the service of Innocent VIII. Charles VIII. and Ferdinand of Arragon. He died at Toulouse, June 13th, 1502.

MAILLE DE BREZE, Simon de, bishop of Viviers, and archbishop of Tours, was at the council of Trent, and distinguished himself by his learning and devotion. He translated some of Basil's homilies into Latin, and died 1597, aged 82.

MAILLE, Urban de, marquis de Brezé, was known as a warrior. He gained the battle of Avein, 1635, and was afterwards ambassador of France, to Sweden, and Holland. He died 1650, aged 53. His son Armand was duke of Fronsac and Caumont, and distinguished himself as a naval officer in the service of France. He defeated the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, 1640, but after some other important advantages at sea, in the following years, he suffered a defeat before Tarragona. He was killed by a cannon shot, 14th June 1646, at the siege of Orbitello, aged 27.

MAILLEBOIS, John Baptist Desmarets, marquis of, son of Nicholas Desmarets, the comptroller general, first distinguished himself in the wars of the Spanish succession, and in Italy, and by the conquest of Corsica, for which he was made marshal of France. In the war of 1741 he again signalized himself, but was defeated by count Brown, at the battle of Placentia, 1746. He died Feb. 1762, aged 80. His Campaigns in Italy, were published, 3 vols. 4to. 1775, by marquis de Pezay.

MAILLET, Benedict de, a learned Frenchman, born in Lorraine, 1659. He was sixteen years consul general in Egypt, and was removed to the same honorable appointment at Leghorn. He retired on a pension in 1716, and died at Marseilles, 1738, aged 79. From his papers were afterwards published, a Description of Egypt, in 4to. 1743, and also in 2 vols. 12mo. and a work on the Origin of the Globe, in the form of a Dialogue, 1 vol. 8vo. by Telliamed, the name of De Maillet reversed.

MAIMBOURG, Lewis, a learned native of Nancy, in Lorraine, born 1610. He became a jesuit, 1626, but was expelled from the society by Innocent XI. for his bold opposition to Rome in favor of the Gallican church. The French king comforted him in his disgrace by an honorable pension, and he retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 1686. He was eminent as a preacher, but more as a writer. He published Histories of Arianism, of the Iconoclasts, of the Crusades, of the Schism of the West, of the Schism of the Greeks, of the Decay of the Empire, of the League, of Lutheranism, of Calvinism, of the Pontificate of St. Leo. He had many enemies as a writer, but Bayle commends him as a candid, learned, and well informed historian.

MAIMONIDES, Moses, or Moses son of Maimon, commonly called Moses Egypticus, because physician to the sultan of Egypt, was a Jewish rabbi, born at Cordova, in Spain, 1131. He opened a school in Egypt, and as his skill, not only in languages, but in all branches of science and of philosophy was very great, his instructions were attended by numerous and respectable pupils. Thus eminently distinguished as a scholar, as a physician, and also as a divine, so as to be called inferior only to the legislator Moses; he beheld with indifference, and even contempt, the fables and traditions of his countrymen, and applied all the powers of learning, and the vast resources of his mind, in the cause of truth, virtue, and philosophy. Some of his works were written in Arabic, but are extant now in Hebrew only. The most famous of these are his Commentaries on the Misna—Jad, a complete pandect of the Jewish law—More Nevochim, a valuable work, explaining the difficult passages, phrases, parables and allegories in scripture, and several other works. This great and learned man died in Egypt at the age of 70, and was buried with his nation in the land of Upper Galilee. His death was mourned for three whole days by Jews and Egyptians, and the year in which he died, in respect of his great virtues and learning, was called Lamentum Lamentabile.

MAINFROY, prince of Tarento, was natural son of the emperor Frederic II. After the death of Conrad IV. of Sicily, in 1254, he was made guardian of the minority of his son Conradin; but his ambition soon prompted him to ascend the throne, and he was crowned king of Sicily, at Palermo. A quarrel with Innocent IV. kindled a war, in which the papal troops were defeated, and Rome besieged; but the next successor, Urban IV. undismayed, excommunicated his enemy, and bestowed his crown of Naples and Sicily, on Charles of Anjou, the brother of Lewis of France. The new king attacked the usurper, and in a battle at Benevento, 26th Feb. 1266, Mainfroy was defeated and slain, and his body was cast indignantly into a ditch, as he was excommunicated. Though an usurper, Mainfroy possessed many virtues, he patronised literature and the arts, and was an able warrior. His "Chasse aux Oiseaux," appeared 1696.

MAINTENON, Frances d' Aubigné, Madame de, a famous French lady, was born November 27th, 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father was confined for some ill conduct against Richelieu. The father, after his enlargement took all his family, 1639, to America, and settled at Martiniquo. On his death, in 1646, the widow returned to France, leaving her daughter as a pledge in the hands of her creditors, but the child was soon after sent after the mother, and taken under the hospitable protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, at Poictou. As, however, she was brought up in the principles of the protestants, an order from the court was obtained to remove her, and by artifice and persuasion, she was converted to the Roman catholic religion, by her bigoted relation, Madame de Neuillant. In 1651 she preferred, to this irksome confinement, an union with the abbé Scarron, who was old and deformed, but witty, and the favorite of the court. On the death of her husband, in 1660, her distresses returned, and though for a while supported at the Hospitaler's convent at Paris, she solicited in vain for a small pension from the court. In 1671 however, she had the good fortune to be appointed over the education of the young duke De Maine, the king's son, by his mistress, Madame de Montespan, and from this situation arose her greatness. The king saw her, and was captivated with her manners and person, and in 1679 he purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, ten leagues from Versailles, from which she derived her new title. In this dangerous elevation, Madame Maintenon conducted herself with great propriety; she never interferred with the politics or intrigues of the court, her sole wish was to please and amuse the king, and in this she so happily succeeded, that though she was two years older than himself, he married her privately, 1685. Now raised from a mistress to the honorable rank of a wife, a secret, however, which was never revealed, she applied herself more frequently to acts of religion and of piety, and she founded an abbey for women of quality, afterwards called St. Cyr, of which she called herself the superior, and for the government of which, she, together with Desmarets, bishop of Chartres, formed good and strict regulations. She also prevailed upon Racine, who was now become a courtier, to write a tragedy upon

some striking subject from the bible, and in consequence of this he produced his Esther, and also his Athaliah, which were originally acted by the religious devotees of St. Cyr. Upon the king's death, in 1715, she retired to privacy at St. Cyr, and long fatigued with the splendor of intolerable greatness, she acknowledged the emptiness of human distinction, and ended her days in penitence and devotion. She died 15th April, 1719. She was generally the friend of virtue and merit, and she treated with particular attention and favor, Madame de Guyon, and also the great Fenelon, though afterwards she was weak enough to join his persecutors.

MAJOR, John, a divine, born 1469, at Gleghorn, near North Berwick, and not at Haddington. He studied at Oxford, and Cambridge, and also at Paris, under Boulac and Standouk, and on his return to Scotland, became divinity professor at St. Andrews, and afterwards provost of the university. He died about 1550. He was a very learned man, and wrote in a barbarous style, "De Historia Gentis Scotorum," 4to.—Commentarius in Physica Aristotelis, & Literalis in Matthæum Expositio.

MAJOR, John Daniel, a native of Breslaw, was medical professor at Kiel, where he founded a botanical garden. He wrote Lithologia Curiosa, sive de Animal. et Plantis in Lapidem conversis, 4to. —De Caneris et Serpent. Petrifact. 4to.—Historia Anatomiæ, fol. &c. and died at Stockholm, 1693, aged 59.

MAIRAN, John James d' Ortons de, a French philosopher, born at Beziers, 1678. He succeeded, in 1741, Fontenelle, as secretary to the academy of sciences, and displayed in that situation, great abilities. He died at Paris, 20th Feb. 1771. He wrote Dissertation on the cause of Phosphoric Light—on the Aurora Borealis—on Ice—Letters concerning China, and other things, published in the memoirs of the academy, &c.

MAIRE, James le, a Dutch navigator. With two vessels he sailed 14th June, in 1615, from the Texel, and discovered in 1616, the straits to which he gave his name, in South America, and after touching at New Guinea, he reached Batavia. Here, though among his countrymen, he was seized as a spy, as violating the rights of the Dutch East India company, and his ship was confiscated. He died in his return to Europe, 22d January 1617. His voyage is published in a Latin collection, Amsterdam, 1622, folio.

MAIRET, John, a French poet, born at Besançon, 1604. He was page to the duke of Montmorency, and distinguished himself against the Huguenots, and as a negotiator. He received a pension from the duke, and was patronized by cardinals Richelieu, and La Valette, and the count of Soissons. He died 1686. He wrote some poems and miscellanies, besides twelve tragedies of no great merit.

MAISTRE, Lewis Isaac le, better known by the name of Sacy, was born at Paris, 1613. He took orders, but on suspicion of Jansenism, he was in 1666, thrown into the Bastille. During his confinement of two years, he composed several works, and translated the bible, with annotations, in 32 vols. 8vo. He translated besides, some of Chrysostom's Homilies, three of Terence's Plays—Kempis, on the Imitation of Christ—an Attack on the Jesuits—Letters of Piety, 2 vols. He died at Pomponne, 1684, aged 71.

MAITLAND, John, lord of Thyrlestane, was born 1545. He was educated in Scotland, and studied the law afterwards in France, and practised with such success that James VI. made him his secretary of state, 1584, and the next year lord chancellor of the kingdom. He attended his master to Denmark in 1589, where the princess his bride was detained by contrary winds. He died much regretted, 1595. He wrote Epigrammata Latina, published in the Deliciæ Scotorum Poetarum, Amst. 1637.

MAITLAND, William, a Scotch antiquarian, born at Brechin, Forfarshire, 1693. From a hair merchant, he became a man of letters, and settled in London, where he published his History of London, folio, 1739. In 1753, appeared his History of Edinburgh, folio, and in 1757, his History and Antiquities of Scotland, 3 vols. fol. He died at Montrose, aged 64, and left behind him a fortune, it is said of 10,000*l.*

MAITTAIRE, Michael, a learned writer, born in London, 1668. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he was made student, by the friendship of Dr. South, the canon. He was appointed second master of Westminster school, 1695, and continued four years in that office. He distinguished himself as a writer by two pamphlets against Whiston, in 1711, and by his Stephanorum Historia, &c.—Annales Typographici, 5 vols. 1719—1741—Opera Veterum Poetarum, 2 vols. folio—the Greek Testament, edited, 2 vols. 1714–Editions of Justin, Lucretius, Paterculus, Catullus, Terence, Virgil, Ovid, Martial, and other Latin classics—Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti, 8vo.—Anacreon—Miscellanea Græcorum. He was patronized by the first and second lords Oxford, and was Latin tutor to lord Chesterfield's favorite son. He died greatly respected, 7th Aug. 1747. His valuable library, the collection of 50 years, was sold after his death, during 44 nights by auction, by Cock and Langford.

MAIUS, John Henry, or MAY, a Lutheran divine, born 1653, at Pfortzheim, in Baden-Dourlach. He was professor of oriental languages in several universities, and lastly at Giessen where he died 1719. He wrote Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ, 8vo.—Vita Johannis Reuchlini, 8vo.—Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ, 4to.—Historia Reformationis Lutheri, 4to.

MAKIN, Thomas, a poet, was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and died in 1735. In the year 1689 he was usher to George Keith in the Friends' public grammar school, and in the following year succeeded him as master. He was for some time clerk of the provincial assembly, which was held in the Friends' meeting house. He published two Latin poems in 1728 and 1729, inscribed to James Logan, and entitled, encomium Pennsylvaniæ, and in laudes Pennsylvaniæ poema; extracts from which are preserved in Proud's history of that province.

MALACHY, St. a native of Armagh, successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Conner, and archbishop of Armagh, which he resigned 1135. He died at Clairvaux in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, 1148. He was a very learned man, and introduced some wise regulations in his diocese. The predictions attributed to him are properly considered as impositions.

MALAGRIDA, Gabriel, an Italian jesuit, sent by his superiors into Portugal as a missionary. His zeal and his eloquence soon rendered him popular, and he became so ambitious that, it is said, he, with Alexander and Mathos, joined the duke d'Aveirc in his conspiracy against the king of Portugal. When the jesuits were banished, he and his two companions were permitted to continue to reside in the kingdom, and there he became soon known as a violent enthusiast; he declared himself the ambassador and immediate prophet of God,

and even pretended to work miracles. His extravagant conduct and his writings were at last noticed by the inquisition, and when he declared that the king's death had been revealed to him, he was condemned by the arbitrary tribunal, and was burnt alive, 21st Sep. 1761, aged 75, as a false prophet.

MALAVAL, John, a native of Pezan near Nismes, who came early to Paris and gained eminence as a surgeon. He contributed some valuable observations to the memoirs of the academy of surgery, and died 1758, aged 89, after surviving for some years the sound use of his faculties.

MALBONE, Edward G. a valuable portrait painter was a native of Newport R. Island. At an early period of life he discovered a propensity for painting, which became at length so predominant, that he neglected every other amusement for its indulgence. When a school boy he delighted in drawing rude sketches of the objects of nature. As he obtained the necessary assistance to improvement his talents were developed. He frequented the theatre to contemplate the illusions of scenery; and by the regularity of his attentions, behind the scenes, in the forenoons, he attracted the notice of the painter, who discovered unusual genius in his young acquaintance, and accepted his assistance with the brush. He was at length permitted to paint an entire new scene, and as a reward received a general ticket of admission. His intervals of leisure were now employed in drawing heads, and afterwards in attempting portraits. His rapid progress in the latter occupation convinced him, that he had talents for it, and gave alacrity to his exertions; and he was soon induced to devote to it, his whole attention. As he now began to be known and patronized as a miniature painter, his natural propensity was nourished by the prospect of reputation and wealth. He visited the principal cities and resided successively in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. In the winter of 1800, he went to Charleston, where his talents, and the peculiar amenity of his manners enhanced the attentions, which he received from the hospitality of its inhabitants. In May 1801 he sailed from Charleston to London, where he resided some months absorbed in admiration of the paintings of celebrated masters. With a mind improved by study and observation, and animated by the enthusiasm of genius, he visited the different galleries of living painters, enlarging his ideas, and profiting by the contemplation of their works. He was introduced to the acquaintance of the president of the royal academy, who gave him free access to his study, and showed him those friendly attentions, which were more flattering than empty praises to the mind of his young countryman. He even encouraged him to remain in England, assuring him, that he had nothing to fear, from professional competition. But he preferred his own country, and returned to Charleston in the winter of 1801. He afterwards continued his pursuits, in different parts of the continent, always finding employment. By his sedentary habits, and intense application to his professional labors, his health was so much impaired, that in the summer of 1806, he was compelled to relinquish his pencil, and indulge in exercise; but his frame had become too weak, to be again invigorated. As he felt the symptoms of an approaching consumption, his physicians advised him to try the effect of a change of climate. In the beginning of winter he therefore took a passage in a vessel for Jamaica; but, the change not producing much benefit, he returned to Savannah, where he languished till his death, May 7th 1807.

MALCOLM, James Peller, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, from whence he went when young to study painting at the Royal Academy. But failing in that line, he had recourse to engraving, and executed a number of topographical plates, chiefly for the works of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols. He also became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and published—1. "Londinum Redivivum; or an ancient and modern description of London," 4 vols. 4to.—2. Letters between the Rev. James Granger and many eminent men, 8vo.—3. First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature, 8vo.—4. Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, 4to.—5. Miscellaneous Anecdotes, 8vo.—6. A historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing, 4to. He died in indigent circumstances in 1815.

MALDONAT, John, a Spanish jesuit, born at Fuente del Maestro, in Estramadura, 1534. He was an able scholar and distinguished himself at the universities of Salamanca and Rome, and became a popular professor in 1563 at Paris, and afterwards in 1570 at Poictiers. He was also in the Jesuits' college, at Bourges, and then went to Rome, by order of Gregory XIII. to superintend the publication of the Septuagint. He there finished his Commentary on the Gospels, and died 1583. He wrote besides Commentaries on Jeremiah, Baruch, Ezekiel and Daniel—Various treatises on Grace—on Justice and Original Sin. He is deservedly respected as an acute critic, an excellent theologian, well skilled in the learned languages, and he possessed moreover, says Thuanus, singular piety, and purity of manners.

MALEBRANCHE, Nicolas, a French philosopher, born at Paris 6th Aug. 1638. He studied at the colleges of la Marche, and Sorbonne, and in 1660, was admitted into the congregation of the oratory. He applied himself at first to ecclesiastical history, and afterwards to rabbinical learning, but found these pursuits not congenial to his mind, till in the perusal of Descartes' treatise upon Man, he discovered that philosophy was the science in which he was destined to be illustrious. He now devoted himself to serious meditation, and even closed his windows not to be interrupted by the light. His first and greatest work is "de la Recherche de la Verité," or Search after Truth, printed at Paris 1674. In this celebrated work the author proves that our senses and passions lead us to error, and that truth can be discovered only by thinking in God. Of human knowledge he speaks with contempt, but pays adoration to that sublime light which proceeds from the ideal world. In this, and in his other works he shows himself, says Locke, an acute and ingenious author, abounding in fine thoughts, judicious reasonings, and uncommon reflections. His other works are all on the same metaphysical subjects, and are nothing but explanations of the principles laid down in his "search," with much depth of reasoning, and force of genius. He died 1715, aged 55.

MALESHERBES, Christian William Lamoignon, a celebrated Frenchman, son of the chancellor of France. He was born at Paris 16th Dec. 1721, and brought up to the bar. He gradually rose to the office of first president of the court of Aides, 1750, and for 25 years was thus zealously engaged in the service of his country, in supporting and invigorating the industry of her inhabitants. After he had retired from this laborious duty to his estate, he was recalled in 1775, by Louis XVI. to become the minister of the interior, and in this high situation he conducted himself with the humanity and attention of a great and good man. The prisons were visited, and no longer contained any but criminals who had violated the law; various em

ployments were introduced to recommend habits of industry, and the apartments were rendered more commodious for the unfortunate captives. The retirement of Turgot from office was attended by that of his friend Malesherbes, who now employed himself in travelling under an assumed name and in a plain dress over France, Switzerland and Holland, and in examining the various manufactures, curiosities, and arts of each province. He hailed the revolution as the forerunner of blessings to France, but soon saw his hopes vanish; yet while others fled from the field of danger, he boldly appeared before the convention; and actuated by gratitude and humanity, he no sooner saw his sovereign dragged as a criminal before his subjects, than he demanded the privilege and the honor of being his defender. The heroic conduct of this venerable man, while it drew admiration from all, had no effect on the bloody convention. His appeals in favor of Louis and of virtue were of no avail, and he was the first to announce to the unfortunate monarch the ill success of his defence. So much goodness it might have been expected ought to have met respect among a civilized nation, but it proved otherwise. No sooner was his daughter, the wife of the president Rosambo, accused of treason and hurried to prison, than the aged father requested he might accompany his beloved child. The request was granted, and in a few days, alas, he appeared with her and her child before the revolutionary tribunal, and with her and her innocent child he ascended the scaffold. These illustrious victims suffered 22d April, 1793. He was author of a treatise on Rural Economy—Thoughts and Maxims—Two Memoirs on the Civil State of the Protestants.

MALFILLASTRE, James Charles Lewis, a French poet, born 8th Oct. 1732, at St. John de Caen. He died at Paris 6th March, 1767. He was patronised by count Lauraguais, and his poem on Narcissus in the isle of Venus, acquired him celebrity. He wrote besides, odes, and sonnets, and in the midst of that retirement which he preferred to public life, he rendered himself amiable and respected by the benevolence of his heart, and the innocence and simplicity of his manners.

MALHERBE, Francis de, a French poet, who according to Bayle, Balzac, and Boileau formed the taste and judgment of his countrymen in matters of polite literature, and introduced, with purity of language, harmonious numbers and a just cadence. He was born at Caen about 1555, and died at Paris 1628. He was patronised by Henry the Great, and Mary de Medicis, and the particulars of his life were written by his friend and companion Racan. Though an elegant writer, he composed verses with great labor. His poetical works, divided into six books, consist of paraphrases on the psalms, odes, sonnets, and epigrams, published 1666, with the notes of Menage, and 1757, 8vo. He also translated some of Seneca's works, and some of Livy's decades.

MALLEMANS, Claude, a native of Beaune, member of the congregation of the oratory, and professor of philosophy at Paris, where he died 1723, aged 77. He is author of a New Philosophical System of the World, 12mo.—the Famous Problem of the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo.

MALLET, David, or MALLOCH, an English poet, born in Scotland about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He was recommended by his college to become tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, and after travelling with his pupils, he settled in London, where he was the companion of the great, the learned, and the witty. In 1724, he commenced author, and in 1733, paid his court to Pope in his "Verbal Criticism," a work of little merit. In 1740, appeared his life of lord Bacon, displaying more knowledge of history than of sciences, and soon after he undertook the life of the duke of Marlborough, at the request of the duchess; but, says his biographer, many were apprehensive that as he had forgotten Bacon was a philosopher, he might not recollect that Marlborough was a general. The work never appeared Mallet afterwards became secretary to the prince of Wales with a salary of 200*l.* a year, and assisted Thompson in the composition of his Masque of Alfred, which was repeatedly acted before the prince at Cliefden, 1740, and also at Drury lane, 1751. The poet died 1765. His works have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo. but possess little poetical merit. He published lord Bolingbroke's works, 5 vols. 4to. as his lordship had left the care of them to him as his property.

MALLET, Edmund, a French divine, born at Melun, 1713. He was in 1751, made professor of divinity in the college of Navarre, at Paris, where he died 1755. He was one of the writers of the Encyclopedia, on the articles of divinity and belles lettres, and composed besides several works on the principles of poetry and eloquence—Essay on the best Orators—a History of the Civil Wars under Francis II. and Charles IX. from the Italian of vila.

MALLET DU PAN, James, a native of Geneva, educated under the patronage of Voltaire, at Cassel, where he became professor of belles lettres. Afterwards as the continuator of the annals of Linguet, and the conductor of the Mercure de France, he acquired celebrity, but when the French revolution broke out, his attachment to the royal cause exposed him to the severest persecutions of the republicans. After being 115 times denounced as a dangerous man, and finding no safe asylum either in France, or in Switzerland, or at Geneva, he came to London, where he conducted the Mercure Britannique. In this periodical work, by wishing to please every party he offended all: the jacobins were disgusted with the details which recalled to mind their cruel excesses, and the emigrants were displeased that opinions were entertained which discouraged the introduction of the ancient government of France. Notwithstanding these jarring opinions it was evident that he possessed great powers of mind, independence of sentiment, and integrity of character. This learned but persecuted man died at Richmond, 15th May, 1800, in the house of his friend Lalli-Tollendal, leaving a wife and five children, for whose maintenance a handsome subscription was raised. He wrote besides the Influence of Philosophy on Literature, 8vo.—Discourse on Eloquence and Political Systems, 12mo.—Considerations on the French Revolution, 8vo.—Correspondence for an History of French Republicanism, 8vo.

MALLET, Paul Henry, an historian, was born at Geneva, in 1730. He became professor of the belles lettres, at Copenhagen, and was a member of several learned societies. He died in 1807. His works are—1. Histoire de Danemarck. 2. Histoire de Hesse, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Histoire de la Maison de Brunswick, 3 vols. 4. Histoire des Suisses, 4 vols. 5. Histoire de la Ligue Anseatique, 2 vols. 8vo. Bishop Percy translated Mallet's Introduction to his History of Denmark, with the title of "Northern Antiquities," 2 vols.

MALLINKROTT, Bernard, dean of the cathedral of Munster, was very learned but very turbulent. He was nominated to two bishoprics, but

his ambition was to be bishop of Munster; yet he was defeated in his intrigues, and 1650, in consequence of his seditious conduct he was degraded, and afterwards imprisoned by his rival in the castle of Ottinzheim, where he died 1664. He wrote de Natura et Usu Literarum, 4to.—de Orto & Progressu Artis Typographicæ, 4to.—Paralipomenon de Historicis Græcis, 4to. and other works.

MALONE, Edmund, the son of an Irish judge, was born at Dublin, in 1741. He was educated at the university of his native city, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and in 1767, was called to the bar; but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780, he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens' Shakspeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1790, appeared his edition of Shakspeare, and in 1795, he exposed the imposture of the Irelands. In 1797, he published the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; in 1800 that of Dryden, prefixed to an edition of his prose works; and in 1808, he printed the life and Tracts of William Gerard Hamilton; and in 1811, a biographical Sketch of the right Hon. William Windham. Mr. Malone died May 25, 1812.

MALOUIN, Paul James, a native of Caen, professor of medicine in the royal college at Paris, and physician to the queen. He wrote a treatise on Chemistry—on Medical Chemistry—and the Chemical Articles in the Encyclopedie. He died at Paris 1777, aged 76. Another of the same name and family was author of a treatise on Solid and Fluid bodies, and practised as a physician. He died 1718.

MALPIGHI, Marcello, an Italian physician, born 10th March, 1628, at Crevalcuore, near Bologna. He studied anatomy and physic at Bologna, under Massari and Mariano, and took there his doctor's degree 1653. In 1656, he was appointed professor, by the senate of Bologna, but soon left it by the invitation of the grand duke of Tuscany to settle at Pisa, where his curious experiments were assisted by his friend Borelli. In 1659, as the air of Pisa did not agree with him, he returned to Bologna, where he practised with great popularity. In 1662, he was prevailed upon to go to Messina as professor, and in 1691, the new pope Innocent XII. sent for him to Rome, and made him his physician. He died 29th Nov. 1694, in consequence of a paralytic stroke. His discoveries in anatomy were curious and important. By his delicate dissections he found out the lobules of the liver, and the nature of the formation and mechanism of the kidneys, and of the reins, and of the heart. His works were printed together, London, 1697, folio, and reprinted more correctly Amst. 1698, in 4to.

MALTBY, Isaac, general, lived in Hatfield Massachusetts, and was sent a representative to the legislature. He died 1819. He published elements of war 12mo. 1812; a treatise on courts martial and military law, 1813.

MALTE-BRUN, Conrad, a poet, political and philosophical writer, and geographer, was born, in 1775, at Thye, in Jutland, and was obliged to quit his native country in 1796, in consequence of the persecution he sustained for having written in favor of the liberty of the press, and the infranchisement of the peasants. After having resided for some time at Stockholm, he settled at Paris, and, from 1806, till his decease, December 16, 1826, edited the foreign political department of the Journal of Debates. He also, in conjunction with M. Eyries, edited the Annals of Voyages. Among his works are, his excellent System of Geography, A Picture of Poland; Poems and Miscellanies.

MALUS, Stephen Louis, a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1775. He became a professor in the military school at Metz; after which he served as an engineer in the army, and went to Egypt, where he discovered a new branch of the Nile. He also drew a map of the country, on which he wrote a memoir, inserted in the "Decade Egyptienne." After distinguishing himself in several actions, he returned to Europe, and in 1811, obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries and experiments on double refraction. He was director of the Polytechnic school, a major of engineers, and superintendent of the fortifications. He died in 1812.

MALVEZZI, Virgilio, marquis of, an Italian writer, born at Bologna 1599. He studied the law and took his doctor's degree 1616, but afterwards he applied himself to arms, and was employed by Philip IV. of Spain, and admitted into his council of war. He died at Bologna 11th Aug. 1654. He wrote various works in Spanish and Italian, and was author of a discourse on Tacitus' first book of Annals translated into English.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder of the Peruvian empire, and the first of its Incas, is said to have lived about four hundred years before the invasion of the country by the Spaniards; to have first appeared, with his sister and wife Mama Oella, in an island of the lake Titicaca; to have declared that he and his partner were children of the sun, sent to civilize the natives; to have founded Cusco; and to have reigned long and prosperously over a grateful people.

MANDEVILLE, Bernard de, M. D. a Dutch physician, born at Dort, 1670. After studying in Holland, he went over to England in the beginning of the eighteenth century, where he wrote several books. His "Virgin Unmasked," a most licentious performance, was published 1709, and in 1711, his "Treatise of the Hypochondria and Hysteric Passions," a work of some merit. In 1723, he published his poem with notes, called "the Fables of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits," a work which was reprehended by the grand jury of Middlesex, and attacked from various quarters. The author took no notice of his opponents till 1728, when he published another volume called the second part of the Fables of the Bees. It has been observed that he improperly confounds superfluities and faults, and by representing human nature as low and vicious, and men as knaves and libertines, he destroys all the noble incentives to virtue. In 1720, he published "Free Thoughts on Religion," and in 1732, an Inquiry into the Origin of Honor. He died Jan. 1733.

MANDRILLON, I. a native of Bourg-en-Bresse, who embraced the mercantile profession, and travelled in America and Holland. He settled in Holland, but his opposition to the Stadtholder made him unpopular, and he returned to France, where the independence of his character rendered him suspected to Robespierre, who ordered him to the guillotine, 1793. He wrote the American Spectator, 8vo. a work of merit, and other things.

MANES, the founder of a sect of the Manichees. He began to propagate about the year 277, his doctrines which indeed he had derived from others, especially one Scythianus, whose works had fallen into his hands. Mingling the pure doctrines of christianity with the fables of paganism, he taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coeval, that is God and the devil, that from the former all good, and from the latter all evil

proceeded. The good being he called the author of the New Testament, the bad of the Old. God, he added, created the soul, the devil the body. The followers of these superstitious and incongruous notions were at one time very numerous. Manes pretended also to work miracles, and he was therefore sent for by Sapor king of Persia to cure his son, but his pretended power failed him, the child died in his arms, and the disappointed father ordered the prophet to be flayed alive, and his skin stuffed with chaff, to be hung up at the gates of the capital, where Epiphanius, who refuted his doctrines and exposed his follies, saw it.

MANETTI, Gianozzo, a native of Florence, illustrious as one of those active men to whom the revival of literature may be attributed. He studied under Chrysoloras, and read lectures at Florence, on the philosophy of Aristotle, and assisted in the affairs of the government. He afterwards retired to Rome, where he became secretary to pope Nicholas V. and next went into the service of Alphonso king of Naples, where he died 1459, aged 63. Besides a Latin translation of the Greek testament, he wrote the lives of Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, Nicholas V.—a treatise against the Jews—on the Dignity of Man and on the Works of Aristotle.

MANETTI, Xavier, professor of botany and medicine at Florence, was keeper of the imperial garden, and author of Catalogus Horti Academiæ Florent—Viridarium Florent, 8vo.—Ornithologiæ Tomus Quintus & Ultimus, fol. 1775. He died 1785 at Florence.

MANFREDI, Eustachio, L.L.D. an Italian mathematician, born 1674, at Bologna, where he became mathematical professor. He was member of several learned societies, and died 1739. He wrote Ephemerides, 4 vols. 4to.—de Transitu Mercurii per Solem, 1723—de Annuis Stellarum Aberrationibus, 4to. and also sonnets and canzonets, edited 1713.

MANGEART, Thomas, a learned Benedictine, greatly honored by the duke of Lorraine, to whom he was antiquary, librarian and counsellor. He died 1763. His great work is "Introduction to the Science of Medals," folio, besides sermons.

MANGET, John James, an eminent physician, born at Geneva 1652. He was physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died at Geneva 1742, aged 90. He published Bibliotheca Anatomica-Pharmaceutica-Medica—Chirurgica —Scriptorum Medicorum—Chemica et Pharmacopeia, works of more labor than genius, and comprehended in 14 folio vols.

MANGEY, Thomas, D.D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, became rector of St. Mildred's Bread-street, vicar of Yealing, and prebendary of London. He published an edition of Philo-Judæus, 2 vols. folio—Remarks upon Nazarenus, against Toland, 8vo.—and Practical Discourses on the Lord's Prayer, preached at Lincoln's Inn, of which the third edition appeared 1721. He died 11th March, 1755.

MANLEY, Mary, an English writer, born at Guernsey, where her father sir Roger was governor. She lost, when very young, her mother, and her father some time after, and in this distressing situation she was enticed into a marriage with a relation of the same name, to whose care her unprotected innocence had been intrusted by her dying parents. The new husband, who had already another wife, took his bride to London, and soon after cruelly deserted her. She afterwards became acquainted with the duchess of Cleveland, one of the king's mistresses, but upon being dismissed by her, she determined to spend the rest of her life in retirement and obscurity. This might have succeeded, but her "Royal Mischief," a tragedy, when represented at Lincoln's Inn-fields theatre, proved so popular that she was now courted and flattered by men of wit and gallantry, and she in an evil hour yielded her virtue to the lure of temptation. But though engaged in intrigues, she still continued to be an author, and her "Memoirs of the New Atalantis," a romance in 4 vols. in which she described in wanton language the amors of some distinguished characters, but in feigned names, drew upon her a prosecution. Her printer and publisher were apprehended, but she nobly appeared before the king's bench to take the blame upon herself, and after answering with spirit, various interrogatories before the privy council, and being held in strict confinement, she was at last admitted to bail, and finally liberated. She afterwards wrote in favor of queen Anne's ministry, and died the mistress of alderman Barber of London, 11th June, 1724. She was author of Lucius king of Britain, a tragedy, acted 1717—Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband, acted 1696, besides letters.

MANIGAULT, Gabriel, a merchant of Charleston South Carolina, and a patriot of the American revolution. By his commercial pursuits he acquired a fortune of half a million of dollars. In the beginning of the revolutionary war he loaned the state 220,000 dollars. In May 1779, at the age of 75, when the British general Provost appeared before Charleston, he equipped himself as a soldier, and equipping also his grandson of 15 years, he led him to the lines, to repel an expected assault. He died 1781, aged 77. He bequeathed to a charitable society 5,000*l.*

MANLIUS, a famous Roman, who derived the name of Torquatus from his conquest, in single combat, of a gigantic Gaul whose collar, *torquis*, he carried away in triumph. When dictator he cruelly put his son to death for fighting without his orders, a circumstance which rendered him odious to his countrymen, B. C. 340.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, Marcus, a Roman consul, who being suddenly awakened by the cackling of geese, preserved the capitol when besieged by the Gauls. He afterwards aspired to the sovereignty of Rome, and was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 B. C.

MANLY, John, a captain in the navy of the United States, received a naval commission from Washington, Oct. 24, 1775. Invested with the command of the Schooner Lee, he kept the hazardous station of Massachusetts bay, during a most tempestuous season, and the captures which he made, were of immense value at the moment. An ordinance brig, which fell into his hands, supplied the continental army with heavy pieces, mortars, and working tools, of which it was very destitute, and in the event led to the evacuation of Boston. His services were the theme of universal eulogy. Being raised to the command of the frigate Hancock of 32 guns, his capture of the Fox increased his high reputation for bravery and skill. But he was taken prisoner by the Rainbow of 40 guns July 8, 1777, and suffered a long and rigorous confinement on board that ship at Halifax, and in Mill prison, precluded from further actual service till near the close of the war. In Sept. 1782 the Hague frigate was intrusted to his care. The cruise was peculiarly unhappy. A few days after leaving Martinique he was driven by a British seventy-four on a sand bank at the back of Guadaloupe. Three ships of the line, having joined this ship, came to within point blank shot, and with springs on their cables opened a most tremendous

fire. Having supported the heavy cannonade for three days, on the fourth day the frigate was got off, and hoisting the continental standard at the maintop gallant mast, 13 guns were fired in farewell defiance. On his return to Boston a few months afterwards, he was arrested to answer a variety of charges exhibited against him by one of his officers. The proceedings of the court were not altogether in approbation of his conduct. Memoirs of his life, which should vindicate his character, were promised, but they have never appeared. He died in Boston Feb. 12, 1793, aged 59, and was buried with distinction.

MANNERS, John, marquis of Granby, son of the duke of Rutland, was born, Jan. 1721. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and went to the German wars, under Ferdinand of Brunswick, as general of the British forces; and during the campaigns on the continent, obtained great and deserved popularity by his conduct in the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Græbestein, and Homburgh. He died 1770, highly respected by the nation and by the government.

MANNING, James, D.D. first president of the college in Rhode Island, was a native of New Jersey, and graduated at Nassau hall in 1762. When he began to preach, several of his baptist brethren in New Jersey and Pennsylvania proposed the establishment of a college in Rhode Island, on account of the religious freedom, which was there enjoyed, and directed their attention towards him as its president. The charter was obtained in Feb. 1764, and in 1765 he removed to Warren to make preparations for carrying the design into execution. In Sept. the seminary was opened, and it was soon replenished with students. In 1770 the institution was removed to Providence, where a spacious building had been erected. He was soon chosen pastor of the baptist church in that town, and he continued in the discharge of the duties of these two offices, except in an interval of about six months, in 1786, when he was a member of congress, till his death, 1791, aged 52.

MANNINGHAM, Thomas, D.D. a learned prelate, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He became rector of East Tystead, Hants, preacher of the Rolls, 1684, rector of St. Andrew's Holborn, 1691, the next year canon, and afterwards dean of Windsor, and 1709, bishop of Chichester. He published some occasional sermons, and died 25th Aug. 1722, and was buried in St. Andrew's church.

MANNORI, Lewis, author of Memoirs and Pleadings, in 18 vols. 12mo. a work curious and interesting, was an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and died in that city, 1778, aged 82. He exposed himself to the satire of Voltaire, for being engaged in a cause against him.

MANSARD, Francis, a French architect, born 1598. His genius was displayed in the erection of the gate of the church of the Feuillans, of the church of les Fillers Ste. Marie, the hotels de Bouillon, Toulouse, and Jars, and other edifices in Paris, and in the provinces. He was first architect to the king, and superintendant of the royal buildings, in which he was succeeded by his nephew, of the same name, also an ingenious man, who was honored with the order of St. Michael. He died 1666, and his nephew 1708, aged 69.

MANSFELD, Peter Ernest, count de, an able statesman in the service of the emperor of Germany. He was made prisoner at Ivoy, 1552, and when restored to liberty, he obtained the government of Luxembourg, where his administration was conducted with prudence and ability, to the maintenance of tranquillity, in the midst of the troubles of Brabant. His services were considered as so meritorious, that he was appointed governor of the whole country. He died 1604, aged 87.

MANSFELD, Ernest de, natural son of count Mansfeld, distinguished himself so much that he was legitimated by the emperor Rodolphus II. He was refused the succession of his father's honors and possessions, in consequence of which he joined the protestants in 1610, and showed himself a vigorous enemy of the house of Austria. He died at a village in the territory of Venice, Nov. 1626, aged 46.

MANSFIELD, Jared, colonel, L L.D., professor of natural philosophy in the military academy at West Point, was born in New Haven, and graduated at Yale college 1777. He was surveyor general of the United States. A few years before his death he retired from West Point to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided while surveyor. He died 1830, aged 71. He published Essays mathematical and physical, 1802.

MANSTEIN, Christopher Herman de, a Russian writer, born at Petersburg, 1711. He was a brave officer, and distinguished in the service of the Russian and Prussian monarchs. He was shot in the war of 1757, while serving as major-general at the head of a Prussian regiment, leaving two sons and four daughters. He wrote a valuable work, Memoirs of Russia, 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Lyons, 1772, and Leipsic, 1781, and published in English, in 2 vols. 4to. under the care of Mr. Hume.

MANTEGNA, Andrea, an Italian painter, born at a village near Padua, 1451. He was originally a shepherd, but the rough drawings which he made for his amusement, were seen and admired: he was placed under a master, and improved so much, that at the age of 17 he painted the altar piece of the church of St. Sophia, in Padua. He painted also another celebrated piece for the duke of Mantua, the triumphs of Julius Cæsar, which have been placed in the collection of Hampton-court. He died at Mantua, 1517.

MANTICA, Francis, a native of Udina, professor of law at Padua. He afterwards went to Rome under the patronage of Sixtus VI. and of Clement VIII. who made him a cardinal. He wrote, de Conjuncturis Ultimarum Voluntatum, folio—Lucubrationes Vaticinæ—Decisiones Rotæ Rom. and died 1614, aged 80.

MANTINUS, James, author of a book on the Republic of Plato, and translator of the works of Avicenna and Averroes into Latin, was a Spanish physician in the 16th century, who practised with great reputation at Venice.

MANTON, Thomas, D.D. a native of Lawrence Lydiard, Somersetshire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He was ordained by bishop Hall, and had first the cure of Colyton, Devonshire, after which he settled at Stoke Newington, and became a popular preacher in London, and before the parliament. He was, at the restoration, chaplain to the king, but lost his preferment in 1662, for nonconformity, and in 1671 was imprisoned for officiating in a conventicle. He died 1677, aged 57, and was buried in Stoke Newington church. His works, consisting of Sermons, and other Calvanic tracts, were edited in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, Baptist, an Italian poet, born at Mantua, 1448, the natural son of Peter Spagnolo, a man of distinction. He was affectionately educated by his father, and afterwards entered among the Carmelites, of whose order he became general. He, however, quitted them in disgust, 1515, and devoted himself to literature. He died the next

year. His works, which possess not much animation, were printed at Paris, 1513, 3 vols. folio. A more perfect edition appeared at Antwerp, 1576, in 4 vols. 8vo.

MANUEL, Commenus, emperor of the east, after his father John, 1143, and to the prejudice of his elder brother Isaac, whom his father had disinherited. After repelling the invasion of Roger, king of Sicily, he made war against Dalmatia, Hungary, and Egypt, which he might have conquered, if not perfidiously abandoned by Amoury, king of Jerusalem, on whose assistance he too strongly relied. He died 1180.

MANUTIUS, Aldus, a celebrated printer, born at Bassano. He was the first who printed Greek with correctness and elegance; and he introduced that form of letters still in use, called Italics. His editions of the classics were held in high estimation. He died at Venice, where he had long exercised his profession with much success, 1516. One copy of his capital works was always printed on vellum.

MANUTIUS, Paul, son of Aldus, was of the same profession. He was librarian to Pius IV. and seconded his attempts to print all the Fathers in a new and elegant manner. He was far more learned than his father, and acquired, by the frequent reading of Cicero, such facility of elegant composition, that Scaliger says, a Roman could not have written better. He wrote epistles, very laboured—and Commentaries on Cicero, 4 vols. folio. He wrote besides, other works, the best of which is perhaps, his book de Legibus Romanorum. He died 1574; and it is said his days were shortened in consequence of youthful follies, and of domestic calamities.

MANUTIUS, Aldus, the younger son of Paul, was also a printer. He promised in his youth to obtain greater celebrity than his father and grandfather; but he proved unfortunate. Negligence produced distress, and he at last became so indigent, that he sold the excellent library of 80,000 volumes, collected by his ancestors, to maintain himself. Pope Clement VIII. made him director of the Vatican press. He died very poor 1597, at Rome. He wrote Commentaries on Cicero—a treatise on Orthography—Notes on Ancient Writers—three books of Epistles—the Lives of Cosmo de Medicis, and of Castruccio Castricani.

MANZO, John Baptist, marquis de Villa, an Italian, who after serving with credit in the Spanish army, devoted himself to literature at Naples, where he assisted in the foundation of the Degli Otiosi academy. He wrote a Life of Tasso, 12mo.—Del Amore Dialogi, 8vo.—Rime, 12mo. and died at Naples, 1645, aged 84.

MAPLETOFT, John, D.D. an English divine, born June, 1631, at Margate-Inge, in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He travelled with the sons of the earl of Northumberland, and at his return he took his degrees in medicine, and settled as a practitioner in London. Here he was distinguished as the friend of Willis, Sydenham, and Locke, of Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, and other learned men, and in 1670, he went with lord Essex, the ambassador to the court of Denmark. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic of Gresham college, and 1676 attended the ambassador Montague, to France. He married in 1679, and then abandoning medicine, applied himself to divinity; took orders, 1682, and obtained the rectory of Braybrook, Northamptonshire, and some other preferment. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, till he was turned of 80, and died 1721, at Westminster, aged 91. He translated Sydenham's Medical Observations into Latin, and wrote besides the Principles and duties of the Christian Religion, 8vo.—and other things.

MARAIS, Marin, a celebrated musician, born at Paris, 1656. He composed some admired pieces for the theatres, especially Alcides—Ariadne and Bacchus—Semele and Alcyone, the last of which is his best performance. He died 15th Aug. 1728, aged 72, leaving nine children, some of whom inherited part of his great musical talents.

MARALDI, James Philip, a mathematician, born at Perinaldo, near Nice, 1665. He studied in France, and was engaged with Cassini, in constructing the great meridian line through France. He died 1729, aged 64, leaving behind him a catalogue of the fixed stars, and curious observations, printed in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, and pieces on bees, and petrefactions.

MARANA, John Paul, author of the Turkish Spy, a work once read with great avidity, and considered as authentic, but now regarded as half fictitious, was born at Genoa. He resided for some time at Paris, and again returned to his own country, where he died 1693, aged 51. The Turkish Spy was first published in 6 vols. 12mo. and in 1742, when the last edition appeared, another volume was added.

MARAT, John Paul, one of the atrocious leaders of the French revolution, was born at Beaudry, near Neufchatel, in Switzerland, 1744. He studied medicine, but with little knowledge of it, he acquired public notice by passing as an empiric, and by selling at a high price, a water which he pretended could cure all diseases. After visiting England, he returned to Paris at the time that the revolution broke out, and with all the ardor of a man who wishes to profit by the miseries of the public, he began to attack the character of the ministers, especially Necker, in his Publiciste Parisien. To this vile, but popular publication, succeeded L'Ami du Peuple, in which he recommended in seditious language, revolt, pillage, and murder; he excited the soldiers to assassinate their generals, the poor to seize the property of the rich, and the profligate to cut off their enemies. Though the assembly viewed his conduct with detestation, and seized his papers, he continued his periodical labors, under the patronage of the jacobins, and when elected deputy to the convention, he appeared in the hall, armed with pistols. Delighting in blood, he promoted the murders of September, and never satisfied with carnage, he, by repeated accusations, carried the most virtuous of the citizens, and the bravest of the generals, to the guillotine, and declared with exultation, that the happiness of France required for its consolidation, the sacrifice of 300,000 more lives. This execrable wretch might still have added to the number of his victims, but a heroine arose to rid the world of the blood-thirsty tyrant. Charlotte Corday obtained access to him while he was in his bath, and with a blow of a dagger she laid the monster dead at her feet, 14th July, 1793. His remains were honored by his sanguinary accomplices, with all the distinction due only to a hero, and were deposited in great pomp, in the pantheon. But though prejudice or fear exalted this monster to the rank of a god, and dedicated busts, pyramids, and temples to his honor, the public opinion soon changed, his memory was insulted, and his very body dug up, and thrown into a common sink. He wrote Man, or the Principles of the Influence of the Soul on the Body, and of the Body on the Soul, 1775, 2 vols. 12mo. a work severely criticised by Voltaire—Discoveries on Fire, Electricity, and

Light, 8vo. 1779—Discovery on Light, 8vo. in which he attacks Newton's System—and Memoirs on Electricity.

MARATTI, Carlo, an Italian painter, born 1625, at Camerino, in the march of Ancona. His fondness for painting was early discovered, and he was sent to Rome, where he became pupil to Andrea Sacchi, and soon acquired celebrity by the grace and beauty of his figures. He was knighted, and received a pension from Clement XI. and was appointed painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. He studied the pieces of Raphael, the Caraccis, and Guido, with astonishing success, and chiefly excelled as the painter of female saints, and madonnas. He died at Rome, loaded with honors and opulence, 1713, aged 88.

MARCA, Peter de, an eminent French writer and prelate, born 1594, at Gart, in Bearn. He studied the law, and in 1621 was made president of the parliament of Bearn, and in 1639, counsellor of state at Paris. He published in 1640, "the History of Bearn" which widely established his reputation as an elegant writer, and a good politician, and was then engaged to defend and explain the liberties of the Gallican church, which some enemies of cardinal Richelieu represented as desirous of separating in an independent patriarchate from the see of Rome. His book, "De Concordiâ Sacerdotii & Imperii," 1641, though written with moderation, and at the command of the French king, gave some offence to the pope, and when the author in consequence of his services, was nominated to the see of Conserans, his consecration was delayed till he had made his peace with his ecclesiastical master, by the publication of another treatise, De Singulari Primatu Petri, in which he asserted the supremacy of the pope. He was sent in 1644, as visitor general to Catalonia, and executed his office with such popularity, that when ill the public prayers of the province were offered for his recovery. He took possession of his bishopric in 1648, and soon after was raised to the see of Toulouse, where he was admitted in 1655. He afterwards distinguished himself in the general assembly of the clergy, in opposition to the jansenists, and in 1658, was made minister of state. In 1660, he was engaged at Rosillon, on determining the boundaries of the French and Spanish territories in the Pyrenees, in which he was greatly assisted by his classical knowledge. He obtained in 1662, the high dignity of archbishop of Paris, but died there in June, on the same day that the bulls arrived from Rome to confirm his elevation. De Marca was a man of extraordinary talents, which he had assiduously cultivated at Toulouse.

MARCEAU, Francis Severin Desgraviers, an eminent French general, was born, in 1769, at Chartres; distinguished himself in Vendee, at Fleurus, and on the Rhine, in 1795 and 1796; and was killed at Hochsteinbach, in the latter year. To great military talents Marceau united great virtues. So much was he respected, that when he was buried in the intrenched camp of Coblentz, the Austrian and French armies joined in honoring the ceremony by volleys of artillery. Lord Byron has paid a lasting tribute to his worth in the third canto of Childe Harold.

MARCEL, William, author of a History of the Origin of the French monarchy, 4 vols. 12mo. —Chronological Tables of Ancient History, sacred and profane, was a French advocate, and died commissary at Arles, 1708, aged 61.

MARCELLI, Benedict, the prince of music, according to the flattery of the Italians, was a noble Venetian, who excelled not only in music, but also in philosophy, and in poetry. His "Fashionable Stage," in Italian, in which he ridicules modern operas, is his best prose composition, and his chief poetical work is the comedy Toscanismo. He died 1739, aged 53.

MARCELLUS, a physician of Side, in Pamphylia, whence he is surnamed Sidetes. He flourished under Adrian and the Antonines, and wrote a poem on medicine, now lost.—A physician of Bordeaux, author of some medical works, lived about 381 A.D.

MARCET, Alexander, an eminent physician, chemist, and natural philosopher, who was born at Geneva in 1770. He went to Scotland in 1793, and studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degrees. He then settled in London, and obtained great reputation as a medical practitioner and public lecturer, as well as by his various important scientific discoveries. He was naturalized in England in 1802, but in 1814 he returned to his native country. The reception which he experienced from his fellow citizens, who nominated him a member of the supreme council of Geneva, determined him to fix his future residence in that city; but having made a visit to London, where he had remained a year, he was about to take his departure, when he died Oct. 19, 1822. He published many valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in various scientific journals, besides "An Essay on the Chemical History of Calculi."

MARCH, Ausias, a poet of Valentia in the 15th century. He wrote amatory verses in praise of his fair countrywoman, Theresa Bon, as Petrarch celebrated his Laura, and in consequence of the similarity of their poetry they have been accused of stealing one from the other, though it is probable that they both borrowed from some earlier poet.

MARCHAND, Prosper, a French writer, who quitted France to profess the protestant religion in Holland. He published there, "the Literary Journal," and died at a great age, 1756. He published besides, "the History of Printing,"—Dictionaire Historique, two small folio vols. and a new edition of the dictionary and letters of Bayle.

MARCHE, Oliver de la, a French writer, gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards in the service of Charles the Rash, who was slain at the battle of Nancy, 1477, and next in the employment of Maximilian of Austria, and of the archduke Philip. He died at Brussels, 1501. His works are "Memoirs or Chronicles," 4to. 1610 —a Treatise on Duels, 8vo.—the Triumph of Virtuous Women, 8vo. 1529.

MARCHETTI, Alexander, a physician and poet, born at Pontormo, near Pisa, 1633. He succeeded his friend Borelli, as professor of mathematics at Pisa, and in his lectures preferred reason and experiment to authority, and to Aristotle. He died 1714. He wrote poems in 4to.—treatises on philosophical subjects—a translation of Lucretius, in Italian verse, 4to.—a translation of Anacreon.

MARCHIN, Ferdinand count, a native of Liege, who signalized himself in the French armies at the battles of Flurus and Nerwinde, and at the siege of Charleroi. He was sent in 1701, as ambassador from Louis XV. to the king of Spain, and behaved with great disinterestedness in refusing the rank of nobility from the Spanish court. He was afterwards in the army in Germany, and commanded the retreat at the fatal battle of Hockstet. He was wounded at the battle of Turin, which had been fought against his advice, 7th Sept. 1706, and he died soon after the amputation of his thigh.

MARCIANUS, an obscure Thracian, raised to imperial dignity on the death of Theodosius II

His virtues were many, and the expectations of Rome were great, but he unfortunately died while preparing to repel the barbarians, who had invaded Africa, 457, aged 69.

MARCILIUS, Theodore, a learned German critic, born at Arnheim, in Gueldres, 1548. He was educated under his father, a man of learning, and afterwards at Deventer, and Louvain. He visited Paris, and taught belles lettres there, and in 1602 was made royal professor of the Latin tongue. He died 1617. Though abused by Scaliger, he was a learned man, and published Pythagoras' Golden Verses, with annotations, besides Historia Stenarum, 8vo.—some poems and orations.

MARDUEL, John, a native of Lyons, who studied for the ecclesiastical profession at Villefranche, Beaujolois, and Paris. He became minister of St. Roch, where his conduct as a pastor, as a peace maker, and as a man, was most exemplary. He died universally respected, 1787, aged 88.

MARE, William de la, or MARA, a Latin poet, of noble birth in the Cotentin. Disgusted with the court, where he was secretary to the chancellor, he retired to Caen, where he became rector of the university, and in 1510 treasurer and canon of Coutances. He wrote two poems, Chimæra, 1514, 4to.—De tribus fugiendis, Venere, Ventre & Pluma, 1512, 4to.

MARE, Nicholas de la, principal magistrate of the Chatelet, under Louis XIV. with whom he was in great favor, died 1723, aged 82. He was author of a valuable Treatise on the Police, 3 vols. folio, to which a fourth was added after his death.

MARECHAL, George, a native of Calais, son of a poor officer. His skill in surgical operations was very great, especially in lithotomy, and his attention to Louis XIV. when attacked by an abscess in the neck, 1696, was rewarded with the appointment of surgeon to the royal household, in 1703 he was made maistre d'hotel, and received a patent of nobility. He died at his seat at Bievre, 1736, aged 78. The memoirs of the academy of surgery at Paris were enriched by some of his papers.

MARECHAL, Peter Sylvan, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and afterwards became a periodical writer at the revolution. He wrote nineteen different things, some of which were very profane and indecent, among which were, a book escaped from the Deluge—the Pantheon—Dictionary of Atheists—Voyage of Pythagoras, 6 vols. 8vo. a weak imitation of Barthelemy's Anarcharsis, &c. He died at Paris, 18th Jan. 1803.

MARETS, Samuel des, a protestant divine, born at Oismond, in Picardy, 1599. He studied belles lettres at Paris, and divinity at Saumur and Geneva. He took orders in 1620, though he was of small stature, and went by the name of the little preacher; but he grew up to his 25th year, and attained nearly the full size. He was minister successively at Laon, Falaise, Sedan, and in 1642, became professor at Groningen, where his abilities were displayed to the great advantage and celebrity of that university. He was afterwards invited to Lausanne, and in 1663 to Leyden, but as he prepared to remove to this place, he died at Groningen, May 18th, the same year. In his literary labors he was engaged in controversies for 18 years, with Boetius, and for a little time with Daille. He also attacked Grotius, for his explanations about Antichrist, and also waged a paper war with Comenius and Labadie and Peter Serrarius, among those enthusiasts who in favor of their reveries consider the striking events of human governments as influenced by the position or motion of the stars. His works were very numerous, and on various subjects, and showed astonishing marks of knowledge and erudition. He had formed a plan for their republication, and had collected materials for four folio volumes, when he died. He left two sons, Henry, who published a French edition of the bible, with notes, 3 vols. folio—Latin Catechism on Grace—and Daniel.

MARGARET, sister of Edgar Atheling, fled to Scotland on the invasion of William the Conquer or, and married Malcolm, king of the country. She was a very amiable and benevolent princess. Her three sons, Edgar, Alexander, and David, successively filled the throne of Scotland, and her daughter Matilda married Henry I. of England. She died 16th Nov. 1093, aged 47.

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemir III. king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin, king of Norway, ascended in 1387, the throne of Denmark, and that of Norway, on the death of her son, Olaus. When the Swedes, dissatisfied with the conduct of Albert, their king, offered her the crown of the country, she accepted the conditions, and after a bloody war of seven years, she placed it on her own head, 1394, and by her valor and heroic deeds deserved and obtained the surname of the Semiramis of the north. Thus mistress of three kingdoms, she took measures to render their connection indissoluble by the celebrated law called the union of Calmar, but unfortunately for herself and her successors, she regarded little the solemnity of agreements, and by violating the laws which she had enacted, and by oppressing her subjects she rendered herself unpopular, and her government odious. She died little lamented, 1412, aged 59, after a reign of 26 years. She was succeeded by her nephew, Eric, duke of Pomerania.

MARGARET, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I. was betrothed to the dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VIII. but did not marry him. She was afterwards married to the infant of Spain, and after his death she took for her next husband, Philibert, duke of Savoy. She was governess of the Netherlands, and displayed her religious zeal against the Lutherans. She died 1st Dec. 1530, aged 50.

MARGARET of Valois, sister of Francis I. married, 1509, the duke of Alençon, and afterwards, in 1526, Henry d'Albert, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jane, mother of the celebrated Henry IV. She was a great princess, and paid particular attention to the encouragement of commerce, of agriculture, and of the arts, among her subjects. Her partiality for the protestants was so great, that she wrote the Mirror of a Sinful Soul, which was censured and condemned by the Sorbonne. She died at the castle of Odos, 2d Dec. 1549, aged 57, of a catarrh, which it is said she caught in making observations on a comet. She was not only the patroness of learning, but herself learned. She wrote Heptameron, after the manner of Bocace, a work which, however, though in a pleasing style, is dangerous, from the licentious sentiments and indelicate expressions with which it occasionally abounds. She wrote besides, poetical pieces, called Les Marguerite de la Marguerite des Princesses, published 1547, and the Triumph of the Lamb.

MARGARET of Anjou, daughter of René, king of Sicily, married Henry VI. of England. She was a woman of masculine character, but her heroism was unhappily tainted with cruelty, as she inhumanly caused to be strangled, the duke of Gloucester, who had opposed her marriage More calculated to govern than to obey, she guided the counsels of her weak and pusillanimous husband

during the wars of York and Lancaster, and when he fell a captive into the hands of the duke of York, in 1455, she levied an army to rescue him, and after defeating her enemies, entered triumphantly into the submissive capital. In 1460 she had the mortification to see her troops routed by Warwick, at Northampton, and her husband again a captive; but undismayed, she traversed the kingdom, and every where collecting her adherents, gave battle to her opponents at Wakefield, and left the duke of York dead in the field. Warwick was next defeated near St. Alban's, but another battle at Santon, in Yorkshire, proved fatal to her cause, and she fled from the kingdom to implore the assistance of her brother, Louis XI. Though unsuccessful in her request, she returned to England again, to lose the battle of Hexham. Other encounters proved equally unfortunate, and at last Margaret was taken prisoner in the field of battle, 1471, but recovered her liberty four years after, by paying a ransom of 50,000 crowns. After thus defending the cause of her husband in 12 battles, she retired to France, where she died 25th Aug. 1482, aged 59.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was born at Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, 1441. She married Edmund, earl of Richmond, half brother to Henry VI. and by him had Henry VII. After her husband's death she married sir Henry Stafford, and for her third husband, in 1482, took Thomas Stanley, created earl of Derby, who died 1504. To all the virtues of private and domestic life, she united great intelligence, and a deep regard for learning. She not only founded two colleges at Cambridge, St. John's and Christ's, but also established there, and at Oxford, a theological professorship. She also endowed a school at Torrington, and at Wymborn. She died at Westminster, 29th June, 1509, surviving only three months, her son, the king. She is described by bishop Fisher, who preached her funeral sermon, as allied to 30 kings and queens. Her will, which is very curious, is preserved in the collection of noble works, 1780, 4to. She translated from the French, the Mirror of Gold for the sinful Soul, besides the fourth book of Gerson's or Kempis' Treatise on imitating the Life of Christ, printed 1504.

MARGON, William Plantavit de la Pause de, a French author and journalist, born at Languedoc. He published at Paris, such severe reflections in favor of the jesuits, against the jansenists, that the court banished him to the isle of Lerins, but restored him to liberty, 1740, provided he removed to the monastery of the Benardines, where he died 1760. He wrote memoirs of Marshal Villars, 3 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs of the duke of Berwick, 2 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs of Tourville, 3 vols.—Letters of Fitz Moritz, and other tracts.

MARGRAAF, Andrew Sigismund, a native of Berlin, who studied chemistry under Newman, Juncker, and Henckel, and acquired celebrity by his many ingenious experiments. In his mineralogical researches he discovered that semi-metal, called manganese, and by his assiduity and labors, he rendered more easy and plain, the various operations of the chemical system. This able and indefatigable man died in his native city of Berlin, director of the academy, 1782, aged 73.

MARGUNIO, Massineo, son of a marshal of Candia, established in 1747, a printing office at Venice, and devoted himself to the printing of Greek books. When his house and property were destroyed by the villany of an incendiary, he returned to Candia, and became an ecclesiastic and bishop of Cerigo. He died 1602, aged 80. He wrote Greek Anacreontic odes, Augsburg, 1592, 8vo.—poems preserved in the Corpus Poetarum Græcorum, Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1606.

MARIA THERESA, empress, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, was born 13th of May, 1717. On the death of her brother she was destined by her father to succeed to all his honors, as the famous pragmatic sanction in 1713 had declared that in failure of issue male the eldest of his daughters was to ascend the throne. In 1736 Maria Theresa married Francis Stephen of Lorraine, and on her father's death in 1740 she was raised to the throne. Her elevation was attended with the most disasterous effects of war, the king of Prussia immediately seized Silesia, and subdued Moravia, and on the other side Charles Albert, duke of Bavaria, supported by France made rapid conquests in the imperial dominions, and was crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, and emperor by the title of Charles VII. at Frankfort 1742. Maria in the midst of these disasters quitted Vienna, and throwing herself with her infant son in her arms in the midst of the assembled states of the Hungarian nation, she addressed them in these pathetic words in Latin: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no resource left but in your fidelity, courage, and constancy: I intrust into your hands the children of your kings, they depend on you for life and safety." The appeal was received with shouts of applause. Let us die for our queen Maria Theresa was the general reply, and soon after, Maria, who had lately scarce a town where to give birth in security to her child, saw her faithful Hungarians headed by the brave Kevenhuller advance to her aid. Lintz, Passau, Munich, opened their gates to the conqueror, and by a treaty with England, Maria obtained succors in money and in troops, and was enabled to defeat the king of Sardinia, and to detach the king of Prussia from the general alliance, by ceding to him the provinces of Silesia, and of Glatz. Flushed with success, Maria was crowned queen of Bohemia, at Prague, on 11th May 1743, and the following 11th of June she had the happiness to see the king of England in person obtain in her cause the famous victory of Dettingen over the allied forces. But though she gained to her side the king of Sardinia, she had the mortification to see the king of Prussia again in arms, and, while she cemented an alliance with the king of Poland, she was informed that Bohemia, and the Low Countries, were invaded by her powerful enemies. The battles of Fontenoy, Rocoux, and la Feldt, were fought; but though victory might seem doubtful she had the satisfaction to place the imperial crown on the head of her husband at Frankfort, 4th Oct. 1745, and she again detached from the number of her enemies the king of Prussia by the treaty of Dresden. At last after a war of eight years the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18th Oct. 1748, settled the dissensions of the continent, and Maria Theresa, now delivered from enemies who had once meditated her destruction, devoted herself to repair the ravages of war among her oppressed subjects. But while the ports of the Mediterranean and of the North were open to commerce, and while arts were every where munificently encouraged, the empress did not forget that power is best protected by vigilance, and therefore her armies continued to be well disciplined, and military institutions encouraged with particular attention. Not only fortifications were built in the most impregnable places, but observatories for the encouragement of science and astronomy were erected at Vienna,

Gratz, and Tyrnau. Hospitals were opened for the friendly reception of those brave men who had fought and bled for their country, and the relations of the infirm and meritorious soldier were rewarded with all the munificence which became a great, a patriotic and humane princess. These days of happiness were unfortunately clouded by the irruption of the king of Prussia into Saxony 1756. Brown checked his career by the undecided battle of Lowositz; but the following year Frederic renewed his attack, and under the walls of Prague obtained some advantage over Brown, who was wounded in the fight. Daun succeeded to the command, and by the successful battle of Chotzemitz, obliged the Prussians to retreat, and delivered Bohemia from her invaders in so masterly a manner, that Maria Theresa, to commemorate the heroic exploit, established the military order of her name 1757. The battles of Hock-kirchen, Kuneersdorf, Maxen, Landshut, and Siplitz, were favorable to the cause of the empress, and though her forces were defeated at Lissa, and Breslaw, she maintained her superiority, and at the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763, she kept possession of the same territories which she held before the war. In 1764, she caused her son Joseph to be crowned king of the Romans; but the death of her husband the next year plunged her into the deepest sorrow. In 1772, she joined Prussia and Russia in the dismemberment of Poland, and made Lemberg the capital of these new dominions. The death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, rekindled war between her and Prussia; but the peace of Teschen two years after restored tranquillity to the empire, and gave her a small portion of the Bavarian dominions. After a long reign, checked by prosperity and adversity, Maria Theresa met the approach of death with the same fortitude with which she had viewed the accidents of life. She died at Vienna, 29th Nov. 1780, aged 63. Of her daughters, Antoinette was queen of France; Charlotte queen of Naples; Mary Amelia allied to the duke of Parma; Joseph her son was king of the Romans, and of Hungary; Leopold was grand duke of Tuscany; Ferdinand was governor of Lombardy; Maximilian grand master of the Teutonic order, and coadjutor of Cologne and Munster; and Maria Christina, the wife of the duke of Saxe Teschen, was governor of the Low Countries.

MARIA ANTOINETTE, queen of France, arch-duchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna 2d Nov. 1755. On the 16th May 1770, she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. and her arrival in France was celebrated with every demonstration of public joy. Antoinette, unfortunately surrounded by flatterers who fanned her pleasures, and gratified her inclinations, was represented as voluptuous and criminal, and the celebrated trial concerning the necklace, served in some degree to raise the indignation of the public against her conduct. The poverty of the treasury was invidiously attributed to her extravagance; but though she was too liberal in her expenses, nothing criminal could be proved against her. As if foreseeing the calamities of the state, she opposed with all her influence the convocation of the states which were to lead her and her husband to the scaffold; but though calumniated and insulted, she maintained her dignity, and made the happiness of her husband the first wish of her heart. The ferocious events of the revolution, brought on the 6th of October, when the sanguinary cannibals of Paris, appeared at Versailles, threatening aloud that they would tear her to pieces. The doors of her apartment were battered down, and the bed from which she had just escaped was pierced through with a thousand stabs; yet in the midst of this dreadful attack Antoinette exhibited her usual serenity, and presenting herself alone on the balcony, she changed, by her noble demeanor, the fury of the poplace into admiration and shouts of applause. Forced to accompany the king to Paris, in a journey of six hours, while the heads of two of her murdered body guards were raised on pikes by the side of her carriage, and while insults, threats and blasphemies every moment rent the air, she preserved the same undaunted courage. After the flight to Varennes her magnanimity did not desert her, and when questioned by the insidious duputies, she replied with becoming dignity. On the 20th June, and the 10th August, 1792, those days of horror and anarchy, she again saw herself insulted, and with difficulty saved from the hands of assassins, and in the assembly she heard unmoved the decrees which robbed the monarch of his throne, and which called on the most worthless of his subjects to try him as a criminal. She no sooner heard of the condemnation of her husband than she congratulated him on the termination of his sufferings, and after parting from him in an agony of grief, her only request to his murderers was to give her a suit of mourning, which she wore till her own fate was decided. That she might not feel the comforts of the afflicted in sharing her sorrows with her family, she was torn from her son 4th July, 1793, and a month after, an armed force entered her cell in the middle of the night, and forced her from her bed of straw to a low and damp dungeon. On the 3d of October she was carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and accused of squandering the public money, and of exhausting the treasury to enrich her brother the emperor, and of holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemies of her country; but the crimination could not be proved, and her sufferings failed not to excite interest in her favor even among her prejudiced judges. It was then that the miscreants charged the unhappy queen with attempts to corrupt the morals of her own son; a scandalous imputation which roused all her feelings; I appeal, exclaimed she, in a burst of noble indignation, I appeal to all mothers, whether an action so odious is possible. Nothing, however, could avail, she retired fatigued to her dungeon, after being detained 18 hours before her cruel judges, and the following morning at 11 she was summoned to ascend the cart which was to conduct her to the scaffold. She obeyed with dignity, and in profound silence, and after viewing with unusual attention as she passed the palace of the Thuillieries, the former scene of her greatness and of her pleasures, she mounted the scaffold with precipitation, and falling on her knees prayed for forgiveness on her murderers, and bidding adieu to her absent children, to whose father she was again to be united, she laid down her head on the fatal machine, and lifting up her eyes to heaven, closed them in death 16th Oct. 1793. She was then near 38, but it is remarkable that her misfortunes had changed the color of her hair to a silvery white, and her countenance which with every feature of beauty once beamed benignity and love, had assumed an aspect of dejection and settled melancholy, and she had nearly lost the use of one of her eyes from the damp and unwholesome air to which she was exposed. Her body was thrown into the Magdalen churchyard and immediately consumed with quick lime In the powers of her mind Antoinette had been carefully cultivated, she spoke French with purity,

and the Italian as her native tongue, and she was so well acquainted with the Latin, that when twice addressed in that language, she made an immediate extemporaneous reply in the same language and with elegance. She was well versed in geography, and had bestowed also much time on the reading of history. She had four children, Maria Theresa Charlotte, born 1778, who married her cousin the duke of Angouleme, Louis born 1781, who died 1789, Charles Louis born 1785, who died 1793, and a daughter who died an infant. Her life has been published by various authors, but that of Mad. Guenard, 3 vols. 12mo. is recommended by the French biographers.

MARIANA, John, a Spanish historian, born at Talavera, in Castille, 1537. He entered into the society of the jesuits, and was a most able divine; he was professor of divinity four years at Rome, two in Sicily, and five at Paris, after which he returned to Spain, and spent the remainder of his life at Toledo. He made himself particularly known by his tract, "de Rege & de Regis Institutione," in which he defended the assassination of Henry III. of France, and supported, that the authority of the people was superior to that of the prince. This work, which, it is said, inspired Ravaillac with the diabolical scheme of murdering Henry IV. was burnt at Paris by order of the parliament, and drew upon the author and the jesuites, very severe censures. His greatest performance is, the History of Spain, in 30 books, originally written by him in Latin, but also publishhd in Spanish. In this work, he brought the history to the end of Ferdinand's reign, as he dreaded to treat about more modern times. He, however, afterwards wrote a supplement, and came down to the year 1621, when Philip IV. succeeded to the crown; and the work was, after his death, continued by Salcedo, and after him, by Voren de Soto, to the year 1669. This excellent history, commended by Rapin, and by others, for the greatness of the design, and the nobleness of the style, every where sublime and interesting, has, like all other works of genius, met with cavillers. Mariana died at Toledo, 1624, aged 87. He wrote also a treatise on Weights and Measures—Notes on the Old Testament, a very valuable work, and after his death appeared in Latin, French, and Italian—a treatise on the Faults of the Government of the society of the Jesuits. The best edition of his "History" in Spanish, is that of Ibarra, Madrid, 1780, 2 vols. folio; and in Latin, that of the Hague 1722, 4 vols. folio.

MARIETTE, Peter John, son of a Paris bookseller and engraver, was secretary to the French king, and chancery comptroller, and died 1774. He wrote, Traité des Pierres Gravées, 2 vols. folio—Lettres sur la Fontaine de la Rue Grenelle—Lettres à Caylus—besides a catalogue of M. Basan's Plates, 8vo—and an Account of the Engravings from M. Crozat's pictures, 2 vols. folio. His collection of engravings was said to be very valuable.

MARIGNAN, John James Medichino, marquis de, a native of Milan, who by his valor was recommended to the favor of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan. Sforza prevailed upon him, and upon another of his officers, to become the murderers of Visconti, a Milanese noble, and after this horrid deed, took measures to destroy both of them, that the suspicion might never attach to him. One fell, but Marignan escaped, and was made governor of Musso, on the lake Como, which he in 1523, exchanged for the service of the emperor, and the command of Marignan, of which he assumed the title. He was successful in 1554, against the French troops under Strozzi, whom he defeated in Tuscany, and he took Sienna, where he permitted his troops to commit horrid cruelties. He died at Milan, 1555, aged 60.

MARIGNY, James Carpentier de, an ecclesiastic, born at Marigny, near Nevers. He became the friend of cardinal de Retz, and severely satirical against Mazarine. He died of an apoplexy, 1670, distinguished more for his wit, than the purity of his morals. His letters appeared at the Hague, 1678. He wrote also, some poems, and according to some, he is author of "Alleyn's book," in which the killing of a tyrant, after the example of Moses, is defended as lawful. The author of the History of the 12th Century—and of the History of the Arabs, and their Revolutions, in 8 vols. was an ecclesiastic, who bore this name, and died at Paris 1762.

MARIKOWSKY, Martin, a native of Rosenau in Hungary, eminent as a physician. He was actively employed in examining the causes and the progress of the epidemic diseases which proved so fatal to the Hungarian and Turkish armies; in consequence of which he published his Observations in the Ephemerides Sirmienses, 1763. He translated Tissot's Advice on Health, into the Hungarian language; and died at Sirmich in Sclavonia, 1772, aged 44.

MARILLAC, Louis de, a French officer, patronised by Henry IV. and raised under Louis XIII. to the rank of marshal of France. Though he owed much of his good fortune to the favor of Richelieu, it is said, that he conspired with his brother Michael, against that powerful minister. The cardinal was informed of the machinations of his enemies, and the two brothers were brought to a severe trial, and on pretence of being guilty of various acts of extortion and peculation, they were condemned. Louis was beheaded at Paris, 10th May, 1632, and the other died in a dungeon soon after.

MARIN, Michael Angelo, a novel writer, born at Marseilles. He became an ecclesiastic, and obtained the confidence and patronage of pope Clement XIII. by whose advice he began to publish the Acts of Martyrs, which, however, he did not finish. His romances are esteemed, and they greatly promote the cause of virtue and religion. This amiable character died of a dropsy in the heart, April, 1767, in his 70th year.

MARINI, John Ambrose, a native of Genoa, author of il Caloandre Fidelle, 1641, 8vo. a romance, translated by Scuderi and Caylus into French—Nuova Gare de Disperati, ten times edited, also translated into French. These romances were popular, and were the first to describe the manners, dangers, and heroic deeds of ancient chivalry.

MARINO, John Baptist, an Italian poet, born at Naples, 1569. His father, who was a lawyer, intended him for his own profession, but the youth had imbibed such fondness for literature, that he sold his law books to purchase poetry. This so exasperated his father, that he turned him away from his protection, but he found, by the brilliancy of his genius, patronage with the duke of Bovino, the prince of Conca and Crescentio, and at last with cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew to the pope. With this patron he visited Turin, and gained there the friendship of the duke, Charles Emmanuel; but in the midst of his prosperity, he excited the jealousy of Murtola, the duke's secretary, who, as a poet, viewed with envy the honors heaped on him. From abusive language, and satirical son-

nets, little mischief could be expected, but Murtola at last discharged a pistol at his rival, and nearly killed him. After this Marino went to Paris, at the invitation of queen Margaret, and found after her death, a liberal patroness in Mary de Medicis. He returned to Rome 1622, and went afterwards to Naples, where he died of a retention of urine, 1625. His works are numerous. He wrote, Strage degli Innocenti, a poem, 1533—Rime, in three parts—la Murtoleide, 4to.—Letters—but the best of his works is, "Adone," a heroic poem, which ranks with the Aminto of Tasso, and the Pastor Fido of Guarini. The best edition is the Elzevir, 4 vols. 16mo. 1678.

MARION, Francis, a distinguished American officer in the revolutionary war, was a native of South Carolina. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1759, when he became a soldier, and served with credit against the Cherokee Indians. As soon as the war between the mother country and the colonies broke out, he was called to the command of a company in his native state. In 1776, he co-operated bravely in the defence of fort Moultrie, and soon reached the rank of lieutenant colonel commandant of a regiment, in which capacity he acted during the siege of Charleston. He became, subsequently, brigadier general in the militia of South Carolina, and as such was an indefatigable, and most useful partisan. The country from Camden to the sea coast, between the Pedee, and Santee rivers, was the scene of his operations. Many very striking and characteristic anecdotes of his prowess, and habits, are related in the life of him, written by colonel Hovey, and in Garden's Anecdotes of the revolutionary war. It is stated that in addition to his distinction in partizan warfare, general Marion acquired much reputation by the assistance which he bestowed in conducting the sieges of the captured posts held by the enemy. At Georgetown, fort Watson, fort Moste, Granby, Parker's ferry, and at Eutaw, he highly distinguished himself. He died in Feb. 1795, leaving an excellent personal, as well as high military character.

MARIOTTE, Edme, a native of Dijon, member of the Paris academy of sciences, and known as an able mathematician, and a learned ecclesiastic. He wrote a treatise on the Motion of Waters—on the movement of Pendulums—on Philosophy—on Levels—Experiments on Colors, &c. published together at Leyden, 1717, 2 vols. 4to. His experiments on hydraulics were very ingenious. He died 1684.

MARIVAUX, Peter Carlet de Chamblain de, a learned dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1688. He was very successful in his theatrical pieces, as well as his romances; and as he conveyed an useful moral under the veil of wit and sentiment, he wished, as he said, to make men more just and more humane. He joined de la Motte in the well-known dispute about the superiority of the ancients over the moderns. This amiable author, so strenuously the advocate of religion and virtue, died at Paris 11th of Feb. 1763, aged 75. His works are, Pieces de Theatre, 5 vols. 12mo—Homere Travesti, an indifferent performance—the French Spectator, 2 vols. 12mo.—Vie de Marianne, 4 vols. 12mo. left unfinished, but one of the best French romances—le Paysan Parvenu, 12mo. a much admired composition—New Don Quixote—the Poor Philosopher, 2 vols. 12mo.

MARIUS CAIUS, a celebrated Roman, seven times consul. He first distinguished himself in Africa against Jugurtha, and by a series of heroic exploits against the Cimbri and Teutones, and the other enemies of his country, he became the most popular commander of Rome. His disputes with Sylla proved fatal to the Roman people. He died 86 B. C. His son inherited his ferocious character, and at last slew himself when defeated at Præneste, 82 B. C.

MARKHAM, Gervase, an English author, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. born at Gotham, Nottinghamshire. He was captain under Charles in the civil wars, and distinguished himself for his valor as well as learning. He wrote, "Herod and Antipater," a tragedy—some books on Husbandry—on Horsemanship—on Military Discipline—on the Art of Fowling, and was well skilled in French, Italian, and Spanish.

MARKLAND, Jeremiah, a learned critic, born 29th Oct. 1693, one of the 12 children of the Rev. Ralph M. the author of the Art of shooting flying. He was educated at Christ's hospital, London, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was first distinguished by his Epistola Critica, 1723, addressed to bishop Hare; and his literary fame was afterwards supported by the publication of Statius' Sylvæ—and of Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero—and a Dissertation on the four Orations ascribed to Cicero. In 1761, he published his excellent little treatise de Græcorum quintâ Declinatione Impari Syllabicâ & Inde Formatâ Latinorum Tertiâ, Quæstio Grammatica, of which only 40 copies were printed; but it appeared at the end of Euripides' Supplices Mulieres, 1763. After being an active tutor at Cambridge, Markland retired to Twyford; but though his finances were scanty, he refused to take orders, and thus lost the preferment which his friend, bishop Hare, was ready to bestow upon him. From the year 1744, to 52, he resided at Uckfield, Sussex, and afterwards boarded in a farm-house, at Milton, near Dorking, in Surrey, where he died of a severe attack of the gout, at tended with fever, 7th July, 1776, in his 83d year Some of his learned notes on the two Iphigeniæ were printed by Dr. Heberden, his friend, 1771 He wrote some other things, and was very liberal of his assistance to his literary friends, especially Dr. Taylor, in his Lysias and Demosthenes, Dr. Musgrave in Hippolytus, Bowyer in Sophocles, and Arnold in the Commentary on the book of Wisdom.

MARKOV, Peter, a poet, died at Philadelphia in 1792. He published miscellaneous poems, 1787; the times, a poem, 1788; the patriot chief, a tragedy; reconciliation, an opera; and was supposed to be the author of the Algerine spy.

MARLORAT, Augustin, an Augustine monk of Lorraine. He embraced the tenets of the protestants, and distinguished himself at the conference of Poissy, 1561. He was murdered at Rouen, when the place was taken by the king, 1562. His works, which possess great merit, are, Thesaurus Locorum Commun. S. Scripturæ, 1574, London, folio, Geneva, 1624—Commentaries on the Bible.

MARMION, Shakerley, a dramatic writer, born at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, Jan. 1602. He was educated at Thame school, and Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He squandered his property, which amounted, says Wood, to 700*l.* a year; and afterwards served in the army in the Netherlands, and against Scotland under Charles I. He died in London, 1639. He wrote four comedies, much esteemed in his time; Holland's Leaguer—a Fine Companion—the Antiquary—the Crafty Merchant, or the Soldiered Citizen—besides Cupid and Psyche, an epic poem.

MARMONTEL, John Francis, an eminent French writer, born at Bort, in Limousin, in 1719

Though but the son of a tailor, he was well educated at the college of Toulouse, where he obtained some poetical prizes, and afterwards in 1745, he came to Paris in the habit of an abbe. The friendship of Voltaire, and his own merits, soon procured him the favor of the great; he was rewarded with a small pension, and obtained the place of historiographer to the king's buildings, and was for two years conductor of the periodical journal, called Mercury. A severe parody from one of Cinna's scenes, in which he satirized a courtier of influence, drew upon him the displeasure of the government, and he was sent to the Bastille. His literary fame was established by his tragedies and his operas, but his Contes Moraux procured him greater celebrity, and more advantage. He was honored for his meritorious labors, with the place of perpetual secretary to the French academy; but the revolution, which proved fatal to so many men of character and of merit, spared his life. He retired into obscurity from the observations of the world; and though reduced by the national bankruptcy to indigence, he bore his misfortunes with great composure, and in the enjoyment of undisturbed domestic tranquillity. He was in 1797, elected to be a member of the council of ancients, and as a politician he showed himself firm, correct in his opinions, and the friend of virtue and religion. He died of an apoplexy, 1798, at Abbeville, near Gaillon, where he had retired, when his colleagues in the assembly had disputed the regularity of his election. His other works are, Belisarius, a romance—the Charms of Study—the Literary Observer—Lucan's Pharsalia translated—the Incas, or Destruction of Peru, 2 vols.—Poetique Françoise, 3 vols. 8vo.—Essay on the Revolutions of Music, 8vo—Elements of Literature, 6 vols.—besides some articles in the French Encyclopedie. His literary character chiefly depends on his Contes Moraux, 3 vols. 12mo. which have been translated into every European language, and are known to every reader as full of agreeable and pleasing delineations of character, but too often artfully fascinating and immoral in their tendency. His works have been published altogether, in 17 vols. 8vo.

MARNEZIA, N. de Lezia, a native of Besançon, who from a soldier became a statesman during the revolution. As a member of the national assembly, he reprobated the violent measures of his colleagues, and retired in disgust to America. On his return in 1793, he fell under the displeasure of the ruling tyrants, and was sent to prison; but though he had the good fortune to survive the fall of Robespierre, he never recovered his health. He died 1797. He wrote, le Bonheur dans les Campagnes—la Nature Champêtre, a poem—Plan of Education for a young Lady—Essay on the Mineralogy of Orgelet in Franche Compté—the Virtuous Family, a romance.

MAROLLES, Michael de, a French writer, born 1600. He employed his learning chiefly in translations from the classics; and Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, and Persius, appeared in a French dress under his hands, but not always with success. He also collected prints, one hundred thousand of which afterwards adorned the king's cabinet. He wrote also, Memoirs of his own Life, edited by Goujet, 1775, 3 vols. 12mo. besides some indifferent poetry. He died 1681.

MAROT, Clement, son of John M., was born at Cahors, in Querci, 1496, and became valet-de-chambre to Francis I. He was wounded at the battle of Pavia, where his master was taken prisoner; and as he had embraced the opinions of the protestants, he found his residence at the court of Francis not very safe. He therefore retired to Geneva, where it is said by Cayet, that his licentious conduct exposed him to much danger, and even drew upon him the punishment of public whipping in all the crossways of the city. From Geneva Marot went to Piedmont, and died at Turin, 1544, aged 49, very poor. His poetical powers were so highly esteemed, that he was called in France the poet of princes, and the prince of poets. To his fertile invention the French poets are indebted for the rondeau, and also for the modern form of the sonnet, and the madrigal. Though licentious in his character and opinions, Marot undertook to translate the Psalms of David into French verse, dedicated to Francis I. The version, though elegantly and faithfully completed, met with much censure and abuse, as the work of a libertine poet; but it was recommended by a preface written by Calvin himself, at Geneva, 1543. His works, consisting of epigrams, sonnets, elegies, and ballads, were published with those of his father, and those of his son Michael, who was also a poet, but of inferior merit, at the Hague, 1731, 6 vols. 12mo.

MARQUARD-FREHER, a native of Augsburg, who studied law and belles lettres under Cujas, at Bourges, and became counsellor of state to the elector palatine, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg. He died at Heidelberg, universally respected, 13th May, 1614, aged 49. He wrote, Origines Palatinæ, folio—de Inquisitionis Processus—de Re Monetariâ Roman—Rerum Bohemiæ Scriptores—Rerum German. Scriptores, 3 vols. folio.

MARQUET, Francis Nicholas, a native of Nancy, eminent as a physician and a botanist. He wrote an Account of Plants in Lorraine, 10 vols. 8vo.—Observations on the Cure of several Diseases, 2 vols. 12mo.—Method to learn the state of the Pulse by the Musical Notes, 12mo. He died 1759, aged 72.

MARRACCI, Luigi, a learned Italian, born at Lucca, 1612. He was professor of rhetoric, and applied himself to the study of ancient and eastern languages. He was confessor to pope Innocent XI. and died at Rome, 1700. He became known as the editor of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Latin and Arabic, 2 vols. folio, 1698, with learned notes. He also assisted in the publication of the Arabic bible, 3 vols. folio, Rome, 1671.

MARSAIS, Cæsar Chesneau du, a French grammarian, born at Marseilles, 1676. He was of the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted and went to Paris, where he practised as an advocate. He afterwards maintained himself by being tutor in noble families, and by keeping a school, till, after many adverse accidents, he received from the count de Lauragais, an annuity of 1000 livres. He was engaged in the Encyclopedie, and his Articles on Grammar, are drawn up with great precision, correctness, and judgment. He was at first a sceptic, but in the latter part of life became strictly religious. He died 1756, aged 80. He wrote an Explanation of the Doctrines of the Gallican Church, with respect to the Pretences of the Court of Rome, 12mo—a Rational Method of learning the Latin Language, 12mo.—a treatise on Tropes, 8vo.—the True Principles of Grammar, 4to.—Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind, 12mo.—Abridgment of Jouvenci's Mythology, 12mo.

MARSH, Narcissus, D. D. an Irish prelate, born at Hannington, Wiltshire, 1638. He was admitted at Magdalen hall, Oxford, 1654, was elected fellow of Exeter, 1658, and in 1673 was made principal of St. Alban's hall. His patron the duke of Or-

mond, in 1678, appointed him provost of Dublin college, and in 1682 he was made bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in 1690 translated to Cashel, to Dublin 1699, and in 1703 to Armagh. In the midst of these high promotions, the bishop was very charitable. He built a noble library at Dublin, which he enriched with valuable books; he repaired several churches and alms-houses in his dioceses, and erected and endowed an alms-house for 12 clergymen's widows, at Drogheda. He died 2d Nov. 1713, aged 75. He was an able scholar, a good orientalist, and a well-informed philosopher. He published Institutiones Logicæ in Usum Juventutis Academieæ, Dublin, 1681—an Introduction to the Doctrine of Sounds, with Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics—Manuductio ad Logicam.

MARSH, Ebenezer Grant, professor of languages and ecclesiastical history in Yale college, where he graduated in 1795. In 1798 he was elected an instructor in the Hebrew language, and in 1799 one of the tutors. In 1802 he was elected professor, and died in 1803, aged 26. He published an oration on the truths of the mosaic history of the creation, 1798; a catalogue of the historical writers of this country, entitled, a series of American historians from the first discovery of the country to the present time 1801; and an elaborate oration delivered before the American academy of arts and sciences in 1802, designed to confirm the truth of scripture history by the testimony of the eastern writers. This it is believed, with improvements, was a posthumous publication.

MARSHAL, Walter, an English divine, educated at Winchester and New college, of which he was made fellow, and also of Winchester. He was ejected from his living at Hursley, Hants, for non-conformity, 1662, and afterwards took the care of a dissenting congregation at Gosport, where he died 1690. He wrote, the Gospel Mystery of Sanctification, 1692, 8vo. reprinted by Hervey, the author of Meditations, in 12mo.

MARSHALL, Thomas, D.D. an English divine, born at Barkly, Leicestershire, 1621. He was admitted of Lincoln college, Oxford, and bore arms in the defence of king Charles, but afterwards he left the university, and went to Rotterdam, where he became minister to the merchants there and at Dordt. He returned to England in 1661, and in 1668 was chosen fellow, and in 1672, rector of his college. In 1681 he was made dean of Gloucester, and died at Lincoln college, 1685. He was a learned man, well skilled in the Saxon and in the Oriental languages. He published Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones per Antiquas duas, scilicet Gothicas & Anglo-Saxonicas—an Explanation of the Catechism—Epistle prefixed to Dr. Hyde's translation into the Malayan language, of the four Gospels and the Acts—besides which he completed archbishop Usher's Life, published by Dr. Parr.

MARSHALL, Nathaniel, D.D., an English divine, appointed chaplain to George II. at the recommendation of the princess of Wales. He held some preferment in London, and was canon of Windsor. He published the works of St. Cyprian, folio, 1717—a Defence of the Constitution in Church and State, 8vo. 1717—Sermons on several occasions, 3 vols. 8vo. 1730. These were posthumous, and inscribed to queen Caroline, by his widow, who was left with eight children.

MARSHALL, Humphrey, a botanist, and industrious horticulturist, died about 1805. He published Arburtum Americanum, the American grove, or alphabetical catalogue of forest trees and shrubs. Philadelphia, 8vo. 1785, and 1786.

MARSHAM, Sir John, a learned author, born 1602, in London, and educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Oxford. In 1625, he went to France, and afterwards again visited that kingdom, Italy, and Germany, and was in 1629, at the siege of Boisleduc. He studied the law at the Middle Temple, and in 1638, was one of the six clerks in chancery. During the civil wars he followed the king to Oxford, and was a great sufferer by the plunder of the republicans; but in 1660, after leading a life of retirement and solitude under the usurpation, he was elected member for the city of Rochester, and was knighted, and made a baronet by Charles II. He died at Bushy-hall, Herts, May, 1685. He is celebrated in literature for his excellent work, called Diatriba Chronologica, or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament, 4to. 1649. The work was afterwards altered in his Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, & Disquisitiones, London, 1652, folio, reprinted Leipsic, 1676, and at Franeker, 1696, 4to. Sir John left two sons, John, his successor in the title, who collected materials for an History of England, never published, and wrote an History of English Boroughs; and Robert, created a baronet by queen Anne, also a learned man, whose son was made lord Romney, 1716.

MARSIGLI, Lewis Ferdinand, an Italian author, born of a noble family at Bologna, 1658. He was carefully educated, and then visited Constantinople, 1679, with the eyes of a philosopher and of a military man, and at his return, offered his services to the emperor of Germany against the Turks. He distinguished himself greatly in the field, but in 1683 he was taken by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The next year he obtained his ransome, and immediately repaired to Vienna, where the emperor made him a colonel, and afterwards advanced him to the rank of marshal. In the war about the Spanish succession, he was, however, unfortunate. Brisac surrendered in 1703, after a siege of 13 days, when a longer and more effectual resistance was expected, and the count D'Arco, the governor, was condemned to lose his head, and Marsigli, the next in command, was stripped of his honors, and had his sword broke over him. He attempted in vain to justify his conduct before the emperor, and even published a memorial to defend himself; but finding the tide of unpopularity against him, he returned to privacy. He went to Paris and Marseilles, and then retired to Bologna, where he founded 1712, with the consent of the senate, as patrons, an academy of arts and sciences, with a museum for the advancement of knowledge, and of the arts. He also erected a printing house, where the memoirs and writings of the academy were to be published, which he intrusted to the care of the Dominicans. He died 1st Nov. 1730. His learning recommended him to the academies of Paris, Montpellier and London, of which he was elected a member. He wrote a Philosophical Essay on the Sea, translated into French by Le Clerc, published folio, Amst. 1725—a Description of the Danube, 6 vols. fol.—a Latin Treatise on Coffee, 12mo.—on Mushrooms, folio,—on the Bosphorus, 4to.—on the Ottoman Forces, fol.

MARSOLLIER, James, a French historian, born at Paris, 1647. He was archdeacon of Usez, and died there, 1724. His works, though occasionally incorrect, are still read with applause. He is author of a History of Cardinal Ximenes, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of Henry VII. of England, 2 vols 12mo.—History of the Inquisition, 12mo.—Life of

Sir Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 12mo.—Life of Madame de Chantal, 2 vols.—Life of Dom Rancé of La Trappe, 2 vols.—Dialogues on the Duties of Civil Life—History of Henry de la Tours D'Auvergne—an Apology for Erasmus, to prove that he was a good Catholic—a History of the Tenths and Goods of the Church.

MARSY, Francis Marie de, distinguished among the jesuits, from whose society he was expelled, was born at Paris. His "Analysis of Bayle," 4 vols. 12mo. was proscribed by the Parliament of Paris, and produced his confinement in the Bastille. He died suddenly, December, 1763. He is author of the History of Mary Stuart, 3 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs de Melville, from the English, 3 vols. 12mo. —Abridged Dictionary of Painting and Architecture, 2 vols. 12mo.—The Rabelais Moderne, 8 vols. 12mo.—the Prince, from Father Paul—Pictura, an elegant poem—Modern History, as a continuation of Rollin, 26 vols. 12mo.

MARTEL, Francis, surgeon in the service of Henry IV. of France, was author of an apology for Surgeons—of Paradoxes on the Practice of Surgery, and other works, printed at Paris, together, 1635, 12mo.

MARTELLI, Lewis, an Italian, whose poems, serious and grotesque, and dramatic pieces, were published at Florence. He was born at Florence, and died at Salerno, 1527, aged 28. His brother Vincent was also a poet, whose pieces appeared at Florence, 1607, 8vo.

MARTELLI, Peter James, author of seven volumes of prose and verse, was secretary to the senate of Bologna, and professor of belles lettres there. He died 1729. His poems, according to Maffei, possessed great merit.

MARTENNE, Edmund, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur, born 1654, at St. Jean de Laune, Langres. He was author of a Commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict—de Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus, 2 vols. 4to.—Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novus, and other works. He died of an apoplexy, 1739.

MARTIAL, D'Auvergne, a French poet, author of Arrets de L' Amour—an Historical Poem on Charles VII.—L'Amant Rendu Cordelier—Devotes Louanges à la Vierge Marie, &c. reprinted at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1724. He was procurator of the parliament, and notary of the chatelet at Paris, and died there, 1508, much beloved.

MARTIANAY, John, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who ably edited the works of Jerome, 5 vols. folio, with a life of that father, 4to. 1706, and published also other works. He was born at St. Sever, in Gascony, and read lectures at Arles, Avignon, and Bourdeaux. He died of an apoplexy, 1717, aged 70.

MARTIGNAC, Stephen Algai, lord of, a French writer, who published the Lives of the Bishops of Paris, in the 17th century, 4to. and translated besides into prose, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Ovid, Virgil, in 9 vols. 12mo. He died 1698, aged 70.

MARTIN V., Otho Colonna, an illustrious Roman, made pope after the abdication of Gregory XII. 1417. The emperor and the elector palatine, with the deference of subjects, attended upon him at his inauguration, and he knew well how to improve the submissive conduct of catholic potentates. He persecuted the adherents of Huss in Bohemia, and presided in person at the council of Constance, 1418. He died of an apoplexy, 20th Feb. 1431, aged 63.

MARTIN, David, a protestant divine, born at Revel, in Languedoc, 1639. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Utrecht, where he gave lectures, and acted as pastor. On the second edition of the dictionary of the French academy he communicated to the publishers, some valuable remarks, and died at Utrecht, of a violent fever, 1721. He was a most amiable character. He published a History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. folio, with 424 plates—Eight Sermons, 8vo.—a treatise on Natural Religion—Two Dissertations, which have been translated into English, one on the disputed passage of St. John 1, c. 5. v. 7, and the other on the testimony of Josephus to the character of Christ—a Treatise on Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Bible, with notes.

MARTIN, Dom James, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Tanjaux, Upper Languedoc. After teaching the languages in his native province, he removed to Paris, where he died a martyr to agonizing sufferings from the gout and gravel 1751, in his 70th year. He wrote a treatise on the Religion of the Antient Gauls, 2 vols.—a History of the Gauls, 2 vols.—Explication of difficult Texts of Scripture, 2 vols. 4to. Explanation of Ancient Monuments—a project for an Alphabetical Library.

MARTIN, Thomas, an antiquarian, born at Thetford, 8th March, 1697, the seventh of nine children. He was for some time with his brother, as an attorney, but disliked the employment, and wished for a Cambridge education, in which, however, he was not gratified, as he in 1722 married at Thetford. He died 7th March, 1771, and was buried in Palgrave church, where many of his family were interred before him. He wrote Monumenta Anglicana—the History of his Native Town, 4to.—and contributed much to the Fasti of Le Neve.

MARTIN, Benjamin, an optician and globe maker of Fleet-street, and the publisher of a Scientific Magazine, was originally a schoolmaster of Chichester, and was born in 1704. He acquired afterwards some reputation as a travelling lecturer in experimental philosophy, and then settled in London, where he made some improvements in philosophical and mathematical experiments. In his old age he was afflicted with domestic losses in consequence of trusting too much to false friends, and though he had more than sufficient to discharge his debts, he became a bankrupt. In a fit of delirious despair he attempted his life; the wound, though not mortal, hastened his death. He died 9th Feb. 1782. His fossils and curiosities were sold for little after his death. He published a Philosophical Grammar—Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.—Philosophia Britannica, 3 vols. 8vo.—treatises on Decimal Arithmetic, 8vo.—on Optics, 8vo.—on Trigonometry, 2 vols. 8vo. Mathematical Institutes, 2 vols.—Natural History of England, 2 vols.—Biographia Philosophica, 8vo. and other miscellanies all useful and ingenious.

MARTIN, Claude, a native of Lyons, of mean parentage. He had happily the advantage of a good mathematical education, and at the age of 20 he embraced the profession of arms, and embarked for India with his brother under general Lally. In the war of 1756, he conducted himself with great valor, but ill treatment disgusted him with the service, and he at the siege of Pondicherry deserted to the English, in whose forces he obtained the rank of colonel. Assiduous and intelligent, he was now employed to make a map of the territories of the Nabob of Oude, and under his patronage he introduced the arts and commer

cial institutions of Europe, and opened a bank, which proved highly productive. He afterwards settled at Lucknow, where he built a magnificent edifice for his residence, and another also on the banks of the Ganges, and then devoting his time to the natural productions of the country, he formed in his museum a very curious and valuable collection. His garden was also enriched with all the beautiful productions and varieties of the climate; his observatory was provided with the most useful and the best instruments for making observations on the heavens, and he exhibited the first balloon that ever floated in the atmosphere of Asia. This remarkable character died in 1799, and with the most benevolent intentions divided his immense property among his children, and for charitable purposes in the towns of Lyons, of Calcutta and of Lucknow.

MARTIN, Alexander, L L.D. governor of N. Carolina from 1782, to 1785, was previously speaker of the senate of the state, and afterwards a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was a second time governor on the appointment of Mr. Johnson to the senate in 1789. In 1792, Mr. Martin was elected a senator from North Carolina. He died November 1807.

MARTINDALE, Adam, a mathematician and divine, master of a mathematical school at Warrington, and then at Dunham, was ejected from the living of Rosthorn, Cheshire, for non-conformity 1662. He afterwards lived as chaplain in the family of lord Delaware, and died 1700. He is author of the Land Meter's Vade Mecum, 12mo.—two County Almanacks—12 Problems about Interest—Divinity Knots unloosed, 1649, 8vo.—Truth and Peace promoted, 12mo. 1682.

MARTINI, Raymond, a Dominican friar, born at Sobirat in Catalonia. He was one of those who were laboriously engaged in the study of Arabic and Hebrew to confute the Jews and Mahometans in their own language on religious subjects, and he was sent by the king of Arragon as a missionary to Tunis in 1268. He died 1286. His excellent treatise against the Jews, called Pugio Fidei Christianæ was brought to light by Bosquet bishop of Montpellier, and published 1651, at Paris, and the best edition at Leipsic, 1687.

MARTINI, Martin, a jesuit, long resident in China, where he wrote some valuable books. He returned to Europe in 1651, and again, as some suppose, revisited China, where he died, aged 74. He published "Sinicæ Historiæ Decas prima a gentis Origine ad Christum Natum, 4to.—China Illustrata, folio.—a Latin History of the Wars of the Tartars against China, 8vo.—a Relation of the Number and Quality of the Chinese Christians.

MARTINIUS, Matthias, a native of Waldeck, the disciple of Piscator, became a respectable divinity professor at Paderbora and Bremen, and distinguished himself at the synod of Dordt. He wrote Lexicon Philologicum, 2 vols. fol. and died 1630, aged 58.

MARTINUSIUS, George, or VTISINOVISCH, a native of Croatia, who from a lighter of stoves became a learned ecclesiastic, bishop of Great Waradin, and at last the minister and friend of John Zapol king of Hungary. At his death, 1540, the king left him guardian of his son John Sigismund, but a quarrel with Isabella the queen mother obliged him to leave the kingdom, and he retired to the court of the emperor Ferdinand I. who obtained for him a cardinal's hat from pope Julius III. He was afterwards suspected of plotting with the Turks against his benefactor, and in consequence of this probably false accusation he was meanly assassinated in his castle of Vints 1551

MARTYN, John, an English botanist, born in London 1699. He early showed a fondness for botanical pursuits, and by the friendship of Dr. Sherard, his attention was directed to literary and not to mercantile concerns. By publishing in 1720, Tournefort's History of the Plants in the neighborhood of Paris, he formed the plan of composing a catalogue of those near London. The society of botanists in London, which continued in its original form till 1726, was established by him and Dillenus; but afterwards he left the metropolis, where he had given some lectures, to succeed Bradley as botanical professor of Cambridge. He acquired some reputation as a physician in London and Chelsea, but retiring to Streatham in 1752, he abandoned the more laborious parts of his profession. He resigned in 1761, his Cambridge professorship. Dr. Martyn had been elected member of the royal society in 1727, and was so useful in the regulations made to complete the library and the museum, that his bond for annual payment was honorably cancelled by the council of that learned body. His works are Tabulæ Synopticæ Plantarum Officinal. ad method. Ray. fol.—Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrig. Naseent. 12mo.—Historia Plantarum Rariorum, Decad. 5 fol.—first Lecture of a Course of Botany, Introductory 8vo.—Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics translated with notes, 2 vols. 8vo. and 4to. a valuable and entertaining work—Dissertations on the Æneid, 12mo.—Abridgment of Philosophical Transactions—translation of Harris on the Diseases of Infants—do. of Boerhaave's treatise on the powers of Medicine—Philosophical Papers of the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences, abridged, 5 vols. 8vo—Various Curious Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and some Articles in the General Dictionary.

MARTYR, Peter, a native of Anghierra in the Milanese, employed as an able negotiator by Ferdinand V. of Castille and Arragon, and also engaged in the education of the princes his children. In consequence of his services he obtained some ecclesiastical honors, and died in 1525, aged 70. He was author of an History of the Discovery of America, under the name of de Navigatione et Terris de Novo Repertis, 1587—Letters respecting the History of Spain, Amsterdam, 1670, fol.—an interesting Relation of his Embassy to Egypt, 1500, in fol.

MARTYR, Peter, a most eminent divine, born at Florence 1500. His family name was Hermilius, but he received from his parents that of Martyr from Peter, a martyr, whose church was near the house in which he was born. He became an Augustine monk at Fiesoli, and afterwards studied at Padua, and at the age of 26 was admitted public preacher. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the pulpit, and as a professor of philosophy and divinity, at Brixia, Rome, Venice, Mantua, and other cities; but the writings of Zuinglius and of Bucer, and the conversation of Valdes shook his faith in the papal infallibility, and after preaching the doctrines of the protestants in secret, he found it dangerous to continue south of the Alps, and therefore removed to Zurich. He next visited Basil, and then Strasburg, where he married a nun, who like himself had escaped from the superstitions of a convent. From Strasburg, Martyr was invited by Cranmer to England, and honorably appointed divinity professor at Oxford by Edward VI. in 1549. At the accession of Mary, however, the learned professor found it unsafe to remain at Oxford, and he therefore privately retired to Strasburg, and to

Zurich, where for seven years he became a popular divinity professor. He had liberal offers afterwards to settle at Geneva, and his friend Jewel solicited him with zealous affection to return to England after Mary's death, but he declined those honorable testimonies of respect, and continued at Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 63. On his return to Zurich, Martyr took a second wife, by whom he had three children, the youngest of which only survived him. Martyr as a writer was learned and well informed, as a disputant he was acute, sensible, and penetrating, as much admired by the protestants as he was dreaded by the papists. He was zealous as a reformer, but sincere, and in his greatest triumphs over superstition and error, wisely moderate and humble. He wrote several books against the papists, or in explanation of the Scriptures, but his "Defence of the Orthodox Doctrine of the Lord's Supper," against Gardiner, is particularly famous. He is, however, accused by father Simon of making a vain and unnecessary display of his learning in his commentaries, though it must be confessed in the words of bishop Jewel, that he is a man never to be named without the highest respect and honor.

MARVELL, Andrew, an ingenious English writer, born 1620. The strong powers of his mind were so early displayed, that at 13 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, but here unexperienced and thoughtless he fell into the hands of the jesuits, till his father interfered and restored him to the wholesome tenets of the university. He took his bachelor's degree 1638. Marvell was enabled to travel and improve himself in visiting foreign countries. He passed through France, visited Rome, and extended his travels to Constantinople. About 1563, he returned home, and was made assistant to Milton, the Latin secretary of Cromwell. He was chosen member of parliament for his native town in 1660, and continued to represent it, and with the honorable grant of a pension from his approving electors, till his death, and though he seldom spoke in the house, his opinion was respected out of doors, and often influenced prince Rupert, and other independent members. He claimed the public attention as a writer, by a severe anonymous attack on Dr. Parker, who was virulent in favor of arbitrary government, and by another pamphlet against bishop Croft's "Naked Truth," but his most violent composition was "an Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England," for the discovery of the author of which the offended ministry offered a reward. These tracts were written not only with severity, but in a strain of humor and sarcasm, which rendered them very popular and exposed to derision those against whom the satire was directed. Though an enemy to the ministry, Marvell was courted and admired, and even the king himself was pleased with his conversation and conduct, and endeavored by all means in his power to gain him to espouse the measures of the court. After enjoying the company of this facetious subject, Charles the next morning sent to him his minister Danby, who with difficulty found his obscure lodging, up two pair of stairs in one of the courts of the Strand. Marvell supposed his visitor had lost his way, but when informed that Danby came from the king who wished to know what he could do to serve him, he answered that it was not in his majesty's power to serve him. When pressed farther to accept any office the court could give, Marvell answered, that he could not with honor accept the offer, since if he did, he must prove either ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in giving into the measures of the court. To conquer this obstinate integrity Danby declared that he was the bearer to him of 1000*l.* from the king as a mark of his respect, but this the unshaken patriot rejected, though after the courtier was gone he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. This great man died 1678, aged 58, not without strong suspicions of being poisoned, and he was buried in St. Giles's church, in the fields. His poems and letters were published, London, 1726, in 2 vols. 12mo. with an account of his life by Mr. Cooke, and since a handsome edition has appeared by Captain Thomson, 3 vols. 4to. Some of his recommendatory verses generally appear before the real work of his friend Milton.

MARULLUS, Tacitus, a poet of the fifth century, who wrote a panegyric on Attila king of the Huns, and waited upon him at Padua in expectation of a liberal reward. The fierce barbarian rewarded his flattery by throwing the poem and the writer into the flames.

MARY, queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich 18th Feb. 1517. She was educated under the care of the celebrated Linacer and Vives, and she acquired so perfect a knowledge of Latin, that she undertook to translate Erasmus's Paraphrase of St. John's Gospel, which was finished by her chaplain Mallet. The treatment of her mother by her father totally alienated her heart from filial duties, and so exasperated was the monarch at her violent and obstinate conduct, that he would have publicly put her to death had not the virtuous Cranmer interfered. Bred up in the bigoted principles of the Romish church, she refused to join the protestant communion, as well under her brother as under her father, and in consequence of this obstinacy the young king, at the persuasion of the duke of Northumberland set her aside in the succession, and appointed the lady Jane Gray for his successor. Though Jane was proclaimed on Edward's death, yet Mary's interest prevailed, and in a few days she entered London in triumph. The partialities which she had shown for the popish tenets in a private station, now displayed themselves on the throne, and, guided by the councils of the sanguinary Gardiner, she assented to those horrible excesses which have so deservedly fixed upon her the appellation of the bloody Mary. The faggot and the stake were the instruments used to make converts to the church of Rome, and not only the innocent lady Jane and her husband were sacrificed to the mean jealousy of the queen, but the great Cranmer who had saved her from destruction was condemned to the flames. In 1554, she married Philip of Spain, son of Charles V. but the happiness which she expected from this union was destroyed by the coldness of her phlegmatic husband, and her disappointment in child-bearing added to the studied absence of Philip, and the disgraceful loss of Calais, so preyed upon her spirits, that she fell a sacrifice to the attacks of a fever, 7th Nov. 1558. In her character Mary was violent, superstitious and bigoted, she thought it her duty to sacrifice the calls of humanity to her zeal for what she considered the interest of true religion, and from the influence of her popish advisers she was often pravailed to commit what was dishonorable, flagitious, and oppressive. Three books of devotion are mentioned by Strype as written by her.

MARY, queen of England, wife of William III. was daughter of the second James, by the daughter of lord Clarendon. She married at the age of 15, William prince of Orange, and at the revolution, when her father had abdicated the throne, she ac

companied her husband, and was crowned queen. Mary is represented as of a meek inoffensive character, little inclined to meddle with public affairs except when party influenced her, or the absence of her husband rendered it necessary. She died 28th Dec. in 1694, at the age of 32, of the small-pox, leaving no issue. She was in her character benevolent and humane, exhibiting in her conduct great gravity and little attachment to the feminine trifles and levities which fashion or caprice too often recommended.

MARY, daughter of Henry III. duke of Brabant, married Philip the Bold of France 1274. She was accused of poisoning the eldest of her husband's sons by a former marriage, but her innocence was proved by a knight sent by her brother, in those days of chivalry, to challenge her accusers. She died 1321, 36 years after the death of her husband.

MARY, of Anjou, daughter of Lewis II. and wife of Charles VII. of France. She was a woman of a very heroic character, and though insulted and despised by her husband, she applied all the powers of her great mind to secure the crown to him. She died 1463, aged 59.

MARY, daughter of Henry VII. of England, married Lewis XII. of France. After his death she took for her second husband, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, who was the mother of the unfortunate lady Jane Gray. She died 1534, aged 37.

MARY DE MEDICIS, daughter of Francis II. duke of Tuscany, was born 1573, and married in 1600, Henry IV. of France. After her husband's death she was declared regent of the kingdom, but weakness marked her administration, and her partiality for the worthless marshal D'Ancre, excited against her the indignation of the people, and the opposition of her son Louis XIII. Though a reconciliation was effected between her and her son, by the means of cardinal Richelieu, she afterwards conceived so great a hatred against this her former favorite, that all her powers and influence were directed to seek revenge. Louis at last supported the cardinal as the best means of consolidating his government, and Mary was banished, and her attendants and favorites, and even her physician, were sent out of the kingdom, or confined in the bastile. From Compiegne, where she was exiled, she retired to Brussels, and died in poverty at Cologne, 3d July, 1642, aged 69. Though obstinate and revengeful, Mary was on some occasions very humane and benevolent, she patronised the arts, and by her munificence Paris was adorned by the splendid palace of Luxemburgh, and some religious establishments.

MARY of Cleves, married Henry I. prince of Condé. She was loved with such ardor by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. that when called to the throne of Poland, he wrote to her with all the warmth of affection, and signed his name with his blood. When raised to the French throne, he formed the design of annulling Mary's marriage with his rival, but Catherine de Medicis opposed it, and the sudden death of Mary, 30th Oct. 1574, at the age of 18, as is supposed by poison, left him disconsolate and wretched.

MARY, of Austria, daughter of Philip, king of Spain, married 1521 Lewis king of Hungary, who was slain five years after, at the battle of Mohats. She was made governess of the Netherlands, by her brother Charles V. where she behaved with great courage, and opposed with success the arms of Henry II. of France. She was the friend of the protestants, and a great patroness of literature. Her fondness for the sports of the field procured her the name of Diana, and from her military prowess she was called by the Spaniards, the mother of the camp. She left her government in 1555, and died three years after in Spain.

MARY STUART, queen of Scots, daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, was born 1552, and eight days after her birth inherited the throne by the death of her father. Henry VIII. of England solicited her hand for his son Edward, and when refused he invaded Scotland and plundered Edinburgh. Uninfluenced by the momentary successes of the English, the Scotch regency betrothed their young queen in 1558 to Francis the dauphin of France, and she was educated there, and imbibed those principles of bigotry and foolish levity which afterwards embittered her life. The marriage was celebrated in 1558, but two years after the youthful widowed queen left with tears of regret, that country where some of the happiest of her days had been passed. Returned to Scotland, she found her subjects agitated by party zeal and civil dissention, and she discovered a powerful rival and secret enemy in her neighbor Elizabeth of England, whom she had seriously offended by assuming in France the empty title of queen of England, on an ill-founded pretence of Elizabeth's illegitimacy. To distracted councils was added religious animosity, and by publicly celebrating the mass in her chapel, Mary offended the feelings of her subjects, who were stern and rigid presbyterians, and who in their zeal in favor of the reformation, had spared neither cathedrals, nor abbeys, nor monuments which bore the marks of popish superstition. Thus exposed to fanatical violence, and even insulted by the followers of Knox, the celebrated reformer, Mary could pursue no better step than to call to share her throne, a man of sagacity, firmness, and virtue. In this she was unfortunate; in marrying Henry lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a youth of engaging appearance, but of weak intellects, and impetuous passions. Fondness and rapture soon gave way to indifference and disgust. Darnley became disagreeable in the eyes of the queen, and their mutual discontents were kindled and increased by the insidious arts of their respective flatterers. Darnley despised at court, retired to his country house near Edinburgh, where his life was terminated by a most fatal catastrophe. The house was blown up in the night by gunpowder, and the unfortunate monarch's body was found in the garden adjoining, but without any marks of violence upon it. This foul deed was fixed, with some degree of truth, upon James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, who had succeeded Rizzio in the favor of the queen, and Mary herself escaped not the imputation of accessary guilt. Bothwell was tried and acquitted, but as if rejoicing in the iniquity of his conduct, he seized the person of the queen, 24th April, 1567, and prevailed upon her at the castle of Dunbar, to marry him. This violent proceeding, which some historians assert, but with little probability of truth, to have been with the consent of Mary, roused the indignation of the Scotch nobles, and Bothwell, unable to stem the torrent of popular fury, left the kingdom, and fled to Denmark, where he died wretched and destitute. Mary in the meantime had fallen into the hands of her enemies, and was compelled by Murray, the regent, her greatest enemy, to resign the crown in favor of her infant son, James VI. who was crowned king at Dunbar. To render these measures agreeable to the nation, and to make the unfortunate Mary odious, she was now publicly accused of being the murderer of her husband, and letters were produced, which if true would have proved most fully her guilt.

Time, however, has shown these to be gross forgeries, in the hands of those who had suffered the real murderer Bothwell to escape, and had punished with death some inferior characters, who were arraigned as accessaries. Mary, a prisoner in Lochleven island, under the care of Murray's mother, who had been the concubine of James V. found means to escape to Hamilton, where she declared the acts extorted from her to be illegal. Though here joined by above 6000 men, she found herself unable to cope with the regent who dispersed her raw troops, and obliged her to fly. Unknowing where to retire, she came towards England, and landed at Workington in Cumberland, 17th May, 1568, and implored the friendship and protection of Elizabeth of England. Elizabeth with hypocritical condolence welcomed her on her escape, but after drawing her to Carlisle for greater security, she refused to see her till she had cleared herself of the imputations cast upon her character. Mary, who expected to be respected as a sovereign, found unfortunately too late she was to be treated as a criminal; but after she had submitted to a trial which was to investigate her innocence, and had heard Elizabeth declare that nothing had appeared which could impeach the good character of her sister, she still felt that she was a prisoner in England. Her innocence and misfortunes roused the general feelings of the nation towards her, but while she hoped for deliverance from the offers of the duke of Norfolk to marry her, she had the mortification to know that Elizabeth not only wantonly opposed the union, but imprisoned her suitor, and afterwards on some trifling accusation put him to death. Not satisfied with the degradation of her rival, Elizabeth assumed now the part of a tyrant, and had her arraigned on pretence of conspiring against her life. Forty-two members of parliament and five judges were sent to Fotheringay castle, Northamptonshire, where the unhappy princess was immured, and though she refused to acknowledge the authority of her judges, and asserted her innocence, the matter was removed to Westminster, where she was declared guilty. Mary, who had lingered more than eighteen years in confinement, heard of the sentence with pleasure, and rejoiced at an event which was to terminate her sufferings and her misfortunes. Mary in her last moments behaved with great dignity and becoming composure, and though her persecutors wished to insult her attachment to the popish faith, she asserted her devotion to the church in whose tenets she had been educated. She suffered in Fotheringay castle, 8th February 1587, imploring forgiveness on her murderers. Mary, distinguished by all those superior charms of person which command and secure admiration, possessed high qualities of mind. She was well acquainted with Latin, French, and Italian, and besides her letters, many of which are still extant, she wrote some poems not devoid of merit.

MASCARDI, Augustine, a learned Italian, born at Sarzane, in the city of Genoa, 1591. He was early connected with the jesuits, and became chamberlain to Urban VIII. who founded a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza, for the exercise of his great talents. He was author of the History of the Conspiracy of de Fiesque—and of an able work, called "Dell' Arte Historica," besides some poems. He was so fond of studious pursuits, and so negligent of his affairs, that he was always poor and in debt. He died in his native town 1640.

MASCARON, Julius, a French bishop, born at Marseilles, 1634. He was member of the oratory, and in his ecclesiastical duties as preacher, displayed so much eloquence, that the court, in admiration of his abilties, gave him the bishopric of Tulle, 1671, from which he was translated to Agen. He died in his diocese, of a dropsy in the chest, 16th December 1703. His eloquence was so powerful, that, it is said, he converted 28,000 out of 30 thousand, of the Huguenots whom he found in his diocese. His funeral orations on the queen mother—on Turenne and Seguier, were published, and are admired.

MASCHERONI, Laurent, a native of Bergamo, eminent as a mathematician, and the well-known author of Geometria del Compasso, or Compass Geometry. He assisted in the various experiments made by the academy of Bologna, to ascertain the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. He published also, some notes on the Calculus Integer of Euler, and died at Paris 1800, aged 50.

MASCLEF, Francis, a French theologian, made canon of Amiens by bishop de Bron. He was removed from this office by the next bishop, who accused him of being a jansenist. He died Nov. 1728, aged 66. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, improved by de la Bletterie, 1730, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Catechism of Amiens and Conferences of the Diocese of the Amiens.

MASENIUS, James, a jesuit, born at Dalen, duchy of Juliers, 1606. He was professor of eloquence and poetry at Cologne, and wrote good poetry. He was author of Sarcothea, a Latin poem, on the Fall of Man, from which Lauder supposed that Milton had drawn the subject of his celebrated poem—Palæstra Eloquentiæ Ligatæ, 4 vols. 12mo. —Palæstra Styli Romani—Anima Historiæ, seu Vita Caroli V. & Ferdinandi, 4to.—Notes, on the Annales Trevirensium, folio—and Epitome Annal. Trevirensium, 8vo. He died 1681.

MASHAM, lady Damaris, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and second wife of sir Francis Masham, of Oates, bart. was a most learned lady, born at Cambridge, 18th Jan. 1658. Her knowledge of history, geography, and philosophy, was greatly enlarged by the attention of Mr. Locke, who lived several years in her family, and died in her house at Oates. She wrote a Discourse concerning the Love of God, 8vo.—Occasional Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous and Christian Life, 8vo. and was deservedly respected not only for learning, but for every virtue. Much of her time and attention was employed in the education of her only son. She died at Bath 20th April, 1708, and was buried in the abbey church, where a monument records her virtues.

MASIUS, Andrew, counsellor to the duke of Cleves, was born at Linnich, near Brussels, and died, April, 1753, aged 57. He wrote, a collection of various pieces, translated from the Syriac—a Syriac Lexicon—Grammatica Linguæ Syricæ, folio—a Commentary on the Book of Joshua, and on some Chapters of Deuteronomy—Disputatio de Cœnâ Domini. He was a most learned orientalist.

MASKELYNE, Nevil, D.D., was born in London, 1732, and educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Catharine Hall, and next to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1761, he was appointed by the Royal Society to proceed to St. Helenæ to observe the transit of Venus; in which voyage he determined the method of finding, by lunar observations, the longitude at sea. In 1763, he undertook another voyage to Barbadoes, to ascertain the longitude of that island, and to prove the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper. On his return home, he succeeded Mr. Bliss as royal astronomer; and in 1767, first published the Nautical Almanac, and

a volume of Explanatory Tables. In 1774 Dr. Maskelyne was employed in making observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at Greenwich; and went the same year to Scotland, to ascertain the gravitative attraction of the mountain Schelallien, in Perthshire. His death took place February 9th, 1811. He was the author of the British Mariner's Guide; containing complete and easy instructions for the discovery of the longitude at sea and land, 1763, 4to.; and astronomical observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, 1784—88, 3 vols. folio; besides numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MASON, Francis, a native of Durham, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton. In 1599, he obtained the living of Orford, Suffolk, and was afterwards made chaplain to James I. and arch-deacon of Norwich. He died on his living, 1621, aged 55. His Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, a work of great merit and authenticity, has been translated by Lindsay, with valuable notes.

MASON, sir John, a statesman of eminence, in the reign of Henry VIII. and of his successors. Though but of obscure origin at Abingdon, in Berkshire, he received a good education under his uncle, who was one of the monks of the Abingdon abbey; and after being at All Soul's, Oxford, he rose in the service of the king, who employed him in several embassies abroad, and made him a privy counsellor. He maintained his influence at court under Edward and Mary, and Elizabeth appointed him treasurer of her chamber. He was also made chancellor of the university of Oxford, and died 1566. His favorite maxim was, do, and say nothing. In gratitude for the blessings of the education which he had received at Abingdon, he was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, and left a handsome estate for the endowment of an hospital, which still shelters under its roof, the infirm, the aged, and the indigent.

MASON, John, an English author of some works of merit. He was honored with the degree of M.A. from a Scotch university, and died 1763. He wrote Self Knowledge, a valuable ethical work—Essay on Elocution, 8vo.—Fifty-two Practical Discourses for the Use of Families, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Power of Poetical and Prosaic Numbers, 8vo.—Plain and Modest Plea for Christianity, 8vo.—Student and Pastor, or directions to attain to eminence in those characters, 12mo.

MASON, William, an English poet of eminence. He was son of a Yorkshire clergyman, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1749, by the interest of his friend Gray he was elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He was admitted into orders in 1754, and became chaplain to the king, and obtained the valuable living of Aston, in Yorkshire, and afterwards the precentorship of York cathedral. During the American war, he showed himself a zealous advocate for the liberties of the subject, and his conduct was so offensive to the government, that his name was erased from the list of king's chaplains. The censure was too severe; Mason was the friend of political freedom and rational government; but that he was the enemy of fanciful and violent innovations, is abundantly proved by the abhorrence which he expressed against the wild theories of the supporters of the French revolution. He died in 1797, in consequence of a wound which he had accidentally received in getting out of his carriage, and which, from being neglected, became gangrenous and fatal. The abilities of Mason as a poet, are highly respectable. He first attracted the public attention in 1748, by his Isis, a poem, which the Oxonians considered as an attack on their Alma Mater, and which therefore was answered in a very spirited and beautiful poem, by Thomas Warton, called the Triumphs of Isis. His Elfrida, and Caractacus, on the model of the Greeks, possess great merit, for boldness of conception, nervous language, and sublime description. He wrote besides the English Garden, a poem—Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, translated into English verse, with learned notes from sir Joshua Reynolds—a Book on Psalmody. As the friend of Gray, Mason was one of his executors, and he evinced his respect for the departed bard, by publishing his letters, with his life, and by writing the epitaph which records his virtues in Westminster Abbey.

MASON, George, an English writer, known as the author of an essay on Designs in Gardening, 1796, with appendix—Answer to T. Paine—Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary, 4to.——Life of lord Howe, 1803. He made a valuable collection of English and foreign literature, and died at Aldenham lodge, Herts, of a fit of apoplexy, 4th Nov. 1806, aged 71.

MASON, John, D.D. was a native of Scotland, and born in 1734. He was connected with that branch of the secession from the established church of North Britain, known by the name of Antiburghers. By a presbytery in that connexion he was licensed, and not long afterwards ordained, with a view to his taking the pastoral charge of a congregation in the city of New-York, where he arrived in 1761, and resided greatly respected and eminently useful until his death in 1792. Doctor Mason was a man of a sound strong mind, extensive learning and fervent piety; and his scholarship was uncommonly accurate and mature. At the age of twenty he spoke the Latin language, on all the higher subjects of discourse, with equal ease, and greater elegance than his mother tongue. In Greek his proficiency was but little inferior; and he was familiar with the Hebrew. At the age of twenty-four he taught logic and moral philosophy, with reputation in the theological seminary of the Antiburghers at Abernethy. His lectures were in Latin. As a preacher he was uncommonly judicious and instructive; as a pastor, faithful and diligent; and as a friend and companion amiable, benevolent, and generous.

MASON, John, captain, proprietor of New Hampshire, was a merchant of London, and afterwards governor of Newfoundland. On his return he met with sir William Alexander, who was induced to engage in the project of settling the new world, and obtained a patent of Acadia or Nova Scotia in 1621. In the same year Mason obtained of the Plymouth company, of which he was a member, a grant of land from Salem river to the Merrimac, and up to the heads thereof called Mariana; in 1622 he and Gorges obtained a grant of the lands between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc, extending back to the lakes, called Laconia; he obtained Nov. 7, 1629 a new patent of New Hampshire. He died 1635.

MASON, John, a brave soldier, and author of the history of the Pequot war, was a native of England. He was bred to arms in the Netherlands under sir Thomas Fairfax, whose good opinion he so much conciliated, that after his arrival in America, when the struggle arose in England between king Charles I. and the parliament, sir Thomas addressed a letter to Mason requesting him to join his standard, and give his assistance to those, who were contending for the liberties of the people. The invitation however was declined. Mason was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, but removed

to Windsor in 1634, and assisted in laying the foundation of a new colony. A court was summoned at Hartford on the first of May, 1637. Besides the six magistrates, there were also committees, from the few towns in the colony, to compose the court. As the Pequots had killed about thirty, and were endeavoring to effect a union of all the Indians in a place for the extirpation of the English, it was determined, that an offensive war should be carried on against them, and that ninety men should immediately be raised, 42 from Hartford, 30 from Windsor, and 18 from Wethersfield. The little army under the command of Mason arrived at Saybrook on the 17th of May. At Saybrook, Mason and his officers were entirely divided in opinion respecting the manner of prosecuting their enterprise. The court had directed the landing of the men at Pequot harbor, from whence they were to advance on the enemy; Mason was of opinion that they should sail past the Pequot country to Narragansett, and then return and take the enemy by surprise. This opinion was a proof of his discernment and military skill. The Pequots were expecting them at the harbor; where they kept a watch day and night; and the place was encompassed by rocks and thickets, affording the Indians, who were the more numerous, every advantage. It would be difficult to land, and if a landing was effected, it would be difficult, to approach the enemy's forts, without being much harassed, and giving an opportunity for all of them to escape, if they were unwilling to fight. Besides, by going first to Narragansett, the hope was indulged, that some accession to their force might be procured. These reasons weighed much with Mason, but not with the other officers, who were afraid to exceed their commission. In this perplexity the chaplain, Mr. Stone, was desired to seek wisdom from above. Having spent most of Thursday night in prayer on board the Pink, in the morning he went on shore, and told Mason, he was entirely satisfied with his plan. The council was again called and the plan was adopted. Mason of course sailed past the Pequot country to Narragansett, disclosed his object to the sachem of that tribe, and obtained from him about two hundred Indians, and he then set out by land on his expedition against the Pequots. He first however placed a strong guard around the fort of an unfriendly sachem of the Narragansett's, that none of the Indians should come out and alarm the Pequots. In the evening of the second day they reached the neighborhood of one of the Pequot forts at Mistic, having in their train about five hundred Indians. The army encamped, being exceedingly fatigued in consequence of heat of the weather, and the want of necessaries. The guards who were advanced considerably in front, heard the enemy singing until midnight. It was a time of rejoicing with them, as they had seen the vessels pass a few days before, and concluded that the English had no courage to attack them. About two hours before day on the morning of Friday, May 26th, the captain assembled his men, and prepared himself for determining the fate of Connecticut. The blessing of God was briefly and devoutly implored. With less than eighty brave men he marched forward, the Indians, who were much afraid, having fallen in the rear. He told them to stay behind at what distance they pleased, and to see whether Englishmen would not fight. As Mason approached within a rod of the fort, a dog barked, and an Indian roared out, Owassux! Owassux! (Englishmen! Englishmen!) The troops pressed on, and having fired upon the Indians, through the pallisadoes, entered the fort at the principal entrance sword in hand. After a severe conflict, in which a number of the enemy were killed, victory was still doubtful, for the Indians concealed themselves in and about their wigwams, and from their retreats made good use of their arrows. At this crisis the captain cried out to his men, "we must burn them," and seizing a fire-brand in one of the wigwams set fire to the mats, with which they were covered In a short time all the wigwams were wrapped in flames. Mason drew his men without the fort, encompassing it completely: and the sachem, Uncas, with his Indians and such of the Narragansetts as remained took courage, and formed another circle in the rear. The enemy were now thrown into the utmost terror. Some climbed the pallisadoes and were brought down by the fire of the muskets; others were so bewildered that they rushed into the very flames. A number collected to the windward and endeavored to defend themselves with their arrows, and about forty of the boldest issued forth and were cut down by the swords of the English. In a little more than an hour the whole work of destruction was completed. Seventy wigwams were burned and six hundred Indians perished Seven escaped, and seven were taken prisoners Two only of the English were killed and sixteen wounded. The victory was complete, but the army was in great danger and distress. So many were wounded and worn down by fatigue, that only about forty could be spared to contend with the remaining enemy. In about an hour three hundred Indians came on from another fort; but Mason led out a chosen party and checked their onset. It was determined to march immediately for Pequot harbor, into which a few minutes before, to their unutterable joy, they had seen their vessel enter. When the march commenced, the Indians advanced to the hill, on which the fort had stood. The desolation which here presented itself to their view, filled them with rage; they stamped and tore their hair in the transports of passion; and rushing down the hill with great fury seemed determined to avenge themselves on the destroyers of their brethren. But the superiority of fire arms to their bows and arrows kept them at a distance. Mason reached the harbor in safety; and putting his wounded on board, the next day marched by land to Saybrook, with about twenty men. His safe return, and the success which attended the expedition filled the whole colony with joy and thanksgiving. So completely was the object of the expedition effected, that the remaining Pequots were filled with such terror, that they burned their wigwams and fled from their abode. The greatest part of them went towards New-York. Mason was sent out to pursue them, and he took one hundred prisoners of the old men, women and children. The rest, about two hundred in number, soon submitted themselves, engaging never to live in their country again, and becoming subject to the sachems of Mohegan and Narragansett, with the disgraceful necessity of never again being called Pequots. Soon after this war Mason was appointed by the government of Connecticut, major-general of all their forces, and continued in this office till his death. He remained a magistrate, to which station he was first chosen in 1642 till May 1660, when he was elected deputy governor. In this office he continued ten years till May 1670, when his infirmities induced him to retire from public life. After the Pequot war, at the request of the inhabitants of Saybrook, and for the defence of the colony, he removed from Windsor to that place in 1647. Thence in 1659 he removed to Norwich, where he died in 1672 or 1673, aged 72. At the request of

the general court he drew up and published a brief history of the Pequot war.

MASON, John Mitchell, D.D., minister in New York, graduated at Columbia college 1789. Having studied theology with his father, he completed his education at Edinburgh. In 1792 he succeeded his father in the church in Cedar street. By his letters on frequent communion, written in 1798, the associate reformed churches were induced to change the old custom, of communing but twice a year, for a more frequent commemoration of the death of the Redeemer. Appointed professor of theology in 1801, he performed the duties until his health declined. In 1810 his connexion with Cedar street church was dissolved, and in 1812 he became the pastor of a new church in Murray-street. From 1811 to 1816 he was the provost of Columbia college. In 1816 he travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health; in 1819 he suffered from two paralytic attacks. From 1821 he presided over Dickinson college in Pennsylvania until 1824, when he returned to New York, and lingered the rest of his days the shadow of what he once was. He died Dec. 27, 1829 aged 59. Four volumes of his sermons were published in 1832. He also published a number of occasional sermons during his life time.

MASON, George, of Virginia, a statesman of distinction, was a member of the general convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and refused his signature to that instrument. The next year, in union with Henry, he opposed its adoption by the Virginia convention, on the ground that the government of the States would be consolidated, instead of federal, and be liable to conversion into a monarchy. He also opposed with great zeal the section allowing a continuance of the slave trade. He held a high rank among the great men of that state with whom he was cotemporary, in intellectual energy, delicacy of wit, extent of political knowledge, and eloquence. He died at his seat at Gunston Hall, in the autumn of 1792, aged sixty-seven years.

MASQUE DE FER, or IRON MASK, a person confined in the castle of Pignerol, and afterwards in the isles of St. Margaret, and always disguised in a mask with steel springs, which concealed his features, without incommoding him in receiving his nourishment. He died in the Bastille, 1703, and was privately buried under the name of Marchiali. Though no person ever could discover who he was, it is certain that he was a man of high birth, as he was treated with singular respect by his keepers, and as infinite pains were taken to prevent his holding communication with any other person.

MASSENA, Andrew, prince of Essling, and duke of Rivoli, one of the most celebrated of Napoleon's marshals, was born, in 1758, at Nice; entered the army in 1775; and retired from it after having served for fourteen years. The revolution, however, again roused his military ardor. His rise was rapid, for he attained the rank of general of division in 1794. In the Italian campaigns from 1794 to 1798 he on every occasion so distinguished himself that he was called the darling child of victory, and in 1799 he saved France from invasion by routing the Austrians and Russians in Switzerland. His memorable defence of Genoa in 1800 gave time to Bonaparte to cross the Alps, and crush the Austrian army at Marengo. In the campaigns of 1805, 1807, and 1809, in Italy, Poland, and Germany, he was among the most conspicuously successful of the French leaders. His conduct in the last of these campaigns was rewarded with the title of prince of Essling. In 1810 he was appointed to command the army which invaded Portugal, but he was foiled by the genius of Wellington, and was compelled to abandon the Portuguese territory. After this period Massena did not again appear in the field; and he died April 4, 1817.

MASSIEU, William, a French writer, born at Caen, and educated by the jesuits, whose society he left to apply himself more intensely to belles lettres. He became tutor to M. de Sacy's children, and afterwards was made pensionary of the academy of inscriptions, professor royal of the Greek language, and member of the French academy. He was afflicted in the latter part of life, with two cataracts, which deprived him of his sight, and he died of a paralytic stroke, Sept. 26th. 1722. He published, an edition of the Greek Testament—History of French Poetry—a translation of Pindar—a Latin poem on Coffee—Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy. His Lectures on Pindar, Homer, Theocritus, and Demosthenes, were much admired.

MASSILLON, John Baptiste, a famous French preacher, born at Hieres, in Provence, 1663. He was admitted into the congregation of the oratory in 1681, and distinguished himself so much at Vienne, by his funeral oration on Villars, the archbishop of that city, that he was called to Paris, where his eloquence charmed and astonished crowded audiences. His mode of preaching was peculiarly his own; interesting, natural, and simple, his appeals were directed to the heart, and succeeded far above the efforts of all other competitors. The court heard him with applause, and Louis XIV. paid him this sincere compliment, "Father," said the king, "when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them, but whenever I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself." On one occasion, when discoursing on the small number of the elect, his eloquence was so awfully striking, that an involuntary murmur of applause arose in the congregation, and assisted the preacher more forcibly to convey his pathetic appeal. Uninfluenced by popularity, he followed his duty with modesty, but conscious dignity, and in 1717 was appointed by the regent, bishop of Clermont. In 1719 he was admitted member of the French academy; and after pronouncing his last oration in Paris, on the duchess of Orleans, in 1723, he retired to his diocese, where he presided with mildness, piety, and benevolence. He died Sept. 1742, aged 79, and his name is almost become proverbial as a powerful master of eloquence. His works were published by his nephew, 1745, 14 vols. 12mo.

MASSINGER, Philip, a dramatic poet, born at Salisbury, 1585. He entered at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and then came to London, where he wrote for the stage. He was courted by the wits and the learned men of the times, and was assisted in some of his plays by Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, Field, and Decker. He died suddenly at his house, Bankside, Southwark, and was buried March, 1639, at St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour's church, Southwark, in the same grave which also received the remains of his friend Fletcher. He wrote 14 plays of his own, besides those in which he was assisted by his friends. His works appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. by Henry Dell, 1761, and by Mason and T. Davies in 1779.

MASSINISSA, king of part of Africa, from the enemy, became the most faithful ally, of Rome, when Scipio had sent him back, without ransom, his nephew, taken prisoner in battle. At his death, he left Scipio Æmilianus the guardian of his kingdom, B. C. 149.

MASSON DES GRANGES, Daniel, author of

the Modern Philosopher, or the unbeliever condemned at the Tribunal of Reason, 1755, 12mo. was a French ecclesiastic, who died 1760, aged 60.

MASSON, Papirius, a French writer, born at Forez, May, 1544. He was educated by the jesuits, and entered into their society, but after some time left it, and applied himself to the law. He became librarian to the duke of Anjou's chancellor, and in 1576, was made advocate of parliament, though he never pleaded but one cause, and that successfully. He died 9th June, 1611. He wrote, four books of French Annals, from Pharamond, to Henry II. 1598, 4to.—and Elegia Virorum Clarissimorum, much admired, and other works.

MASSON, John, a reformed minister, who quitted France to enjoy liberty of opinion in England, and died in Holland about 1750. He wrote, in French, a Critical History of the Republic of Letters, 15 vols. 12mo.—Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, & Plinii, jun. 3 vols. 8vo.—History of Bayle, and of his Works, 12mo.

MASSUET, Rene, a learned benedictine of St. Maur, born at St. Ouen de Macelles, 1665. He is known by his edition of Irænæus, 1710, folio, with learned dissertations—a fifth volume of the Acts of the Saints of St. Benedict—and other works. He died 19th Jan. 1716, aged 50.

MATANI, Anthony, a physician born at Pistoia, in Italy, 27th July, 1730. He became professor of medicine at Pisa, where he took his degrees, and died universally respected at Pistoia, June 1769. He published de Aneurismaticis Præcordiorum Morbis Animadversiones—Heliodori Larissæi Capita Opticorum e Græco Latinè conversa—Account of the Natural Productions of Pistoia—de Nosocomiorum Regimine—de Remediis Tractatus, and left some MSS. besides.

MATERNUS DE CILANO, George Christian, a native of Presburgh who died at Altena in Lower Saxony, 1773. He was author of treatises de Terræ Concussionibus—de Causis Lucis Boreal. —de Motu Humorum progress. Veteribus non Ignoti.—de Saturnalium Origine & celebrandi Ritu apud Romanos.

MATHER, Richard, minister of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was a native of England, and came to America in 1635, to escape from persecution in his own country. He arrived at Boston, in August. In a few months after, he was invited to Dorchester, and constituted the teacher of the church there in 1636. He assisted Mr. Eliot and Mr. Welde, in 1640, in making the New England version of the Psalms. The model of Church Discipline, which he presented to the Synod of 1648, was the one which was chiefly adopted, in preference to the models prepared by Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Patridge. He died in 1669, aged 73. He wrote the discourse about the church covenant, and the answer to thirty-two questions published in 1639, which passed under the name of the Elders of New England. He wrote also a modest and brotherly answer to Charles Herle's book against the independency of churches, 1644; a reply to Rutherford, or a defence of the answer to Herle's book, 1646; an heart-melting exhortation, in a letter to his countrymen of Lancashire, 1650; a catechism; a treatise of justification; a letter to Mr. Hooker, to prove that it was lawful for a minister to administer the sacrament to a congregation not particularly under his care; election sermon, 1660; an answer to Mr. Davenport's work against the propositions of the Synod of 1662; he also prepared for the press, sermons on the second epistle of Peter, and an elaborate defence of the churches of New England.

MATHER, Samuel, minister of Dublin, Ireland, the son of the preceding, was born in Lancashire, May 13, 1626. Accompanying his father to this country, he was graduated at Harvard college, in 1643. He was appointed the first fellow of the college, and he was held in such estimation by the students whom he instructed, that when he left them, they put on badges of mourning. When he began to preach, he spent some time in Rowley, as an assistant to Mr. Rogers. A church having been gathered in the north part of Boston, he was invited to take charge of it; but after preaching there one winter, he was induced to go to England, in 1650. In England, he was appointed chaplain of Magdalen college, Oxford. He then preached in Scotland and Ireland. In Dublin, he was senior fellow of Trinity college, and was settled the minister of the church of St. Nicholas. Though he refused several benefices that were offered him, by the lord deputy, because he did not wish to have the episcopalian ministers displaced; yet soon after the restoration he was suspended, on a charge of sedition. Returning to England, he was minister at Burtonwood, till ejected by the Bartholomew act, in 1662. He afterwards gathered a church at his own house in Dublin, where he died in peace, Oct. 29, 1671, aged 45. He published a wholesome caveat for a time of liberty, 1652; a defence of the protestant religion against popery, 1671; an irenicum, or an essay for union among the presbyterians, independents, and anabaptists; a treatise against stinted liturgies; a piece against Valentine Greatarick, who pretended to cure diseases by stroking; a course of sermons on the types of the Old Testament, with some discourses against popish superstitions.

MATHER, Nathaniel, minister in London, the son of Richard Mather, was born in Lancaster, March 20, 1630. After his arrival in this country with his father, he was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated, in 1647. He afterwards went to England, and was presented to the living at Barnstable, by Oliver Cromwell, in 1656. Upon his ejectment in 1662, he went into Holland, and was minister at Rotterdam. About the year 1671 or 1672, he succeeded his brother, Samuel Mather, at Dublin. Thence he removed to London, where he was pastor of a congregational church, and one of the lecturers at Pinner's hall. He died July 26, 1697, aged 67. He published the Righteousness of God by Faith upon all who believe, 1694; a discussion of the Lawfulness of a Pastor's Officiating in another's Church; twenty-three sermons, preached at Pinner's Hall, and Lime street, taken in short hand as they were delivered, 1701; a Fast Sermon.

MATHER, Increase, D.D. president of Harvard College, the son of Richard Mather, was born at Dorchester, June 21, 1639. He was graduated in 1656. Beginning to preach in the next year, and being invited by his brother to Dublin, he embarked for England, July 3, 1657, and after an absence of four years, returned in August, 1661. In the next month, he was invited to preach at the North Church in Boston, though he was not ordained there till May 27, 1664. He was a member of the Synod of 1679, and drew up the result, which was then agreed on. When king Charles II. expressed his wish that the charter of Mass. might be resigned into his hands in 1683, Dr. Mather zealously opposed a compliance with his Majesty's pleasure. In 1688, he sailed for England as agent of the Province, to procure redress of grievances. After several years of important services, he returned with a new charter, and arrived at Boston, May 14, 1692.

He had the sole nomination of the first governor. After his arrival, the general court appointed a day of public thanksgiving for his safe return, and for the settlement of the government. During the witchcraft delusion, he opposed the violent measures which were adopted. He wrote a book to prove, that the devil might appear in the shape of an innocent man, by means of which a number of persons, convicted of witchcraft, escaped the execution of the sentence. After the death of Mr. Oakes in 1681, the care of Harvard college devolved upon him. But as his church refused to relinquish him, he only made weekly visits to Cambridge, until the appointment of president Rogers, in the following year. After the death of Mr. Rogers, he was again called to the presidency of the college, June 11, 1685, and he continued in this station till Sept. 6, 1701, when he resigned, in consequence of an act of the general court, requiring the president to reside at Cambridge. He was unwilling to leave his church, though his son, Cotton Mather, had been settled as his colleague for a number of years. He died 1723 aged 84. His publications mostly, if not altogether, sermons, were very numerous, and if collected, would make several volumes.

MATHER, Cotton, D.D. F.R.S. minister in Boston, was the son of the preceding, and grandson of John Cotton. He was born in Boston Feb. 12, 1663, and graduated at Harvard college 1678. He was ordained minister of the north church in Boston as colleague with his father May 13, 1684. He died Feb. 13, 1728 aged 65. No person in America had so large a library, or had read so many books, or retained so much of what he read. So precious did he consider time, that to prevent visits of unnecessary length, he wrote over his study door in capital letters, "be short." His publications amounted to 382. Many of them indeed were small, such as single sermons; but others were of considerable magnitude. His essays to do good, 12mo. 1710, is a volume peculiarly excellent. It has lately been reprinted. Dr. Franklin ascribed all his usefulness in the world to his reading it in early life. His Christian Philosopher 8vo. 1721, was admired in England. His directions for candidates of the ministry 12 mo. 1725, gained him a vast number of letters of thanks. Others of his larger works are, the life of his father, and ratio discipline fratrum Nov. Anglorum, or an account of the discipline professed and practised in the churches of New England. But his largest and most celebrated work is his Magnatia Christi Americana, or the ecclesiastical history of New England from its first planting in 1625 to the year 1698, in seven books, folio, 1702. His style abounds with puerilities, puns, and strange conceits, and he makes a great display of learning; but no man was so thoroughly acquainted with the history of New-England, and he has saved numerous important facts from oblivion. In the work are contained biographical accounts of many of the first settlers, both governors, and ministers. It appears that he gave full credit to the stories of witchcraft; but he was not singular in his credulity. Even Dr. Watts wrote to him, "I am persuaded, that there was much immediate agency of the devil in those affairs, and perhaps there were some real witches too." The catalogue of his publications, in his life, written by his son, occupies eighteen pages.

MATHER, Samuel, D.D. minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was ordained in the same church, in which his father was settled, as colleague with Mr. Gee, June 21, 1732. In about ten years a separation occurred, in consequence, it is believed of a difference of views in regard to the revival of religion at that period. A church was built for him in Bennett street by persons, who withdrew with him from the old north church. He was their pastor till his death June 27, 1785, aged 79. He was buried by his own direction without any ceremony. In addition to the life of his father, 8vo. 1729 he published numerous sermons, and religious tracts.

MATHIAS, son of Maximilian II., was emperor of Germany after his brother Rodolphus II 1612. He made peace with the Turks 1615, but a new war arose which continued for 30 years till the peace of Westphalia. Mathias died at Vienna 10th March, 1616, aged 63.

MATHIAS Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the second son of John Huniades, and obtained the kingdom 1458, after escaping from the confinement where his enemies detained him. He broke the conspiracy of Hungarian lords who invited Frederic III. to take possession of the crown, in opposition to him, and he bravely defeated the Turks, who, invited by the dissensions of the country, had invaded the kingdom. He obliged also his rival to resign the consecrated crown of Stephen which he had seized, and in a new war he attacked the Austrian dominions and penetrated to Vienna, which he took, and also Neustadt. The emperor, terrified and subdued, made peace agreeable to the terms dictated by the conqueror 1487. After establishing wise regulations, reforming abuses, and checking duels and litigious quarrels, this great man was seized with an apoplexy which carried him off 16th April, 1490, at Vienna, as he was preparing to make war against the Turks.

MATHON DE LA COUR, James, a mathematician born at Lyons, 28th Oct. 1712, and died there 1770. He was an active member of the academy of Lyons, and wrote a memoir on the best method of supplying the Action of Wind on large vessels—Elements of Dynamics and Mechanics, 3 vols. 12mo.—Essay on Calculating the Movements of Machines by the Reaction of Water.

MATHON DE LA COUR, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was born at Lyons 1738. He came early to Paris, and there distinguished himself by his literary labors, and the prizes which he obtained in various learned academies, and on his return to his native city he gained universal esteem by the benevolence, hospitality, and the amiable virtues of his character. The revolution at last came to embitter his days; after the siege of Lyons, in 1793, he was condemned to death by the bloody tribunal, and shared with several others the fatal blow which hurried so many unhappy victims to an untimely grave. Among his elegant and ingenious pieces these rank high, Dissertation on the Causes which altered the Laws of Lycurgus, at Lacedæmon, a prize essay, 1771—Discourse on the Danger of reading Books hostile to Religion, a prize composition—Testament de Fortuné Ricard, 1781, long ascribed to Franklin—Idylles in prose—Eloges—Letters on the Public Pictures exhibited in 1763, 5, and 7.

MATIGNON, James de, prince of Montagne, count of Thorigni, was born at Lonray in Normandy, 1526, and early became eminent as a soldier. He was distinguished at the battles of Jarnac, Rocheabeille, and Moncontour, and was commander in chief in Normandy, 1572, and made a marshal by Henry III. 1579. He assisted at the coronation of Henry IV. as constable, and died July 1597, aged 73.

MATIGNON, Francis Anthony, D.D. a Roman catholic priest, for many years resident in Bos-

ton, was born at Paris, Nov. 10, 1753. Previous to the revolution which compelled him to leave France, he held a professorship in the college of Navarre. When in this situation, he became independent in his circumstances, by the reception of a valuable annuity from the king. On coming to America he settled in Boston, where he was esteemed as a faithful pastor. In his manners he was mild and conciliating; and, as a preacher he was learned and eloquent. He died Sept. 19, 1818.

MATILDA, or MAUD, daughter of Henry I. king of England, married Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and was in 1135 publicly announced as her father's heir and successor on the English throne, after the death of his favorite son Henry. On her father's decease, Stephen, who was on the spot, seized the kingdom, and Matilda came at last with an army to conquer her father's inheritance. Stephen was defeated, and Matilda was in 1141 acknowledged queen, but her pride offended the nobles, and Stephen who had conciliated the affection of all parties by his courteous behavior, and by the arts which an usurper can occasionally employ, was taken from his dungeon to be restored to the throne, and the queen fled from the kingdom. After Stephen's death, Henry II. the son of Matilda by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, whom she had married after her first husband's death, was appointed king of England. Matilda died 1167, aged 67.

MATSYS, Quintin, a native of Antwerp, who from a blacksmith became an eminent painter. His works were chiefly portraits and historical pieces, and in a very masterly style. The best of his pieces is a Descent from the Cross preserved in Antwerp cathedral. He died 1529, aged 69. His son John was also a good artist, though inferior to his father.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, son of John emperor of Constantinople, was partner on the throne with him 1354. On the father's abdication Matthew took for his associate John Palæologus, but the divided power produced quarrels; a battle was fought in Thrace, and Matthew being defeated, resigned the crown to his opponent and retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed some commentaries on Solomon's Song.

MATTHEW, of Westminster, a Benedictine of the abbey of Westminster, known as an historian. His work called "Flores Historiarum," treats of English affairs from the beginning of the world to the year 1307, and was published in London 1567, and at Frankfort 1601, folio. The work is divided into three books, the first extends from the creation to the christian æra, the second to the Norman conquest, the third to the beginning of the second Edward's reign, afterwards continued to the death of Edward III. 1377. The author, though occasionally credulous, is universally respected as a faithful, accurate, regular, and candid historian.

MATTHEWS, Tobias, an able and eloquent Oxford divine in the reign of James I. made bishop of Durham, and in 1606 translated to York, where he died 1628, aged 82. A Latin sermon of his against Campian has been published. His son Tobias, after receiving his education at Christ church, Oxford, became a catholic, and entered among the jesuits. He disgraced his name, and abused his talents by being the intriguer and spy of the court of Rome in England. He died 1655.

MATTHEWS, Thomas, a native of Glamorganshire, eminent as a naval commander. He fought in the Mediterranean in 1744, a most obstinate battle off Toulon, but as he was unfortunately not ably supported by his second in command, Lestock, instead of obtaining a glorious victory as he expected, he had only an indecisive action. Though he had done his duty, he was dismissed from the service by a court martial, and Lestock was acquitted. He died on his estates in Glamorganshire, 1751.

MATTHEWS, John, governor of South Carolina, was a patriot of the American revolution. He was appointed in 1780 a delegate to congress, in which body his services were important. He succeeded Mr. Rutledge in 1782 as governor for one year, and in 1784 was appointed a judge in the court of equity. He died 1802 aged 58.

MATTHEWS, Samuel, governor of Virginia, was one of the counsellors of that colony, appointed in 1624. He was elected governor in 1656, but soon after went to England as agent of the province, and died there. He was succeeded by Berkley.

MATTHIEU, Peter, a French historian, principal of the college of Verceil. He favored the league and the Guises, and afterwards became historiographer to Henry IV. and attended Louis XIII. at the siege of Montauban. He died at Toulouse 12th Oct. 1621, aged 58. He wrote a History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great, 8vo.—the History of Henry's Death, folio —the History of St. Lewis, 8vo —the History of France from Francis I. to Louis XIII. 2 vols. folio. —la Guisiade, a tragedy.

MATTHIOLUS, Peter Andrew, an able physician, born at Sienna. He published some valuable commentaries in Italian on Dioscorides, Lyons 1548, 4to. translated into Latin by Desmoulins, 1572, folio. His works were collected and appeared at Basil, 1598, folio, enriched with the notes of Gaspard Bartholin. He died of the plague at Trent, 1577, aged about 77. There was another physician of the same name, professor of medicine at Padua where he died 1498. He wrote Ars Memorativa, 4to. a curious book.

MATTI, Don Emanuel, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Oropesa, New Castille, 1663. He was member of the Arcadia at Rome, and Innocent XII. pleased with his poetry, made him dean of Alicant, where he died 18th Dec. 1737. His letters and poetry were published at Madrid, 2 vols. 12mo. 1735.

MATURIN, Charles Robert, a divine, dramatist, and poet, was born, in 1782, in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Though he was popular for his eloquence as a preacher, his only church preferment was the curacy of St. Peter's, in the Irish metropolis. His pen was fertile, but the remuneration which he received could not save him from frequent embarrassments. His first three novels—The Fatal Revenge, The Wild Irish Boy, and The Milesian Chief—were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. He died in 1825. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote Sermons; The Universe, a poem; the novels of Melmoth, and Woman; and the tragedies of Bertram, Manuel, and Fredolpho. The genius of Maturin was great, but it was not always under the control of a pure taste.

MATY, Matthew, an eminent physician, born in Holland 1718. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1740, went to settle in England. He introduced himself to public notice 1759, by his "Journal Britannique," a periodical paper printed at the Hague, and giving an account of English publications. In 1758, he was chosen fellow, and 1765, secretary of the Royal society, and in 1772, he became chief librarian of the British museum. He unfortunately fell a victim to a languishing disorder 1776, after a life devoted to the offices of hu

manity, and the labors of science. He was a great advocate for the inoculation of the small pox, when it was considered as dangerous. His memoirs of the earl of Chesterfield, nearly finished before his death, were prefixed by his son-in-law Justamond to the works of that nobleman, 1777, 2 vols. 4to.

MATY, Paul Henry, son of the above, was born 1745, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained there a travelling fellowship, which enabled him to go abroad, and in 1774, he went as chaplain to lord Stormont, ambassador to the court of France. His rise in the church might have now been enforced by the influence of his powerful friends, but he expressed some conscientious scruples about those articles of faith, to which before he had subscribed, and in 1776, he totally withdrew himself from the duties of a minister of the church of England. The rest of his life was devoted to literary pursuits. He became assistant librarian to the British museum, and in 1778, succeeded Dr. Horsley as secretary to the Royal society. He began Jan. 1782, a monthly review of new publications, which from ill health he discontinued in 1786. In the disputes which unfortunately prevailed in the Royal society in 1784, about the re-admission of Dr. Hutton, he took a warm part, and resigned his office in disgust, when good sense would have dictated a more moderate and prudent conduct. A sedentary life had weakened his constitution, and he fell a martyr to an asthmatic complaint, 16th Jan. 1787, aged 42. He translated Riesbach's travels through Germany, and after his death a volume of his sermons appeared, in which were those of Secker and other authors, which his editors suspected not to have been transcribed by him.

MAUCHARD, Burchard David, a native of Marbach, professor of physic and anatomy in Tubingen university, and physician to the duke of Wirtemburg. He wrote various tracts on his profession, and died at Tubingen 1751, aged 55.

MAUCROIX, Francis de, a French translator, born at Noyon 1619. He died canon of Rheims, 1708. He translated the Philippics of Demosthenes—the Euthydemus, and the greater Hippias of Plato—some Orations of Cicero—the Rationarium Temporum of Petau, 3 vols. He was intimate with Boileau and Racine, and published, in conjunction with la Fontaine, miscellaneous and poetical works, 2 vols. 12mo.

MAUDUIT, Michael, an eminent divine, born at Vire in Normandy 1634. He died at Paris 1709. He wrote some useful works—a treatise on Religion against Atheists, Deists, 1698—a Translation of the Psalms into French Verse, not very respectable—Analyses of some of the Books of the New Testament, 8 vols. 12mo.—Dissertations on the Gout.

MAUDUIT, Israel, a political writer, born at Exeter, England, 1708. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but soon after quitted his clerical employment, and became partner with his brother Jasper, a London merchant. In 1760, he excited the public attention by his "Considerations on the German War," and he was afterwards appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts, and consequently became a warm partisan in the disputes with the mother country. In 1769, he wrote his Short View of the History of the New England Colonies, and in 1774, he espoused the cause of the dissenters by his pamphlet "on the Case of the Dissenting Ministers." He published various other pamphlets which are now deservedly forgotten, and died 14th June, 1787, aged 79.

MAUPERTUIS, Peter Lewis Moreau de, an able philosopher, born of a good family at St. Malo's 1693. He was for three years engaged in a military life, but quitted it for the labor of science. He was admitted member of the French academy 1723, and some years after, when visiting London, he was honored with the title of fellow of the Royal society. In 1736, he was at the head of the French academicians, sent by the king of France, to the North, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He was afterwards invited by the prince of Prussia to Berlin, to become president of the learned society there, and with a spirit of adventure he accompanied his royal friend to the war against the Germans. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Molwitz, and conveyed to Vienna, but soon honorably set at liberty by the emperor, and permitted to return to Berlin. He returned to Paris, but instead of quietly settling in his country, in the pursuit of science and philosophy, he went back to Berlin, and was soon after unfortunately engaged in some literary quarrels with Koenig, professor of philosophy at Franeker, and with Voltaire. The roving and unsettled disposition of Maupertuis was not indeed calculated to conciliate esteem and affection; but Voltaire was so severely satirical on him whom he had long called his friend and mathematical instructer, that even the king of Prussia thought it his duty to interfere and arrest the malevolent poet at Frankfort. Maupertuis went afterwards on a visit to his philosophical friends the Bernouillis at Basil, and died at their house, July 1759. His works are very valuable and display every where a great, well-informed, and penetrating mind. They have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo. 1756, consisting of the Figure of the Earth determined—the Measurement of a Degree of the Meridian—Discourse on the Figure of the Stars—Elements of Geography—Nautical Astronomy—Elements of Astronomy—Physical Dissertation on a White Negro—Essay on Cosmography—Reflections on the Origin of Languages—Essays on Moral Philosophy, and various other dissertations, inserted in the Berlin Memoirs.

MAUPERTUY, John Baptist Drouet de, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and afterwards held a place under government, and then entered into orders and obtained a canonry. He wrote the History of the Holy Church at Vienne—a Christian's Sentiments on the True Love of God—the Dangerous Commerce between the two Sexes—Veneration due to Relics. He died 1736, aged 86.

MAUR, Don Charles de, an eminent mathematician and engineer, whose abilities were employed not only in the Spanish army, but in the construction of canals, of public roads, and other great national works. He wrote a treatise on Dynamics, and Elements of Mathematics, and died 25th Nov. 1785.

MAURAN, Peter, a leading man among the Albigenses in Languedoc in the 13th century, who, because he denied transubstantiation, was stripped of his property, and condemned, after severe trials, to make a pilgrimage to the holy land, and there to administer to the relief of the indigent.

MAUREPAS, John Frederic Philippeaux, count of, a French statesman, born 1701. In 1715, he was made secretary at court, and was afterwards appointed superintendent of the king's household, and of the marine, 1723, and minister of state, 1738. Though he evinced sagacity and genius in his master's service, he was exiled to Bourges by the intrigues of Madame Pompadour, and continued in disgrace till Louis XVI. in 1774, recalled him to enjoy his confidence, and to direct public affairs. He died Nov. 1781, aged 80. His correspondence,

which was very precise and correct, together with his memoirs, which are very negligently written, appeared at Paris 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

MAURICE, of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded though only 18 on his father's murder, 1584, to the government of the Low Countries. Treading in the glorious steps of his father, he as captain general of the United States strengthened and confirmed the newly established republic, supported its liberties and privileges, and enlarged its provinces by the conquests of Breda, in 1590, and of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulst, Nimeguen, and Gertruydenburg. His successes were rapidly continued, the archduke Albert was defeated in 1597, and the Spaniards were forced to evacuate Holland, and though obliged to raise the siege of Dunkirk in 1600, Maurice avenged this trifling disaster by the total defeat of Albert, near Nieuport. The conquest of Rhinberg, Grave, and other places followed these glorious labors; but while Maurice, respected by the soldiery for his valor and services, aimed at the sovereignty of his country, his views were vigorously opposed by the unyielding integrity of Barneveldt, who, unhappily for the memory of his rival, was sacrificed in an unguarded moment. The Dutch mourned the loss of their virtuous pensionary, and Maurice, sensible of his cruelty, and still more displeased by the loss of Breda, which after a siege of six months fell into the hands of the Spaniards, became the prey of sudden grief, and died of a broken heart 1625, aged 55, leaving behind him the character of being the ablest general of the age.

MAURICE, Rev. Thomas, an English clergyman, was born in 1754. At the age of nineteen he went to St. John's College, Oxford, and about a year afterwards removed to University college. Having taken his bachelor's degree, he was ordained to the curacy of Woodford, Essex, when he married, and continued to reside here till 1785, when he removed to Epping. About this time he devoted his attention to the history and antiquities of India; and in 1790 published a letter to the Directors, containing proposals for a History of Hindostan. In the year following he printed the two first volumes of his Indian Antiquities; succeeded, at intervals, by five more. In 1795, appeared the first volume of the History of Hindostan, which was completed in a third volume in 1790. In 1802, he published the first volume of the Modern History of Hindostan; and, in 1804, the second. In this last year he was presented, by the chancellor, to the vicarage of Cudham, in Kent. He also obtained the pension that had been bestowed upon Cowper; and was likewise appointed one of the librarians of the British Museum. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Maurice was the author of various poems, sermons, tracts on various subjects, and latterly of his own Memoirs. He died March 30, 1824.

MAURICEAU, Francis, a French surgeon, chiefly eminent in midwifery, and in an extensive knowledge of female diseases. He wrote a treatise on the disorders of Pregnant Women—on Midwifery—Diseases of Mothers and New Born Infants, 4to. 1694, a very useful work, translated into several languages. He died at Paris 1709.

MAURITIUS TIBERIUS, a Cappadocian, who distinguished himself at the head of the Roman armies, and received in marriage the daughter of the emperor Tiberius Constantine. He was made emperor 582, but though valiant and successful against the Persians and Arabs, he was unfortunately defeated by Phocas his general, who had proclaimed himself emperor, and he was put to death with his five sons, A.D. 602, aged 63.

MAUROLICO, Francis, abbé of Santa Maria del Porto, in Sicily, and professor of mathematics, was born, at Messina 1494, and died 1575. He is author of an edition of the Spherics of Theodosius—Emendatio & Restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi—Archimedis Momenta Omnia—Euclidis Phænomena and Martyrologium.

MAURY, Jean Siffrein, a French cardinal, was born in 1746 at Vabees, in the ancient comté at Venaisson. He studied at Lyons, and, on entering into orders, became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he obtained a place in the academy, and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out, he became one of the representatives of the clergy in the States-general, where he distinguished himself, by his eloquence in behalf of his order, as he afterwards did in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly, he went to Italy, where he was nominated bishop of Nicæa, and a cardinal. In 1807 he made his submission to Buonaparte, who in 1810 appointed him archbishop of Paris, but when the usurper fell, the cardinal was obliged to leave France. He died at Rome, in 1817. He published several works, the best of which is, "An Essay on Eloquence."

MAUSSAC, Philip James, a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse, president of the court of aids at Montpellier, and a most elegant Greek scholar, died 1650, aged 70. He published notes on Harpocration, Paris, 1614, 4to.—Remarks on Plutarch's treatise on Mountains and Rivers.

MAUTOUR, Philibert Bernard Moreau de, auditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and member of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Beaune, 1654, and died 1737. He published a translation of Petau's Rationarium Temporum, 4 vols. 12mo. and wrote some poems and some dissertations, inserted in the memoirs of the belles lettres' academy.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, son of Maximianus Hercules, declared himself emperor, 306. Though opposed by Galerius he established his power, but becoming odious by his cruelty, he was at last attacked and defeated by Constantine, and was drowned as he crossed the Tiber in his flight, 312.

MAXEY, Jonathan, D.D., president of three colleges, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at the college in Providence 1787. He was ordained the pastor of the baptist church in Providence Sept. 8, 1791. He was also professor of divinity in the college, and eleven years the president from Sept. 6, 1792. In 1801 he became the president of Union college at Schenectady, and held the office till 1804. In 1804 he was chosen first president of the college of South Carolina, in Columbia, to which place he removed, and where he died June 4, 1820 aged 52. He published a discourse on the death of president Manning; a discourse on the atonement, 1796; address to a class 1797; a funeral sermon before the legislature, 1818.

MAXIMIANUS, Marcus Aurel. Valer. Hercul. a Roman emperor, who rose to that dignity from the rank of a common soldier. He possessed valor and prudence, but as the associate of Diocletian he was induced to lay down the ensigns of his office, 304, though afterwards he had the ambition to resume his power. His troops, however, rebelled against him, and he was put to death at last by order of Constantine, his son-in-law, 310, aged 60.

MAXIMIANUS, Galer. Valer. a shepherd of Dacia, distinguished by his valor, and at last raised to the throne by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. After conquering the Goths, Dalmatians, and Persians, it is supposed that he

obliged his father in-law Diocletian to abdicate the crown. He died 311, in a miserable manner, calling upon the God of the christians, whose religion he had hitherto persecuted.

MAXIMILIAN I. archduke of Austria, son of Frederic IV. was born 1459. By his marriage with Mary daughter of Charles, last duke of Burgundy, he rose to consequence as an independent prince, and in 1486, he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1493, emperor. He was successful in his war against France, but his forces were defeated in Italy and Switzerland. In his eagerness to enlarge his dominions he expressed a wish to be the coadjutor of Julius II. on the papal throne, and like some of the Roman emperors, he assumed the title of pontifex maximus. He afterwards made an alliance with Henry VIII. against France, and even served as a private individual in the English army on the continent. He was unsteady in his attachments, and though possessed of good sense and great qualities, little to be depended on in political affairs. He died at Inspruck, 15th Jan. 1519. He was author of some poems, and of memoirs of his own life.

MAXIMILIAN II. son of Ferdinand I. was elected king of the Romans, 1562, and succeeded his father two years after as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany. He was of a peaceful disposition, and therefore suffered from the inroads of the Turks upon his dominions. He died at Ratisbon, 12th Oct. 1576, aged 50. By his wife, Mary of Austria, sister of Philip II. of Spain, he had several children.

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria, deserved by his courage the title of defender of Germany, and by his wisdom that of Solomon. He gained the battle of Prague, 1620, and for his services as a warrior and as the supporter of the Catholic faith, he was raised to the dignity of an elector of the German empire. He died 1651, aged 70.

MAXIMILIAN, Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, distinguished himself by his many services in the cause of the emperor Leopold. He was at the seige of Neuheusel, in 1685, when the Turkish forces were defeated, and the next year he was at the seige of Buda, and the year after at the battle of Mohatz. His merits placed him at the head of the Hungarian army, and in 1689 he took from the Turks the city of Belgrade, and afterwards commanded the imperial troops at the seige of Mentz, and on the banks of the Rhine. In 1692 he was made governor of the Low Countries by the king of Spain; but during the war of the Spanish succession he sided with France, and exposed himself to the resentment of the emperor, who deprived him of his electoral honors, to which he was restored at the general peace. He died at Munich, 26th Feb. 1726.

MAXIMILIAN, Leopold, elector of Bavaria, son of the emperor Charles VII., succeeded to the electorate of Bavaria, 1746. He died 30th Dec. 1777, and as he left no issue, the succession to his dominions occasioned a war between the empire and Prussia, which was terminated by the peace of Teschen, 1779.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Jul. Verus, son of a Thracian peasant, rose by his valor in the Roman armies, and on the death of Alexander Severus, was proclaimed emperor, 235. He was of gigantic size and proportionable strength, but a great tyrant. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, near Aquileia, 256.

MAXIMUS, Magnus, a Spaniard, proclaimed emperor of Rome, by his troops in Britain, 383. Though opposed by Gratian, he proved victorious, and at last marching into Italy, he was besieged in Aquileia, and defeated by Theodosius, who caused his head to be cut off, 388.

MAXIMUS, Marcus Clodius Pupienus, a Roman emperor, was of humble birth, but rose by his merits to the most eminent posts in the state, and was at length, in conjunction with Balbinus, raised to the imperial dignity by the senate, on the death of the Gordians. He was murdered by the soldiery, after a reign of fifteen months, during which he had made good laws, and labored to reform abuses.

MAY, Thomas, an English writer, born at May field, in Sussex, 1594. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took, 1612, his bachelor's degree, and afterwards entered at Gray's Inn. His genius recommended him to the notice of the great of those times. He was the friend of sir Kenelm Digby, sir R. Fanshaw, Thomas Carew, Ben Jon son, sir John Suckling, and others, and became the favorite of Charles I. and of his queen. Under the sunshine of royal patronage he wrote "The Heir," a comedy, acted 1620—Cleopatra, a tragedy, acted 1626—Antigone, a tragedy—Agrippina, a tragedy—the Old Couple, a comedy, &c. and also by the king's command, "the Reign of Henry II." a poem in 7 books, and "the Reign of Edward III." a poem in 7 books. As a translator, May acquired some reputation. Virgil's Georgics appeared 1622, with notes, and his Lucan's Pharsalia, 1627. This last work is a very respectable performance, and the poet greatly increased his literary fame by a continuation of the poem to the death of Julius Cæsar, in verses which were much admired, and which Dr. Johnson preferred to the Latin of Cowley or of Milton. May, respected as the friend of the monarch, to whom he dedicated the best part of his publications, became despicable in the civil wars He embraced the party of the parliament, was made their secretary and historiographer, and as such published the "History of the Parliament of England," which began Nov. 3d, 1640, to the first battle of Newbury, 1643. He wrote also a "Bre viary of the History of the Parliament of England," a few months after the publication of which he died suddenly, 13th Nov. 1650, aged 55. He was buried in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration his body was dug up, and deposited in a pit in St. Mar garet's church yard.

MAY, Lewis du, a protestant French historian, who spent the best part of his life in Germany. He died 1681. His works are "State of the Empire, or Abridgment of the Public Law of Germany"—Science des Princes, 8vo.—the Prudent Voyager, 12mo.

MAYENNE, Charles of Lorraine, duke of, son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born 26th March, 1554. He distinguished himself as a heroic soldier at the sieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour, and defeated the protestants in Guienne, Dauphiné, and Saintonge. When his brothers were assassinated at the council of Blois, he proclaimed himself chief of the league, declared Cardinal Bourbon king, under the name of Charles X. and prepared to support his power by the force of arms. He opposed, with an army of 30,000 men, Henry IV. but was defeated at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry, and after many losses he was at last reconciled to his victorious enemy, who in the goodness of his heart made him his friend, and added the government of the Isle of France. He died at Soissons, 3d Oct. 1611.

MAYER, John Frederic, D.D., a Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic 1650. He was successively professor at Wittemberg, Hamburg, and Stettin,

and became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania. He died 1712. He wrote a treatise on the method of studying Holy Scripture—Dissertations on Particular Parts of the Bible—Tractatus de Osculo Pedum Pontificis Romani, 4to. but his great work is Bibliotheca Biblica, 4to. 1713, in which he examines the character of the various commentators on the bible.

MAYER, Tobias, an eminent astronomer, born at Maspach, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, 1723. He was self-instructed, and in the formation of machines and instruments, displayed wonderful ingenuity. He also applied himself to the Latin language and belles lettres, and in 1750 was appointed professor of mathematics in Gottingen university. He died 1762, exhausted by his uncommon application. He studied the nature of the moon, and its influence upon the earth with such ability, and approached so nearly the problem of longitude, that his widow obtained an honorable reward of 3000*l.* from the British parliament. His discoveries in astronomy and geometry were very great and important. He published Tables of Refractions—Theory of the Moon—Astronomical Tables, and a Mathematical Atlas. There was also a jesuit of the same name in Moravia, professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, for whom an observatory was built at Manheim by the elector Palatine. He wrote Basis Palatina—De Transitu Veneris—De Novis in Cælo Phœnomenis, and died 1783.

MAYERNE, sir Theodore, an eminent physician, born of most respectable parents, at Geneva, 28th Sept. 1573. He studied at Heidelberg, and afterwards went to Montpellier, where he took his degree of M.D. 1597. He went to Paris, where he recommended himself to notice by his lectures, and became physician to Henry IV. who promised him his patronage, and endeavored by the means of cardinal Porron and other priests, to convert him to the catholic faith. He came over in 1616 to settle in England, and was in the service of James I. and of his queen. He died at Chelsea, 15th March, 1655, leaving to inherit his large fortune only one daughter, who married the marquis De Montpouvillan. His works were printed at London, 1700, in one folio volume.

MAYHEW, Thomas, governor of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, resided at Watertown, Mass. in 1636. In Oct. 1641 he obtained of the agent of lord Stirling a grant of the above lands. In the following year he began a settlement at Edgartown. In about 30 years these islands were attached to New-York, and in 1692 they were annexed to Massachusetts. He gave his son much assistance in the benevolent work of converting the heathen. The Indian sachems were afraid, that the reception of the Christian religion would deprive them of their power; but governor Mayhew convinced them that religion and government were distinct, and by his prudent conduct removed their prejudices against the truth. Having persuaded them to adopt the English administration of justice, and having proved himself their father and friend, they became exceedingly attached to him, and at length submitted themselves to the crown of England. After the death of his son, as he was acquainted with the language of the Indians, and as he saw no prospect of procuring a stated minister for them, he began himself at the age of 70 to preach to the natives as well as the English. Notwithstanding his advanced age, and his office of governor, he sometimes travelled on foot near 20 miles, through the woods, in order to impart the knowledge of the gospel to those that sat in darkness. He persuaded the natives at Gayhead to receive the gospel, which they had before opposed. When Philip's war commenced in 1675, the Indians of Martha's Vineyard could count twenty times the number of the English, and the latter would probably have been extirpated, had not the Christian religion been introduced; but now all was peace, and Mr. Mayhew employed some of his converts as a guard. He died 1681, aged 92.

MAYHEW, Thomas, the first minister of Martha's Vineyard, the only son of the preceding, in 1642 accompanied his father to that island, where he became the minister of the English. He beheld with Christian compassion the miserable Indians, who were ignorant of the true God; he studied their language, he conciliated their affections; and he taught them the truths of the gospel. The first convert was Hiacoomes in 1643. Mr. Mayhew commenced his public instructions to the Indians in 1646, the same year in which Mr. Eliot began his missionary exertions in a different part of the country. Many obstacles were thrown in his way; but he persevered in his benevolent labors, visiting the natives in their different abodes, lodging in their smoky wigwams, and usually spending a part of the night in relating to them portions of the scripture history. Before the close of the year 1650 a hundred Indians entered into a solemn covenant to obey the Most High God, imploring his mercy through the blood of Christ. In 1662 there were 282 of the heathens, who had embraced Christianity, and among these were eight pawaws, or priests, who were so much interested to support the credit of their craft. He sailed for England in Nov. 1667, to communicate intelligence respecting these Indians to the society for propagating the gospel, and to procure the means of more extensive usefulness, but the vessel was lost at sea, and he perished in her, at the age of 36.

MAYHEW, Jonathan, D.D. minister in Boston, was born at Martha's Vineyard Oct. 8, 1720 and graduated at Harvard college 1744. He was ordained the minister of the west church in Boston June 16, 1747, where he continued, till his death July 9, 1766, aged 45. He possessed superior powers of mind, and in classical learning held an eminent rank. His writings evince a mind, capable of making the nicest moral distinctions, and of grasping the most abstruse metaphysical truths. Among the correspondents which his literary character, or his attachment to liberty, gained him abroad, were Lardner, Benson, Kippis, Blackburne and Hollis. From the latter he procured many rich donations for the college at Cambridge. He was an unshaken friend of civil and religious liberty, and the spirit which breathed in his writings, transfused itself into the minds of many of his fellow citizens, and had no little influence in producing the great events of the American revolution. He was the associate of Otis and other patriots in resisting the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He believed it to be his duty to promote the happiness of his brethren in every possible way, and he therefore took a deep interest in political concerns. He possessed singular fortitude and elevation of mind. Unshackled by education, he thought for himself, and what he believed, he was not afraid to avow In his natural temper he was warm, and he had not always a full command of himself. His want of meekness, and his pride are peculiarly displayed in his letter to John Cleaveland. He was however amiable in the several relations of life, endeared to his friends, ready to perform the offices of kindness, liberal and charitable. His discourses were practical and persuasive, calculated to inform the mind, and to reach the heart. He published seven ser-

mons, 8vo. 1749, which for perspicuous and forcible reasoning have seldom been equalled; a discourse concerning unlimited submission, and non-resistance to the higher powers, preached Jan. 30, 1750, in which he did not speak of the royal martyr in the strain of the episcopalians; on the death of the prince of Wales, 1751; election sermon 1754; on the earthquakes; sermons on justification, 1755; two thanksgiving sermons for the success of his majesty's arms, 1758; and two on the reduction of Quebec, 1759; a thanksgiving sermon on the entire reduction of Canada; on the death of Stephen Sewall; on the great fire in Boston 1760; on the death of George II; striving to enter in at the straight gate explained and inculcated, 1761; Christian sobriety in eight sermons to young men, with two thanksgiving sermons; observations on the charter and conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, 1763; defence of the preceding, 1764; second defence, 1765; letter of reproof to John Cleaveland; Dudleian lecture, 1765; thanksgiving sermon for the repeal of the stamp act, 1766.

MAYNARD, sir John, an able English lawyer, celebrated for his eloquence, his integrity, and his public spirit. He waited upon William with an address of congratulation after the abdication of James, and when the new king, observing his age, told him he must have outlived many of the judges, and of the lawyers of the state, of his own standing, yes, replied sir John, and I should have outlived the law too, if your majesty had not come to the throne of this country. He died 1690, aged eighty-eight.

MAYNARD, Francis, a poet, one of the 40 of the French academy, born at Toulouse, 1582. He was secretary to queen Margaret, and by his wit and gaiety was the delight of the court, who flattered him with compliments, but settled no favor on him. He retired in disgust, and died in his province, 1646. His odes, songs, and epigrams, were much admired.

MAYNE, Jasper, D.D. an English poet and divine, born at Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 1604, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, of which he became student. He was presented to the livings of Cassington, and of Pyrton, near Watlington, Oxfordshire. He distinguished himself as the author of the "City Match," a comedy, and the "Amorous Work" a tragi-comedy, and drew upon himself some severe reflections from Cheynell, in consequence of his sermon against false prophets at Oxford. In 1648 he was deprived of his studentship and of his livings; but at the restoration he was reinstated, and made canon of Christ-church, archdeacon of Chichester, and chaplain to the king. He died Dec. 6th, 1672. In his character he was cheerful, and in those times of fanatical melancholy very facetious. He wrote, besides, a poem on the naval victory obtained by the duke of York over the Dutch—sermons—Lucian's Dialogues translated.

MAYNWARING, Arthur, a learned Englishman, born at Ightfield, Shropshire, 1668. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, and Christ-church, Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in London. An acquaintance with the earls of Dorset and Burlington, and the duke of Somerset, banished his strong prejudices against the revolution, and afterwards he became a commissioner of the customs, and in the beginning of Anne's reign, auditor of the imprest, an office worth 2000l. per annum. He sat in the parliament of 1705, for Preston, in Lancashire, and died at St. Alban's, 13th Nov. 1712. He wrote various pieces in prose and verse, especially epilogues, which were delivered with particular effect by his favorite actress.

MAYO, Richard, an English divine, ejected from his living of Kingston, Surrey, for non-conformity, 1662. He wrote a Life of Dr. Staunton—Two Conferences between a Jew and a Papist, and between a Protestant and a Jew—Comment on the Epistle to the Romans, in Pool's Annotations and sermons. He died 1695.

MAYOW, John, a learned physician, born in Cornwall, 1645. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and became fellow of All-Souls, where he took his degrees in civil law, after which he practised physic chiefly at Bath. He died in York street, Covent garden, Sept. 1679, and was buried in the parish church there. His works were collected and published at Oxford, 1674. He was a man of extensive powers, and well skilled in chemistry, according to the opinion of Dr. Beddoes, who in a well written pamphlet in 1790, proved that the best part of modern discoveries with respect to air, was known to this active experimentalist.

MAZARINE, Julius, cardinal, and chief minister of France, was born at Piscina, in the province of Abruzzo, Italy, July 14th, 1602. His abilities were conspicuous even in early life, and under Jerome of Colonna he made great and important progress in literature. He recommended himself to the notice of the pope, and by his negotiations and intrigues, was happily successful in preventing a battle between the French and Spaniards before Cassel, and he effected a reconciliation between them. This gained for him the good opinion of Richelieu, and of Louis XIII. and from keeper of the seals, and vice legate to Avignon, he was in 1641, raised to the dignity of cardinal. On the death of Richelieu, Mazarine became the prime minister of Louis XIII. and continued in that high office during the minority of Louis XIV. and the regency of Anne of Austria. Though at first popular, the jealousy of the nobles, and the distressed state of the poor, raised a clamor against him, and he at last yielded to the public voice, and retired from the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, the general hatred subsided, his abilities were acknowledged and regretted, and by degrees his return to power became the popular wish. Mazarine restored to greatness, applied himself to consolidate the happiness of France; he effected a peace between his country and Spain, and cemented the union of the two monarchies by the marriage of his master with the infanta of Spain. Excessive application at last produced disorders which proved fatal. He died at Vincennes, 9th March, 1661, aged 59, highly respected by the king and nation. His letters, 103 in number, were published 1694, and again by Chatelan, Amsterdam, 1745, 2 vols. 12mo.

MAZEAS, John Mathurin, a native of Landernau, in Britanny, who died at Paris, 1802, aged 88. He wrote Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, with an Introduction to Conic Sections—Institutiones Philosophicæ, 3 vols. 12mo. He was professor in the college of Navarre, and canon of Notre Dame, at Paris; but when the revolution robbed him of his offices, and of his income, he retired into the country, where the kindness of a faithful servant administered to all his wants and infirmities.

MAZEPPA, John, hetman or prince of the Cossacks, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, in the palatinate of Podolia, and in his youth was page to John Casimir, king of Poland. Being detected in an intrigue with a married lady, the husband ordered him to be tied naked to the

back of a wild horse, which was then let loose. The animal had been bred in the Ukraine, and thither it carried him. Nearly expiring with fatigue, Mazeppa was found by some peasants, who took care of him till his recovery. He remained in the Ukraine, and finally rose to be hetman. But, though a prince, he was a vassal of Russia; and the hope of becoming independent, induced him to form an alliance with Charles XII. After the fatal battle of Pultowa, which was fought by his advice, he sought refuge at Bender, and he died there in 1709.

MAZOCHI, Alexius Symmachus, an Italian antiquary, born at Santa Maria, near Capua. He died at Naples, where he was divinity professor, 1771, aged 87. His works on ancient medals and inscriptions were valuable. His last and perhaps best publication was the Antiquities of the Campagna di Roma.

MAZUIER, Claude Lewis, a native of Bellevre, who became judge of Louhans, and during the French revolution was elected to the convention. His conduct in this violent assembly was firm and moderate, and he not only voted for the banishment of the king, but defended the measure as the most salutary for the honor and the happiness of the nation. His boldness in accusing the public plunderers of the state marked him for destruction, and he was dragged to the guillotine, Feb. 1794, aged thirty-four.

MAZZEI, Philip, a native of Tuscany, after engaging in commercial business in London, removed to Virginia. By that state he was sent on a secret mission to Europe, from which he returned in 1785. He afterwards lived in Poland in the service of the king. He died at Pisa March 19, 1816, aged 86. A notorious letter of Mr. Jefferson was addressed to him. He published Recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats. Unis. 4 vols. 8vo. 1788.

MAZZUOLI, Francesco, better known by the name of Parmeggiano, or Parmesan, was an eminent painter, born at Parma, 1604. His application to his art was so great that when Rome was sacked by Charles V. he remained engaged with his pencil, like another Protogenes, unconscious of surrounding dangers. He excelled also in etching, of which he has, by some, been called the inventor. He died of a violent fever at the early age of 36, 1640. For sweetness of manner, elegance, and grace, he has been regarded by several judges as the rival of Corregio, and in genius and invention, he had few equals. There was another artist of the 16th century, of the same name, and related to him, who excelled chiefly in historical painting.

M'CALL, Hugh, major in the army of the U. S. died at Savannah, Georgia, July 9th 1824, aged 57. He published a history of Georgia, 2 vols. 8vo. 1816.

M'CALLA, Daniel, D.D., minister at Wappetaw, South Carolina was a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at Princeton college 1766. In 1774, he was ordained pastor of the churches of New Providence and Charleston, Penn. In the war he went as chaplain to Canada and was made a prisoner. For some months he was confined in a prison-ship. He returned on parole at the close of 1776. For twenty-one years he was the minister of the congregational church at Wappetaw. He died April 6, 1809, aged 60. He was an eminently learned, good and useful man. His eloquence was almost unrivalled. He preferred the congregational form of government as most consonant to the apostolical practice. He published a sermon at the ordination of James Adams. His sermons and essays, with an account of his life, by Hollingshead, were published in two vols. 1810.

M'CLURE, David, D.D., minister of East Windsor, Connecticut, was a native of Mass. and graduated at Yale college 1769. From 1776 to 1785, he was the minister of North Hampton, N. H., and in 1786, was installed at East Windsor where he died June 25, 1820 aged 71. Dr. M'Clure was a respected and useful minister, and a trustee of Dartmouth college. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Pomeroy, 1784; on the death of Erastus Wolcott; with Dr. Parish, Memoirs of E. Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth college 8vo. 1810; sermons on the moral law, 8vo. 1818; an account of Windsor in Hist. col.

M'DONOUGH, Thomas, commodore, was a native of Delaware. He served as a midshipman in the American fleet sent to the Mediterranean. In the war of 1812, at the age of 28, he commanded the American forces on lake Champlain. His own ship the Sarotaga mounted 26 guns: the Confiance, the ship of the British, captain Downie, mounted 36. In the battle of Sept. 11, 1814, after an action of two hours and 20 minutes, he obtained a complete victory, which he announced as follows, "the Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory, on lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy." The state of New York gave him 1000 acres of land on the bay, in which the battle was fought. He died 1825, aged 39.

M'DOUGAL, Alexander, major-general, was the son of a Scotchman, who sold milk in the city of New York, nor was he ashamed to acknowledge, that when a boy he assisted his father. He proved himself a zealous whig before the beginning of the American revolutionary war; in Aug. 1776, he was appointed brigadier, and major general in Oct. 1777. He commanded in the action at White Plains, and was engaged in the battle of Germantown. In 1781, he was elected a delegate to congress; he was afterwards of the senate of New York. He died in June, 1786.

M'GREGORE, David, minister of Londonderry, N. H., died 1777, aged 66, in the 42d year of his ministry. With eminent abilities, he was an excellent evangelical preacher. He was also a zealous and intrepid asserter of the rights and liberties of America, and died in the full persuasion, that the cause of his country would triumph, and that here the church of God would flourish in its purity. He published professors warned of their danger, 1741; on the trial of the spirits, in answer to Caldwell, 1742; the believers all secured, 1747; on the death of J. Moorhead, 1774.

M'INTOSH, Lachlan, general, an officer of the American revolutionary war, was one of the early settlers of Georgia, and the principal military of the province. Sept. 16, 1776, he was appointed brigadier general. Having served to the end of the war, he was a member of congress in 1784. In 1785, he was one of the commissioners to treat with the southern Indians. He died at Savannah Feb. 20, 1806, aged 80.

M'INTOSH, John, general, was an officer of the Georgia line in 1775, and served during the war with unblemished honor. In 1814, he commanded the Georgia division which went to Pensacola. He died 1826, aged about 70.

M'INTOSH, Duncan, a noble philanthropist, a native of Scotland, and an American citizen, died at Aux Cayes, in Nov. 1820. At the revolution of St. Domingo, he was living there; a merchant of immense wealth acquired by trade; he might have withdrawn and secured his property; but he re-

mained and sacrificed his estate, and risked his life in the sacred cause of humanity. When 400,000 ignorant slaves had broken their chains and were devastating the island, and thirsting for the blood of the whole French population, and when all were flying for safety, there was found one man, who remained as the preserver and benefactor of the miserable. With his gold he bought the victims out of the hands of the executioners; others he rescued by force. In defiance of the decree of death against those who should conceal the French, he maintained them three months in the places where they were concealed. More than once was he thrown into a dungeon; but on recovering his freedom, he engaged with new ardor in the work of benevolence. During the revolutionary storm of 7 or 8 months continuance, he was able, by his indefatigable exertions, to save in vessels, which he freighted for that purpose, more than 900 men and 1500 women and children. While the heart is susceptible of the emotions of gratitude and admiration towards men of great virtue, and heroic benevolence, the name of M'Intosh, will not be forgotten.

M'KEAN, Thomas, LL. D., governor of Pennsylvania, a patriot of the American revolution. He was educated in the excellent school of Dr. Allison at New London. Having studied law in Newcastle, he settled in that county. He was a member of the legislature, in 1762; of the congress of 1765; and that of 1774, having his residence at this period at Philadelphia. He remained in congress as a delegate from Delaware from 1774, to 1783; yet was he at the same time, chief justice of Pennsylvania, from 1777, being claimed by both states. He was present in congress July 4, 1776, and voted for the declaration of independence, and signed it as engrossed Aug. 2d, yet in the printed journal his name was omitted. As a member of the convention of Pennsylvania, he urged the adoption of the constitution. In 1799, he succeeded Mr. Mifflin as governor, and remained in office till 1808. He died June 24, 1817, aged 83.

M'KEAN, Joseph, D.D. LL.D., professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1794. In 1797, he was ordained minister of Milton; his infirm health induced him to ask a dismission in 1804. He was inaugurated as professor of oratory at Cambridge 1809, in which office he was industrious and punctual. It was with him a maxim that what was worth doing at all, was worth doing well. He died at Havana, whither he went for his health, in consequence of a pulmonary complaint, March 17, 1818, aged 41. He published a valedictory sermon, 1814; two fast sermons on friendship and patriotism, 1814; at the ordination of J. B. Wight, 1815; of N. L. Frothingham, 1815; on the death of John Warren, 1815; at the installation of Dr. Richmond, 1817; memoir of John Eliot in historical collections, additions to Wood's continuation of Goldsmith's England.

M'KEEN, Joseph, D.D., first president of Bowdoin college, was a native of New Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth college, 1774. He was ordained the pastor of the church in Beverly, Mass. 1785. Here he continued with reputation and usefulness 17 years. He was chosen president of Bowdoin college, and inducted into office, 1802. He died 1807, aged 49. He possessed a strong and discriminating mind, his manners were conciliating, though dignified, and his spirit mild, though firm and decided. He was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the interests of science and religion. He published a sermon at the fast, 1793; at the ordination of Rufus Anderson, 1794; of A. Moor, 1796; two discourses on the fast, 1798; at the election, 1800; at the fast, 1801; and some papers in the transactions of the American academy; his inaugural address, with Mr. Jenks's eulogy, 1802.

M'KNIGHT, Charles, M.D., a physician, was a native of New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton college, 1771. He studied medicine with Dr. Shippen. In the revolutionary war he was the senior surgeon of the flying hospital in the middle department. After the war he settled in New York, where he delivered lectures on anatomy and surgery. He died 1790, aged 40.

M'LEAN, John, a merchant of Boston, died in Oct. 1823, aged 64. He once failed for a large sum, and was reduced to the necessity of resorting to the bankrupt act. Afterwards, while he was in Italy for his health, he engaged in such commercial pursuits as enabled him to acquire a large fortune. Having thus the ability, he honorably paid all his old creditors, although they had no legal claims upon him. In his last will, he bequeathed the large sum of 100,000 dollars to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston; also 50,000 dollars to the hospital, and to Harvard university on the death of an individual.

M'MAHON, Bernard, a gardener and florist, founded in 1809, a botanic garden near Philadelphia, and died in Sept. 1816. He published the American gardener's calendar, 1806.

M'LEAN, John, M.D., was the son of an eminent surgeon of the same name, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in March, 1771. After pursuing his literary, philosophical, and medical studies successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh, London and Paris, he commenced the practice of surgery at Glasgow, in 1791. In 1795, he came to America; and in the same year was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in the college of New Jersey, at Princeton. Two years afterwards, he was chosen professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the same institution, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with great reputation to himself, and advantage to the college until the year 1812, when he resigned his office at Princeton, in consequence of being appointed professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the college of William and Mary in Virginia. Here, however, he remained but a few months. His health declining, he returned to Princeton, where he died in February, 1814, in the forty-third year of his age. As a physician, a surgeon, a natural philosopher, a mathematician, and above all, as a chemist, Dr. M'Lean was very eminent. As a college officer he was uncommonly popular and useful. He received the degree of M.D. from the university of Aberdeen, in 1797. His principal publication bore the title of "Lectures on Combustion," intended to support the Lavosierian system of chemistry, in opposition to Dr. Priestley. Besides this he wrote several other papers in controversy, with Dr. Priestley, which were published in the New York Medical Repository.

MEAD, Matthew, an English divine, rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, and afterwards of Stepney, near London, from which he was ejected in 1662, for non-conformity. His principles rendered him suspected during the Rye-house plot, but after appearing before the council, he was honorably dismissed. He died 1699, at Stepney, where he had continued to preach to a congregation of dissenters. He was author of the Almost Christian tried and cast, 8vo. a work of some merit—Ser

mons on Ezekiel's Wheels—the Good of Early Obedience, 8vo.

MEAD, Richard, a distinguished physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney, 11th Aug. 1673. From a private school, he went in 1689 to Utrecht, where he studied under Grævius, and three years after he removed to Leyden, where he attended the medical lectures of Pitcairn, and Herman, and contracted a strong intimacy with the celebrated Boerhaave. From Holland, he visited Italy, and took his degree of M.D. at Padua, 1695, and then returned to England. The next year he settled in his native place, where he practised with increasing reputation for seven years. His "Mechanical Account of Poisons," 1702, was received by the public with avidity; and he, in 1704, was admitted into the Royal society, in 1707, chosen one of the council, and in 1717, appointed vice-president. From Stepney he removed to Crutched Friars, and seven years after, to Austin Friars. He was made fellow of the college of physicians in the year 1716, and in 1719 he was consulted by government upon the best means of preventing the importation of the plague, which raged with such fatality at Marseilles, and he published in consequence, his Discourse on Pestilential Contagion, which in one year, passed through seven editions. In 1727, he was appointed physician to George II. and had the satisfaction of seeing placed in the same situation, his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nicholls. He died 16th Feb. 1754. Dr. Mead attained high honors and celebrity in his profession, so that in one year he made more than 7000*l.* by his practice. As a man of letters, he was highly respectable, and as the friend and the patron of the learned, universally admired; so that no foreigner of eminence ever came to London without soliciting, as an honor, an introduction to him. His collection of books and prints was very valuable, and sold after his death, for more than it had cost him. With the most pleasing manners, Dr. Mead united the greatest liberality and most extensive benevolence; he gave his advice to the poor with pleasure and gratis, and it is remarkable that he never would receive a fee from any clergyman, except one, who disputed with him on the propriety of his prescriptions. His works were, a treatise de Imperio Solis & Lunæ—de Morbis Biblicis—Monita Medica. All his medical works were published together in 1762, 1 vol. 4to.

MEADOWCROFT, Richard, an English divine, born at Staffordshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1733 he was made canon of Worcester, where he died 1769. He published in 1732, Notes on Milton's Paradise Regained, edited again in 1748, and mentioned with commendation by bishop Newton. He wrote also other small tracts, besides eleven sermons.

MECHAIN, M. a native of Lyons, whose Observations on the eclipse seen at Versailles, 1774, procured him the applauses of the French academy His work on the great comet of 1661, whose appearance was again expected in 1790, procured him the prize of the academy in 1782; and in consequence of his great astronomical talents, he was employed by the nation in 1792, to measure a degree of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He finished the work in 1798, and then proposed to extend it to the Baleares, but he died before the completion of his useful labors, of a fever on the coast of Valencia, 1805. He edited and improved the Connoissance des Temps, and was much respected for the general information which he possessed, and the abilities which he displayed in difficult and intricate calculations for the marine, and other public purposes.

MEDE, Joseph, B.D. a native of Berden, Essex, educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He devoted himself to the study of divinity, and refused the preferment which the kindness of his friends offered him, especially Usher, the primate, who wished him to accept the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. His works, in 1 vol. fol. are chiefly on divinity; and in his Commentary on the Apocalypse, he has been followed by bishop Newton, and other learned divines. He died 1638, aged 52.

MEDICIS, Cosmo, surnamed the Elder, was the founder of his illustrious family. He was so successful in commerce, that his riches were superior to those of the potentates of his times, and he indulged the noble sentiments of applying the resources of his ample fortune to the patronage of the sciences and of learned men. He collected a most valuable library, which he enriched with rare and curious manuscripts; but while he expected respect and gratitude from his countrymen, he found that his conduct was viewed with jealousy by the arts of his enemies. Yielding to the prevailing ingratitude of his countrymen, he retired in honorable exile to Venice, where he received the homage due to a sovereign prince; but the Florentines at last became sensible of their cruelty; Cosmo was recalled, and made for 34 years the arbiter of the destinies of his country. He died Aug. 1464, aged 75, and the gratitude of his fellow-citizens engraved on his tomb these glorious words, "the father of his people, the deliverer of his country."

MEDICIS, Lorenzo de, surnamed the Great, and the father of letters, was born 1448. He was son of Peter, and the grandson of Cosmo, and he was brother to Julian de Medicis. The great influence which he and his brother exercised in Florence, was viewed with jealousy by Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and by pope Sixtus IV. and a dreadful conspiracy was formed against them by the Piazzi, at the base instigation of these two foreign potentates. Julian fell by the dagger of an assassin, while celebrating mass 1478, but Lorenzo, who was then with him, had the good fortune to escape, though wounded, with his life; and such was his popularity, that he was conducted back to his palace by the multitude, in the general acclamations of condolence and of joy. Inheriting the beneficent and honorable qualities of his grandfather, he devoted himself to the patronage of literature, and was regarded as the Mecænas of the age. The Florentines saw with pride their opulent countryman selling in one hand the products of the East, and with the other supporting and guiding the public concerns of the state; at one time giving audience to ambassadors, at another splendidly entertaining merchants, and now relieving the necessities of the poor, exhibiting public shows to the multitude, or adorning his native city with the most splendid buildings, for the purposes both of magnificence and hospitality. These high and meritorious services were not lost in the gratitude of the Florentines; Lorenzo was named chief of their republic, and so mild and equitable was his government, and so respectable his character, that foreign princes often submitted their disputes to his final and impartial decision. Ardent in the cause of science, Lorenzo was surrounded by the learned, the brave, and the ingenious; and to render Florence the emporium of whatever was rare in literature, John Lascaris, a man of classical taste, was sent in the most honorable manner, into the East, to collect the choicest manuscripts to enrich the library.

Lorenzo was himself a man of learning. He wrote poetry with success, and his sonnets and songs, in Italian, have often been printed, and are deservedly admired. This illustrious character died 9th April 1492, aged 44; but though so universally respected and admired, his glory was obscured by his passion for the female sex, and by his great indifference in religious duties. His history has become particularly interesting in the luminous pages of Mr. Roscoe.

MEDICIS, Lorenzo de, descended from the brother of the great Cosmo, aspired to the name of popular. He caused to be assassinated, in 1537, Alexander de Medicis, whom Charles V. had appointed duke of Florence, and he courted popularity by his patronage of literature. He died without posterity.

MEDICIS, Hippolyto de, natural son of Julian, was raised to the rank of cardinal by his cousin, Clement VII. in 1529, and sent as legate to Germany. He possessed great abilities as a negotiator, and also as a military man; so that when the pirate Barbarossa threatened the coast of Italy with devastation, Hippolyto was usefully employed against him, and obliged him to retire without even meeting him in the field. He contributed to the elevation of Paul III. to the papal chair, and afterwards formed a plan for the assassination of Alexander de Medicis, the governor of Florence, which failed. He died suddenly at Itri, as some imagine, in consequence of poison, 13th Aug. 1535, aged 64.

MEDICIS, Peter de, a painter, born at Florence, 1586, of the same illustrious family. He studied under Cigoli; and as an historical painter, possessed celebrity from the strong expression, as well as the grace of his characters, and the correctness of his style, and his judicious coloring.

MEDINA, John Baptiste, a painter of Brussels, who studied the works of Rubens with such effect, that his own pieces possessed all the beauties and correctness of that illustrious master. He was for some years settled in England, and was the last knight created in Scotland by the high commissioner of that kingdom. He died 1711, aged 51.

MEEN, Henry, a learned divine, who was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1776. He afterwards became minor canon, and lecturer of St. Paul's cathedral, which chapter presented him to the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey and the prebend of Twyford. He died Jan. 3, 1817, aged 72. Mr. Meen completed Fawkes' translation of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; and published "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophoron." He was also the author of "Successive Opera; or Selections from ancient Authors, sacred and profane," 8vo.; and a poetical piece entitled "Happiness."

MEERMAN, John, LL.D. a Belgic writer, was born in 1753, and early distinguished himself for learning. He studied at Leipsic under Ernesti; and completed his education at Leyden, where, in 1774, he took the degree of doctor of laws. He then visited France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland; and on his return home, he was elected burgomaster a situation which he soon resigned. Under Louis Buonaparte he was director of the fine arts and of public instruction in Holland; and on the union of that country with France, he was made a count of the empire. He died August 19th, 1815, leaving to the city of the Hague the rich library of his father, which he had largely increased. His best known published works, including a supplementary volume to his father's Thesaurus, are the History of William, earl of Holland, and king of the Romans, 5 vols. 8vo., The Relations of Great Britain and Ireland, of Austria, of Prussia, and of Sicily, 1787—94, 5 vols. 8vo.; The Relations of the North and North-west of Europe, 1805,—6 vols. 8vo.; containing observations made by the author in his travels.

MEHEGAN, William Alexander, a French historian, of Irish extraction, born at Salle, in the Cevennes, 1721. He was an elegant writer, though perhaps too affected in the attempt of rendering his style graceful and brilliant. He wrote, the Origin of the Guebres—Considerations on the Revolutions of Art—the Origin and Progress of Idolatry—a Picture of Modern History, the best of his works, translated into English. He died 23d Jan. 1766.

MEHUL, Stephen Henry, an eminent French composer, was born, in 1763, at Givet; was an admirable organist when only ten years old; settled at Paris in 1779, and was so fortunate as to obtain the friendship and advice of Gluck; became inspector at the Conservatory of Music, professor of Composition at the Royal School, a member of the Institute, and Academy of Fine Arts, and a knight of the legion of honor; and died in 1817. Of his opera the principal are, Euphrosyne and Coradin; Stratonice; and Joseph.

MEIBOMIUS, John Henry, a learned professor of physic at Helmstadt, his native place, was afterwards first physician at Lubeck. He wrote, a Latin Life of Mecænas—de Cerevisiis, 4to.—Tractatus de Usu Flagrorum in Re Medica and Venerea, 4to. and 8vo. edited by Th. Bartholin. He died 1655, aged 65.

MEIBOMIUS, Henry, son of John Henry, was born at Lubeck, and studied at Groningen, Franeker, and Leyden. He died professor of medicine, history, and poetry, at Helmstadt, 1700, aged 62. His publications are, Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio.—ad Saxoniæ Inferioris Historian Introductio, 4to.—Valent. Hen. Vogleri Introductio Univers. in Notitiam Bonorum Scriptorum, 4to—Chronicon Bergense—De Vasis Palpebrarum Novis, 4to.

MEIBOMIUS, Marcus, a learned critic, of the same family as the preceding. He published a translation of Greek authors who had written on Music—an edition of the Greek Mythologists—de Fabrica Triremium, 4to.—Corrections for an edition of a Hebrew Bible. He was for some time at the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, but left it in disgust. He died 1711.

MEIBOMIUS, Henry, a native of Helmstadt, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, as well as for his great learning, and his critical powers. His works, which are valuable, are preserved in the Germanicarum Rerum Scriptores, 4to. He died 1625.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, colonel, an officer in the American revolutionary war. Living in Connecticut in 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington he marched a company of light infantry to the neighborhood of Boston. With the rank of major he accompanied Arnold in his march through the wilderness of Maine, in order to attack Quebec. His printed journal gives the best account of this expedition. In the assault in Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold at the close of the year, he was made a prisoner with captains Morgan and Dearborn. In 1776 he was exchanged and returned home, and the next year was appointed colonel. His expedition to Long Island, in May 1777, was one of the most brilliant enterprises of the war, for which he received, Aug. 3, the thanks of congress and a sword. At the head of a few companies he attacked the British troops at Sagharbor with fixed

bayonets, made 90 prisoners, and destroyed 12 vessels, and much forage, without the loss of a man. In 1779 he commanded a regiment under Wayne, at the capture of Stony point, and was honorably mentioned by Washington. After the war, about 1788 or 1789, he was one of the first settlers of the wilderness of Ohio. For the first emigrants, he drew up a system of regulations, which were posted on a large oak near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, the bark of the tree being cut away for the space of the sheet. Often was the venerable oak consulted. He was the agent for Indian affairs as early as 1816. He died at the Cherokee Agency 1823 at an advanced age. His journal of the expedition to Quebec from Sept. 9, 1775 to Jan. 1, 1776 is published in American Remembrancer for 1776; in Historical Collections 11, 227—247, and a summary of it in Maine Historical Collections 1.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, governor of Ohio from 1810 to 1814, when he was appointed postmaster general of the United States. He resigned the office in 1823 and died in 1825.

MEIR, George Frederic, a German philosophical writer, born at Ammendorff, in Saxony, 1718. His best works are, a Representation of a Critic—Instructions how any one may become a Modern Philosopher—Introduction to the Elegant Arts and Sciences. He died 1777.

MEISNER, Balthasar, a Lutheran divine, theological professor at Wittemberg, was author of, Anthropologia, 2 vols. 4to.—Moderate Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to.—and died 1628, aged 41.

MEISSNER, Augustus Theophilus, a German romance writer and dramatist, was born in 1757, at Bautzen, in Lusatia; studied at Leipsic and Wittemberg; and was, successively, keeper of the archives at Dresden, professor of belles lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. He died in 1807. His principal works are, Sketches; Alcibiades; Bianco Capello; the History of the Frink Family; and Fragments towards the Life of Chapel-Master Naumann.

MELA, Pomponius, a Latin geographer, was born in Spain, in the first century, and is supposed by some to have been related to Seneca and Lucan. He is the author of a work, in three books, on the Geography of the World, as far as it was then known.

MELANCHTHON, Philip, a celebrated reformer, born 16th Feb. 1497, at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. His father's name was Schwartserdt, which signifies black earth; but the word was changed, according to the affectation of the times, by his friend Reuchlin, into Melanchthon, which in Greek, expresses the same meaning, He studied at Bretten, Pfortsheim, and Heidelberg, and with such success, that at 13, he wrote a comedy of some merit. He left Heidelberg in 1512, because he was refused a degree on account of his youth, and then passed to Tubingen, where he resided for six years, and gave public lectures on Virgil, Terence, and other classics. In 1518, by the recommendation of his friend Reuchlin, he was appointed by the elector of Saxony, Greek professor at Wittemberg; and here began that intimacy with Luther, which contributed so much to the progress of the reformation. He was in 1527 appointed by his patron, the duke, to visit the churches of the electorate, and afterwards he was employed in the arduous labors of preparing those articles of faith which have received the name of the Augsburg confession, because presented to the emperor at the diet of that city. In the disputes which he maintained in those days of controversial enmity, he displayed great candor and mildness, which his friend Luther attributed more to a spirit of timidity, than to the meekness of the Christian character. His moderation as well as his learning, were so universally acknowledged, that he received a liberal invitation from Francis I. to come to France, to settle the disputes of the protestants; but through the interference of the duke of Saxony, the offer was declined; as likewise a similar invitation from the king of England. He was engaged in the various conferences which took place on religious subjects at Frankfort, Reinspurg, Worms, Spires, and Ratisbon; and every where evinced the deepest learning, the most peaceable temper, and the strongest moderation. The character of the times, and not inclination, rendered him a controversialist, and his answer to his mother, displayed the great and the good man. When asked by the aged woman, who repeated before him her prayers in a simple but pious manner, what she must believe in this great confusion of creeds, he replied, "go on mother to believe and pray as you have done, and never trouble yourself about controversies." He died at Wittemberg, 19th April, 1560, and was buried by the side of his friend Luther, in the church of the castle. Among the reasons which, on his death-bed, he assigned for considering dissolution as happiness, he said that it delivered him from theological persecutions. His works were very numerous, and as they were written in the midst of controversy, and ecclesiastical avocations, they were not always so correct in language, as they proved useful in advancing the reformation. A chronological catalogue of these was published in 1582, and they appeared altogether in 4 vols. folio, at Wittemberg, 1601.

MELCTHAL, Arnold de, one of the founders of Swiss liberty. His father was cruelly deprived of his eyes by the order of Grisler, the Austrian governor; and the son, irritated at the sufferings of his parent, united in 1307, with Stouffacker, Furst, and Tell, to break the chains of their servitude, and after defeating an army of 20,000 men at the pass of Morgartern, with only 500 men, the liberty of Switzerland was established.

MELENDEZ VALDEZ, John Anthony, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1754, at Ribera, and, after having filled various important offices in the law department, was obliged to quit his country in consequence of his having accepted a place under Joseph Buonaparte. He died in 1807. His poems, which form three volumes, possess merit of a superior order, especially his epistles.

MELETIUS, Bishop of Lycopolis, in Egypt, was deposed by an Alexandrian Synod, and became the founder of a new sect, which supported the Arians against Athanasius. He died about 346.

MELLAN, Claude, a French engraver and designer, born at Abbeville, 1601. He died at Paris, 1688. Charles II. wished in vain to invite him to settle in England. His mode of engraving was peculiar to himself. His most admired piece is a head of our Saviour, formed of one spiral line, beginning at the top of the nose.

MELLISH, John, a geographer, was a native of Scotland; came to America in 1809, and died at Philadelphia, 1822, aged 52. He published Travels in the United States and in Great Britain and Canada, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812; a Description of the Roads, 1814; Traveller's Directory, 1815; Description of the United States, 1816; Universal School Geography and Atlas; the Necessity of Protecting Manufactures, 1818; maps of Pennsylvania and of the United States; Information to Emigrants.

MELLEN, John, minister of Sterling, Mass., graduated at Harvard college, 1741. He was or-

dained pastor of the church in Lancaster, near Sterling, 1744. His connection with his society was dissolved in consequence of disputes, occasioned principally by his endeavors to maintain what he considered the order of the churches. In 1784, he became the minister of Hanover, where he continued to discharge the duties of the sacred office until February 1805, when his infirmities induced him to relinquish it. He died 1807, aged 85. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Palmer, 1753; at a general muster, 1756; on the mortal sickness among his people, 1756; on the conquest of Canada, 1760; Religion productive of Music, at the ordination of Levi Whitman, 1785: before a lodge of free masons, 1793; on the Thanksgiving, 1795; on the Duty of Making a Profession of Christianity; 15 discourses on Doctrinal Subjects, with practical improvements, 8vo., 1795.

MELLEN, John, minister of Barnstable, graduated at Harvard college, 1770, was ordained Nov. 12, 1783; and died at Cambridge, Sept. 19, 1828, aged 76. He published a sermon on the death of I. Dunster, 1791; masonic discourse, 1793; at a dedication, 1795; at the election, 1797; Dudleian lecture, 1795.

MELMOTH, William, a learned man, born 1666. He was bencher of Lincoln's inn, and joined Peere Williams, to publish Vernon's Reports. He is deservedly celebrated for his treatise of "the great Importance of a Religious Life," a work of infinite merit, and of the most benevolent tendency, of which, besides large editions, not less than 42,000 copies were published in the 18 years preceding 1784. Melmoth died 6th April, 1743, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's inn chapel.

MELMOTH, William, son of the preceding, was born 1710. He distinguished himself as the translator of Pliny's and Cicero's epistles, in a very neat and elegant style, and published besides, Memoirs of his Father—some poems in Dodsley's collection—and letters under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne. This worthy and amiable character died 1799.

MELON, John Francis, a native of Tulle, who settled at Bourdeaux, as secretary to the learned academy which, by his influence with the duke of la Force, had been founded there. He wrote a Political Essay on Commerce, 12mo. a work of merit—Mahoud, the Gasnevide, an Allegorical History of the duke of Orleans' Regency, and Dissertations. This learned and well-informed man died at Paris, 1738.

MELOT, John Baptist, a French writer, esteemed for his memoirs inserted in the volumes of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member, and for an edition of Joinville's Life of St. Lewis, with a Glossary. He was librarian to the king, and was employed to make a catalogue of the royal collection. He was born at Dijon, 1697, and died at Paris, 1760, much respected.

MELVIL, sir James, third son of lord Keith, was born at Halhill, Fifeshire, 1530. He was page to Mary, queen of Scots, when dauphiness of France, and was afterwards in the service of Montmorency, prime minister of France; and after travelling over Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, he returned again to Scotland, to attend his widowed mistress. He became distinguished at the Scotch court, was made a privy counsellor, and intrusted with the most important affairs of the kingdom. He merited this confidence by his loyalty to the unfortunate queen, whom he attended till her confinement at Lochleven, and he held the same rank of trust and of honor in the cabinet of her son. When James succeeded to the English crown, Melvil, too infirm to share in the affairs of state, came to England, to pay a visit of respect and duty to his sovereign, and returned to Scotland, where he devoted himself to the writing of his memoirs for the information and instruction of his son. These valuable memoirs were published by his grandson, 1683, in folio, and contain a very interesting detail of the state of affairs of Scotland, for several years. Sir James died at Halhill, 1606, aged 76.

MELVILLE, Henry Dundas, viscount, the son of Lord Arnistone, a Scotch judge, was born in 1740; was educated at the university of Edinburgh, was called to the bar; and in 1773, 1775, and 1777, became solicitor general, lord advocate, and joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. His political existence commenced in 1782, when he was made a privy counsellor and treasurer of the navy. The triumph of the coalition displaced him; but he returned to office with Mr. Pitt, and was ever after a firm and useful coadjutor of that minister. When the board of control was established, he was appointed its president. In 1791 he was made secretary for the home department, and in 1794, secretary of war. The latter post he held till he retired with Mr. Pitt, when he was created a viscount. When Mr. Pitt again became premier, Dundas was made first lord of the admiralty. But in 1805, he was impeached by the Commons, and though he was acquitted of the alleged malversations, and only proved to have been negligent of his duty with respect to his agents, he ceased to take a part in public affairs. He died May the 27th, 1811.

MEMNON, a Rhodian, general of Darius, opposed Alexander's invasion of Asia. He ably defended Miletus against the conqueror, and subdued the isles of Chios and Lesbos; but died suddenly, when his valor might perhaps have impeded the rapidity of the Macedonians.

MENAGE, Giles, a learned Frenchman, the Varro of his time, was born at Angers, 15th August, 1613. After a rapid progress in belles lettres and philosophy, he applied himself to the law, and becoming an advocate, he pleaded with great popularity at Angers, Paris, and other places. But the laborious profession of the law was disagreeable to a man who had a strong inclination to devote himself to polite literature, he therefore quitted it, much against his father's desire, and took orders. He was for some time in the family of cardinal de Retz, but on the death of his father he converted all his property to an annuity, that his literary engagements might be less disturbed with family affairs. He became the companion of the great and learned, and obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, but the wit of his conversation, and the propensity of uttering a joke even at the expense of a friend, brought upon him many enemies, and among them d'Aubignac, Boileau, Cotin, Salo, Bouhours, Baillet, and others. Mazarine too in the midst of his greatness was jealous of his influence, and a Latin elegy addressed to him by the poetical ecclesiastic was almost considered as a satire, not a compliment to the all-powerful minister. Menage was honored with a place at the Florentine academy, but when his friends proposed him for the French academy, his name was rejected. He unfortunately, late in life, put his thigh out of joint by a fall, and died 23d July, 1692, of a defluxion of the stomach, aged 79. This ingenious and learned writer, it is said, possessed a most retentive memory, and from this great storehouse, and the inexhaustible resources of a polished mind, could say, as Bayle observes, a thousand good things in a thousand pleasing ways. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, Origines de la Langue François, 4to.—Miscel-

lanea, or a collection of some of his poetical and prose pieces in Greek, Latin, and French—la Requete des Dictionaires, an ingenious satire about the French Academy's Dictionary—Poemata, 12mo. 1656.—Origini della Lingua Italiana, 4to.—Observations sur la Langue Françoise, 2 vols. 12mo.—Juris Civilis Amœnitates, 8vo.—Histoire de Sablé, folio.—an edition of Diogenes Laertius—Menagiana, published after his death.

MENANDER, a celebrated Greek poet, prince of the new comedy. All his plays have perished, and as he was esteemed superior to Aristophanes, it is an irreparable loss. Terence is said to have borrowed his six plays from him. He flourished at Athens, about 342 B.C.

MENANDRINO, Marsilio, or Marsilius of Padua, a learned lawyer of the 14th century. He was excommunicated by the pope, 1327, for writing "Defensor Pacis," a work in favor of his master, the emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, in which he boldly maintained that the imperial power was superior to that of the pope, both in temporal and spiritual affairs. He wrote besides de Translatione Imperii, &c. and died at Montemalto, 1328.

MENARD, Claude, a French magistrate at Angers, eminent as an antiquarian. He lost his wife in his old age, and in consequence quitted the world and became an ecclesiastic. He died 20th Jan. 1652, aged 72. He published Joinville's History of St. Lewis, 4to. with learned notes—St. Austin's books against Julian—Researches about the Body of St. James the elder, said to have been buried at Angers—History of Bertrand de Guesclin, 4to.

MENASSEH-BEN, Israel, a Portuguese rabbi, of the sect of the Pharisees, son of a rich merchant. He was successor to Isaac Urrie, in the care of the synagogue of Amsterdam, and afterwards went to Basil, and attempted in London, against the wish of the presbyterians, to obtain from Cromwell a toleration of the Jews. He died at Middleburg 1660, aged 56. He published an edition of the Hebrew bible without points, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, with a Latin preface—the Talmude with Notes, 8vo.—El Conciliador, 4to.—de Resurrectione, 8vo. de Fragilitate Humanâ—Spes Israelis, 12mo.—the Breath of Life, in Hebrew, 12mo.—the End of Life, 12mo. translated into English by Pococke with a life.

MENCKE, Otto, a learned German, born at Oldenburg, Westphalia, in 1644. He studied at Rome, and at Bremen, and Leipsic, and afterwards visited the other German universities. He became in 1668 professor of morality at Leipsic, was five times rector of the university, and seven times dean of the faculty, and died there 1707. He published Marsham's Canon Chronicus, 4to—Camden's Annals of Elizabeth—Jus Majestatis circa Venationem, 4to.—Respublica in Microcosmo conspicua, 4to. and was the first author of the "Acta Eruditorum," of Leipsic, a valuable work which established a correspondence with the learned of Europe, and first appeared 1682, 4to.

MENCKE, John Burchard, son of Otto, was born at Leipsic 1674. After travelling into Holland and England, he settled at Leipsic, where in 1699 he was appointed professor of history, and in this office he acquired great reputation. Frederic Augustus king of Poland made him his historiographer and aulic counsellor, as a mark of his esteem, and the royal societies of London and Berlin enrolled him among their members. He died April 1, 1732. His works are numerous and learned. He wrote, de Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes duæ, 8vo.—Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio.—two Latin Discourses on the empiricism of learned men, 12mo. a weak performance. He continued also the "Acta Eruditorum," and had some share in the dictionary of learned men, Leipsic, folio, 1715.

MENDEZ PINTO, Ferdinand, a Portuguese, who from a menial servant, became celebrated in consequence of his adventures. He embarked for the Indies 1537, and after a residence of 21 years he returned to Portugal. He published an account of his adventures, in which he asserts that he was 13 times made a slave and sold 16 times. The work is interesting from the particulars which it communicates of the history of Japan, Brama, Pegu, Siam, Java, and Achem.

MENDEZ, Moses, an English writer of Jewish extraction, known as a poet and dramatic writer. He was, on account of his abilities, honored with the degree of M.A. by the university of Oxford, and he died 1758. He wrote also, some poems preserved in Dodsley's collection.

MENDELSOHN, Moses, a Jew of Berlin, of obscure origin at Dessau. He quitted commerce for literature, and acquired great reputation. He died 1785, aged 56. He published, Jerusalem, 1755, supporting that the Jewish religion is but deism—Phædon, 8vo. in which he maintains the spirituality and immateriality of the soul, in such sensible language and powerful argumentation, that he has been called the Socrates of the Jews—Philosophical works, 2 vols. 8vo.—Letter to Lavater, 8vo.—Translation of Genesis—Commentary on Ecclesiastes—treatise on the Sublime, and Letters on Sensations.

MENDOZA, Gonzales Peter le, archbishop of Seville and afterwards of Toledo, chancellor of Castille and Leon, was born at Guadalajara 1428. He early distinguished himself by his progress in literature, and his fidelity in the service of the kings of Castille, by whose interest he obtained a cardinal's hat from pope Sixtus IV. He also ably served Ferdinand and Isabella, and after a life of great virtue, wisdom, and moderation, died 11th Jan. 1495. He translated in his youth Sallust, Homer's Iliad, Virgil, and some parts of Ovid.

MENDOZA, John Gonzales, an Augustine friar of Castille, sent by the king of Spain as his ambassador to China, 1584. He wrote an History of China, 1589, 8vo. in Spanish, which has been translated into other languages. His last preferment was the bishopric of Propajan in the West Indies.

MENECRATES, a physician of Syracuse, who, proud of the success of his medical prescriptions, assumed the title of Jupiter, in the age of Philip, father of Alexander, who deservedly ridiculed him.

MENESES, Alexis de, a Portuguese Augustine monk, of noble birth at Lisbon. He was sent to Goa as archbishop, and there he held a synod, the acts of which were called Synodus Dianperensis. On his return to Europe he was promoted to the see of Braga, and was made viceroy of Portugal by Philip II. of Spain. He compiled an history of his order in Portugal, and died at Madrid 1617.

MENESTRIER, John Baptist le, a French antiquarian, author of medals, coins and ancient monuments of the Roman emperors, and of illustrious medals of emperors of Rome. He was born at Dijon, and died 1634, aged 70.

MENESTRIER, Claude Francis, a jesuit, born at Lyons 1633. He wrote, History of Louis XIV. by medals, emblems, &c.—Consular History of Lyons—the Art of Heraldry and the Philosophy of Images. He possessed a very astonishing memory, and it is said that to try him, Christina of Sweden pronounced in his presence 300 unconnected words,

which he immediately repeated in the same order. He died 1705. There was another author born at Dijon, called also Claude. He wrote Symbolica Dianæ Ephesiæ Statuæ exposita, 4to. and died 1657.

MENGS, Antony Raphael, a famous painter born at Aussig, in Bohemia, 1726. His father, who was painter to Augustus III. king of Poland, saw and encouraged his rising abilities, and after studying at Rome for four years, the young painter returned to Dresden, where his genius soon displayed itself. He was patronized by Charles III. of Spain, who granted him a pension with a house and equipage; but though thus favored by the monarch, he resided not in Spain, but at Rome, where grief for his amiable wife and the ignorance of an empiric put an end to his life 1779. The chief of his paintings are preserved at Madrid and Rome, and in them he successfully united the graces and the beauties of his great masters Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. The altar piece of All-soul's chapel, Oxford, is also one of his admired pieces. He was also an author. His works were published with notes by d'Azara at Parma 1780, 2 vols. 4to. containing Reflections on Beauty and Taste in Painting—the Life of Correggio—the principal Pictures at Madrid. The works have been translated into French, and also into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

MENINSKI, Franciscus à Mesguin, or MENIN, an eminent German orientalist born in Lorraine 1623. He studied at Rome, and learned the Turkish language at Constantinople, and from interpreter to the Polish embassy, became himself ambassador to the Porte, and for his services was honored with the addition of *ski* to his name. He was afterwards in the emperor's service, and in 1669 went to Jerusalem. He obtained the dignity of counsellor of war to the emperor, and died at Vienna 1698. His great and very important work "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," appeared at Vienna 1680, in 4 vols. folio, and in 1687 another volume was added. This valuable work was begun to be reprinted in 1780 at the expense of Maria Theresa, who thus favored the wishes of sir William Jones, and of the learned, who had expressed a desire to see the scarce volume republished. Meninski was unfortunately engaged in a controversy with Podesta, oriental secretary to the emperor, and much acrimony was shown on both sides.

MENNO, Simonis, an ecclesiastic of Friesland, who embraced the tenets of the anabaptists, and after being again baptized by Ubbo Philippi, became a powerful leader of his sect. He denied that Jesus Christ received a human shape from his mother, the Virgin Mary; and while he maintained the necessity of again baptizing adults, he inveighed against the custom of infant baptism, which he regarded as popish innovation. His eloquence and his learning were so much admired, that he gained a great number of followers in Westphalia, Guelderland, Holland, and Brabant; but though a price was set on his head, he had the good fortune to escape his persecutors. He was, in his opinions, more moderate than the rest of the anabaptists. His followers are still to be found in the Low Countries, under the name of Mennonites, divided into two distinct sects. He died at Oldeslo, between Lubec and Hamburg, 1565. His works were published at Amsterdam, 1681.

MENOCHIUS, James, a civilian of Pavia, possessed of such respectable abilities, that he was called the Baldus and Bartholus of his age. He was professor of law in several universities of Italy, and at last settled at Milan, where he was made president of the council, and where he died 10th Aug. 1607, aged 75. He wrote de recuperandâ Possessione, de adipiscendâ Possessione, 8vo.—de Præsumtionibus, 2 vols. folio—de Arbitrariis Judicum Quæstionibus & Causis Conciliorum, folio—His son, John Stephen, was born at Pavia, and became a jesuit, which profession he adorned by his learning and his virtues. He died 4th Feb. 1656, aged 80. He was author of, Political and Œconomical Institutions—a learned treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews—a Commentary on the Scriptures, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 4to. all in Latin, and works of merit.

MENON, James Francis, baron de, a modern French general and politician, was originally a deputy from the nobility of Touraine to the states-general, and one of the first of his order who entered into the commons' chamber. At this time he united himself with the duke of Orleans and the Jacobins, and was employed as mareschal-de-champ at Paris on the 10th of August, 1792. In 1793 he was sent against the insurgents of La Vendee, as general-in-chief, when he displayed great incapacity and was beaten by La Roche-Jaquelin. He was now superseded and returned to Paris. Having the command of a division, he defended the National Convention, in May 1795, against the Jacobins; but on a subsequent occasion his conduct exposed him to a degree of accusation as a traitor. He was however acquitted. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, as general of a division, in which post he displayed considerable talents, but the same deficiency of principle as in earlier life. He turned Mahometan, for the sake of obtaining in marriage the daughter of the keeper of the baths of Rosetta, who was rich; submitted to the peculiar rites of Islamism, and called himself Abdallah James Menon. On Kleber being assassinated he assumed the chief command, and was opposed to the English under general Abercromby; but he was at length obliged to capitulate, and returned to France in May 1802; Buonaparte immediately appointed him governor of Piedmont. He was afterwards sent in a similar character to Venice, where he died, August 13th, 1810.

MENTEL, John, a printer of Strasburg, to whom some authors have attributed the invention of printing, but not on sufficient grounds. He was originally a writer and illuminator of manuscripts, in the service of the bishop of Strasburg, and he was the first who introduced the art of printing there. His first publication was a bible, 1466, in 2 vols. folio, and other works followed. He obtained great celebrity, and equal opulence by his profession, and was ennobled by the emperor Frederic IV. He died at Strasburg, 1478.

MENTZEL, Christian, a native of Furstenwal, in Germany, celebrated for his great knowledge of medicine and botany, which he improved by travelling into foreign countries. He wrote, Index Nominum Plantarum, 1696, folio, reprinted and improved, 1715—a Chronology of China, 4to.—Natural History of Brazil, 4 vols. folio—on the Flowers and Plants of Japan, 2 vols. folio. These two last works are preserved in MS. in the Berlin library. He died 1701, aged 79.

MENZIKOFF, Alexander, a Russian prince. His father was a poor peasant, and he himself was apprentice to a pastry cook, and carried pies about the streets, till the Czar Peter saw and admired his wit and liveliness. From this low situation, or as others say, from the place of groom in the royal stables, young Menzikoff soon became a favorite and was appointed governor of Ingria; and in reward for his services, his abilities, and his zeal,

was raised to the rank of prince and of major-general. He also distinguished himself in Poland, 1708, but his enemies accused him of peculation, and he was fined and disgraced, till the favor of his master again restored him to power, and sent him as ambassador to Poland 1722. He also gained the good graces of the empress Catherine, and after the death of Peter, the imperial heir, afterwards Peter II. was destined to marry the daughter of the favorite. At the accession of the young Czar, Menzikoff conducted himself with imprudence, and instead of securing the marriage of his daughter, he behaved with haughtiness, and even treated the monarch with contempt, so that his enemies, especially the Dolgorucki, took advantage of his folly, and he was soon banished from the court, and sent at last to end his days in the distant deserts of Siberia. He bore his misfortunes with great resignation, and died in his exile, 2d Nov. 1729, a victim to his ambition, and the intrigues of a court.

MENZINI, Benedict, an Italian poet born at Florence, 1646. His origin was humble, but his genius rose superior to poverty, and though unnoticed by those to whom he dedicated the efforts of his muse, and obliged to maintain himself occasionally by dictating extempore sermons to various ecclesiastics, he gained the patronage of Christina queen of Sweden, and afterwards was made canon of St. Angelo in Piscina by the pope. He was made member of the society of Arcadi, and of the Della Crusca academy. He died 1704, aged 58, and left nothing behind him but his works. His poetry was much admired, and his satires possessed great spirit. His works, containing elegies, hymns, Art of Poetry and a treatise on the Irregular Construction of the Tuscan Language, have been collected in 4 vols 4to. 1731, by Fabroni.

MERCADO, Michael de, or MOERCATI, a native of St. Miniato in Tuscany, who became first physician to pope Clement VIII. and his successors, and inspector of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a valuable cabinet of metals and fossils, of which a description appeared at Rome in fol. 1717, with an appendix in 1719. He was so highly esteemed that Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, as well as the Roman senate, raised him to the honors of nobility. He wrote some works on botany, besides, a learned treatise in Italian on the Obelisks of Rome. He died 1593, aged 53.

MERCATOR, Nicolas, a well known mathematician and astronomer. He was born in Holstein, and settled in England about the restoration, and became a fellow of the Royal society. He published Cosmographia—Rationes Mathematiciæ—de Emendatione Annuâ Diatribæ duæ—Hypothesis Astronomica—Logarithmo Technia—Institutionum Astronomic. With all his learning he was very credulous, and a great friend to astrology. He died about 1690.

MERCER, Hugh, brigadier-general, was a native of Scotland, and educated for the profession of medicine. On his emigration to America he settled and married in Virginia. He served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians which terminated iu 1763, and was by him greatly esteemed. He was with Braddock in the campaign of 1785. In the action at fort Duquesne he was wounded, and faint with the loss of blood, he lay under a fallen tree. One of the pursuing Indians jumped upon the very tree, but did not discover him. Mercer found a brook at which he refreshed himself. In his hunger he fed on a rattlesnake, which he had killed. After pursuing his solitary way through a wilderness of one hundred miles, he arrived at fort Cumberland. At the commencement of the American revolutionary war he abandoned his extensive medical practice, and entered the army. He was distinguished at the battle of Trenton. In the action near Princeton, Jan, 3. 1777, he commanded the van of the Americans, composed principally of southern militia. While exerting himself to rally them, his horse was killed under him. He was surrounded by some British soldiers, who refused him quarter, and stabbed him with their bayonets, and bruised his head with the butt end of their muskets, leaving him on the field as dead. He died from the wounds on his head Jan. 19, aged about 56. He was buried at Philadelphia; thirty thousand of the inhabitants followed him to the grave. He was a valuable officer. Provision was made by congress in 1793 for the education of his youngest son.

MERCER, John, governor of Maryland, was a soldier of the American revolution. In 1782 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia; in 1787 he was a member from Maryland of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and also a member of congress from Maryland. He was governor from 1801 to 1803. He died at Philadelphia Aug. 30, 1821, aged 64.

MERCIER, John, a philologer, born at Ufez, Languedoc, where he died 1562. He was Hebrew professor at the Royal college of Paris, 1547, after Vatablus, and distinguished himself by his great learning. He wrote Lectures on Genesis, and on the Prophets, Geneva, 1598—Commentaries on Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Canticles, 2 vols. folio—Tabulæ in Grammaticam Chaldaicam, 4to. His son Josins published notes on Ancient Authors—and an Edition of Nonius Marcellus, 4to. and died 1626.

MERCIER, Bartholomew, known under the name of abbé de St. Leger, was born at Lyons 1st April, 1734, and entered into the society of St. Genevieve, where he became librarian. He was noticed in 1764 by Louis XV. and made abbot of St. Leger in Soissons. He was a very learned and intelligent man, and wrote Letters on the Bibliography of Debure, 1763, 8vo.—Letter to Caperonier—Letters on the true Author of Richelieu's Political Testament—Supplement to Marchand's History of Printing, 4to.—Letter on the Maid of Orleans—Dissertation on the Author of the Book of the Imitation of Christ by Kempis—Notice on the curious Book called Pedis Admirandæ, by J. d'Artis—Letters on the Letters attributed to pope Ganganelli—Notice on the Tombs of the dukes of Burgundy—Library of Romances from the Greek, 12 vols.—Letters on Different rare editions of the 15th century, 8vo. &c. He was also engaged in the Journals de Trevoux and des Savans, and the Magazine Encyclopedique. This worthy man, whom the revolution reduced from comfort and independence, to poverty and wretchedness, died 13th May, 1799.

MERCURIALIS, Jerome, an Italian physician, born at Forli 30th September, 1530. He studied and took his doctor's degree at Padua, and practised at Forli, where he became so popular that his countrymen sent him in 1562, as ambassador to pope Pius IV. His abilities rendered him every where respected, and after being courted and patronised by cardinal Farnese, by the emperor Maximilian, and by the Venetians, and after being professor at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa, he retired to Forli, where he died of the stone 9th November, 1606. His chief works are de Arte Gymnasticâ—de Morbis Mulierum—de Morbis Puerorum—Consultationes & Responsa Medicinalia—Medicina

Practica—de Hydrophobiâ collected together and published, Venice, folio, 1644. He also edited Hippocrates' works, Greek and Latin, with notes, 1588.

MERCY, Francis de, a native of Longwy, who became general of the Bavarian army, and distinguished himself in various campaigns. He took Rotwell and Friburg, 1643, but lost the battle near Friburg soon after, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Nordlingen, 3d August, 1645. His grandson Florimond, became by his valor marshal of the empire, and obtained the command of the German forces. He took the lines of Psaffenhoven and afterwards signalized himself in the wars against the Turks. He fell at the battle of Parma, 29th June 1734.

MERE, George Brossin, Chevalier de, a French writer, much admired at court for his rank, and for his learning. He wrote Discourses of Wit and Conversation—the Elegances of Discourse—treases on Politeness, Eloquence, Speech and Letters: but though once applauded, his works are now forgotten. He died at his estate in Poictou, 1690, at an advanced age.

MERIAN, Maria Sibylla, a lady celebrated for her skill in drawing insects and flowers, daughter of an engraver, was born at Frankfort on the Maine, 1647, and married John Andriez Graff, a painter and architect at Nuremberg. The fame which she had acquired before her marriage was not lost in her husband's name, and she has preserved her maiden appellation as her public character. In her zeal for reputation she went on a voyage to Surinam, accompanied by her two daughters, to delineate with greater accuracy the insects, reptiles, and other natural curiosities of that country, and after two years' residence she returned to Holland, and obliged the world with the publication of her Dissertatio de Generatione et de Metamorphosibus Insectorum Surinamensium, folio, containing sixty plates, to which her daughters Dorothea and Helena afterwards added twelve. She wrote besides the Origin of Caterpillars, &c. in Dutch, 2 vols. 4to. The two works have appeared united under the title of Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique, Amst. 1730, Paris 1768--1771. She died at Amsterdam 1717, aged 70. Her father Matthew Merian, published the Topography of the Universe, 31 vols. folio, and a Florilegium, 2 vols. folio.

MEROVÆUS, king of France after Clodion 448, defeated Attila 451, near Mery-sur-Seine, and extended the limits of his kingdom from the Somme to Treves, a town which he took and plundered. He died 456, and was succeeded by his son Childeric. He was the progenitor of the Merovingian race.

MERRET, Christopher, a native of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford. He practised physic in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians and of the Royal society. He wrote Pinax Rerum Natural. Britannic. continens Vegetabil. Anim. Fossil. 8vo.—Short View of the Frauds and Abuses practised by Apothecaries, 4to.—Collection of Acts, Charters, &c. belonging to the College of Physicians, 4to.—Neri's Art of coloring Glass, translated—Papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died 1695, aged 81.

MERRICK, James, a poet and divine, was born, in 1720, at Reading; was educated at the school of that place, and at Trinity College, Oxford; and died in 1769. Bishop Lowth speaks of him as being one of the best of men and most eminent of scholars. Among his works are, Poems on Sacred Subjects; Annotations on the Psalms, and on the Gospel of St. John; a translation of Tryphiodorus; and a metrical version of the Psalms.

MERSENNUS, Marin, of the religious order of Minims, and eminent as a mathematician and divine, was born at Oyse, in the province of Maine, September 8th, 1588. He studied at La Fleche with Descartes, and afterwards at the Sorbonne, and then taught philosophy at Nevers. He settled at Paris 1620, and there gained great reputation by his learning, so that he had an extensive correspondence with the literati of Europe, and his friend Descartes never ventured to publish any thing without his previous approbation. He is chiefly known for his discovery of the curve called a cycloid, to which he gave the name of Roulette, and which excited much admiration among the learned of Europe. He published—Quæstiones in Genesim, in fol. 1623, in which he mentions that there were in his time 50,000 atheists in Paris—Universal Harmony, on the theory and Practice of Music, 2 vols. fol.—de Sonorum Naturâ—the Truth of Sciences—Recreations of Learning—the Spherics of Menelaus—Cogitata Physico-mathematica—Impiety of Deists refuted, 2 vols. 8vo. He died 1648, aged about 60.

MERVILLE, Michael Guyot de, a French journalist, born at Versailles 1696. After travelling through Germany, Italy, Holland, and England, he settled as bookseller at the Hague, and in 1726, began to publish a journal. He afterwards went to Paris, where he wrote for the stage, but finding his circumstances involved he returned to Switzerland, and in a fit of melancholy drowned himself in the lake of Geneva, 1765. He wrote besides his Journal, Histoire Literaire, 6 vols. 12mo.—Voyage Historique, 2 vols. 12mo. and several comedies. His dramatic works were published, Paris, 1766, 3 vols. 12mo.

MERULA, George, an Italian, born at Alexandria in the duchy of Milan, 1420. He taught youth at Venice and Milan, for 40 years, and published Antiquitates Vicecomitum Mediolanensium, fol.—Description of Vesuvius and Montserrat—Commentaries on Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Plautus, Varro, Columella, and Epistles. He died at Milan, 1494, respected by Erasmus and other learned men.

MERULA, Paul, a learned Hollander, born at Dort, 1558. After travelling to France, Germany, Italy, and England, he settled at Dort as an advocate, and afterwards became professor of history at Leyden after Justus Lipsius. He died 1607, from excessive application. He published Ennius, 1595, 4to.—Urbis Romæ Delineatio, 1599—Vita D. Erasmi—Cosmographia Generalis, 4to.—Opera Posthuma, 4to.

MESMER, Frederic Anthony, a German physician, the founder of animal magnetism, which is also called Mesmerism, was born, in 1734, at Merseburgh, in Swabia, and first made his doctrines known to the world, in 1766, by a thesis on Planetary influence, in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. He died in 1815. Of late years his theory has again excited great attention on the continent.

MESSENGUY, Francis Philip, a French ecclesiastic, born at Beauvais, Aug. 1677. He was for some time professor of belles lettres at Beauvais, and at Paris, and died at the latter place, Feb. 1769. He wrote Exposition of the Christian Doctrine, 6 vols. 12mo. a work disapproved at Rome, and condemned 1761, by Clement XIII.—Abridgment of the History of the Old and New Testament, 10 vols. 12mo.—the New Testament with notes, 3

vols.—Discourses on Religion—the Constitution Unigenitus, with remarks.

MESNAGER, Nicholas, a native of Rouen, of a respectable mercantile family. He was made knight of the order of St. Michael, and raised to the honor of nobility by Louis XIV. by whom he had been employed as a negotiator on the commercial affairs of India with Spain, and afterwards with Holland. He was one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of peace between England and France in 1711, and he afterwards was with Polignac at the conferences at Utrecht. He died at Paris 1714, aged 56. His memoirs have been published.

MESNARDIERE, Hippolytus Julius Pillet de la, a French poet, born at Loudun 1610. He studied medicine which he quitted for literature, and he was patronised by Richelieu and became maitre d'hotel to the king. He died 1663. He wrote a treatise on Melancholy, 8vo.—Poetique, 4to.—Alinde, et la Pucelle d'Orleans, two indifferent tragedies—Pliny's three First Books of Letters translated—a Collection of Poems—and Relations of War.

MESSENIUS, John, a learned Swede, appointed by Gustavus Adolphus professor of law in Upsal university. The celebrity which he acquired, and the abilities which he displayed excited the envy of his rivals in the public favor, and he was at last cruelly and falsely accused of traitorous correspondence with the enemies of his country. The accusation was believed, he was thrown into prison 1615, and died there 21 years after. He is author of Scandia Illustrata, 14 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1714, a work of merit. His son Arnold was historiographer of Sweden, and wrote an History of the Swedish Nobility, fol. 1616. He wrote some satires, reflecting on the royal family, for which he was beheaded 1648. His son, though but 17 years old, suffered with him.

MESSIER, Charles, a French astronomer, was born, in 1730, at Badonviller, in Lorraine; was for a considerable period an assistant to Delisle; became astronomer to the navy, and a member of many learned bodies; and died in 1817. Messier particularly directed his attention to the discovering of comets, and his discoveries were numerous. Louis XV. called him the ferret of comets.

MESTON, William, a Scotch poet, born at Midmar, Aberdeenshire, 1688. He was educated at Aberdeen Marischal college, and by the interest of his friend Marshall Keith and family, where he had been private tutor, he obtained, in 1714, a professorship of philosophy there. He followed the principles of his patrons in 1715, and consequently was deprived of his professorship, and after concealing himself escaped by the act of indemnity. He afterwards attempted a school at Elgin, and in other places, but as he was more fond of conviviality than regularity and application, his labors did not succeed, and he subsisted upon the liberality of his friends. He died in the spring of 1745. His poetical pieces were chiefly satirical, and possess merit. His works were published, Edinburgh 1765, in 12mo.

METASTASIO, Pietro Bonaventura, the most illustrious poet of modern Italy, was born at Rome 6th Jan. 1698. His genius early developed itself, and at the age of ten he often collected little audiences in the streets, who listened with attentive admiration to the sweetness of his extemporary verses. The celebrated Gravina witnessed and admired his rising talents, he became his instructer and friend, but while he wished him to follow the law, he found poetry his favorite pursuit. This propensity was indulged, and Metastasio at 14 produced his tragedy of Giustino. He accompanied his patron to Naples, and without forsaking the muses, he again applied himself to the law, and at last assumed the clerical habit, and entered into the minor order of priesthood. The death of his friend left him disconsolate in 1718; he bewailed his misfortune in his elegy "la Strada della Gloria," and found afterwards that he was the heir of his fortune, worth 15,000 crowns, which in two years disappeared in the midst of cheerful conviviality and hospitable attention. Again reduced to dependence, he wished to study the law, but found poetry more pleasing, and when by the acquaintance of Bulgarella detta Romanina the celebrated singer, he was prevailed upon to write for the stage, he found himself admired, courted and flattered as a poet, and more fully devoted to the muses. He now united his establishment with that of Bulgarella and her husband, and lived with them in the closest intimacy, till an invitation from the emperor in 1729, removed him to Vienna, as assistant imperial laureat, with Apostolo Zeno. He quitted Italy, and his friends with reluctance and settled at Vienna, where he constantly resided with the greatest regularity, dividing with punctilious exactness his hours of study, of recreation, and of repose. In this honorable abode he was deservedly respected; the city of Assisi, where his family had long lived, granted him the honor of nobility, he was affectionately patronised by the emperor Charles VI. and by his successors Charles VII. and Francis I. and the empress Maria Theresa, and Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, were also among the number of his friends and benefactors. In 1734, his favorite Bulgarella died and left him heir to all her property, which he with becoming propriety immediately bestowed on her husband. He died after a short illness 12th April 1782. His works consist of 26 operas, eight oratorios or sacred dramas, besides masques, sonnets, and other poetical miscellanies. Of his operas, he regarded Atilio Regolo as the best, of the oratorios, Betalia Liberata, and Artaserse, as the most fortunate of his dramas. Several editions have appeared of his works, and they have been translated into various languages. The superior excellence of his abilities may in some degree be attributed to his patron and friend Gravina; but for the sublimest flights of his muse, he was indebted to the powers of his genius; and the pictures of virtue and morality so sweetly delineated in his writings were drawn from the goodness of his heart.

METELLUS, Q. Cæcilius, a celebrated Roman, called Numidicus, from the war which he carried on against Jugurtha of Numidia. Though superseded in the command of the war by his lieutenant Marius, yet he deserved and obtained the gratitude of the Roman nation.

METEREN, Emanuel Van, a native of Antwerp, who on account of his attachment to the protestant faith fled to England for an asylum, where he died 1612, aged 77. He wrote the History of the Low Countries, from 1500, to 1612, in Latin, fol. a work of merit, translated into various languages.

METIUS, James, the inventor of telescopes about 1609, was born at Alcmaer in Holland. His brother Adrian was professor of mathematics at Franeker, where he died 1636, author of Doctrina Sphæric. Astronomiæ Universæ Institutio, 8vo.—Arithmet. et Geometr. Practica, 4to.—de Gemino Usu utriusque Globi, 4to—Geometrices per Usum Circini Nova Praxis, 8vo.

METTRIE, Julian Offray de la, a physician, born at St. Maloe's 1709. He studied under Boer-

naave, and was patronised by the duke of Grammont. His book "the Natural History of the Soul," in which he maintained the materiality of the soul, was regarded as impious, and when persecution threatened him he wrote against the medical profession in a book called "Penelope, or the Machiavel in Medicine," 3 vols. 12mo. In consequence of this work he was obliged to leave France, and at Leyden he published "l'Homme Machine," a pernicious treatise of Materialism which was publicly burnt, and drove the author to Berlin. At Berlin he was patronised by the skeptical monarch, and he died there in consequence of his violent system of bleeding, 1751, aged 48. His works appeared at Berlin, 1 vol. 4to. or two in 12mo. and Frederic himself wrote his funeral oration.

MEURSIUS, John, a learned Dutchman, born at Losdun near the Hague 1579. He was educated at the Hague and Leyden, and made such rapid progress in classical literature, that at the age of 16 he wrote a commentary on Lycophron. He was afterwards tutor to the children of the famous Barnevelt, and with them for ten years travelled over the best part of Europe. On his return to Leyden in 1610, he was appointed professor of history and next of Greek, and historiographer to the states of Holland, but the unsettled affairs of the times brought him into trouble, and upon the execution of Barnevelt he was accused as a partisan of that unfortunate remonstrant, and his enemies endeavored to expel him from the professorial chair. He resigned in 1625, and on the invitation of the king of Denmark accepted a professorship at Sora. He was there highly respected and beloved, and died Sept 20th, 1639. In the knowledge of Greek and of antiquity Meursius possessed superior merit, though J. Scaliger has rudely stigmatized him as an ignorant and presumptuous pedant. His works were printed in 12 vols. folio, Florence, 1741. They contain treatises de Populis Atticæ.—Archontes Athenienses—Fortuna Attica—de Athenarum Origine—de Festis Græcorum—Historia Danica—Archontes Athenienses.

MEYER, James, a Flemish historian, born 1491, near Bailleul, whence he is called Balilolanus. He died Feb. 5th, 1552, rector of Blankenburg. He wrote Annales Rerum Flandricarum, folio—Flandricarum Rerum Decas, 4to.

MEYER, Hermanus, D.D. a native of Holland, but, for nearly thirty years, a minister of the Dutch reformed Church, first at Kingston, N. Y. and then at Compton, N. J. He died in 1791. Dr. Meyer was distinguished for great learning, for a mild disposition, and for piety. As a professor of the Oriental languages, he rendered important services in preparing candidates of his denomination for the ministry.

MEZERAI, Francis Eudes de, a French historian, born at Ry, near Argentau, lower Normandy 1610. He was educated at Caen, where he began to distinguish himself as a poet, but on going to Paris he was persuaded by des Yveteaux to devote himself to history and to politics. He was commissary of war for two or three campaigns, and afterwards determined to employ himself in studious retirement. The narrowness of his circumstances was removed by the publication of some severe but popular satires against the court, and at the age of 26 Mezerai entered upon the laborious character of historian of France. He was encouraged by Richelieu, and when his history appeared, the first volume of which was published 1643, the second in 1646, and the third in 1653, in folio, it was received with universal applause, and was rewarded with a handsome pension from the king. In 1668, he published an abridgment of the History of France, 3 vols. 4to. but as he had spoken in some parts with more boldness than could please the court, Colbert retrenched his pension, and at last totally withdrew it. He was in 1649, admitted member of the French academy in the room of Voiture, and in 1675, chosen perpetual secretary, and he deserved it, as he contributed much to their dictionary. He died 10th July, 1683. He wrote besides a treatise on the Origin of the French—a Continuation of the History of the Turks—History of a Mother and Son, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Vanities of the Court—a Translation of Grotius de Veritate Chr. Relig. As an historian Mezerai is deservedly esteemed, and in integrity, candor and faithfulness he is inferior to none.

MEZIRIAC, Claude Gaspar Bachet, sieur de, known as a poet, in French, Latin, and Italian, as a good Greek scholar, and able critic, was born of a noble family at Bresse. He was of the order of the jesuits, and was admitted into the French academy. He died at Bourg in Bresse, February 26th, 1638, aged 45. He was universally esteemed and respected, so that at one time it was in agitation to appoint him preceptor to Louis XIII. an honor from which he shrunk with diffidence and terror. He wrote various poems in Italian, Latin and French, he also published the six books of Diophantus, with notes—a Life of Æsop, besides several works not printed, and a translation of Plutarch's works, just completed when he died. In arithmetic and in geometry Meziriac was also respectable.

MICAL, N. abbé, a celebrated French mechanic. He constructed two heads of brass which had the power of articulation, and by means of springs could repeat various passages from authors. These curious but useless labors of human ingenuity were disregarded by the government, and the artist in disappointment, broke them to pieces, and died in the greatest indigence, 1789.

MICHAEL, I. succeeded Stauracius on the throne of Constantinople, 811. He was a mild and virtuous monarch, and after establishing regularity and promoting happiness at home, he made war against the Saracens, whom he defeated by his general Leo, the Armenian. He was less successful against the Bulgarians, and Leo taking advantage of his distress, declared himself against him. Michael descended without regret from the throne, 813, and retired to a monastery, where he took the religious habit, and ended his days in peace.

MICHAEL II. a Phrygian of obscure origin, raised to consequence and patrician honors by Leo the Armenian. His elevation created him enemies, and Leo was persuaded to send him to prison, and to order him to be burnt. The night preceding the fatal day the emperor was strangled in his bed, and Michael dragged from prison, was seated on the imperial throne, 820. Though hitherto the protector of the christians he became their persecutor, and obliged them to observe the sabbath and the other holy days of the Jewish law. This and other acts of cruelty and oppression rendered him unpopular, and Euphemius his general, spurred on by personal revenge, proclaimed himself emperor near Syracuse, but was slain soon after. Regardless of the murmurs of his subjects, Michael gave himself up to every extravagance and licentious debauchery, and died 1st Oct. 829.

MICHAEL III. surnamed the Drunkard, succeeded his father Theophilus, 842, though only six years old. His minority was governed by his mother Theodora, a woman of distinguished abilities, but he no sooner arrived to years of maturity than

he obliged her to resign the reins of government and retire into a monastery. He next took for his associate Bardas, his mother's brother, who persuaded him to send into exile, St. Ignatius, the patriarch of Constantinople, and to place in his seat Photius, which proved the cause of the separation of the eastern and western churches. Michael afterwards put to death his associate, and created Basil, the Macedonian Cæsar, in his room, but soon after meditated his destruction because he reproved his vicious and profligate habits. Basil, however, averted the blow, and caused the tyrant to be assassinated, 24th Sept. 867.

MICHAEL IV. called the Paphlagonian, from his birth place, ascended the imperial throne, 1034, by the favor of Zoe, the empress, who having fallen in love with him caused her own husband the emperor Romanus Argyrus to be assassinated, that she might gratify her criminal desires. Though successful in his wars against the Saracens and Bulgarians, he found unhappiness on the throne which he had gained by murder, and at last in 1041, stung by remorse of conscience, he retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.

MICHAEL V. surnamed Calafates, succeeded his uncle Michael IV. in 1041, by the intrigues of Zoe. The great qualities which he had displayed in private life disappeared on the throne. He became suspicious, cruel, and revengeful, and dreading the power of Zoe he sent her into exile. This measure, however, was so offensive to the people, that she was recalled, and Michael exposed to the popular fury had his eyes put out, and was in 1042 sent to a monastery, where he ended his days.

MICHAEL VI. or Warrior, was raised to the throne by the empress Theodora. He was old and weak, and though he chose his officers from among the senators he became unpopular, and was obliged to resign the crown in favor of Isaac Commenus, 1057. He afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died.

MICHAEL VII. Palæologus, son of Constantine Ducas and Eudoxia, was deprived of his throne by the arts of his mother, who soon after his father's death married Romanus Diogenes, whom she proclaimed emperor. The defeat and captivity of Romanus by the Turks in 1071, enabled Michael to reascend the throne, but he was so weak and unpopular that Nicephorus revolted against him, and obliged him in 1078 to fly to a monastery. He died archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL VIII. Palæologus, was regent of the eastern empire during the minority of John Lascaris, but taking advantage of the young monarch's weakness and inexperience, he dispossessed him of his throne, and put out his eyes, 1260. In 1261 he retook Constantinople from Baldwin II. after it had been for 58 years under the power of the French, and he labored earnestly to procure a reconciliation between the eastern and western churches. As the plan was not approved by the Greeks, Martin IV. excommunicated Michael under pretence that he was insincere. He died 11th Dec. 1282.

MICHAEL FOEDEROWITZ, was elected Czar of Russia, 1613. Though raised to power in times of great danger he showed himself brave, prudent, and sagacious, and after making peace with the Poles and the Swedes, he labored for the happiness of his subjects in the establishment of wise and salutary regulations. He died in 1645. He was the son of the daughter of John Basilowitz.

MICHAEL CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 1043, prevented by his writings the union which the emperor Michael VI. wished to effect between the eastern and western churches. He was banished for his intrigues by Isaac Commenus, 1059, and died of chagrin, in the island of Proconesus.

MICHAELIS, John David, a celebrated divinity professor in Gottingen university, who died 22d Aug. 1791, aged 75. His works are 49 in number, and are valuable, as chiefly designed to explain and illustrate the Holy Scriptures. The work most known in England, is his Introduction to the New Testament, published in 1750, and translated into English, 1761. The work has lately been again recommended to the notice of the public in a translation, 3 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, by the Rev Herbert Marsh, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, for some time resident at Leipsic. The work exhibits great learning and deep research, but doubts and skepticisms are occasionally introduced, which capriciously altering the text or the sense, undermine the authority, of scripture, and lessen the respect which should be paid to inspired writings.

MICHAUX, Andre, a botanist, was born in France in 1746. After extending his botanical excursions to Spain, and spending two years in Persia, he came to America in Oct. 1785. During about nine years he travelled over the middle, southern, and western states, and proceeded to the north to the neighborhood of Hudson's bay, procuring trees and shrubs for the establishment at Rambouillet For the preservation of his plants he established botanical gardens at New York, and near Charleston. On his return to Europe in 1796, he was shipwrecked, but saved most of his collections. He had sent 60,000 stocks to Rambouillet, of which but few had escaped the ravages of the revolution. His salary for seven years he could not obtain, nor any employment from government. In 1800, however, he was sent out on an expedition to New Holland. He died of fever at Madagascar in Nov. 1802. He published Histoire des Chenes de Amerique Septentrionale, fol. Paris, 36 plates, 1801; Flora Borealis Americana, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1803, 51 plates.

MICHAUX, Francois Andre, son of the preceding, was born in 1770. He published the beautiful work, entitled the North American Sylva, 5 vols 8vo. Philad. 1817, 150 colored engravings; and Voyage a l'Ouest de Monte, 1804; the same translated, entitled, Travels in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, London, 1805.

MICHELI, Peter Anthony, an able botanist, born at Florence, of mean parentage. He was at first an errand boy in a bookseller's shop, but showing great zeal in obtaining the Tithymalus Characias, a plant which it is said intoxicates fish, that he might angle with greater success, he was noticed by the monks of the abbey of Vallombrosa. Under the care of these benevolent fathers he greatly improved himself, and was enabled to follow his inclinations in the science of botany. By degrees his reputation was spread abroad. Tournefort, Sherard, and other learned men admired his taste and botanical knowledge, which proved so respectable as to recommend him to the grand duke of Florence, who appointed him director, with Tilly, of the botanical gardens at Pisa and Florence. Under the patronage of the duke he also visited Egypt, Greece, and other parts of the world, in pursuit of botanical discoveries, and died 1737, aged 58. He wrote various botanical works, the best known of which are Nova Plantarum Genera, 1729, Florence—Catalogus Plant. Horti Cæsar. Florent. fol. 1748.

MICHELI, James Bartholomew, a Genevese of an ancient respectable family. He served as captain in the French army, but afterwards in 1738,

retired to his native country, and devoted himself to philosophical and mathematical pursuits. Though absorbed in literary cares, he felt the troubles of civil dissension, and was for some time imprisoned by the Bernese government. He died March, 1766. Besides Tracts on Meteorology—the Power of the Tides—the Temperature of the Globe—Light—the Comet of 1680—the Deluge—Views of the Glaciers of Switzerland, he constructed some ingenious maps, and invented a new thermometer.

MICKLE, William Julius, a poet, known as the translator of the Lusiad, was born at Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, 29th Sept. 1734. He was educated under his father, who had been one of Bayle's translators, and after his death he was placed in the high school of Edinburgh, where about the age of 13 he accidentally met Spenser's Fairy Queen, and was enchanted with the poetical imagery. He settled at Edinburgh as a brewer, first for his aunt and then for himself; but his industry proved unsuccessful in trade, and in 1763 he left Scotland, for London. He introduced himself to the notice of lord Lyttleton, but was disappointed in his expectations of going to the East or West Indies in some mercantile occupation, and at last accepted the offer of corrector of the Clarendon press at Oxford. In this learned employment, so congenial to his taste, he published various things, and in 1771, after he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Portuguese, he published the first book of the Lusiad as a specimen. The work was applauded and continued, and in 1775 was favorably received by the public, and again edited in 1778. Mickle afterwards went to Lisbon as secretary to his friend governor Johnstone, and there in 1781 he wrote his Almada Hill, a poem, 4to. At his return he married Miss Tomkins, June, 1782, daughter of the person with whom he resided at Forest Hill, after he had retired from Oxford for the more peaceful completion of his Lusiad, and with her he settled at Wheatley, near Oxford. He here wrote some few things, and made several communications to the European magazine. He died at Wheatley, 25th Oct. 1789, aged 55, leaving a son, but with scanty resources. By his Lusiad, an elegant and classical work, rivalled only by the Iliad of Pope, Mickle has obtained immortal fame. His poems were published 1794, in one vol. 4to. and appear among the English poets of Dr. Anderson. He wrote besides a letter to Dr. Harwood, on the Arian Controversy, 1769—Voltaire in the Shades, or Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy, 1770—a pamphlet on the Affairs of the East India Company. In his private character Mickle was very amiable; he lived without reproach, and wrote nothing but what virtue approved.

MICRELIUS, John, professor of divinity at Stettin, was born at Custin, Pomerania, 1597. He distinguished himself as a theological disputant, and was honorably noticed by Christina of Sweden. He had three wives, and died 3d Dec. 1658. His works are Lexicon Philosophicum, 4to.—Syntagma Historicum Mundi et Ecclesiæ, 8vo.—Tractatus de Copiâ Verborum—Ethnophronium contra Gentiles—Archæologia—Historia Ecclesiastica, 2 vols. 4to.—Orthodoxia Lutherana contra Bergium.

MIDDLETON, sir Hugh, a native of Denbigh, well known for his public spirit. He formed the project of supplying London with water, and though he met with numerous difficulties from the prejudices and the envy of others, and from the exhausted state of his affairs, he triumphed over all opposition, and brought the united streams of two rivulets in the parishes of Ware and of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, through a course of twenty miles to the capital. The work was begun 20th February, 1608, and on Michaelmas day 1613, water was brought into the great cistern at Islington. This honorable completion of an useful work was rewarded by king James, who had liberally supported the projector, and erected by charter, a company of proprietors. He was knighted, and afterwards made a baronet, and under Charles the moiety of the property, which he had given to the king's father for his assistance, was reconveyed to him for an annual sum, and is now become a source of princely fortune to the proprietors. Sir Hugh gave one share of the property to the company of goldsmiths, to which he belonged, for the benefit of their poor members. He died about 1636.

MIDDLETON, Conyers, D. D., an eminent British critic and able divine. He was the son of the rector of Hinderwell, near Whitby, and was born at York, 27th December, 1683. At the age of 17 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1709 he joined the other fellows of the society in opposition to Dr. Bentley the master; but soon after he retired from college by marrying a widow of large property. In 1723 Middleton was elected principal librarian at Cambridge, and the following year, in consequence of his wife's death, he visited the continent, where he was received with great respect by men of learning and of rank. Soon after his return, in 1725, he drew upon himself the resentment of the medical world by an attack on Dr. Mead, Spon, and others, and in 1729 he highly offended the catholics by publishing his letters from Rome, showing an exact conformity between popery and paganism. In 1731 he incurred the public displeasure in a high degree, by publishing his letter to Dr. Waterland, who had attacked Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, and in his pamphlet he spoke with such freedom of religion, and with such contempt of his respectable antagonist, that he not only was severely censured as an infidel, in an answer by bishop Pearce; but when known to be the author of the obnoxious tract, he was very nearly stripped of his academical honors. In 1731, notwithstanding his unpopularity, he was appointed Woodwardian professor at Cambridge, but as his pursuits were very different from the study of fossils and minerals, he resigned the place in 1734. In 1735 he published a Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England, and in 1741 appeared his great work, the History of the life of M. Tullius Cicero, 2 vols. 4to. reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. This performance is of superior eminence, written in correct and elegant language, and abounding in every thing which can interest the heart, inform the understanding, and polish the taste, though it must be confessed, that with all the partiality of an author, he has drawn the character of the orator with more glittering ornaments than belong to him, and in concealing his defects has magnified his virtues. In 1743 he published Cicero's epistles to Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity in answer to Tunstall's objections. In 1745 appeared his Germana quædam Antiquitates Eruditæ Monumenta, and 1747 his Treatise on the Roman Senate. That same year was also remarkable for the publication of the introduction of his discourse on the miraculous powers supposed to have existed in the Christian church from the earliest ages, 4to. a work which excited in the highest degree the reprehension of the clergy. While preparing to answer his opponents he was seized with a hectic fever, and a disorder in his liver, which proved fatal, 28th July, 1750, in his 67th year, at Hildersham, Cambridgeshire. His mis

cellaneous works, not including the life of Cicero, appeared together in 1752, with several new pieces, in 4 vols. 4to. As a writer he ranks high, for elegance of language, animated description, and all the graces of profound learning and extensive information. Though attacked and reviled as an infidel, and an enemy to christianity, by his opponents, it appears from his letters to his friend and patron lord Hervey, that his opinions were not fully orthodox, and though he speaks with indifference of the preferment which was conferred on others not so well entitled to it for learning and abilities as himself, yet it is plain, that his language is the language of a disappointed man, who affected to despise what his intemperate writings had rendered it impossible for him to obtain.

MIDDLETON, Erasmus, rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, and author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, of little merit, of sermons on Jackson and Binns, and editor of Biographia Evangelica, 4 vols. 8vo. died 25th May, 1805. He was one of the six young men expelled some years ago from Oxford, in consequence of which Macgowan's Satire, called the Shaver, was published. He was in his principles a strong follower of the methodists.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, was at the head of the government of South Carolina, after the departure of Nicholson, in 1725, until the appointment of governor Johnson in 1730. When the revolution took place in that colony in 1719, he was a member of the legislature which assumed the name of the convention, and was elected president. After the arrival of governor Johnson, he continued a member of the council.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, a patriot of the American revolution, was a native of South Carolina. His father Henry, was president of congress; his grandfather Arthur, was the first royal governor of South Carolina. He received an excellent education at Westminster and Cambridge, England, and then travelled several years on the continent. At the commencement of the American revolution, both he and his father, a man of great wealth, entered zealously into the American cause. In 1775, he was one of the secret committee of defence, and, also of the council of safety, and the next year, on the committee to prepare a constitution. He was also sent as a delegate to congress, and signed the declaration of independence, but resigned his seat at the close of 1777. In 1779, he suffered in his property, like others, by the ravages of the war. At the capture of Charleston in 1780, he was taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, nearly a year. At length in July, 1781, he was exchanged, and proceeded in a cartel to Philadelphia. He was now again appointed a member of congress. He died of an intermitting fever, Jan. 1, 1783, aged 43.

MIDDLETON, Thomas Fanshaw, bishop of Calcutta, was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Middleton, chaplain of the earl of Scarsdale, and minister of Keddleston, Derbyshire, and was born in the year 1769. He was a descendant of the celebrated Sir Richard Fanshaw, and through that ancestor related to some of the first families in England. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and thence went to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1792, he took the degree of A.B. was ordained, and began to officiate at Gainsboro. He was soon afterwards nominated to the living of Tanor, Northamptonshire. In 1802, he was collated to the rectory of Little Bytham, with Bytham castle annexed, and in 1808, took the degree of D.D. The next year he resigned his two livings on being preferred to St. Pancross, near London. In 1812, he was made archdeacon of Huntington, by the bishop of Lincoln. The English ministry having now resolved on establishing a bishopric in India, he received the appointment from the king in 1814, and was consecrated to the holy office by the bishop of Exeter. He was elected at this time fellow of the Royal Society, and embarked immediately for India. For seven years he exercised the functions of his office with distinguished zeal and fidelity. His talents, acquirements, perseverance, and piety, gained him the most unqualified praise. He died at Calcutta on the 8th July, 1822, aged 55 years. A splendid monument by Chantrey, is now erecting to his memory in St. Pauls, at the instance of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." His plan of an East India mission college, with an endowment of five scholarships has recently been carried into execution. He was the author of the Country Spectator, a periodical essay. A letter respecting the best method of propagating Christianity in India. Several charges to missionaries. Sermons, and a most learned work on the "Doctrine of the Greek Article," which established his reputation as a scholar. He was also for some time editor of the British Critic.

MILBOURN, Luke, M.A. an English divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, became rector of St. Ethelburgh, and lecturer of St. Leonard's Shoreditch. He published a poetical Translation of the Psalms—some Latin Verses—Notes on Dryden's Virgil—Thirty-one single sermons. His name is frequently mentioned with that of Blackmore, by Dryden, and has been introduced by Pope in his Art of Criticism, and in the Dunciad. Dr. Johnson speaks in Dryden's Life, with no great respect of his abilities. He died 15th April, 1720. His father Luke was a nonconformist, and in consequence, ejected from the living of Wroxall, Warwickshire, 1662. He died at Newington, 1667.

MILL, John, D.D. a learned English divine, born at Shap, in Westmoreland, 1645. He entered as servitor at Queen's college, Oxford, of which society he became fellow. In 1681, he was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and in 1685, made principal of Edmund hall. He was a good preacher, and published some sermons; but the work for which he is deservedly celebrated is his edition of the New Testament. This very valuable work, which was first begun by the advice of Fell, bishop of Oxford, and partly printed at his expense, was the labor of thirty years of application, and was published about a fortnight before his death, which happened 23d June, 1707. It is remarkable that bishop Fell's executors refused to complete the work which his lordship had so honorably begun, and Dr. Mill therefore repaid them what had been expended, and finished the whole at his own charge. These labors so popular and so useful, were not however received without censure. Dr. Whitby attacked the notes, and the thirty thousand various readings which had been collected by the indefatigable editor, were considered as likely to open the way for cavil and skepticism among free thinkers and wanton polemics. These arguments were ably refuted by Dr. Bentley, and Dr. Mill's Greek Testament is now deservedly regarded as a most valuable book.

MILL, Henry, an eminent engineer, born about 1680, near, or in Red Lion square, Holborn. He was well educated, and passed some time at one of the universities, and his mechanical abilities became so eminent that he was, when very young, employed as an engineer by the new river company. His labors were there so usefully directed in the improvement of the concern, that by gradual increase the

original shares of one hundred pounds, are now sold for upwards of eight thousand pounds. His abilities were also employed in supplying the town of Northampton with water, for which he was presented with the freedom of the corporation, and he likewise ornamented Houghton, the seat of sir Robert Walpole, with an excellent stream. This worthy man was seized with a fit on Christmas day, 1770, and expired before the next morning. A monument was erected to him by his sister, in Breemoore church, near Salisbury.

MILLAR, John, a popular professor of law at Glasgow. He practised also at the Scotch bar, and for forty years maintained the high reputation of an able and intelligent professor. He was author of an Historical View of the English Government, 4to.—and on the Origin of Distinction of Ranks in Society, 1 vol. 8vo. He died 1801.

MILLEDGE, John, governor of Georgia, was in 1780 attorney-general, and governor in 1802. He was afterwards a member of congress, and a senator of the United States from 1806, to 1809. He died 1818, aged 61. He was the principal founder of the university of Georgia.

MILLER, James, a dramatic poet, born in Dorsetshire, 1703. He was intended for a merchant, but he preferred literature, and was sent to Waulham college, Oxford, where he began his famous comedy, "the Humors of Oxford," performed 1729. He wrote, besides some other comedies, occasional pieces, and Mahomet the Impostor, a tragedy, during the popular run of which the author died. Miller was a clergyman, and published some sermons; but he had no preferment till a few weeks before his death, he was presented to the living of Upcerne, Dorsetshire, which his father had held. He died 1744.

MILLER, Philip, author of the Gardener's Dictionary, was born 1691, in Scotland. He succeeded, in 1722, his father, as gardener of the company of apothecaries' garden at Chelsea, and united the knowledge and information of a botanist to the practice and mechanical drudgery of a gardener. He was well acquainted with the plans of Ray and Tournefort, and by the advice of sir William Watson and Mr. Hudson, with difficulty adopted the system of Linnæus, with whom he afterwards corresponded as a scientific and experienced botanist. He was made fellow of the Royal society, member of the Florence botanical society, and honored with the correspondence of several learned men in Europe, who called him, with flattery but truth, Hortulanorum Princeps. Linnæus said of his dictionary, Non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, sed Botanicorum. He resigned through infirmity, some time before his death, his place at Chelsea, and died 18th Dec. 1771, aged 80. He published his Gardener's Dictionary, 1731, folio, which has passed through various editions, and has been translated into several languages—the Gardener's Calendar, 8vo.—a Short Introduction to Botany—Figures of Plants, 2 vols. folio, with three hundred plates—besides Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a large Herbarium of Exotics in MS.

MILLER, Edward, M.D., a physician of New York. Having studied medicine with Dr. Ridgely, he entered the army as surgeon's mate in 1780, and in 1781 went as surgeon in an armed ship to France. After attending the lectures at Philadelphia, he commenced the practice in Frederica, but removed thence to Maryland, and in 1786 to Dover, where he remained ten years. About 1793, he wrote an able letter to Dr. Rush, asserting the domestic origin of the yellow fever. In 1796 in order to enjoy the society of his only surviving brother he removed to New York, where his practice was extensive, and where he projected and published, with Dr. Mitchell, and Smith, the Medical Repository, the first number of which appeared in Aug. 1797. This was the first work of the kind in the United States; he lived to see nearly fifteen volumes completed. In 1803 he was appointed resident physician of New York. In 1805 he drew up a learned report, maintaining the domestic origin of the yellow fever. In 1807 he was elected the professor of the practice of physic in the university of New York; in 1809 one of the physicians of the hospital. The typhus fever, succeeding an inflammation of the lungs, terminated his life March 17, 1812, aged 51. His medical works with a biographical sketch by his brother, Samuel Miller, were published 8vo. 1814.

MILLES, Jeremiah, D.D. a native of Highcleer, Hants, where his father was minister. He was made dean of Exeter after Lyttleton, and became president of the antiquarian society, to whose literary labors he contributed very largely. He was also engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and warmly supported the authenticity of those ancient poems imposed upon the world as the works of Rowley. His edition of the poems in 4to. with annotations, displayed his abilities as an editor, but exposed him to the severity of criticism. He died 1784, aged 71.

MILLER, James William, an American poet, and miscellaneous writer, passed his early life in a variety of different pursuits, without being able to fix himself permanently in any occupation. He pursued for a while the study of law, and subsequently engaged in literary pursuits in Boston, where he met with disappointments and was worn by disquietude. He left his native country for the West Indies in 1828, where he obtained a grant of land from the Spanish government, and died in the following year at the age of twenty-seven. A volume of his Poems and Sketches was collected and published at Boston in 1830.

MILLETIERE, Theophilus Brachet, sieur de la, a protestant, who studied law at Heidelberg, and practised as advocate, and afterwards became a divine. He wrote at Rochelle against Tilenus, and asserted that it was lawful for the protestants to resist by force of arms, the persecutions raised against them. He was, in consequence of this, suspected of disloyalty to the government, and sent as prisoner to Toulouse, where he was put to the rack. He was at last, by the intercession of friends, liberated, and then turned catholic, and endeavored by his writings to reconcile the Huguenots and his new friends to the same faith. He dedicated one of his books to Charles II. in his exile, and advised him to embrace the catholic tenets, that faith in which he insolently affirmed his father Charles I. had died. Milletiere died 1665, little respected.

MILLEVOYE, Charles Hubert, a French poet, was born, in 1782, at Abbeville; studied at Mazarin College, Paris; displayed poetical talents at the age of thirteen; and died in 1816. His works form four octavo volumes. Millevoye excels in elegiac composition. Many of his pieces are characterized by great feeling, elegance, and animation.

MILLIN, Aubin Louis, an eminent archæologist and naturalist, was born, in 1759, at Paris, and entered the ecclesiastical profession, but soon abandoned it for literature; and, being a man of fortune, he was not compelled to endure the misery of writing for bread. In 1794, he succeeded Barthelemi as keeper of the cabinet of medals. Part of his time was spent in travelling in Italy and the south of France, and he published accounts of his tours.

Millin was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society at Paris. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, Elements of Natural History; National Antiquities; Ancient inedited Monuments; Dictionary of the Fine Arts; Etruscan Vases and Paintings; and Introduction to Archæology. Millin also conducted the Encyclopedic Magazine from 1792 to 1816.

MILLOT, Claude Francis Xavier, a French historian, born at Bensançon, March, 1726. He was for some time among the jesuits, but quitted their society, and was afterwards appointed professor of history at Parma, by the interest of the duke of Nivernois. After acquiring reputation as a professor, he returned to France, and was made preceptor to the duke of Enghein, in which situation he died 1785. In his manners he was a very diffident man, though amiable and benevolent. His works are valuable, and written with spirit, and in an elegant style. He published Elements of the History of France, 3 vols. 12mo.—Elements of the History of England, 3 vols.—Elements of Universal History, 9 vols,—History of the Troubadours, 3 vols. —Memoirs for the History of Louis XIV. and XV. 6 vols.—Translation of Orations from Latin Historians—Discourses on Academical Subjects.

MILLS, Samuel J. agent of the American Colonization society, graduated at Williams College 1809. At the theological Seminary in Andover he united with Newell, Judson, Nott and Hall, in a resolution to undertake a foreign mission. He with the three first offered themselves as missionaries to the general association of ministers of Massachusetts, at Bradford, June 27, 1810. In 1812 and 1813, he and J. F. Schermerhorn made a missionary tour in the western states. He was ordained with other missionaries at Newburyport, June 21, 1815. He made a second tour with D. Smith, in 1814 and 1815. He ascertained that in March 1815, not a bible could be found for sale, or to be given away, in New Orleans; in this city he distributed many bibles in French and English. Finding that seventy or eighty thousand families at the south were destitute of a bible, he suggested at the close of his report, the establishment of a national society like that of the British. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the society, May 8, 1816. The plan of the United Foreign Mission society, which, however, accomplished but little, originated with him, while residing with Dr. Griffin at Newark, as did also the African school, which existed a few years at Parsippany, near Newark. He attended the first meeting of the Colonization society, January 1, 1817, which was established by the exertion of Dr. Finley. Appointed with E. Burgess, to visit England, and explore the coast of Africa for the society, he sailed in November 1817, and in a wonderful manner escaped shipwreck on the coast of France. As the ship was drifting towards a ledge of rocks, the captain despaired of preservation, and jumped into the boat with his two sons, and were lost. A strong current, as the ship approached the rocks, carried her away from them. He sailed from England for Africa, February 2, 1818, and arrived on the coast March 12. After a laborious inspection of more than two months, he embarked on his return, in the brig Success, May 22, 1818. A severe cold which he took early in June, was succeeded by a fever, of which he died June 16, 1818, aged 34. His memoirs by Gardiner Spring were published 8vo. 1820.

MILNE, Colin, a divine and naturalist, was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college there, under his uncle, Dr. Campbell. From thence he removed to Edinburgh; after which, on becoming tutor to lord Algernon Percy he took orders in the church of England, and was presented to the rectory of North Chapel in Essex He was also chosen lecturer of Deptford, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws from Aberdeen. He died in 1815. He published—1. "A Botanical Dictionary," 8vo. 2. Linnæi Institutiones Botanicæe, 4to. 3. Indigenous Botany, or the Habitats of English Plants. 4. A volume of sermons, 8vo.

MILNER, Isaac, was brought up to the weaving business; but even while at the loom his mind was intent upon study, and all the time he could obtain from labor, was devoted to the classics and mathematics. Such was his progress, that his brother took him for an assistant in the grammar school, and afterwards sent him to Queen's college, Cambridge, where in 1774, he was senior wrangler, and gained the first mathematical prize. He also became a tutor in that science; and among other pupils, had Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt, with whom he made a tour on the continent. In 1783, Mr. Milner was appointed professor of natural philosophy; and in 1788 elected master of his college, on which he took his doctor's degree. The same year he was made dean of Carlisle; in 1792 he served the office of vice chancellor; and in 1798 he succeeded Waring as Lucasian professor of mathematics. He died in 1820. His publications are—1. Animadversions on Hawker's Church History.—2. A continuation of his brother's Ecclesiastical History. 3. Strictures on the publications of Dr. Marsh, respecting the Bible Society. 4. Life of Mr. Joseph Milner, prefixed to his sermons.

MILNER, John, D.D. a celebrated Roman Catholic divine and writer on theology, and ecclesiastical antiquities. His proper family name was Miller, and he was born in London in 1752. On the death of Bishop Stapleton, Dr. Milner was appointed to succeed him as vicar apostolic in the midland district, with the title of Bishop of Castabula. He for some time refused that dignity, but at length he was prevailed upon to accept it, and was consecrated May 22, 1803. His death took place April 19, 1826.

MILO, Titus Annius, a Roman, who killed Clodius in the Appian Way, in consequence of a violent rivalship which existed between them in the solicitation of public honors. Though defended by Cicero, he was banished to Marseilles. The oration delivered by Cicero on the occasion is much admired.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, celebrated for the great victory which he, at the head of ten thousand men, obtained over the numerous forces of the Persians at Marathon, 490 B. C. He was afterwards cruelly imprisoned by his suspicious countrymen, and died in confinement, 489 B. C.

MILTON, John, a celebrated English poet, was born December 9th, 1608. He was intended by his father for the church, but he expressed an aversion for the ecclesiastical profession, and by degrees grew dissatisfied with the established form of church government. When he left Cambridge he returned to his father, who had settled with a competent fortune at Horton, near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire, and in this retirement he laboriously devoted himself for five years to reading the purest classics in Greek and Latin. Here likewise he produced his Comus—L'Allegro—Il Penseroso—and Lycidas, poems of such intrinsic merit as would have transmitted his fame to the latest period of time, if he had written nothing besides. On his mother's death he obtained his father's permission to travel abroad, and in 1638, he embarked for the continent, attended by one servant. From Paris,

where he was introduced to the great Hugo Grotius, he proceeded to Nice, and by sea to Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and then passed to Florence, where he spent two months, respected and beloved by persons of eminence, rank, and learning. His next visit was through Sienna to Rome, where he passed two months, delighted with the vast treasures of the Vatican, and honored with the kindness and civilities of cardinal Barberini, Holstenius, and other learned men. From Rome he went to Naples, and formed the design of visiting Sicily; but the disturbed state of affairs at home engaged now all his attention, and he determined to hasten back. In 1641, he published some pamphlets, in which he vented his virulence against the church, and supported the republican principles of the times. In 1643 he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but as she had been educated a firm royalist, this union proved unhappy, and after cohabiting with him about a month, she left him, and would not return. Disgusted with this conduct, the poet thought that he might be permitted to take another wife; and he not only wrote some strong tracts in favor of divorce, but paid his addresses to another lady, of great wit and beauty. This had due effect; and his wife, after long despising his invitations, relented, and throwing herself at his feet, obtained his forgiveness and reconciliation in 1645. His talents were too great to be neglected, and therefore he was appointed Latin secretary to the council of state, and in this office he answered the Icon Basilicon, by his Iconoclastes, 1649, and two years after published his celebrated work against Salmasius, pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, which not only spread his fame through Europe as an elegant Latinist, and able disputant, but procured for him from the government, a present of one thousand pounds. About this time he lost his eye-sight, which had been gradually decaying from his severe application to his studies; but he nevertheless continued zealous and active in the support of his principles. In 1652, his wife died, soon after the delivery of her fourth child, and some time after, he married a second. But though patronised and raised to independence by the favor of Cromwell, and of Richard, Milton saw with terror the dissolution of his favorite republic approaching, and not all the respectable labors of his pen could uphold the crumbling fabric. Anxious to insure his safety, on the restoration, he concealed himself in a friend's house in Bartholomew-close; but though his sentiments and his active conduct had marked him out at first for destruction, yet by the interest and influence of his friends, especially sir Andrew Marvell, Davenant, and others, who respected his learning and his abilities, while they detested his principles, he was included in the act of amnesty, and permitted to appear in public. Though reduced in his circumstances by the restoration, he refused to accept the Latin secretaryship which was honorably offered him by Charles II. and he devoted himself earnestly to the completion of his great poem, on which he had already bestowed much labor. He was assisted in his literary pursuits by Thomas Ellwood, a quaker, who acted as an amanuensis, and daily visited him. In 1665, during the plague, the poet retired to a small house at St. Giles, Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, and while in this place, he was visited by his friend, into whose hands he put his Paradise Lost, now finished, and modestly requested his opinion. Ellwood read the work with approbation, and in returning it to the poet, told him that he had said much about Paradise Lost, but, added he, what hast thou to say of Paradise Found. The hint was not lost; Paradise Regained was begun, and afterwards when visited by Ellwood, Milton presented him the poem which originated in his conversation. It is singular that the poet considered Paradise Regained as a superior performance to Paradise Lost, but posterity have decided otherwise; and this matchless poem, which long remained unknown from the prejudices entertained against the author, gradually rose to notice, to fame, and immortality. The critique of the Spectator opened the eyes of the nation, and in banishing prejudice, liberally proved that however violent the publications of Milton were, however biassed in his love of republican principles, and however blameable in some parts of his political life, yet his merits as a poet cannot be affected; he must shine as the greatest ornament of the British isles, and in the ranks of immortality, be placed by the side of Homer, of Virgil, and of Tasso. Milton died in the beginning of Nov. 1674. It is supposed that Milton drew his idea of his great work from an Italian tragedy on the Loss of Paradise, on which he originally intended to compose a tragedy; but as his matter enlarged, his genius gave it the form of an epic poem. His Samson Agonistes was written after the Greek model, but is unfit for representation: the Comus was first acted for the benefit of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in indigent circumstances, and the public support was earnestly solicited by a prologue from the nervous pen of Dr. Johnson. The prose works of Milton are numerous and highly respectable. Besides his political tracts, he wrote, an History of England, 4to. down to the conquest—Areopagitica, or the Liberty of unlicensed Printing—Letters—History of Muscovy, a Treatise on Christian Doctrine, and some other works. The person of Milton was fair, so that he was called at Cambridge, the lady of Christ-college; his hair was light brown, and his features exact and pleasing. He was of the middle size, well proportioned, nervous and active; but his constitution was tender, and his health consequently weak. Though he did not inherit much from his father, yet frugality maintained him in a respectable manner, and at his death he left about fifteen hundred pounds besides the value of his household goods.

MINELLIUS, John, a Dutch grammarian, born at Rotterdam. The best part of his life was engaged in teaching the classics, and he facilitated the labors of future instructers, by publishing editions of Virgil, Terence, Sallust, Horace, Florus, and other works, with notes, adapted to the capacity of school boys. He died 1683.

MINOT, George Richards, judge and historian, graduated at Harvard college, 1778. He studied law, and afterwards commenced the practice in Boston. In 1781, he was chosen clerk of the house of representatives. He was secretary of the convention of Massachusetts, which ratified on the part of that state, the existing constitution of the United States. In 1792, he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Suffolk; and on the establishment of a municipal court for the town of Boston, he was made the judge. He died 1802, aged 43. His mildness, candor and moderation gained him universal respect. His conversation was interesting, for his mind was enriched with various knowledge, and there was a modesty, and benignity in his character, which attracted and delighted. He published an oration on the Boston massacre, March 5, 1782; history of the insurrection in Massachusetts, 1788; an address to the charitable fire society, 1795; eulogy on Washington, 1800; a continuation of the history of Massachusetts Bay from 1748 to 1765, with

an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement. The first volume of this work, which is a continuation of Hutchinson, was published in 8vo. 1798; the second volume was almost completed at the time of his death, and it has since been published. The narrative is perspicuous, and the style simple and pure, and a model of historical eloquence.

MINTO, Walter, LL.D., professor of natural philosophy in the college of New Jersey, was a native of Scotland. By the persuasion of the earl of Buchan, he wrote a book to prove, that the original discovery of logarithms was to be attributed to Napier, the laird of Merchiston. The earl sent him to America in 1786, being desirous of laying a foundation of mathematical science in the land of Columbus and of Washington. Soon after his arrival, he was chosen mathematical professor in Princeton college. In this situation he was respected and useful. He died 1796, aged 42. Besides the book on Napier, he published a demonstration of the path of the new planet; researches into some parts of the theory of the planets, 8vo. 1783; and an oration on the progress and importance of the mathematical sciences, 1788.

MINUTIUS, Felix, a Roman orator in the third century. His Octavius, with Christian and Pagan Disputations, is a work of merit, and in favor of Christianity; edited Cambridge, 1707, and Leyden, 1709, 8vo.

MIRABAUD, John Baptist, perpetual secretary to the French academy, was born in Provence 1674, and lived to the age of 86. He published a translation of Tasso's Jerusalem—and also of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso—Alphabet de la Fée Gracieuse, 12mo. 1734. The System of Nature, an atheistical book, published in 1770, was falsely ascribed to him, and has been translated into English.

MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti, marquis de, of an ancient family of Provence, originally from Naples, was one of the chief institutors of the political assembly called economists. He published in 1755, l'Ami des Hommes, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit, containing, with much crude and extraneous matter, fine ideas on rural and political economy, and judicious remarks on the interests of society. His Theorie de l'Impot, in 12mo. proved so offensive to the government, on account of the freedom and boldness of his opinions, that he was confined in the Bastile. He wrote besides, Hommes Celebres, published by his friend Boscowich, at Bassano, in 2 vols. 8vo. His works, collected together, except the last mentioned, have been published in 8 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1790.

MIRABEAU, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, count de, son of the preceding, and deputy of Provence to the states general, was born 1749. After serving for some time in the army, during the war of Corsica, he married a rich heiress of Aix; but a fondness for dissipation soon squandered away the property which he had lately acquired, and he left his country, overwhelmed in debts, and in poverty. After being confined for some time in the prisons of If, and of Joux, he had an amour with the wife of Monnier, the president of the parliament of Besançon, and carried away the frail one to Holland. For this crime he was condemned to lose his head, and consequently was doomed to spend the rest of life in a foreign country. He was, however, seized in 1777, and confined in the castle of Vincennes, and three years after, by the power of interest, restored to liberty. Undismayed by reflections on his flagitious conduct, he appeared at Aix, before the parliament, to demand his wife, who indignantly refused to live with him, and he personally pleaded his own cause, which proved deservedly unsuccessful The French revolution now arose to give employment to the talents of this depraved and ambitious man: and when rejected by the nobility of Provence, he, in contempt of their order, opened a shop, over which he inscribed, Mirabeau, marchand de draps. This probably recommended him to the populace of Aix, whose deputy he was elected to the third estate, and consequently called by the court, with contempt, the plebeian count. In the assembly, by his abilities, his eloquence, and his intrigues, he became a leading member; but though he aimed at popularity, he yet wished for power, and secretly planned the destruction of the monarchy, and the regeneration of the state under a new order of things. His ambition displayed itself in spite of his hypocrisy, and when the unfortunate Louis appeared in the assembly, all covered with diamonds, the aspiring deputy could not help exclaiming to one of his accomplices, behold the victim. Thus by his intrigues, and by the vast resources of his mind, he was capable of being apparently the friend and the leader of all parties; and while he created, as one of his biographers has observed, volcanoes, for the pleasure of extinguishing their flames, he flattered himself secretly with the hope of being one day, like another Cromwell, the protector of France. Whilst the favorite of the multitude he did not hesitate to accuse the Jacobins, and to denounce vengeance against the factious; but his threats were the signal of his death. He was attacked by a sudden disease, which in a few hours proved fatal, 2d April, 1791, and though the physicians, who opened his body, attributed his death to the violence of a fever, the public believed that he had been cut off by poison. His funeral was conducted with all the pomp of republican pride, and his remains were deposited near those of Des Cartes; but as he had observed that near the capitol was the Tarpeian rock, this same fickle populace dispersed, the following year, his ashes in the air, with every mark of ignominy. Mirabeau wrote a comparison between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus—History of Prussia under Frederic the Great, 8 vols. 4to.—Collections of his Labors in the National Assembly, 5 vols. 8vo.—Original Letters, containing an Account of his life and Amours, 4 vols. 8vo.—Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. 8vo. a work burnt by the hands of the hangman—a treatise on Lettres de Cachet, 8vo. —Political Pamphlets—besides some indecent books.

MIRABEAU, Boniface Riquetti, viscount de, brother to the preceding, served with distinction in America, and at the time of the French Revolution, he was elected deputy of the nobility of Limousin to the states general. He ably opposed the union of the three chambers, and when the king, in an evil hour, sanctioned it, he, in quitting the room, broke his sword, and declared that the monarchy was at an end. The innovations introduced by the demagogues were resisted by him with equal boldness, and when he found that attachment to the throne became a crime, he emigrated, and raised a regiment, which served with credit under the prince of Condé. He died at the end of 1792, at Friburg, in the Brisgaw. He was author of some songs and other temporary satires, at the beginning of the revolution. He was much addicted to drinking, and was, it is said, a man of little courage. When he paid a visit to his brother, who had been wounded in a duel, he was received with great politeness, and thanked earnestly for his attention, because, observed with keen satire, the wounded man, I am afraid I shall never have the opportunity of returning your visit.

MIRÆUS, Aubertus, a learned German, born at

Brussels, 1573. He was almoner and librarian to Albert, archduke of Austria, and died 1640, at Antwerp. He wrote, Opero Historica & Diplomatica, 2 vols. folio—Elogia Illustrium Belgii Scriptorum, 4to.—Vita Justi Lipsii, 8vo.—Origines Benedictæ—Origines Carthusianorum—Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, 2 vols. folio—Rerum Belgicarum Chronicon—de Rebus Bohemicis.

MIRANDA, Don Francisca, general, was born of a Spanish family, at Caraccas, of which province his grandfather was governor. In 1783, he visited the United States, and travelled on foot over a part of Europe. In the French revolution he was a major-general in the service of France. From the prison into which he was cast, he escaped to England in 1797. Having been again banished from France for opposing the first consul in 1803, he resolved to emancipate South America, from the dominion of Spain. Having obtained secret assistance and encouragement, he sailed from New York in 1806, with a number of American volunteers. At St. Domingo, he chartered two schooners; they were captured on the coast, while he escaped in his ship. In 1810 he renewed his attempt, but was obliged to capitulate to general Monteverde, who in disregard of his agreement, treated him as a prisoner. He was sent to Spain, and died after four years' confinement in the dungeons of the inquisition at Cadiz.

MIRANDULA, John Picus, earl of, a celebrated Italian nobleman, born 24th February, 1463. He lost his father early, but he found in his mother a most attentive guardian, and the care which she took of his education, was repaid by the most astonishing improvement. To strong natural powers, Mirandula united unceasing application, and he possessed besides, a memory so retentive, that nothing which he heard or read was ever forgotten. After studying the law at Bologna, he visited the most celebrated universities of France, and by conversation, and by study, still enlarged the resources of his capacious mind. At his return to Rome, though only 23, he published 900 propositions in logic, mathematics, divinity, and physics, drawn not only from classical, but Jewish and Arabian authors, and challenged, through the universities of Italy, any philosopher or divine, to enter the lists with him in disputation. This public exhibition of learning was anticipated not only with astonishment but envy, and enemies soon arose, who persuaded pope Innocent VII. that thirteen of the propositions were heretical; and the disappointed Mirandula, though he explained in a submissive "Apology," was forbidden to read or dispute upon these thesis. In 1491, Mirandula bid adieu to profane literature, to devote himself more attentively to divinity. He declared war against astrologers, because, it is said, they had foretold his death at the end of his 32d year. The prophecy was too true; this amiable scholar died at Florence, 17th Nov. 1494, in his 32d year. Though he died so young, he wrote several works, which were printed together at Bologna, 1496, folio, and latterly at Basil, 1501. They are written in elegant Latin, and have been translated into French and Italian, and they display profound learning, acuteness, and vivacity.

MIRANDULA, John Francis Picus, prince of, son of Galeoti Picus, the eldest brother of John, just mentioned, was born 1469. He succeeded in 1499 to his father, as the head of his principality, but he met with opposition in his family, and by the assistance of the emperor Maximilian I. and of the duke of Ferrara, his two brothers, Lewis and Frederic, obliged him to fly from his country. Thus a fugitive in various countries for nine years, he was at last reinstated in 1511, by the assistance of pope Julius II. but the next year the papal troops were defeated at Ravenna, and Mirandula again sent into banishment. The expulsion of the French from Italy in 1515, restored him again to power, and he continued in peaceful possession of his principality till October 1533, when his nephew Galeoti, the son of Lewis, supported by forty assassins, entered his castle in the night, and murdered him, with his eldest son. Though tossed in the troubles of political life, he was a great lover of learning, and was a more voluminous writer than his uncle; and though he was inferior to him in wit, sprightliness, and information, yet he was his superior in solidity. His works have been generally edited with those of his uncle.

MISSON, Francis Maximilian, a lawyer, distinguished for his eloquence in favor of the protestants, before the parliament of Paris. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and engaged as travelling tutor to an English nobleman, through Italy, in 1688 and 9. He died at London, 16th January 1721. He published, a New Voyage to Italy, 3 vols. 12mo.—Hague, a work commended by Addison, and translated into English—the Sacred Theatre of Cevennes, or Account of Prophecies and Miracles performed at Langue doc, 1707, a weak performance—Observations of a Traveller, 12mo. a posthumous work.

MITCHELL, John, M.D. F.R.S., a botanist and physician, came from England to Virginia about the year 1700. He died in 1772. His residence was chiefly at Urbana, a small town on the Rappahannoc, about seventy-three miles from Richmond. He appears to have been a man of observation, acuteness, and enterprise, as well as learning. He wrote in 1743, an essay on the causes of the different colors of people in different climates, which was published in the philosophical transactions, vol. 43. He attributed the difference of the human complexion to the same causes, which have been assigned by Dr. Smith, to the influence of climate and modes of life; and he thinks that the whites have degenerated more from the original complexion in Noah and his family than the Indians, or even negroes. The color of the descendants of Ham he considers a blessing rather than a curse, as without it they could not well inhabit Africa. He published also an essay on the preparations and uses of the various kinds of potash in philosophical transactions, vol. 45; a letter concerning the force of electrical cohesion in vol. 51; and a useful work on the general principles of botany, containing descriptions of a number of new genera of plants, 4to. 1769. It is believed, that he was also the author of the map of North America, published in 1755; which was accompanied by a large pamphlet, entitled, the Contest in America, and followed by another, entitled the present state of Great Britain and North America, 1767. His manuscripts on the yellow fever, as it appeared in Virginia in 1742, fell into the hands of Dr. Franklin, by whom they were communicated to Dr. Rush.

MITCHELL, Samuel L. LL.D., a celebrated physician, was born in the year 1763, and was for a great number of years professor of various branches in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He was elected to the assembly of New York soon after the revolution, and was afterwards a senator in Congress and colleague of De Witt Clinton. He was a man of immense acquisitions, and his labors are dispersed through many volumes. He was a member of most of the philosophical societies of any note in Europe and his native country. He died in 1831.

MITFORD, William, an historian and philologist, was born, in 1734, in London; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple; became colonel of the Hampshire militia, and M. P. for Newport, in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney; and died in 1827. His principal works are, The History of Greece; and An Essay on the Harmony of Language.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, was surnamed the Great. He made war against the Romans, which continued for several years, and though defeated by Lucullus, Sylla, and Pompey, he still maintained his armies in the field, and threatened to carry invasion into the heart of Italy. He put an end to his life, when his son Pharnaces rebelled against him, B. C. 64.

MIFFLIN, Thomas, a major-general in the American army, and governor of Pennsylvania, was born about the year 1744, of parents who were quakers, and his education was entrusted to the care of Dr. Smith, with whom he was connected in habits of cordial intimacy and friendship, for more than forty years. Active and zealous he engaged early in opposition to the measures of the British Parliament. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. He took arms, and was among the first officers commissioned on the organization of the continental army, being appointed quarter master general in August 1775. For this offence he was read out of the society of quakers. In 1777, he was very useful in animating the militia; but he was also suspected in this year of being unfriendly to the commander in chief, and of wishing to have some other person in his place. His sanguine disposition, and his activity might have rendered him insensible to the value of that coolness, and caution, which were essential to the preservation of such an army, as was then under the command of Washington. In 1787, he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States, and his name is affixed to that instrument. In October 1788, he succeeded Franklin as President of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, in which station he continued till October, 1790. In September a constitution for this state was formed, by a convention, in which he was president, and he was chosen the first governor. In 1794, during the insurrection in Pennsylvania, he employed to the advantage of his country the extraordinary powers of elocution, with which he was endowed. The imperfection of the militia laws was compensated by his eloquence. He made a circuit through the lower counties, and at different places publicly addressed the militia on the crisis in the affairs of their country, and through his animating exhortations the state furnished the quota required. He was succeeded in the office of governor by Mr. Mc Kean at the close of the year 1799, and he died at Lancaster January 20, 1800, aged 56. He was an active and zealous patriot, who had devoted much of his life to the public service.

MOAVIA, general of the caliph Omar, avenged his master's death, and seized his kingdom, 643 A. D. After taking Rhodes, and destroying the colossus, he attacked Sicily, and afterwards carried devastation to the gates of Constantinople. He was, however, unsuccessful, and after besieging in vain the capital for seven years, he purchased peace by paying an annual tribute to the eastern emperor. He died 680. During this siege the Greek fire is said to have been invented, and to have been used with peculiar effect against the besiegers.

MODREVIUS, Andreas Fricius, secretary to Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland was a learned man, and wrote various works of which that "de Republicâ Emendendâ," in five books, printed 1554, is highly esteemed as a most able political performance. In his religious opinions he showed himself very inconsistent, and while he inclined to the Lutherans he rendered himself suspected by the catholics, and exposed to the resentment of Pius V. He is regarded by Grotius as a person who wished to reconcile the different schemes of religion.

MOEBIUS, Godfrey, a native of Thuringia, and medical professor at Jena, was author of Physiological principles of Medicine, 4to.—Abridgment of the Elements of Medicine, fol.—Anatomy of Camphire, 4to. in Latin. His son of the same name was also a physician, and published Synopsis Medicinæ Practicæ, fol. 1667. He died at Halle 1664, aged 53.

MOEHSEN, John Charles William, M.D. was born at Berlin in 1772, and studied at the universities of Jena and Halle. Taking his degree at the age of twenty, he returned to Berlin, and succeeded his grandfather, M. Horch, as physician to the gymnasium of Joachim. In 1778, he was appointed physician to Frederick the Great, whom he attended in the war of the Bavarian succession. He now became a member of various learned institutions, and in 1795 was chosen an associate of the royal academy of arts and sciences at Berlin. His death took place the same year. His works relate to the history of medicine and its professors, including De Medicis Equestria Dignitate Ornatis, 1768, 4to.; A Catalogue of a Collection of Engraved Portraits of Celebrated Physicians, 1771, 4to.; A Description of Medals or Jettons struck in honor of Physicians, with Memoirs explaining the Coinage of the Ancients, as connected with Medical History and Literature, 1773, 2 vols. 4to.; and Remarkable Experiments to determine the Utility of Inoculation for the Small-Pox, 1782, 8vo.

MOINE, Stephen le, a learned protestant, born at Caen, 1624. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, and died there 1689. He wrote "Varia Sacra," 2 vols. 4to. and other theological works.

MOINE, Abraham le, a French divine, who left France on account of his religion, and became the minister of a protestant congregation in London, where he died 1760. He translated into French, Gibson's Pastoral Letters—Sherlock on the Witnesses of the Resurrection, and on the Use and End of Prophecy, with learned and valuable notes and dissertations.

MOLANUS, or VERMEULIN, John, an ecclesiastic, professor of theology at Louvaine. He was born at Lisle, and died 18th of September 1585, aged 52. He published, Usnard's Martyrology, with notes and an appendix, 8vo.—Natales Sanctorum Belgii, 12mo.—Historia S. S. Imaginum Picturarum, 8vo. and 1771, 4to. with a Supplement by Paquot—de Canonicis, a work of merit—de Fide Hereticis servandâ—de Piis Testamentis—Theologiæ Practicæ Compendiam—Militia Sacra Ducum Brabant.—Rerum Lovaneng.

MOLANUS, Gerard Walter, a Lutheran divine, abbot of Lockum. He was the correspondent of Bossuet, with respect to an union between the catholics and protestants. He wrote some theological works, and died 1722.

MOLAY, James de, the last grand master of the Templars. The riches as well as the pride of his order, excited the suspicion and the jealousy of Philip the Fair, who, with the consent of the pope, seized their property, and summoned the master to appear at Paris, to answer for his conduct. Molay came, attended by sixty knights, but they were no sooner in the power of their persecutors, than they were seized, and all burnt alive, falsely accused as being

guilty of atrocious crimes. Molay suffered 11th May 1314, and before the fatal torch was lighted, declared his innocence, and the innocence of his order.

MOLESWORTH, Robert, viscount, an able statesman, descended from an ancient family in Northamptonshire, was born December 1656, in Dublin, where his father, who died before his birth, had settled as a merchant. He was educated at Dublin, and displayed so much zeal and patriotism at the revolution, that James' parliament sequestered his property. The victorious William, however, rewarded his fidelity, made him one of his privy counsellors, and sent him as his ambassador to Denmark. After a residence of three years Molesworth offended the Danish court by not sufficiently respecting the customs and the privileges of the country, and left the place abruptly, and on his return to England published "an Account of Denmark." The book, though well received and translated into several languages, offended prince George of Denmark, by representing the Danish government as tyrannical, and a memorial of complaint was presented to king William, and an answer prepared to it by Dr. King. But Molesworth disregarded these measures, safe in the public approbation and the friendship of Shaftesbury. He was member of the commons in several parliaments, but rendered himself obnoxious to the clergy, by an affectation of popularity, and by profane insinuations that religion is a pious craft, an useful state engine, but far inferior to the principles which in the school of Athens and Rome, incited their attentive youth to the love of their country, and to the practice of the moral virtues. As he strongly supported the Hanoverian succession, notwithstanding the eccentricity of his principles, he could not but be acceptable, for his abilities and influence, to George I. by whom he was made a privy counsellor, and created a peer of Ireland 1716. He died 22d May, 1725. He published besides, an address to the House of Commons, and translated Hottoman's "Franco-Gallia."

MOLEVILLE, Bertrand de, a French statesman, was born in 1744. He was minister of the Marine in the reign of Louis XVI.; and when the revolution broke out he sought an asylum in England; where he published Memoirs of the Revolution, and several other works on that subject. He died at Paris, October 19th, 1819.

MOLIERE, John Baptist Pocquelin de, a celebrated French comic writer, born at Paris 1620. His real name was Pocquelin, and his father who was a tapestry maker to the court, intended him for his own business. The boy, however, being frequently taken by his grandfather to the theatre, acquired such a taste for dramatic representations that his contempt for tapestry making prevailed, and he was sent to study under the jesuits at the college of Clermont. In five years he here completed his education, and further improved his mind by attending, with his friends Chapelle and Bernier, the lectures of Gassendi the celebrated philosopher. He afterwards applied himself to the law, but after his father's death, he renounced all other employments for the stage, and uniting himself with one of those small theatrical parties which were now patronised by Richelieu, he assumed the name of Moliere which he has rendered so illustrious. He joined La Bejart, an actress of some merit, and with her went to Lyons in 1653, where he produced his first play called l'Etourdi, or the Blunderer, which was received with universal applause. He performed afterwards at Languedoc, was at Grenoble in 1657, and the next year went to settle at Rouen. Some visits to Paris recommended him to the great, he was noticed by the duke of Conti, by the king's brothers, and at last patronised by the monarch himself. He exhibited before the king, and with such success that he received a pension, and continued from that time to entertain the court by a rapid production of new plays. The last comedy which he produced was le Malade Imaginaire, or the Hypochondriac, and on the fourth night of its being acted, 17th February 1673, the author died. The death of their favorite actor deeply affected the Parisians, and Louis XIV. interested himself much in the honors to be paid to his memory. Though the archbishop would not permit his body to be deposited in consecrated ground, the severe sentence was reversed by the king's command, and the lamented poet was buried in St. Joseph's chapel. Moliere by his "Tartuffe" had drawn upon himself the indignation of the clergy, and that of the other orders by the severity with which he lashed their follies and extravagant conduct. He was, says Voltaire, the best comic poet that ever lived in any nation, and it must be confessed that he retrieved comedy out of chaos, as Corneille had tragedy. The plays of Moliere have frequently been printed, the best edition is that of Paris, 1772, in 6 vols. 8vo.

MOLIERES, Joseph Privat de, a French philosopher of noble birth. He was born at Tarascon, and was educated at the oratory, after which he went to Paris. As the friend of Malebranche, and a man of great abilities, he was admitted into the academy of sciences, and in 1723, made philosophical professor of the Royal college. He wrote Mathematical Lessons to understand Philosophy, 12mo.—Lessons of Philosophy, or Elements of Physics, to explain and improve the systems of Descartes and Newton, 3 vols. 8vo.—Elements of Geometry, 12mo. He died 1742, aged 65.

MOLINA, Lewis, a native of Cuenza, New Castille, of noble birth. He studied at Coimbra, and was admitted among the Jesuits, and for twenty years was professor of divinity at Ebora. He died at Madrid 1600, aged 65. He wrote besides Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas—a treatise de Justitiâ & Jure—de Concordiâ Gratiæ & Liberi Arbitrii. 4to. a work in which the author is accused by the Dominicans of reviving Pelagianism. A Spanish author of that name, wrote a valuable work on the hereditary property of the Spanish nobles.

MOLINÆUS, Carolus, or Charles DU MOULIN, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1500. An impediment in his speech prevented his displaying his abilities at the bar; but he wrote on jurisprudence with such success that he was called the Papinian of France. In 1552, in consequence of the persecution of the protestants he removed to Basil and other places, and on his return to Paris was confined in the Conciergerie for some severe reflections on the council of Trent, but was restored to liberty by the intercession of the queen of Navarre. In his old age he conformed to the Roman catholic tenets, and died 1566. His works were published 1681, in 5 vols. folio. It is said that he was allied to Elizabeth queen of England.

MOLINÆUS, or DU MOULIN, Peter, a protestant minister, of the same family as the preceding, born at Bechny in the Vexin, 1568. He studied at Sedan, and afterwards at Christ-college, Cambridge, and obtained the professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he had among his pupils the celebrated Grotius. In 1599 he became minister of Charenton, and chaplain to Catherine of Bourbon, the sister of Henry IV. whom he preserved in the protestant faith, against all the machinations of the catholics. In 1615 he was invited to England by James I. who greatly honored him and gave him a prebend of Canterbury. He was

afterwards deputed by the Gallican church to the synod of Dordt, where the affairs of the reformed churches were to be discussed, but was prevented by intrigues and menaces. He was offered in 1618, the divinity chair of Leyden, but declined it, though he afterwards settled at Sedan, as theological professor, and minister of the church. He died there 10th March, 1658, aged 90. He wrote among other things, a treatise on the Keys of the Church —the History of the Monks—a Defence of the Reformed Churches—the Anatomy of Arminianism, folio—Novitas Papismi.

MOLINOS, Michael, a Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Saragossa 1627. He was the cause of great controversies in the church by his "Spiritu Alguide," first published in Spanish, and afterwards in other languages. He inculcated in this famous work that man must annihilate himself in order to be united to the deity; and this passive doctrine called quietism, had many abettors, and among them Fenelon, and Madame Guyon. The author of it, however, fell into the hands of the inquisition, and was forced to abjure his errors, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in which he died, 1696.

MOLLER, Daniel William, a celebrated traveller, professor of metaphysics and history, and librarian in Altorf university, was born at Presburg, and died at Altorf, 1712, aged 70. He wrote Opuscula Ethica, &c. 12mo.—Opuscula Medico-historico-philologica, 12mo.—Mensa Poetica—Indiculus Philologorum ex Germaniâ oriundorum, 4to.—Meditatio de Insectis ex Aere delapsis, 12mo.

MOLLER, John, an able writer, born at Fleinsbourg in Sleswick duchy, died 1725, aged 64. His son has published his life at Sleswick, 1734. He wrote a Latin History of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, 8vo.—Cimbria Literata, 3 vols. fol. —de Cornutis & Hermaphroditis, 4to.—Isagoge ad Historiam Chersonesi Cimbricæ.

MOLLOY, Charles, an English dramatic writer born at Dublin, and educated at the college there, of which he became fellow. He entered at the Middle Temple, London, and was engaged as the conductor of the periodical paper "Fog's Journal," and afterwards of "Common Sense." He married a lady of fortune, and died 16th July, 1767. He wrote the Perplexed Couple—The Coquet—Half-pay Officer, and three comedies.

MOLSA, Tarquina, an Italian lady, was deservedly celebrated for her learning, her wit, her beauty, and her virtues. She was highly esteemed at the court of Alphonsus, duke of Ferrara, and honored with the appellation of singular, by the Roman senators, who bestowed on her and her family the rights of a citizen, December 8th, 1600. Besides some elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, she wrote some original pieces, and was equally admired for her superior knowledge of music. She was married, but had no children, and losing her husband she refused, though young, again to marry.

MOLYNEUX, William, LL.D. an eminent mathematician, born 17th April, 1656, at Dublin, and educated at Trinity college there. He went to London, 1675, and entered at the Middle Temple, and after three years' residence there, he returned to Ireland. The bent of his genius led him to mathematics and astronomy. He was the correspondent of Flamstead, and other learned men; and to his exertions Ireland was indebted for the establishment of her philosophical society, of which he became the first secretary, and sir William Petty the president, 1683. In 1685, he was elected fellow of the Royal society of London, and then travelled to Flanders to improve himself in the knowledge of engineering, as he was surveyor of the works, and chief engineer of Ireland. In 1689 he fled from the political and religious disturbances which agitated Ireland, and settled at Chester, where he devoted himself to literature and science. He returned to Dublin in 1692, and was chosen member for the city; and in 1695, for the university. In 1698 he went to England to pay a visit to the great John Locke; but on his return to Ireland he was attacked by a severe fit of the stone, and during his agony broke a blood vessel of which he died 11th Oct. 1698. He wrote besides some papers in the philosophical transactions, a treatise on Dioptrics, published at Chester, 1692—Sciothericum Telescopicum, or a description of the telescope dial he had invented—the Case of Ireland stated as being not bound by acts of parliament in England. Some of his letters to Locke were also published.

MOLYNEUX, Samuel, the only son of the above by Lucy, daughter of Sir William Domville, was born at Chester, July, 1689, and lost his mother a few days after. His education was conducted after his father's death by his uncle Dr. Molyneux the physician, and he afterwards became secretary to George II. when prince of Wales. He devoted much of his time to the sciences and to astronomy, and brought to greater perfection the method of making telescopes, one of which he presented to John V. king of Portugal. When appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, public affairs superseded private studies, and he gave his papers to Dr. Smith, astronomy professor at Cambridge, by whom they were published in his "Complete Treatise of Optics."

MOLYNEUX, sir William, a gallant soldier in the service of Henry VIII. at the battle of Flodden field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son "let the underwood grow, the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly, but force not violently either your bounds or rents above your forefathers."

MONALDESCHI, John, the equerry of Christina queen of Sweden, was cruelly put to death at Fontainbleau, 10th Oct. 1657, for writing an account of the intrigues and licentiousness of his mistress. The step was rash and vindictive, and Christina was justly blamed, and felt the displeasure of government for such violence in a country where she was but a guest.

MONARDES, Nicholas, a physician of Seville, whose works were greatly esteemed, especially his treatise on the Virtues of the American Drugs, which have been translated into English, Latin, and Italian. He died 1578.

MONBODDO, James Burnett, lord, a learned but eccentric writer, was born, in 1714, at Monboddo, in Scotland, and was educated at Aberdeen and Groningen. In 1738 he was admitted an advocate, and, in 1767, was raised to the bench. He died May 26, 1799. Lord Monboddo was an excellent Greek scholar and metaphysician, but his whimsies threw a shade over his merits. He held modern learning in utter contempt, and believed in satyrs, mermaids, and the relationship of the human and monkey races. He wrote Ancient Metaphysics; and An Essay on the Origin and Progress of Language.

MONBRON, N. Fougeret de, a native of Peronne, known for his virulence as an author. He travestied the Henriade of Voltaire, and wrote besides the Cosmopolite—Preservation against Angiomania,—and some indelicate romances. He died little respected 1760.

MONCEAUX, Francis de, ambassador from

Alexander Farnese, to Henry IV. was born at Arras. He is author of Bucolica Sacra, 8vo. 1589 —Aaron Purgatus, sive de Aureo Vitulo, 8vo.—Templum Justitiæ, a poem—Lucubrationes in Cantica Cantic.—and the History of the Divine Apparitions to Moses.

MONCRIF, Francis Augustin Paradis de, member of the French academy, was born at Paris, and died 1770, aged 83. He wrote an Essay on the Means of Pleasing—the Friendly Rivals, a romance—the Abderites, a comedy, besides poems and smaller pieces, collected, 4 vols. 12mo.

MONCKTON, Robert, governor of New-York, was appointed in 1761, and took on him the administration in June, 1762. He had previously been lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, appointed in 1755, and had the same year the command of the expedition against the French settlements and forts south of the St. Lawrence. In 1758 he was appointed colonel of the royal American regiment, and was a brigadier-general in the expedition against Quebec, under general Wolfe. In 1762, he was engaged in the successful expedition against the French West India Islands, and commanded the land forces on that occasion. He remained governor of New-York but one year, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Moore. In 1765 he was appointed governor of Herbert castle. He died governor of Portsmouth, May 23d, 1782. He was the son of John, lord viscount Monckton, of Ireland, by a daughter of the duke of Newcastle.

MONGAULT, Nicolas Hubert, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1674. He studied under the fathers of the oratory, and at Mans, and boldly opposed the philosophy of Aristotle by that of Descartes. In 1710, he was appointed by Orleans, regent of the kingdom, to be preceptor to his son, the duke de Chartres, and in consequence of his faithful services he received the abbey of Chartreuve, 1714, and that of Villeneuve, 1719. He published a valuable edition of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, 6 vols. 12mo.—and translated Herodian, and wrote two learned dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions. He was member of this society, and also of the French academy, and died 15th August 1746, aged 72.

MONGE, Gaspar, an eminent French geometrician, was born, in 1746, at Beaune; displayed profound mathematical talents at an early age; taught physics and mathematics at the military school of Mezieres; and, in 1780, became a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1793, he was for a short time minister of the marine, and acted as substitute for the war minister. In 1796 he was employed in Italy; and, in 1798, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he was chosen president of the Institute of Cairo. Under the imperial government, he was made a senator and count of Pelusium. Napoleon also gave him an estate in Westphalia, and a present of two hundred thousand francs. On the return of the Bourbons he was deprived of all his employments, and in 1816, was excluded from the Institute. Grief and age combined to weaken his faculties, and he died, almost in a state of imbecility, in 1818. Of his works the principal are, Descriptive Geometry; the Application of Analysis to the Geometry of Surfaces; and an Elementary Treatise on Statics. Monge was the creator of descriptive geometry.

MONIS, Judah, the first Hebrew instructer in Harvard college, was a native of Italy, and after his arrival in this country began his instructions about the year 1720. Though a Jew he embraced the christian religion, and was publicly baptised at Cambridge in 1722. After the death of his wife in 1761 he resigned his office, which he had sustained for about forty years, and retired to Northborough. In that town he passed the remainder of his life in the family of Rev. John Martyn, who married a sister of his wife. He died April 25, 1764, aged eighty-one, bequeathing forty-six pounds to be divided among seven of the neighboring ministers, and 126*l.* as a fund, the interest of which was to be given to the indigent widows of ministers. He published truth, whole truth, nothing but the truth, 1722, and a Hebrew grammar, 4to. 1735.

MONK, George, duke of Albemarle, celebrated for restoring Charles II. to his throne, was born of an ancient family at Potteridge, Devonshire, 6th Dec. 1608. As he was a younger son he devoted himself to the profession of arms, and accompanied as a volunteer, sir Richard Grenville in his Spanish expedition, and the following year, 1626, he was made ensign in the expedition against the isle of Rhé. After some campaigns in Flanders, and great experience, he returned to England at the breaking out of the civil wars, and he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's expedition against the Scotch. In the Irish rebellion his services were so meritorious, that he was made governor of Dublin by the lords justices; but afterwards giving offence for making peace with the rebels, he fell under temporary disgrace, and then was appointed major-general, and intrusted with a command at the siege of Nantwich. Here he was surprised by Fairfax and sent a prisoner to Hull; but in 1646, he subscribed to the covenant, and was employed by the republicans in the Irish station. Though thus a friend to the parliament, it is to be observed that the king's power was now abolished, and that in serving his former enemies he had no other source of promotion or maintenance. He had, in 1648, the chief command of the army in the North of Ireland; but his treaty with the Irish rebel O'Neal, gave great offence to the parliament, yet Cromwell who knew his abilities reconciled him to his situation, and left him at the head of the army in Scotland, after the second Charles's invasion. In 1653, he was united with Blake and Dean in the command of the sea forces, and by courage and good conduct he obtained a victory over the Dutch fleet. Though suspected by Cromwell, he was invested still with the chief command of the North, and for five years recommended himself to the love of his army and the affection of the people by his affability, and conciliating manners. His popularity indeed gave uneasiness to the jealous protector, who is said in one of his letters to him to have added this postscript, "there be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart, I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me." Monk, however, knew how to dissemble, and when Charles wrote to him, he sent the letter to the protector, and evinced his devotion to his service by promoting addresses from the army to him. After Cromwell's death he congratulated his successor; but when Richard dropped the reins from his hand, Monk conducted himself with deep and artful caution, and while he listened to some who wished him to seize upon the government, he seemed to pay little attention to those who recommended the establishment of a republic, or to those who sighed for the restoration of royalty. Apparently undecided he marched towards London, and being secure of the affection of his soldiers, and sensible of the general wishes of the nation, he called a free parliament, and insured the restoration of the exiled

monarch, with whom he had long secretly corresponded. Replaced on the throne of his ancestors without bloodshed, Charles showed his gratitude to the illustrious character who had so prudently effected it. Monk was loaded with pensions and honors; he became knight of the garter, privy counsellor, master of the horse, first lord of the treasury, and was created baron Monk, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, with a grant of 7000*l.* to him and his posterity. His elevation gave pleasure to the whole nation, and the commons in full body attended the new peer to the house of lords, where his modesty, and unaffected behavior were the admiration of all. Deservedly popular, Monk was consulted and employed in every affair of importance. He was placed at the head of the admiralty, and afterwards with prince Rupert contributed much to the defeat of the Dutch fleet. During the plague the king, who retired to Oxford, intrusted him with the care of London, and when the city was burnt in his absence in 1666, the people, fond of their favorite hero, exclaimed, that if he had been there the dreadful calamity would have been avoided. This great man was attacked by a dropsy which proved fatal, 3d Jan. 1669-70, in his 62d year. Monk, who displayed so much moderation, and refused to step to a throne which was within his reach, was fully entitled to all the honors paid to him. In his private character he was amiable, and he possessed also some learning as is proved by his book, "Observations on Military and Political Affairs," published after his death, in fol. 1671, and a collection of letters which appeared in 1715.

MONK, Nicholas, brother to the great Monk, was educated at Wadham college, and made rector of Kilhampton, Cornwall. As he assisted his brother in the restoration of the king, his services were rewarded by Charles with the provostship of Eton, and the bishopric of Hereford. He died 1661.

MONK, the Hon. Mrs., daughter of lord Molesworth, and wife of George Monk, was well acquainted with the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages, and wrote poetry with elegance and spirit. She died about 1715, and her poems under the title of "Miranda, Poems and translations on several occasions," 8vo. appeared 1716, dedicated by her father to queen Caroline.

MONMOUTH, James, duke of, natural son of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam 1649, and educated among the Roman catholics. On his restoration Charles showed him various marks of kindness, and created him earl of Orkney, knight of the garter, and afterwards duke of Monmouth. He had the care of an expedition in Scotland, and afterwards served in an English regiment in France, and obtained the rank of general. In 1679, he defeated some of the Scotch rebels; but afterwards forgetting his duty he entered into a conspiracy to dethrone his father. This ingratitude was forgiven by Charles, but Monmouth still intent on schemes of ambition retired into Holland, and as soon as he heard that James II. had ascended the throne, he determined to invade the kingdom, and he landed in Dorsetshire. He had the rashness with few followers to attack the king's forces, and he was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, and taken afterwards in disguise in a field, with some peas in his pocket for his sustenance. He made the most humiliating petitions to James; but his death was determined upon, and he came out of the tower to ascend the scaffold. He was beheaded 25th July, 1685, and in his last moments showed resignation and fortitude.

MONNIER, Peter le, professsor of philosophy, in the Harcourt college, at Paris, was author of Cursus Philosophicus, 6 vols. 12mo. and died at Paris, 1757, aged 82. His son Charles was also a man of science. He was professor of philosophy in the Royal college, member of the academy of sciences, and was one of those sent by the government in 1736, to measure a degree of the meridian near the pole. He died 1799.

MONNOYE, Bernard de la, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon, 15th June, 1641. He obtained in 1671, the first prize of poetry offered by the French academy, on the suppression of duelling, and again gained the same honors 1675, and in 1677. Besides his poetry in French, and also in Greek, Latin, and Italian, in all of which he evinced the greatest elegance united with sweetness and simplicity, he wrote various other prose compositions. His Remarks on the Menagiana—his Dissertations on the Book de Tribus Impostoribes—his Dissertation on Pomponius Lætus, are well known, and to his extensive information and assiduity, Bayle was indebted for several curious particulars in his dictionary. He left in MS. some dissertations, epigrams, a collection of letters, and other things. His poems were edited at the Hague by Sallingre, with an eulogium. He died at Paris 15th October, 1728, aged 87.

MONNET, Anthony Grimoald, a French chemist of eminence, and inspector-general of mines, was born of low parentage, in Auvergne, in 1734. He settled as an apothecary at Rouen, but, becoming known as a superior chemist, he removed to Paris, and obtained in 1774, through the patronage of Malesherbes, the place of inspector-general of mines. He now prepared, in conjunction with Guettard, a mineralogical atlas of France, and was one of the few chemical philosophers who rejected and opposed the theories of Lavoisier. Deprived of office at the Revolution, he passed the latter part of his life in retirement, and died at Paris in 1817. He wrote also Memoire Historique et Politique sur les Mines de France, 1790, 8vo.; Demonstration de la Faussetté des Prinicipes des Nouveaux Chimistes, 1798, 8vo.; besides a great number of analyses and memoirs in the public journals.

MONNOYER, John Baptist, a painter, born at Lisle, and educated at Antwerp. He was admitted into the academy at Paris with great applause, and afterwards came to England, where he was much flattered and approved. Several of his pieces are preserved in the collections of lord Carlisle, the duke of St. Alban's and others. He died in Pall-Mall 1669.

MONRO, Alexander, an eminent physician born in Scotland 1697. He studied at Paris and Leyden, and was the intimate friend of Boerhaave. In 1719, he returned to Edinburgh, and began those lectures in anatomy and on chirurgical subjects, which have rendered his fame so celebrated as a man of science, and a skilful inquirer after truth. He died 1767. His works are Osteology—Anatomy of the Nerves—Medical Essays and Observations—Success of Inoculation in Scotland, most of which have been republished in one vol. 4to. 1781, by his son, who was also successor in the professorial chair.

MONRO, John, an able physician of Scotch extraction. He was born 16th November, 1715, at Greenwich in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylor's, and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was, by the interest which his father possessed with sir Robert Walpole, elected in 1743, to one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellowships, and in consequence of the appointment went abroad and studied under the famous Boer-

aave at Leyden. After visiting France, Germany, and Holland, he returned to England, and in 1751, was elected joint physician with his father, to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. In this office he devoted the whole of his attention to cases of insanity, and in 1758, he published Remarks on Dr. Battie's treatise on Madness, in which, in bold and elegant language he retorted the censures thrown on his predecessors by his adversary, and at the same time paid an honorable and well merited compliment to the memory of his father. He died 27th December, 1791, aged 77. Though he published only the work already mentioned, he possessed very extensive information and great abilities, and from his knowledge of the early history of engraving, Mr. Strutt derived much assistance in his history of engravers.

MONRO, Alexander, D.D. a learned divine, born in Rosshire, 1648, and educated at king's college, Aberdeen, where he became professor of philosophy. In 1686, he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, but unwilling to comply with the revolution, he was expelled and became an episcopal preacher. He wrote an Inquiry into the New Opinions, in which he attacked the Presbyterians with such severity that he was obliged to fly from their resentment. He returned afterwards to Edinburgh, where he died 1713, aged 65.

MONRO, George, M.D., a physician, was a native of Delaware. At the close of the American revolutionary war, he was a surgeon in the army. On the return of peace he spent three years in London and Edinburgh, and profited by the lectures of Cullen, Gregory, Black, Home, Brown and Monro. He published at this period, a Latin dissertation on Cynanche, which was commended by Cullen. In 1786, he settled on his farm at St. George's, Newcastle county: in 1793, he removed to Wilmington, where he passed the remainder of his life, in extensive practice as a physician and surgeon. He died 1819, aged 59.

MONROE, James, LL.D., president of the United States, was a native of Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary college, and in 1776, joined the army in the American revolutionary struggle, and continued with it till 1788, when he retired, and engaged in the study of the law. In 1780, he held the office of military commissioner for Virginia, and in that capacity visited the southern army. In 1782, he was a member of the Virginia assembly, and in 1783, a member of congress. In 1788, he was a member of the convention in Virginia to deliberate on the proposed constitution for the United States. In 1790, he was elected a senator of the United States from Virginia. In 1794, he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to France, and was recalled in 1797. In 1799, he was elected governor of Virginia. In 1802, he was sent on a special mission to France, which resulted in the purchase of Louisiana. In 1803, he was appointed minister to England. In 1805, he was associated with Mr. Charles Pinckney to negociate with Spain. During his residence in England, he and Mr. William Pinckney negociated a commercial treaty with Great Britain, but it was never submitted to the senate by Mr. Jefferson. He returned to America, in 1808. In 1811, he was governor of Virginia, and the same year received from Mr. Madison the appointment of secretary of state, which office he held till his election of president March 4, 1817. During a part of the time in 1814 and 1815, he also performed the duties of secretary of war. He was again elected president in 1821. He died July 4th, 1831

MONSEY, Messenger, an eminent physician of extensive practice, and in his character very singular and eccentric. He was for many years physician at Chelsea hospital, and died 1788, aged 96, ordering, as he disapproved of interment in churches, that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton hung up in Chelsea hospital for the benefit of the students.

MONSON, sir William, a brave admiral, born at South Carlton, Lincolnshire, 1569. He was for two years at Baliol college, Oxford; but the love of adventure, and the participation of danger were more congenial to his feelings, and therefore unknown to his friends he enlisted for a common soldier. He was afterwards in the sea service, and engaged in the expeditions of the duke of Cumberland against the Azores, and at the taking of Fayal. His bravery and undaunted spirit in the various expeditions in which he was employed strongly recommended him to the notice and favor of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted. Under James I. he was appointed admiral of the narrow seas, and distinguished himself against the Dutch and the French. His services, however, were disregarded, and through the jealousy of the courtiers he was in 1616 imprisoned in the tower, but soon after discharged. He was consulted afterwards by the ministry on naval subjects, and he opposed as impracticable and improper the expeditions against Algiers, 1617, and against Cadiz, 1625, and Rhé, in 1628. In 1635, he was successfully employed against the French and the Dutch, and then retired to privacy. He died at his seat, Kinnersley, in Surrey, February 1642-3, aged 73. He published "Naval Tracts," a valuable performance, printed 1682, folio.

MONTAGUE, Richard, D.D., an English prelate, born 1577, at Dorney, Buckinghamshire, where his father was minister. From Eton, he went to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and afterwards he was made chaplain to James I. and in 1616 installed dean of Hereford. He possessed other ecclesiastical preferment besides, and in 1621, he distinguished himself by his Diatribe on the first part of Selden's History of Tythes, which so pleased the king that he engaged him to write his Analecta Ecclesiastic Exercitationum, which appeared 1622. In 1624, he attacked some popish and jesuit missionaries who attempted to gain over his flock at Stanford Rivers, Essex, and in consequence of the controversy which took place his enemies selected some passages from his writings, which they threatened they would submit to the parliament as heretical and inclined to popery and Arminianism. With the king's approbation he withstood their attacks, and published his Appello Cæsarem, 1625, which, as being more objectionable, brought him before the first house of commons of Charles I. where he was censured by the Speaker, and obliged to give a security of 2000*l.* for his appearance. Though prosecuted by the commons, he, however, found a patron in the king, and he was in 1628, promoted to the see of Chichester, and ten years after translated to Norwich, where he died 1641. He wrote besides Versio et Notæ in Photii Epistolas, and assisted Savile in his edition of St. Chrysostom's works. He was an excellent scholar, and Selden himself his great antagonist, owns him to have been a man well skilled in ancient learning.

MONTAGUE, Charles, earl of Halifax, was born at Horton, Northamptonshire, 16th April, 1661, and from Westminster school, he went in 1682, to Trinity college, Cambridge. His poem on the death of Charles II. in 1684, recommended him to

the notice of the earl of Dorset, and of the learned wits of the time and the assistance which he gave to Prior in the composition of the Country and City Mouse, 1687, to ridicule Dryden's Hind and Panther, contributed still more to his celebrity. On James I's. abdication of the throne, he was appointed one of the members of the convention, and on William's arrival he was presented to him by lord Dorset, and received a pension of 500*l.* In 1691, he began to display his oratorical powers in the house of commons, and was made that same year one of the lords of the treasury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1695, he began the recoining of the current money of the kingdom, and completed it through all difficulties; and in 1696, he projected the scheme of a general fund, which has proved so essential to modern financiers under the name of the sinking fund. In 1698, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, the next year auditor of the exchequer, and in 1700, raised to the peerage by the title of baron Halifax. Though attacked by the commons in 1701, as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, the accusation was disproved, and he gained in a stronger degree the confidence and protection of the monarch. His zeal in the cause of the Hanoverian succession procured him the favor of George I. on whose accession he was created earl of Halifax, and made knight of the garter, and first lord of the treasury. He did not long enjoy his honors, as he died suddenly, after an illness of four days, May 19, 1715. Halifax owed his elevation and honors to his merits. As a man of learning he was highly respectable, and the patronage which he extended to Addison, to Steele, Pope, Swift, and the other wits of the age, will extend his fame to the latest posterity. His poems and speeches, and memoirs of his life have been collected among the works of English poets.

MONTAGUE, Edward, earl of Sandwich, an illustrious character, who though he fought against Charles I. and advised Cromwell to assume the crown, was zealous for the restoration of the royal family. Distinguished as a general and as a statesman, he was equally so as an admiral, and in the Dutch war, which Charles II. undertook by his advice he behaved with astonishing valor in the battle of Southwold bay. After extricating his fleet, however, from the most imminent danger, his ships caught fire from one of the fire ships of the enemy, and in the general confusion he leaped overboard and was drowned, 1672. He had been created an earl by Charles II. He was distinguished also as a writer, and gave to the world Letters to Secretary Thurloe—Letters during his Embassy in Spain—the Art of Metals, translated from the Spanish, a book of merit—original letters, 2 vols. 8vo.

MONTAGUE, lady Mary Wortley, eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, earl, and afterwards duke of Kingston, was born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire 1690. She received a very learned education, and was instructed with her brother lord Newark, in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics. She married in 1712, Edward Wortley Montague, a gentleman of great political knowledge and influence, and distinguished not only as an eloquent and upright member of parliament, but as the friend of Addison, and in 1716 she accompanied him in his embassy to Constantinople. In this distant region she examined with accuracy the manners and habits of the natives, and communicated by letter her judicious observations to her friends in England. To her discernment Europe is indebted for the introduction of the small-pox by inoculation; but it is to be remarked that before she recommended it she made the first experiment upon her own son, and its success proved the means of disseminating the blessings and the continuation of life to thousands. In 1718, she returned to England and settled at Twickenham, where she formed a strong intimacy with Pope. This proved, however, of short duration, the poet was irascible, and he soon vented the severity of his satires against his fair friend, and when charged with the scurrility of his writings he had the meanness to deny them. In 1739, lady Mary went to settle at Brescia near Venice for the benefit of her health, where she continued till 1761, when she returned to England to see her daughter who had married lord Bute. She died the following year. The letters of lady Montague appeared before the public in 1763. These letters exhibit her powers in a very pleasing view. The many adventures which attended her in her travels are presented in interesting description, and prove that with a warm and romantic imagination she possessed great talents, and inexhaustible powers of language. Many passages, however, it must be acknowledged, especially in her poetry, cannot be read without a blush by a person of delicacy, and it is to be lamented as much, that such offensive pages should be presented to the public eye, as that they should issue from the pen of a lady of repsectable character, of elegant taste and solid judgment.

MONTAGUE, Edward Wortley, son of the above, born at Warncliffe lodge, Yorkshire, was remarkable for his eccentricities. He ran away from Westminster school, to become a chimney sweeper, and when restored by accident to his parents he again left them to join himself to a fisherman, after which he embarked as a cabin boy for Spain, and hired himself there as a servant to a muleteer. Here again he was discovered and prevailed upon to return to his friends, who placed him under the care of a tutor, and with him he visited the West Indies, and other foreign countries. On his return he was elected member of parliament, and conducted himself with all the propriety becoming his birth and fortune; but soon his fondness for novelty gained its usual ascendancy, and he embarked for the East. At Constantinople he adopted the dress and the manners of the Turks; he kept a numerous seraglio of wives, he sat cross-legged, he wore a long beard, and behaved with all the pomp of oriental consequence. In early life he had married a woman of mean birth, with whom, however, he had never cohabited, and hearing, while at Constantinople, of her death, he determined, by a most extraordinary plan, to alienate his fortune from his relations, against whom he had a particular dislike. He caused, therefore, to be inserted in the English newspapers, an advertisement for a young woman as a wife, who was already advanced in her pregnancy, and a proper person was accordingly provided; but before the romantic hero could return thus to impose on the world his false heir, death arrested his purposes. He died in Italy, 1776, aged about 62. He was author of an Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes—and of Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire—Account of the Mountains of Arabia, which possess some merit, besides some interesting papers inserted in the philosophical transactions.

MONTAGUE, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Robinson of Horton, Kent, was a lady of great accomplishments, which were much improved under the tuition of Dr. Conyers Middleton. About 1742, she married Edward Montague, of Allerthorpe,

Yorkshire, son of Charles, the fifth son of the first earl of Sandwich, and by him she had only one son who died in his infancy. She soon became a widow with an ample fortune, and numerous connections, and respected by the great, the learned, and the gay. She showed now greater attachment to literature, than to the amusements of the fashionable world, and she formed among her friends a literary club, which received the singular appellation of the blue stocking club, because one of the members, a gentleman, generally wore stockings of that color. Her abilities and correct taste were evinced in her essay on the writings and genius of Shakspeare, 1769, a valuable work which acquired deserved celebrity. She was much courted by lord Lyttleton, whom it is said she assisted in the composition of his dialogues of the dead. This very respectable lady died in 1800, much lamented by the tribe of chimney sweepers in the metropolis, to whom she had, for many years, with great humanity, and with some show of ostentatious vanity, given a splendid entertainment yearly on May-day.

MONTAGUE, Charles Greeville, governor of South Carolina, arrived in the province and assumed the administration in 1766. In 1773 he was succeeded by lord Campbell, and was appointed governor of Jamaica. He was the second son of the duke of Montague; born May 29th, 1741, and died in January, 1784.

MONTAIGNE, Michael de, a celebrated French writer, born of an ancient family at Perigord, 1533. He was educated under his father, and instructed to speak Latin first, as his mother tongue, and afterwards he studied at the college of Guyenne. He was intended for the law, but disregarding the drudgeries of the profession, he travelled for the improvement of his understanding by observation on men and manners. While at Rome he was honored with the title and privileges of citizen, and in 1581, he was chosen in his absence mayor of Bourdeaux in the room of marshal Biron. He was at the meeting of the states of Blois, 1588, where his conduct merited the approbation of his countrymen, and the notice of Charles IX. who there invested him with the order of St. Michael. He died 1592, at his seat of Montaigne near Bourdeaux, where he had retired to the enjoyment of learned ease and philosophical society, and his last moments evinced the character of a good and faithful catholic. His essays have been repeatedly published. The best edition is that of Peter Coste, with notes, 1725, or 1739, 3 vols. 4to. They are amusing, and convey much instruction to the heart, though it must be observed that often they abound with skepticism and obscurity. Cardinal du Perron called them the breviary of honest men, and lord Halifax, to whom they were dedicated by Charles Cotton, the translator, declares them to be the book in the world with which he was best entertained. His travels were printed, 3 vols. 12mo, 1772.

MONTALBANI, Ovid, professor of medicine and astronomy at Bologna, died 1672, aged 70. He was author of Index Plantarum, 4to.—Bibliotheca Botanica, 4to.—Arboretum Libri duo, folio—Epistola de Rebus in Bononiensi Tractu Indigenis.

MONTALEMBERT, Mark René, a French general, born at Angouleme, of a respectable family. He served with great credit in the French, Russian, and Swedish armies, and distinguished himself as a man of learning, and as member of the academy of sciences. He was author of Perpendicular Fortification, or the Defensive superior to the Offensive Art, by a new Method of employing Artillery, 11 vols. 4to. 1776—Correspondence with Generals, 3 vols.—comedies and poems. He divorced his wife in 1794, at the age of 80, and took another, by whom he had a daughter. He died 1799, aged 85.

MONTANUS, Benedict Arias, a learned Spaniard, born at Frexenal de la Sierra, near Badajos, 1528. After acquiring a perfect knowledge of ancient and eastern languages, he travelled through France, Germany, England, and the Low Countries, to learn the living tongues, and at his return to Spain, was so admired, that Philip II. employed his abilities in the publication of a new Polyglott bible, after the Complutensian edition. This he completed with great labor and success, and it was printed at Antwerp, 1571. The work was attacked by various critics, but the Spanish king was sensible of the merits of the author, and offered him a bishopric, which he refused, preferring the peace of solitude and retirement to dignities. He died at Seville about 1600. He wrote besides, critical tracts, and Commentaries on the Scriptures.

MONTANUS, John Baptist, an eminent physician, born at Verona, 1488. He studied the law at Padua; but though it offended his father, he preferred physic, in which he soon acquired reputation and opulence. He retired to Padua, where he obtained a professor's chair, and though solicited by the emperor, by the king of France, and by the duke of Tuscany, he refused to quit this peaceful abode. He died 1551. He wrote Medicina Universa—Opuscula Varia Medica—de Gradibus & Facultatibus Medicamentorum—Lectiones in Galenum & Avicennam.

MONTARRAGO, or MASCARENHAS, Frere de, a learned Portuguese, born at Lisbon 1670. He wrote, a Natural, Astrological, and Political History of the World—an Account of Oudenarde and Peterwaradin—Narrative of the Death of Louis XIV. and other works, and died 1730.

MONTAULT, Philip de, duke of Noailles, renounced the protestant faith by the persuasion of Richelieu, and rose to high rank in the army. He was in 1669 sent to the relief of Candia, but failed in his attempt, though he retired covered with glory. He died at Paris, much respected, 5th February, 1684, aged 65. His Memoirs appeared in 1701, but are little interesting.

MONTAUSIER, Charles de Sante Maure, duke de, peer of France, knight of the various orders of the monarchy, and governor of the dauphin, was born of an ancient family of Touraine. During the civil wars of the Fronde, he maintained order in his governments of Saintonge and Angoumois, and when appointed over Normandy, he no sooner heard that the plague infested the country, than he hastened to the relief of the people. His family expostulated, but he replied, that governors were obliged to reside as well as bishops; and if not on all occasions, yet in the time of public calamity. In his conduct towards the dauphin, he behaved like a man of probity, virtue and integrity, and without flattering his vices, he wished to lead him to the paths of duty and honor. To inspire him with a due sense of the attentions, which sovereigns owe to the meanest of their subjects, he one day took the prince to a cottage, where he addressed him in these words; "behold, lodged in this wretched habitation, the father, the mother, and the whole family, who labor incessantly to provide gold, that your palaces may be adorned, and who almost perish with hunger, that your table may be spread with the most exquisite dainties." When his attendance on the prince was completed, he told him, "if you are a man of probity and honor, you will love me, but if you are not, you will hate me, and I shall comfort myself through the disappoint-

ment." This virtuous character died 17th May, 1690, aged 80. By his wife Julia Lucy d'Angennus, of the house of Rambouillet, a woman of great merit and virtue, who died 1671, aged 64, he had only one daughter, who married the duke of Usez.

MONTBEILLARD, Philibert Gueneau de, an eminent naturalist, born at Namur, 1720. He assisted Buffon in his great work, and wrote the History of Birds, and began that of insects, but died before its completion, 1785. He was author of Collection Academique, containing interesting extracts from the various learned societies of Europe.

MONTCALM, Lewis Joseph de St. Veran, marquis de, a native of Candiac, descended from a noble family. He was brought up to the military service, and in various engagements distinguished himself by his valor, particularly at the battle of Placenza in 1746. He rose by degrees to the rank of field marshal, and in 1756 he was selected to preside over the province of Canada. In this distant province he ably opposed the English general lord Loudun, and defeated his successor Abercrombie; but the attack of Wolfe proved fatal. The English general, determined on the conquest of Quebec, fell in the attempt, and died in the arms of victory; and Montcalm, who had opposed most valiantly this illustrious chief, also shared his fate, 1759.

MONTCHRESTIEN DE VATEVILLE, Anthony, a French poet, known for his contentious disposition, and his various adventures. He was for some time in England, in consequence of his being accused of murder; but as the accusation seemed false, he was permitted to return home. He was afterwards suspected of coining; and at last, engaged in the civil wars which distracted France, he was killed near Falaise, by a party of his enemies, who attempted to arrest him, after a most determined defence. The tribunal of Domfront ordered that his body should be torn to pieces and burnt, which was done, 21st October 1621. He wrote some tragedies—besides a pastoral—Susan, and a poem.

MONTECUCULLI, Raynard de, an able general, born at Modena, 1608. His uncle Ernest made him pass through all the gradations of military life, and enlisted him first as a common soldier. He first distinguished himself against the Swiss, ten thousand of whom he defeated with two thousand men, though he was afterwards taken prisoner by general Bannier. Restored to liberty, after two years of confinement, he gained fresh laurels against the Swedes, and at the peace of Westphalia, began to travel. In 1657 the emperor sent him as field marshal to the assistance of John Casimir, king of Poland, against the Swedes and the Turks, and in this campaign he gained several victories. In 1673 he was employed against Turenne, who fell in the battle, and afterwards against Condé, and in this arduous contest maintained unsullied the glory which he had acquired. He died at Lintz 1680. His Memoirs were published at Strasburg, 1735.

MONTENAULT, Charles Philip, a French writer, born at Paris. His History of the Kings of the two Sicilies, of the House of France, in 4 vols. 12mo. has been much admired. He wrote also in the journal de Verdun, and translated into prose Quillet's poem, called Callipædia. He died 1749.

MONTESPAN, Athenais Mortimar, madame de, was wife of marquis de Montespan, and is known as the mistress of Louis XIV. Her husband ventured indignantly to resist the intrigue, but banishment from the capital, and the fear of despotic power, soon reconciled him to his disgrace, and one hundred thousand crowns purchased his wife, his silence, and his virtue. From 1669 to 1675, this guilty woman exercised uncontrolled authority, by her wit and by her beauty, over the captivated monarch, and the people of France; till satiety, and the love of madame de Maintenon, alienated the king's regard. She however, for some time continued at court, treated with respect, but robbed of her personal influence, and she divided her time, which passed on heavily upon her mind, in acts of devotion, and in the drawing up memoirs of whatever passed at court. She had by the king a son, created duke de Maine, and two daughters, one married to the grandson of the great Condé, and the other to the duke de Chartres. The last years of her life were spent away from the court, on a pension of one thousand louisd'or a-month. She died at Bourbon, 1717. She was rather ashamed of her faults, says her biographer, than penitent for them; half of her life was spent in grandeur, and the rest in contempt. Her reign was so intolerable and fatal, that the French regarded it as a judgment from heaven.

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, baron of Brede, a celebrated writer, of a noble family, was born at Brede, near Bourdeaux, 18th January 1689. He devoted himself to literature from his earliest years, and first displayed the strong powers of his mind in the publication of his Persian Letters, 1721, in which he ridiculed the follies and the vices of the French nation with spirit and success. In 1722 he made some eloquent and convincing remonstrances against a tax which was going to be imposed upon the people, and his appeal proved so effectual, that the tax was suppressed. He was in 1728, admitted member of the French academy, after the opposition of cardinal Fleury, who was displeased with the language of his Persian Letters, against religion and government, had been removed by the influence of marshal d'Estrées. Deeply engaged in the completion of his great work, the Spirit of Laws, he visited various countries for information, and after passing through Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he fixed his residence for two years in England. In this country he was honored with the attention not only of the learned, but of the great, and of the queen herself; and he wisely observed, that England was the country where to think, and France where to live. On his return home, he finished his work, on the Cause of the Grandeur and Decline of the Romans, and in 1748 appeared his Spirit of Laws, 2. vols. 4to. This work, which better deserves the name of the Spirit of Nations, acknowledges three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; and in examining these divisions, the author displays astonishing depth of thought, vigor of imagination, and solidity of judgment, and deserves the honorable appellation of the Legislator of the Human Race. He did not, however, escape the censure of the malevolent; and while foreign nations admired this very philosophical performance, some of the French critics pretended to discover strong blemishes in the composition. He succeeded his uncle as president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and, with all the resignation of a true Christian, died at Paris, 10th February 1755, aged 66, universally lamented, by the court, as well as by the people. His Letters were published in 1767, 12mo. but his works have appeared together in 3 vols. 4to.

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico, displayed great firmness and powers of mind in opposing

the Spaniards, whom an ignorant people regarded as more than mortals. He was at last seized by Cortes, in a pretended sedition, and ignominiously loaded with chains, and obliged to acknowledge himself the vassal of Spain. The Mexicans resented the indignities offered to their king, and Cortes, apprehensive of a fatal insurrection, made his royal prisoner appear before his irritated subjects on the top of a house, and arrayed in his robes, attempt to repress their violence. His sight for a moment checked the popular fury; but the monarch, wounded by two arrows, and by the blow of a stone, fell to the ground, and soon after, refusing all aliment, and rejecting every invitation of becoming a christian convert, expired, to the great regret of the Spaniards, and of his subjects, 1520.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, a learned Benedictine, was born 17th January 1655, at Roquetaillade. He first became a soldier, but the death of his parents affected him so powerfully, that he renounced the world, and commenced Benedictine monk 1675. He now devoted himself to literature with astonishing labor, and in 1698 travelled to Italy, to consult libraries and learned men. He was received with respect wherever he went, and treated with kindness by the Roman cardinals, and by Innocent XII. In 1701 he returned to Paris, and published an account of his journey, called Diarium Italicum, 4to. The rest of his life was dedicated to literature, for which he was so well qualified by his extensive erudition, and his great knowledge of history and antiquity. He died at the abbey of St. Germain, 21st December, 1741, aged 87. His works are, Græca Analecta, 4to.—St. Athanasius' works, Greek and Latin, with Notes, 3 vols. folio—a Collection of Ancient Greek Fathers, 2 vols. folio—Palæographia Græca, folio—Remains of Origen's Hexapla, 2 vols. folio—Chrysostom's works, Greek and Latin, with Notes, 13 vols. folio—Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 5 vols. folio—Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum, 2 vols. folio—Dissertation on Judith—and Antiquity Explained, a most valuable work in French and Latin, illustrated with figures engraved on copper, 10 vols. folio, with a supplement of 5 vols. more.

MONTFLEURY, Zachary Jacob, a native of Anjou, who was page to the duke of Guise. He afterwards, under the name of Montfleury, joined a strolling company in Burgundy, and was one of the first players engaged in the Cid. He also wrote the death of Asdrubal, a tragedy, and became the instructer of Baron, who outshone him as a theatrical hero. He died December 1667. His son Anthony Jacob, was born at Paris, and left the profession of the law, against his father's inclination, for the stage. He wrote several comedies, which possess little merit, and which have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo. 1775. He died 1685, aged 45.

MONTFORT, Simon count de, a great French general whose cruelty, however, in his crusades against the Albigenses, 1209, deeply tarnished his character. In 1213, he defeated Peter king of Arragon, and was killed in 1218, at the siege of Toulouse, by a woman who threw a stone upon his head from the ramparts. His younger brother was the earl of Leicester, so celebrated in English history.

MONTGAILLARD, Bernard de, a mendicant friar, born 1553. He was called the petit fueillant of the league, and acquired so much celebrity as a preacher, that the scripture expression of "happy is the womb that bare thee," was applied to him. He prostituted his powerful eloquence to the meanest and most bloody purposes of the league, and even excited de Rougemont to become the assassin of Henry IV. He was abbé of Orval, a rich appointment, and died of a dropsy, 1628.

MONTGOLFIER, James Stephen, a native of Annonai in France, eminent as an ingenious paper manufacturer, and as the first who made vellum paper, so much admired for its beauty and smoothness. A higher degree of celebrity still awaited him: in 1783, as he was boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper, folded in a spherical form, he observed that the paper gradually swelled, and rose up in the air, and from this simple incident, reflection and experiment proved to him that a light machine, filled with gas, not so heavy as atmospheric air, might float in the upper regions. The experiment was exhibited to the eyes of astonished Europe, and by this extraordinary invention, the bold aeronaut presumed to commit himself to the air, and claim as his own the regions which seemed assigned only to the feathered race. For this singular service to science, Montgolfier was made member of the academy of sciences, created knight of the order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension from the king of two thousand livres. He died in the autumn of 1799. His elegy was pronounced by Boissy d' Anglas, at Paris, and by Duret, at Annonai.

MONTGOMERY, Gabriel de, count of, a French nobleman of Scotch origin. In a tournament given by Henry II. of France, in honor of his daughter Elizabeth's marriage with the king of Spain, the young knight unwillingly entered the lists against the monarch, and had the misfortune to wound him so severely in the eye, that he died eleven days after. After this melancholy event, Montgomery retired to his estate in Normandy, and then travelled into Italy, till the civil wars recalled him home to support the cause of the protestants, and to defend Rouen. When at last the city surrendered after a brave defence, he escaped to Havre, and in 1569 he flew to the assistance of Bearne, which was attacked by the catholic army under Terrides. Here he was victorious, and pursued his flying enemy, whom he besieged in Orthez, a place which he took by assault. This gallant chief was at Paris during the general massacre, and he escaped by the swiftness of his horse. From France he passed to Jersey with his family, and then took refuge in England, from which he sailed the following year to the relief of Rochelle but without success. In 1573 he again went to France, and joined at St. Lo, the protestant nobles of Normandy. Here he was suddenly besieged by Matignon, the commander of Normandy, but he escaped to Domfront, where he was quickly pursued by his enemy, and obliged to surrender. This valiant nobleman was then conducted to Paris, and there beheaded, 26th June 1574, by order of Catherine de Medicis.

MONTGOMERY, Richard, a major-general in the army of the United States was a native of Ireland. Previous to the American revolution, he settled in the state of New York. He had been an officer in the British army, and served under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in 1759, and had earned a high military reputation. He had taken a decided stand in favor of the colonies against the mother country, and in 1775 he was appointed to the command of the northern department of the continental army, in conjunction with general Schuyler. Owing to sickness general Schuyler was compelled to remain inactive, and the chief command of course devolved on Montgomery. Success attended the commencement of his campaign, he captured fort Chambler, St. John and Montreal, and proceeded to besiege Quebec. The siege commenced in December 1775, and on the last day of

the month, he tried to carry the place by storm, but in the attempt himself and two aids were killed, and the enterprise of course abandoned. He fell at the age of thirty-eight. A monument has been erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's church, New York, by authority of congress, and in 1818 his remains were removed from Canada, and deposited with the highest honors near his monument.

MONTGOMERY, James, D.D. Rector of St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia, his native city. He was born, November 25th 1787; graduated at Princeton college in 1805; and died the 17th March 1834. On the completion of his collegiate education he studied law, and was admitted to the practice of it; but, in 1816, was admitted by Bishop White to the order of Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. In the year following he was ordained priest by Bishop Croes. Previous to his election to the Rectorship of St. Stephen's church in 1823, where he remained till the close of his useful life, he had officiated for two years in Grace church, New York. Dr. Montgomery was an eloquent preacher; was particularly distinguished on account of his zeal for missions; and was actively engaged in all the institutions of the church of which he was a beloved minister.

MONTGON, Charles Alexander, a French ecclesiastic, born at Versailles, 1690. He was spy to the duke of Bourbon, near the person of Philip V. of Spain, to whom he was confessor; and when slighted by Fleury, his successor, he published "Memoirs," 8 vols. 8vo. in which he reflected with great severity upon the minister's conduct. He died 1770.

MONTI, Vincent, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, and one of the most versatile of men in his political principles, was born about 1753, at Fusignana, in the duchy of Ferrara. He began by being a violent partisan of the papal government, and enemy of the French; became a republican, and next a panegyrist of Napoleon; and ended by offering his incense to the emperor of Austria. He died in 1828. In his Basvilliana he proves himself no unworthy disciple of Dante. Among his other works are, The Bard of the Black Forest; and the tragedies of Galeotto Manfredo, Aristodemus, and Caius Gracchus. One of his last labors was of an unpoetical kind: it consisted in remoulding the Della Crusca Dictionary.

MONTIGNI, Stephen Mignol de, a native of Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and eminent as a mechanic. The memoirs of the academy contain various ingenious communications from him on mechanics, and on mathematics. He introduced into France the manufacture of some stuffs from England, and he improved also the method of printing cottons, of making carpets and of dying thread and stuffs. He died 6th May 1782, aged 68.

MONTLUC, Blaise de, a brave Frenchman, born 1500, in a village near Condour, of a noble family. He first served in the army in Italy, and gradually rose to the rank of marshal of France. He was at the battle of Pavia, 1525, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards in the expedition to Naples, and he assisted in the brave defence of Marseilles against the attacks of Charles V. He next distinguished himself in Piedmont, and retook Boulogne from the English in 1547, and in 1551 raised the siege of Berne, which was attacked by the Spaniards. He was in 1554 intrusted by Henry II. of France, with the defence of Sienna in Tuscany, which had driven out the Imperial garrison, and implored the assistance of the French; and so determined was his opposition, that for eight months he withstood undaunted the judicious and well directed attacks of Marignan, and surrendered at last on honorable terms, only after his troops had been obliged to feed upon the flesh of their cats and dogs. Tuscany, Piedmont, and Thionville afterwards witnessed his valor; and during the religious wars which desolated Guienne, he maintained his usual character, and was rewarded with the place of king's lieutenant over the country, for the signal victory which he obtained at Ver in 1562, over the Calvinists. He was wounded in the cheeks at the siege of Rabastens, and so disfigured, that he always afterwards wore a mask to hide his deformity. His meritorious services were rewarded with the rank of marshal in 1574. He died three years after, aged 77, at his seat d'Estillac, in Agenois. He was author of a Memoir of his own Life, written when he was 75, and it was published at Bourdeaux, 1592, in folio, and has often been reprinted.

MONTMAUR, Peter de, Greek professor in the royal college of Paris, was born in the Limousin, and educated among the jesuits, whose society he left to become a druggist at Avignon. He afterwards practised as an advocate, and then turned poet, and became the companion of the great and the opulent, whom he pleased and amused with his wit and jocularity, while he shared the profusion of their tables, to which he was so partial. Though very satirical in his observations, he met with many enemies, who wielded his own weapons against him with vigor and effect. Of those who entertained themselves and the public at his expense, Menage was the keenest, and the most able satirist. Montmaur, who was a polite scholar in Greek and Latin, died 1648, aged 74. The satires written against him were published 1715, by Sallengre, under the title of the History of Montmaur.

MONTMORENCY, Matthew de, constable of France under Louis the Younger, was of one of the most illustrious families of Europe. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. king of England, and for his second wife, the widow of Louis VI. of France. He died 1160. His grandson of the same name, deserved the title of Great by his courage and prudence. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pont-a-Bouvines in 1214, and the following year he fought with such bravery against the Albigenses in Languedoc, that he was made constable of France, and general of the army. He behaved with equal valor at the sieges of Niort, and Rochelle, in 1224, and against the English; and when intrusted by Louis VIII., on his deathbed, with the care of the minority of his infant son, the ninth Louis, he discharged his new duties with all the fidelity and zeal of a good subject, and an honorable man, and protected Blanche the queen mother, against the machinations of some of the insurgent nobles. This brave man died 24th November 1230.

MONTMORENCY, Anne de, of the same family, displayed the valor of his ancestors at the battle of Marignan, and in 1521 bravely defended the town of Mezieres against the forces of Charles V. and obliged his general count Nassau, to raise the siege. He was made marshal of France, and accompanied Francis I. into Italy, where against his advice, the battle of Pavia was fought and lost 1525. He shared the captivity of his master on that fatal day; but though rewarded for his services with the sword of constable of France, he was afterwards disgraced by the court. Restored to favor under Henry II. he took the Boulonnois 1550, and Metz, Toul, and Verdun 1552; but the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis at last drove him from the court. Under Charles IX. he was recalled to head the ar-

mies, and after a reconciliation with the Guises, he defeated the Calvinists at Dreux in 1562; but though victorious, he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and the next year set at liberty. He afterwards retook Havre-de-Grace from the English, and he again defeated the Calvinists under Condé, at the battle of St. Denis, 10th November 1567, but was himself slain, after performing prodigies of valor, and receiving eight dreadful wounds. When a cordelier exhorted the dying hero to prepare for his dissolution, he answered fiercely, "what, think you that after living nearly four score years in the field of honor, I know not how to terminate the short quarter of an hour which remains to me of life." He died, aged 74.

MONTMORENCY, Henry de, second son of Anne, distinguished himself at the battle of Dreux, where he took Condé prisoner, and also at the battle of St. Denis. He was made governor of Languedoc, and marshal of France; but when disgraced by the arts of Catherine de Medicis, he retired to Savoy, and made successful war against his country. He was reconciled to Henry IV. and obtained the sword of constable. He died 1st April, 1614. His son Henry, born 1595, was made admiral of France at the age of 18, and he supported the honors of his house by his valor and prudence. He defeated the Calvinists in Languedoc, and obtained another victory by sea, near the Isle of Rhé, which submitted to his arms. He distinguished himself in 1628, against the Huguenots, and afterwards in Piedmont; but puffed up with his conquests, he determined to resist the power of Richelieu, and joining himself to Gaston, the discontented duke of Orleans, he took up arms against his sovereign in Languedoc, where he was governor. The marshals de la Force and Schomberg, were sent to reduce them to obedience, and at the battle of Castlenaudaria, the rebels were defeated, and Montmorency taken prisoner. His former services pleaded loudly in his defence, and the voice of the people was raised for his preservation, but the court was inexorable, and Richelieu put the law into execution. He was beheaded at Toulouse, 30th October, 1632, aged 37. His sister Charlotte Margaret, who married the prince of Condé, is famous for her beauty, which captivated the hoary Henry IV., and exposed him to the ridicule of his courtiers. To avoid the importunities of this aged but powerful lover, her husband removed her to Brussels, from which she returned to France after Henry's death. She died 2d December, 1650, aged 57, four years after the death of her husband. Her son was the great and illustrious Condé.

MONTPENSIER, Anne Marie Louisa d'Orleans duchess de, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, was born 1627. She inherited boldness, intrigue, and impetuosity from her father, and during the civil wars of La Fronde, she not only embraced the party of the duke of Condé, but she made her adherents fire the cannon of the bastille on the troops of Louis XIV. This rash step against the authority of her sovereign and relation, ruined her hopes, and after in vain aspiring to the hand of an independent prince, and among others of Charles II. of England, she in 1669, married the count de Lauzun. The king, however, who had permitted the union, threw difficulties in the way of the lovers; but after some sacrifices, and the cession of Dombes and Eu, of which she was the sovereign, this disappointed woman was allowed to see her husband. Happiness, however, did not prove her portion. She was violent and jealous, and her husband ungrateful and faithless; and she at last retired from the dreams of conjugal felicity to obscurity, and the austerities of a convent. She died 1693, aged 66. Her memoirs were published at Amsterdam, 8 vols. 12mo. and are curious. She wrote two romances, and some books of devotion. She was best known by the name of Mademoiselle.

MONTPER, Josse, a painter of the Flemish school, born about 1580. Though he affected a studied negligence in his characters, and was too profuse of yellow colors, his pieces are interesting, and appear to advantage, when viewed at a distance.

MONTPETIT, Arnold Vincent, a native of Macon. After studying at Dijon, he left the profession of the law for painting and mechanics, and in 1759, he discovered the eludoric method of painting, in which water colors were covered with a coat of oil. Some of his horological machines were constructed with great ingenuity, and he not only attempted to improve the wheels of watches, but contributed to the increase of the powers of steam engines. He in 1779 presented a memoir to the academy of sciences on iron bridges, and proposed to the king of France the erection of one, of which the single arch was to be of four hundred feet span. This ingenious man died at Paris, 1800, aged 87.

MONTROSE, James, marquis of, a celebrated hero in the annals of Scotland, who by his genius, valor and perseverance during the civil wars, reduced the kingdom to the king's obedience, but was compelled to abandon his conquest for want of proper support. After the death of Charles I. he served with honor in Germany, and on the landing of Charles II. in Scotland, he sallied forth from his retreat, and might, with a few followers, again have acquired the ascendency, had he not been defeated by superior forces, and unfortunately betrayed into the hands of his enemies, by the treachery of lord Aston. This heroic chief was now exposed to every indignity of triumphant barbarism. The book which related his exploits was hung in derision around his neck; but he regarded it as an honor, and suffered with the same magnanimity which marked his life. He was hung on a gallows thirty feet high, May 21st, 1650, at Edinburgh, and his quartered remains exposed over the city gates.

MONTUCLA, Joseph de, a native of Lyons, associate of the national institute, and member of the Berlin academy. He studied at Toulouse and Paris, and went as secretary and astronomer to Cayenne, with Turgot, and was appointed, on his return, first commissioner of buildings. Devoting himself to mathematical studies, he had the good fortune to escape through the storms of the revolution, and the wants of his old age were relieved by a liberal pension from Buonaparte. He died at Versailles, 1800, aged 75. He wrote the history of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to. 1758, a valuable work translated into English—History of the Researches about the Quadrature of the Circle. 12mo.—Collection of pieces on Inoculation.

MOODY, Joshua, minister of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a native of England, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1653. He was ordained in 1671, and died in Boston, where he had come on account of his health, July 4, 1697, aged 64. We have thought Mr. Moody entitled to remembrance, as one who in America suffered persecution for conscience sake. Owing to some misunderstanding between him and Mr. Cranfield, the governor, an order was issued, requiring the ministers to admit all persons of suitable years, and not vicious, to the Lord's supper from the first day of January, 1684, under the penalty of the statutes of uniformity. Cranfield signified to Mr. Moody his intention of partaking the supper at his church, and requiring him to administer it, according to the liturgy. Mr.

Moody refused to admit him to his communion, or to conform to the liturgy. A prosecution was immediately commenced against Moody, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He was released before the expiration of the term, upon a strict charge to preach no more within the province. He was employed for some time as an assistant minister of the first church in Boston. It is to be recorded to his honor, that he was one of the few, who understood, and exerted all his power and influence to oppose the witchcraft delusion.

MOODY, Paul, a celebrated mechanic, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, about the year 1780, and was for some time in the employment of Jacob Perkins, of Newburyport. He was the head mechanic of the manufacturing establishments at Waltham, and subsequently of the great manufactories at Lowell, where he died suddenly, July, 1831.

MOORE, Philip, rector of Kirkbridge, and minister of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, was the chaplain, friend, and companion of the pious bishop Wilson, whose funeral sermon he preached. He superintended the revision of the translation of the bible into Manks, and other theological works. He was in his character a most exemplary and amiable man, and he died 22d January 1783, aged 78, universally regretted.

MOORE, sir Jonas, an able mathematician, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 1620. He was noticed and patronized by Charles I., and during the civil wars he taught mathematics. At the restoration, Charles II. made him surveyor-general of the ordnance, and by his influence and interest with the monarch, he obtained the foundation of a mathematical school at Christ's hospital, and the appropriation of Flamstead house for an observatory. He wrote Arithmetic, in 2 books—Mathematical Compendium—General Treatise on Artillery, and a system of Mathematical Education, for the Hospital, published after his death, 1681, in 4to.

MOORE, John, M.D. son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Stirling, 1730, and educated at Glasgow, where he studied medicine. He went in 1747 with the English army in Flanders as surgeon's mate, and after the peace, he came to London to improve himself in medical knowledge. He afterwards passed to Paris, where the English ambassador, lord Albemarle, engaged him as surgeon to his household. He next settled at Glasgow, as partner with Dr. Gordon, but in 1773, he travelled abroad for five years, as tutor to the young duke of Hamilton and his brother. On his return he settled in London, and published in 1779, his View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vols. 8vo. which was received with universal approbation, and encouraged him to publish, two years after, Views of Society and Manners in Italy. His Medical Sketches, in 8vo. 1785, possessed merit, but were said to give offence to the medical world, because they betrayed some of the secrets of the profession. In 1792, Dr. Moore accompanied lord Lauderdale to Paris, and was an eye witness to some of the atrocious scenes which so much disgraced the French revolution, of which he published an account in 2 vols. 8vo. 1795, with a map to show the situation of the armies of Prussia, and those of France, under Dumourier. Dr. Moore died in London, 1802, highly respected as a man of letters, and of general information. Besides the above works, Dr. Moore published Zeluco, a novel, 2 vols. 8vo., a work of merit, and abounding with interesting scenes, but of which the principal character is so flagitious, as to raise in the reader sentiments of terror, rather than attention or amusement. His Edward, intended as a contrast to Zeluco, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1796, but it does not excite equal interest. Mordaunt was published in 1800, 2 vols. 8vo., and contains pleasing sketches of life, characters, and manners, in various countries, and deserves to be read for its favorable views of virtue, and for the instruction which it imparts.

MOORE, John, D.D. archbishop of Canterbury, was son of a grazier at Gloucester. From the grammar school of that town, he entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and from which he was recommended to the duke of Marlborough, as tutor to his sons. In this employment, Dr. Moore conducted himself with great propriety and zealous activity, and he was rewarded for his attentive services by a prebendal stall at Durham, and in 1771, was made dean of Canterbury, and in 1776, raised to the see of Bangor. On the death of Cornwallis, 1783, he was recommended to the king by bishops Lowth and Hurd, who declined the honor, as the most proper person to succeed on the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, and he did honor to the appointment, as his authority was never exerted to excite dissatisfaction in the minds either of the friends, or of the enemies of the church establishment. He died 18th January, 1805, aged 74.

MOORE, James, governor of South Carolina, succeeded Blake in 1700, and continued in office until sir Nathaniel Johnson assumed it in 1703. The provocations of the Spaniards induced governor Moore in 1702, to propose to the assembly an expedition against St. Augustine. The measure was adopted, but proved unsuccessful, and entailed a heavy burden on the colony. To answer the public exigence on this occasion, the first paper money was issued in South Carolina, under the name of bills of credit. In 1719, when the revolution took place, and governor Robert Johnson was deposed, colonel Moore, who had early and zealously espoused the cause of the people, was chosen governor. He was well qualified by his prudence and enterprise for the crisis, and when the transfer of the government to the king was effected, and general Nicholson was placed at the head of the government, colonel Moore was elected speaker of the assembly, and continued to be rechosen until 1725.

MOORE, sir Henry, governor of New-York, was appointed in 1765, and arrived in the colony in November following. He had previously been governor of Jamaica, to which office he was appointed in 1756. He was like many of his predecessors, only nominally a governor. Colden, the lieutenant-governor continued to do the business, and enjoy the power, in its most essential branches. He was gay, good natured, and well bred, affable and courteous in a high degree, and a favorite with the people. He continued governor until his death, September 11th, 1769, aged 56.

MOORE, sir John, was born at Glasgow, in the year 1761. At the age of fifteen, he obtained an ensigncy in the fifty-first regiment of foot; of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Mozallo fort, at the seige of Calvi. In 1796, he went out as brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucie, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799, he went on the expedition to Holland, where he was again wounded severely; notwithstanding which, he soon afterwards went to the Mediterranean; and at the battle of Alexandria, received a cut from a sabre on the

breast, and a shot in the thigh. On his return to England, he was made a knight of the Bath; and in 1808, was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a signal retreat before a superior force, he fell under the walls of Corunna, January 16th, 1809.

MOORE, Benjamin, D.D., bishop of the diocese of New-York. He was educated at King's —now Columbia college, in the city of New York; of which he was president from 1801, to 1811. He published several occasional sermons; and since his death, two volumes of his sermons have been published, which evince talents of no inferior character, and a devotion to the great duties of his profession, which cannot be too much admired. Bishop Moore died in 1816, aged sixty-seven years.

MOORE, Zephaniah Swift, D.D., graduated at Dartmouth college, in 1793. He was settled in the ministry at Leicester, from 1798 till 1811, when he accepted the appointment of professor of languages in Dartmouth college. In 1815, he was made president of Williams college. Having made an ineffectual attempt to change the location of the college, he resigned his office, and accepted the presidency of Amherst college, in 1821. He died 1823, aged 52. He published a sermon preached at Mr. Cotton's ordination, 1811; and election sermon, 1818.

MORAND, Sauveur Francais, a native of Paris, who came in 1729 to England, to study surgery under the well known Cheselden. His reputation procured him the place of surgeon-major to the French guards, and of director to the academy of surgeons, with the ribband of the order of St. Michael. He wrote a Treatise on the Operation for the Stone—a Discourse on the Necessity of Learning in the Surgical Profession—Eloge on Marechal —Experiments on the Stone—Miscellanies, 2 vols. 4to. He was made member of the Royal society, London, and of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died 1773, aged 76.

MORANDE, N. Thevenot de, a French writer. After being for some time in the military profession, and then escaping from the prison of Armentieres, where his extravagance and dissipation had confined him, he came to England, and procured money by his libel on the French court, called Le Gazetier Cuirassé. His intended publication against Mad. du Barry was purchased for a handsome sum, and the Courier de Londres was then undertaken, and gained the public favor by the satirical reflections which it contained. At the revolution this unprincipled libeller returned to Paris, and was one of those who were massacred in September 1792. He was concerned in some other periodical works.

MORANT, Philip, was born in the isle of Jersey, 6th October 1700, and educated at Abingdon school, and Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was chaplain to the English church, Amsterdam, and afterwards obtained some livings in Essex, the last of which was Aldham, 1745. He was in 1768, appointed to prepare for the press a copy of the rolls of parliament, the completion of which was unfortunately prevented by his death, 23d November 1770, occasioned by a cold, caught on the river as he passed from the Temple to Vauxhall. This work was afterwards finished by Th. Astle, esq. who married his daughter. Morant wrote an History of Colchester, 1748, of which two hundred copies only were printed—Beausobre's Introduction to the New Testament, translated—a Summary of the History of England—Geographia Antiqua & Nova, from Dufresnoy—the History of Essex—the Life of Edward the Confessor—150 sermons—those lives in the Biographia Britannica, marked C. and other works.

MORATA, Olympia Fulvia, a learned Italian lady, born at Ferrara, 1526. Her father, who taught belles lettres in some of the universities of Italy, saw and improved her natural talents, and she made such progress that she was called to be the companion and instructress of the duchess of Ferrara, in polite literature, and she declaimed in Latin, and spoke Greek to the astonishment of her auditors. She soon after left the court, and married a young German physician, called Grunthler, whom she followed, 1548, to Schweinfurt, in Franconia. The siege and the burning of this town, soon after, left her and her husband in great distress; they escaped with difficulty to Heidelberg, where Grunthler became professor of physic; but the hardships they had endured were too great for Morata's constitution. She sunk under them, and died 1555, and was soon after followed to the grave by her husband, and brother, who had come with her to Germany. She died a protestant. The greater part of her works perished at Schweinfurt; but some of her orations, dialogues, letters, and translations, appeared at Basil, 1562, 8vo.

MORATIN, Nicholas Ferdinand, a Spanish poet and dramatist, who was a barrister, and died in 1780, endeavored to assimilate the Spanish comic theatre to the strict rules of the French. He wrote three tragedies; a comedy; Diana, or the Art of Hunting; and other poems.

MORATIN, Leander Ferdinand, son of the foregoing, a Spanish dramatist, who is called the Molière of Spain, was born, about 1760, at Madrid; was obliged to quit his native country in consequence of having been a partisan of Joseph Buonaparte; and died at Paris, in 1828. He wrote several comedies; and, as a theatrical writer, is superior to his father.

MORDAUNT, Charles, earl of Peterborough, born 1658, succeeded his father John lord Mordaunt, 1675. He early distinguished himself in the naval service, especially in the African expedition under lord Plymouth, to the relief of Tangier, besieged by the Moors. He was afterwards in Holland, and attended William III. when he invaded England, and for his services he was created, in 1689, earl of Monmouth, sworn of the privy council, and made first commissioner of the treasury, which office, however, be retained only one year. In 1697 he succeeded his uncle as earl of Peterborough, and under queen Anne was appointed commander of the forces sent against Spain. In this expedition he acquired great renown. He took Barcelona with a handful of men, and not only gained possession of Catalonia, Valencia, Arragon, and other provinces, but with an inferior force, drove out of Spain the duke of Anjou and the French army. Though these extraordinary successes, which resemble romance rather than history, did not effectually establish Charles III. on the Spanish throne, yet Peterborough was deservedly honored abroad and at home. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to Sicily, and to negociate with some Italian princes; and in 1714 he was made governor of Minorca, and under George I. general of all the marine forces of Great Britain. This great man died in his passage to Lisbon, 25th October 1735, aged 77. To bravery and heroism he added a penetrating genius, and a mind highly polished, and well instructed in ancient and modern literature, as his "Familiar Epistles," preserved among those of his friend Pope, fully evince.

MORE, sir Thomas, chancellor of England, was son of sir John More, one of the judges of the

king's bench, and was born in London, 1480. From a free school in London he passed into the household of cardinal Morton, and in 1497 entered at Canterbury college, Oxford. After two years' residence he was admitted at New Inn, London, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law with great attention. When of age he was elected member of parliament, and distinguished himself in 1503 by an opposition to a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such eloquence, that the house refused the application. This conduct was so resented by the king, that young More was marked for persecution by the court, and his father was imprisoned in the tower till he paid a fine of 100*l*. The death of Henry freed him from further persecution, and he now became law reader at Furnival's inn, and upon being called to the bench, he was appointed in 1508, judge of the sheriff's court in London, an honorable and lucrative office. Though much engaged in his profession, he devoted some time to literature, and wrote his Utopia in 1516. He also held a correspondence with other learned men, especially Erasmus, who came to England to visit him. His celebrity for learning and abilities was now so firmly established, that he was introduced by Wolsey to Henry VIII. who made him master of requests, and soon after knighted him, and appointed him privy counsellor. In 1520, he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and gained so much of the king's attention and confidence that he assisted him in his attack upon Luther in defence of the seven sacraments. He was in 1523, chosen Speaker of the house of commons, and supported his office with such dignity, that he prevailed on the house to reject an oppressive subsidy proposed by Wolsey. This offended the favorite, and was reported to the king; but the abilities of More were too respectable to be despised, and in 1527, he was sent as joint ambassador with other lords to France, and afterwards to Cambray, and in 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, he was intrusted with the great seal. This elevation, it seems, was intended to gain him over to the opinion of the king, who wished to divorce the queen; but the diligence, fidelity, and integrity which he displayed in this new office, proved how well he deserved the royal confidence. Afraid, however, of the storm which hung over his head, because he resisted the king's iniquitous measures, he resigned his new dignity in 1533, and determined to live the rest of life in retirement at Chelsea. He found, nevertheless, the emissaries of the court intent to injure him, and after various fruitless accusations, he exposed himself to the royal displeasure by refusing, in 1534, to take the oath of supremacy. He was, upon this, arrested and sent a prisoner to the tower, but in this season of danger his friends stepped forward, and among them Cranmer, and by every argument of prudence, reason, and interest, they exhorted him to acknowledge the king's supremacy. So great, however, was his attachment to Rome, that he refused, though death was the consequence, and, therefore, rather than abjure what he considered as the test of his faith, he suffered himself to be tried and condemned as a traitor. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head to be fixed on London bridge; but the ignominious punishment was changed by the king into beheading, and he suffered on Tower-hill, 5th July, 1535, showing, even in his last moments, resignation, and that innocent mirth and pleasantry which had in happier days adorned his conversation. Besides the Utopia, a kind of romance in which he gives an account of a country, said to be discovered by the companions of Americus, with an artful insertion of his own political opinions, sir Thomas More wrote in part an History of Richard III.—some polemical works, and other things in Latin as well as in English. The English works were published by order of queen Mary, 1557, and the Latin at Basil and Louvain, 1563 and 1566. The Utopia was translated into English by Dr. Burnet.

MORE, Henry, D.D., an able divine, born 12th October, 1614. As his parents were Calvinists, he was strictly educated in their principles, but, much against their wishes, he rejected those rigid tenets, and after being three years at Eton, he entered at Christ college, Cambridge, and assiduously applied himself to the study of Aristotle, and other more modern philosophers. These pursuits, however, yielded not the mental satisfaction which he expected, he left philosophy for platonic writers, and found in the "Theologica Germanica" of Taulerus, the instruction and information which formerly proved so agreeable to the celebrated Luther. In 1639 he was made fellow of his college, and afterwards became tutor to some persons of distinction, and among them, to sir John Finch, and his sister lady Conway, a woman whose powers of mind were of a singular cast, and at last brought her to quakerism. By means of these powerful friends he obtained, in 1675, a prebend at Gloucester, which he soon after resigned in favor of his friend Dr. Fowler, and satisfied with a small, but independent competence, he declined the offers of high preferment at home and in Ireland, which he might have obtained. After thus devoting himself to laborious study, and the writing of books, he died 1st September, 1687, aged 73, and was buried in the chapel of his college. His Mystery of Godliness—Mystery of Iniquity—Philosophical Collections, and other works, were at one time in high reputation, and were collected and published together in 1679, in three large folio volumes.

MORE, Alexander a protestant divine, born 1616, at Castres, Languedoc, where his father, a native of Scotland, was principal of the college. He studied at Geneva, and obtained there the Greek professorship, and three years after, the divinity chair in the room of Spanheim. As he was a very eloquent and popular preacher, and consequently envied by his associates at Geneva, he in 1649 became divinity professor at Middleburg, and afterwards removed to Amsterdam, and thence to Paris, where he was appointed minister of the reformed church. He died at Paris, September 1670. Though great as a preacher, his private character has been severely censured, and he has been accused not only of irregularity in his morals, but of inconsistency in his faith. He published "De Gratiâ," and Libero Arbitrio—De Scripturâ Sacrâ—a Reply to Milton's Second Defence of the people of England—Orations and poems in Latin.

MORE, John, D.D. a learned prelate, born at Harborough, Leicestershire, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. He was patronised by the chancellor, lord Nottingham, and was made bishop of Norwich, 1691, and translated to Ely, 1707. He died July 31st, 1714. His sermons were published by his chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clark, and his valuable library purchased for 6000 guineas, by George II. and presented to the university of Cambridge.

MORE or MOORE, James, an English writer, educated at Worcester college, Oxford. He wrote the "Rival Modes," a comedy condemned in the acting, but yet submitted to the public in 1727. He was the friend of the duke of Wharton, and joined him in writing a sarcastic periodical paper, called "The Inquisitor." He quarrelled with Pope, and in consequence, was made one of the heroes

of the Dunciad. He was a polite writer, the companion of the great, but imprudent in his conduct, and too fond of being called a man of wit. He died at Whister, near Isleworth, 1734.

MORE, Hannah, a deservedly celebrated English lady, who was born in 1744, and died September 7, 1833. She was one of the five daughters of a village school master, whose means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own. When only 18 years of age, the subject of this notice wrote the "Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama." By the encouragement of Mr. Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy," which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "Percy," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, the "Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions on public theatres underwent a change, and, as she has stated in the preface to the third volume of her works, "she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian."—Early in life, she attracted general notice, by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honored by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. Subsequently she devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," printed in 1788; followed in 1791, by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795, she commenced in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of admirable tales for common people, one of which is the well known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary; and within a year the sale reached the number of one million copies. Her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," appeared in 1790; Hints towards "Forming the Character of a Young Princess," in 1805; "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," in 1809; "Practical Piety," in 1811; "Christian Morals" in 1812; "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," in 1815; and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works comprises eleven volumes 8vo.—She is said to have realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings; and her charitable bequests exceeded £10,000. She was never married.

MOREAU, James, a French physician, the friend and disciple of Guy Patin, was born at Chalons sur Saone, 1647. He wrote Consultations on Rheumatism—a Treatise on the Knowledge of Continual Fevers—a Dissertation on the Dropsy, &c. and excited the envy of other practitioners by the boldness of his writings. He died 1729.

MOREAU, Jacob Nicholas, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, censor royal, and counsellor of the court of aids, was born at St. Florentine. He wrote Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Carouacas, 12mo.—Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Tems, 2 vols. 12mo.—Observateur Hollandois—Principes de Morale, de Politique, & de Droit Publique, ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France, 2 vols. 8vo. This able writer suffered on the scaffold, 27th March, 1794, aged 77.

MOREAU, John Victor, one of the most celebrated of modern French generals, was born in 1763, at Morlaix, and was brought up to the bar. The army, however, was the profession of his choice, and he entered a regiment before he was eighteen, but was taken from it by his father. The revolution enabled him to gratify his wishes, and he made his first campaign under Dumourier, in 1792. He gained the rank of brigadier-general in 1793, and that of general of division in 1794. In the latter year he commanded the right wing of Pichegru's army, and obtained great successes in the Netherlands. In 1796, he was placed at the head of the army of the Rhine. In that year he distinguished himself by penetrating into Bavaria, and by his masterly retreat before a superior force; in 1797, by his passage of the Rhine; and in 1800, by his campaign in Germany, crowned by the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. Having engaged with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the consular government, he was brought to trial in 1804, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, but was allowed to retire to North America. There he remained till 1813, when he was prevailed upon to join the allied sovereigns, and appear in arms against his country. He was, however, mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden, and died on the 1st of September, 1813.

MOREL, the name of some learned and ingenious printers in France. William was professor of Greek, and director of the king's printing house, Paris, and died 1674. Frederick was also professor of Greek and Latin, and king's printer, and died 1583. His son Frederick was also a printer, and the authors he printed prove him to have been a very learned man. He died 1630, aged 78. His descendants followed his steps, as distinguished in literature, and as elegant printers.

MOREL, Andrew, an eminent antiquary, born at Berne in Switzerland. He was a diligent and curious collector of medals, and in 1683, published at Paris, in 8vo. his "Specimen Universæ Rei Nummariæ Antiquæ," in which he promised to give an account of twenty thousand medals exactly designed. He was placed in the cabinet of antiques at Paris by Louis XIV. but in consequence of some imprudent speech, he was sent to the bastile by the minister Louvois, and after three years' confinement, was with difficulty liberated. He afterwards went to Arnstadt, in Germany, where he was employed as antiquary at the court of Schwartzburg. He died there, of an apoplexy, 10th April, 1703. His "Thesaurus Morellianus," in which he gave an account of three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine medals, was part of his great work, and was published 1734, by Havercamp, 2 vols. folio.

MORELL, Thomas, D.D. an able divine, known as the editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary, and of Hederic's Lexicon. He wrote also Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and assisted Hogarth in the completing of his Analysis of Beauty, and selected the passages of scripture for Handel's oratorios. He died 1784, aged 83.

MORELY, lord, son of sir Thomas Parker, of Hallingbury, Essex, was a great favorite with Henry VIII. by whom he was raised to the peerage. He signed, with other peers, the letter to the pope, in favor of the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, and this more firmly secured the kindness of his master. He spent the last part of his life in retire-

ment, and was author of some Latin poems. He died 1547.

MORERI, Lewis, D.D. the learned author of the great historical dictionary, was born at Bargemont, in Provence, 1643. He studied at Draguignan, under the jesuits, and at Lyons, and after publishing some inferior things, undertook his great work, the first edition of which appeared at Lyons, 1674. This valuable book soon spread his reputation, and gained him friends; he was patronised by the bishop of Apt, and by De Pompone, secretary of state, and might have obtained distinguished preferment, had his health permitted it. His great application, however, ruined his constitution, and he died July 10th, 1680, at the early age of 37. The second edition of his dictionary appeared soon after his death, 1681, 2 vols. and few alterations took place in the third, fourth, and fifth. The sixth was improved by Le Clerc, and the book received no alterations till the eleventh, which was corrected by Bayle. The 13th, in 5 vols. folio, was improved by Du Pin. The best editions are those of 1749 and 1759, enlarged to 10 vols. folio.

MORES, Edward Rowe, an able antiquary, born 13th January 1730, at Tunstall, in Kent, where his father was rector. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's school, and Queen's college, Oxford, where in 1748, he published an ancient fragment, called "Nomina & Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo Primo Rege Militantium," and also a new 8vo. edition of Dionysius' treatise, De Claris Rhetoribus. In 1752, he was elected fellow of the antiquarian society, and about this time spent much labor in making collections relative to the antiquities of Oxford, and especially of his own college, and All-Souls, and also Godstow nunnery. Though he was whimsical in his religious notions, and affected to follow the tenets of Erasmus, it is certain that he took deacon's orders; but it was said, that it was with the intention of escaping civil offices. He was the original promoter of the equitable society for assurance on lives and survivorship, of which he was nominated perpetual director, with an annuity of 100*l*. In the latter part of life he lost the industry and steadiness of his younger years, and sunk into indolence and dissipation, which at last occasioned a mortification, of which he died at his house at Low Layton, 28th November 1778, in his 49th year. The History of the Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent, with plates, was the only work which he left completed for the press. He published a Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Founderies, of which only 80 copies were printed.

MORETO Y CABANA, Augustin, a Spanish dramatic poet of the seventeenth century, a contemporary of Calderon, was patronised by Philip IV. and entered into the ecclesiastical state on ceasing to write for the stage. He wrote thirty-six comedies; from two of which Moliere borrowed hints for his Princess of Elis and School for Husbands

MORGAGNI, John Baptist, an eminent anatomist, born at Forli, in Italy, 1682. He studied at Bologna, where his abilities were displayed with such success, that he was early placed in the medical chair. He was afterwards appointed by the senate of Venice, to a professorship at Padua, and was enrolled by the royal societies of London and Paris among their members. He died 1771, much respected. He published Adversaria Anatomica—Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea—De Sedibus & Causis Morborum per Anatomiam Indigati—Epistolæ Anatomicæ. His works were published together 1765, in 5 volumes.

MORGAN, William, a native of Wales, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards vicar of Welsh-pool, and in 1595, raised to the see of Landaff, and in 1601 translated to St. Asaph, where he died 1604. He was a learned prelate, and zealously employed in completing the translation of the bible into Welsh, which appeared in 1588.

MORGAN, George Cadogan, a native of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, educated under his uncle Dr. Price. He became teacher of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and died 1798. He wrote Lectures on Electricity—Observations on the Light of Bodies in a state of Combustion.

MORGAN, John, M.D. F.R.S., a physician, was a native of Pennsylvania. He served with the provincial troops in the French war in the double capacity of lieutenant and surgeon. In 1760 he went to Europe for the purpose of completing his medical education. On being admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine, he published a thesis upon the formation of pus. He returned to America in 1765, and was immediately elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college at Philadelphia. He soon disclosed a plan of his own, for connecting a medical school with the college, which was accepted, and in 1769, five candidates were admitted to the first medical degrees conferred in America. He was also instrumental in establishing the American philosophical society. He undertook a voyage to Jamaica in 1773 to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the college. In 1775 he received from congress the appointment of director-general, and physician in chief to the hospital of the American army. In 1777 he was removed from office. He afterwards obtained a hearing before a committee of congress, appointed at his own request, and was honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him. He died 1789, aged 52. He published tentamen medicum de puris confectione, 1763; a discourse upon the institution of medical schools in America, 1765; four dissertations on the reciprocal advantages of a perpetual union between Great Britain, and her American colonies, 1766; a recommendation of inoculation, 1776; a vindication of his public character in the station of director-general.

MORGAN, Daniel, brigadier-general, was a native of New Jersey. In June 1775, he was appointed a captain by the American congress, and directed to raise a company of riflemen, and march them to the camp at Cambridge; he succeeded in enlisting ninety-six men, and having them at their place of destination in the short period of twenty-one days. In September he was detached on the expedition against Quebec; the result of this expedition is a matter of history, and Morgan was one among the prisoners. He was exchanged, and appointed to the command of a regiment. He was with general Gates at the capture of Burgoyne. He served in the southern campaign, and received from congress a gold medal, for the admirable skill and bravery he displayed in the defeat of Tarleton, at the battle of the Cowpens January 17, 1781, taking upwards of five hundred prisoners. In 1794 he commanded the militia of Virginia, ordered out by president Washington, for the purpose of suppressing the Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of congress. He died 1802, aged 69. In 1799, he published an address to his constituents, vindicating the administration of Mr. Adams.

MORGUES, Matthew de, sieur de St. Germain, preacher to Louis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born at Vellai, in Languedoc, 1582

He entered among the jesuits, but soon relinquished their society, and acquired universal reputation by his preaching. Upon the disgrace of Mary de Medicis he made his escape, as he had drawn upon himself the resentment of cardinal Richelieu, by the severity of his reflections upon his conduct and ministry. After the cardinal's death he returned to Paris, where he died 1670, aged 88. He wrote an "History of Louis the Just," besides a vindication of the queen-mother against the malevolent insinuations of Richelieu.

MORHOFF, Daniel George, a learned German, born at Wismar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 6th Feb. 1639. He studied at Stettin and Rostock, and visited Holland and Oxford, and in 1665 was invited by the duke of Holstein to become professor of poetry, eloquence and history, and librarian in the university of Kiel. He died 1691. His principal works are Polyhistor, sive de Notitiâ Auctorum & Rerum, 2 vols. 4to.—Dissertationes, 4to.—Orationes—besides Princeps Medicus, 4to. in which he spoke of the pretensions of the kings of England and France, to cure the king's evil—and a translation of his learned friend Boyle's philosophical works into Latin.

MORICE, sir William, a learned Englishman, raised through the influence of his friend and kinsman, general Monk, to the office of secretary of state, for which he was not fully qualified, as unacquainted with foreign affairs. He held it, however, for seven years, and without reproach, and resigned in 1668. He died Dec. 12th, 1676. He wrote the "Common Right of the Lord's Supper asserted," printed 1651, 4to. and 1660, folio.

MORIN, John Baptist, a French physician, born at Villefranche, in Beaujolois, 1583. He studied philosophy at Aix, and physic at Avignon, where he took his doctor's degree, and then came to Paris. He began in 1617, to apply himself to astrology, and lived in the retinue of several dignitaries, where the accidental fulfilment of some of his prophecies gave him great celebrity. In 1630 he was chosen professor royal of mathematics, and so well established was his astrological reputation, that he was consulted by the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, and liberally rewarded for his calculation of the influence of the stars. He was also consulted in the affairs of Louis XIII. and as in examining the monarch's horoscope, he had the good luck to foretell that his approaching illness would be severe, but not fatal, he was very royally rewarded. He died at Paris, 6th Nov. 1656.

MORIN, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Blois, 1591. He studied at Rochelle and Leyden, and afterwards settled at Paris, where by the conversation of cardinal du Perron, he was converted from the protestant to the catholic faith. He then was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, and distinguished himself by his writings. He resided for nine years at Rome, where he was much courted by the pope and cardinals, and then was recalled by Richelieu to France. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 1659. His works are very numerous, but the best known are, Exercitations on the Samaritan Pentateuch—an edition of the Septuagint—an History of the Deliverance of the Church by Constantine.

MORIN, Stephen, a protestant divine, born at Caen, 1st Jan. 1625. He studied at Caen, and afterwards at Sedan, under du Moulin, and Rivet, and after acquiring a very extensive knowledge of classical and oriental literature, he returned to his native place, and married. In 1664 he was made minister of Caen, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, he retired to Holland, and fixed first at Leyden, and then at Amsterdam, where he became professor of oriental languages. He died May 5th, 1700. His Latin Dissertations on various subjects of Criticism and Antiquity, were highly esteemed, the best edition of which is that of Dordt, 1700, 8vo.

MORIN, Peter, a learned critic, born at Paris 1531. He was for some years in the printing office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and was afterwards employed by Gregory XIII. and Sextus V. to superintend the editions of the Septuagint, and of the Vulgate. He wrote a Collection of General Councils, and several learned works besides. He died at Rome 1608.

MORISON, Robert, a physician, born at Aberdeen, 1620. He studied in his native university, and took his master's degree; but the civil wars disturbed his pursuits, and after he had distinguished himself for his loyalty and bravery, especially in a battle on Aberdeen bridge, between the people of the town and the republican forces, where he was wounded in the head, he retired to France, in expectation of better times. At Paris he applied himself to botany and anatomy, and took his degree of M.D. at Angers, 1648, and obtained, two years after, the care of the royal gardens at Blois. At the restoration he followed Charles II. to England, and was made physician to the royal family, professor royal of botany, and afterwards was elected botanical professor at Oxford. He was unfortunately bruised by the pole of a coach, as he crossed the street near Charing-cross, and died the day after, 1683, aged sixty-three. He published 1669, Præludium Botanicum, 2 vols. 8vo.—Plantarum Umbilliferarum Distributio, folio—Historia Plantarum, folio, a valuable work, which he left incomplete. It was finished by Jacob Bobart.

MORLAND, Samuel, an eminent statesman, born in Berkshire. He was under-secretary to Thurloe, and his abilities were employed by Cromwell in embassies to Geneva, Savoy, and other states. In 1660 he waited on Charles II. at Breda, and so recommended himself by his extensive knowledge and faithful services, that he was created a baronet. He published Urim of Conscience, 8vo. 1695. The time of his death is not mentioned.

MORLAND, George, an eminent painter, born in London. His father was an able artist, and the son, being early employed in making drawings, acquired great ease and expedition. These essential advantages were aided by strong powers of genius; but the celebrity which these promising talents might have ensured, was prevented by vicious habits, and an unconquerable propensity for low and dissipated society. In proportion as his abilities expanded, and his pieces commanded the public esteem, his foibles increased, and his wants became more urgent. While the employment of his pencil in hours of sobriety and retirement, might have procured independence and general esteem, the efforts of his genius were never or seldom called forth but to extricate him from the grasp of persecuting creditors, the riotous company of a spunging house, or the horrors of a prison. Thus ever poor and ever exposed to the filthy temptations of an alehouse, or an intemperate party, he produced no historical piece, truly sublime for grandeur of conception, or vastness of execution. The scenes of rural and domestic life, indeed, received from his hand the most finished and captivating charms; and his farms, horses, rural views, shepherds, fishermen, smugglers on the sea-coast, dogs, and pigs, were delineated with the most striking and the happiest effect. This singular genius, whose pieces were generally the effect of accident, and fell into the

hands of those who induced him to work with the selfish view of profiting by his extravagance, died in a spunging house, 1804, aged 40, leaving a wife, who survived him but two days. His life has been written, and a curious account of all his pieces given by Mr. Hassell, 1806.

MORLEY, George, a learned bishop, born in Cheapside, London, 1597. He was educated at Westminster school, and made student of Christ-church, 1615. He was afterwards chaplain in lord Carnarvon's family, and to Charles I. who gave him a canonry of Christ-churrh, 1641. Though chosen one of the assembly of divines, he adhered firmly to the interests of his master, and assisted him at the treaty of Newport, in the isle of Wight. After being imprisoned for some little time for loyalty, he left England, 1649, and officiated as minister to his fugitive countrymen at the Hague, Antwerp, and Breda. At the restoration, his zeal in the royal cause was not forgotten; he was restored to his canonry, 1660, made dean of Christ-church, and nominated to the see of Worcester the same year, and in 1662 translated to Winchester. By temperance he reached a good old age, and died in October 1684. He wrote some religious tracts, in 1 volume 4to. besides sermons and various other treatises.

MORLIERE, James Augustis de la, a native of Grenoble, who acquired some celebrity by his romances, the best ofwhich is his Angola, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also Mirza-Nadir, 4 vols. 12mo.—some comedies, and other things, which obtained a temporary fame. He died at Paris 1785.

MORNAY, Philip de, lord of Plessis Marly, an illustrious nobleman, born at Buhi in Vexin, 1549. He was carefully educated by his mother in the protestant faith, and afterwards served in the army during the civil commotions of the times, but soon quitted the military life for literary pursuits. He passed to Geneva, and through Switzerland went to Heidelberg in Germany, where he applied himself to the civil law. He afterwards visited the most remarkable places of Italy, Germany, and Flanders, and also came to England, where Elizabeth received him with cordiality and interest. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, by whom he was kindly treated, and made counsellor of state. He greatly distinguished himself by his abilities and negotiations in the king's service; but when he saw him inclined to become a convert to the catholic tenets, he gradually withdrew from the court to devote himself to literature. He had been made governor of Saumur by his master, but he was deprived of the office by Louis XIII. in 1621, and died at his seat of la Forest, near Poicteau, 1623. Du Plessis was an extraordinary character; though the heir of rank, dignity and opulence, he cultivated literature with taste and success; and in an age when religious opinions were guided by interest, and altered by political connections, he remained a protestant, firm and unshaken in his principles, virtuous in his conduct, and respected even by his enemies. His publications are numerous and valuable. The best known are a treatise on the Church, 1578—upon the Truth of the Christian Religion, begun 1579—upon the Eucharist, 1598, a celebrated treatise, which procured an interview between him and cardinal du Perron, and which obtained for him among the protestants, the title of protestant pope—the Mystery of Iniquity, or the History of Papacy, 1607—an Exhortation to the Jews concerning the Messiah.

MOROSONS, Francis, a native of Venice, who distinguished himself by his valor against the Turks, at the siege of Candia. He long maintained himself against an invading army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, with hardly a fourth part of the number; but though allured by promises from the enemy and offered the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, he continued firm to his country; and when the place surrendered, he was treated with great humanity. His countrymen afterwards, though for a moment displeased, appointed him procurator of St. Mark, and enabled him again to attack the Turks, whom he defeated in a dreadful naval battle near the Dardanelles. He was in 1678 elected doge of his country, and died six years after, aged 76.

MORRIS, Lewis, a native of Anglesea, engaged in the service of the admiralty in 1737, to survey the coast of Wales. He published in 1748 an account of his observations, and died at Pembryn, Cardiganshire, 1765, aged 63. He possessed some abilities as a poet, and several of his pieces in Welsh have appeared. Above eighty MS. volumes of antiquities, collected by him, are preserved in the Welsh charity school, London.

MORRIS, Lewis, governor of New Jersey. After having been for several years chief justice of New York, and a councillor of New Jersey, from 1702 till 1738, he was appointed the first governor of New Jersey, as a separate province from New York. He died 1746, aged 73. He directed his body to be buried at Morrisania, in a plain coffin, without covering or lining with cloth; he prohibited rings and scarfs from being given at his funeral; he wished no man to be paid for preaching a funeral sermon upon him, though if any man, churchman or dissenter, minister or not, was inclined to say any thing on the occasion, he should not object. He prohibited any mourning dress to be worn on his account, as he should die, when divine providence should call him away, and was unwilling that his friends should be at the unnecessary expense, which was owing only to the common folly of mankind.

MORRIS, Robert, was a native of England, and came to America at the age of thirteen, and entered the counting house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. On the death of Mr. Charles Willing, he became the partner of his son Thomas Willing, and the connexion lasted thirty-nine years. His house was one of the most extensive, and eminent mercantile establishments in America; and he acquired himself the reputation of being a very able financier. At the commencement of the American revolution, he took a decided part on the side of the colonies against the mother country. He was a member of congress in 1776, and signed the declaration of independence. In 1781, he obtained the control of the American finances, and retained it till the close of the war. The services he rendered to his country in his peculiar department, were nearly as important, and placed him next to Washington, as an efficient agent in bringing the revolutionary war to a close. He was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the United States; and was chosen into the senate from Pennsylvania in the first congress assembled under it. Notwithstanding his valuable services to his country, he passed the latter years of his life in prison, confined for debt. Until the period of his impoverishment, his house was a scene of the most liberal hospitality. It was open, for nearly half a century, to all the strangers of good society who visited Philadelphia. He died in 1806, aged seventy-one.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, minister from the United

States of America to France, and an eminent American statesman and orator. He graduated at King's college, in the city of New York, 1768. He was bred to the law, and attained great celebrity in the profession. In 1775, he was a delegate to the provincial congress from New York, and was employed in the public service, in various capacities, during the revolutionary contest, and in all of them displayed great zeal and ability. After the war of the revolution, he retired from public life, and passed a number of years in private pursuits, excepting being a very active member of the convention, which framed the present constitution of the United States. In 1792 he was appointed minister to France, and remained there in that capacity, till October, 1794. He returned to America in 1798, and in 1800 was chosen a senator of the United States from New York. He died 1816, aged 64. His publications were numerous. A selection from his papers, with a sketch of his life, has been published by Jared Sparks, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1832.

MORSE, Jedidiah, D.D., minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale college in 1783, and was installed 1789. In 1821 he was dismissed, and died at New Haven, 1826, aged 65. Dr. Morse is entitled to remembrance for his geographical works. The first publication was in 1784, aud during his life-time the work was kept in perpetual progress, and passed through many editions. He also published the American gazetteer; and with E. Parish the history of New England. Dr. Morse published many sermons and theological tracts; and a report on Indian affairs, being a narrative of a tour made in 1820, 8vo.

MORTIMER, John Hamilton, an English painter, born 1739, at East Bourne, Sussex, and descended from Mortimer, earl of March. He learnt his art under his uncle, but afterwards improved himself under Hudson, and sir Joshua Reynolds, and greatly corrected his taste by studying attentively the graces and sublime beauties of the duke of Richmond's gallery. He honorably obtained the prize of the society for the encouragement of arts, by his picture of Paul preaching to the Britons, a valuable piece, preserved in Chipping-Wycombe church, Bucks. He was in 1779, without his solicitation, created royal academician by the king, but unfortunately died before he could enjoy the honor, after an illness of 12 days, at his house, Norfolk-street, 4th February, 1779. His Magna Charta, and battle of Agincourt, are eminent proofs of his great genius; but it is remarkable that while his feelings and taste seemed to lead him to the delineation of savage scenes, and all the horrid tortures of inquisitorial fury, and suffering martyrdom, he possessed the most benevolent heart, susceptible of tender impressions, and easily moved by the cries of distress.

MORTIMER, Thomas, was born in London in 1730, and received a liberal education. He obtained early in life the appointment of vice-consul for the Austrian Netherlands; but having been displaced, he adopted the profession of an author, which he exercised with great assiduity and respectability. His chief works are, The British Plutarch, 1762, 6 vols. 12mo. Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 1766, 2 vols. folio; The Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, 1772, 4to., of which a German translation, by J. A. Englebrecht, was published at Leipsic in 1781; History of England, 3 vols. folio; and the Student's Pocket Dictionary, or Compendium of History, Chronology, and Biography, 12mo. He also translated Necker's Treatise on the Finances of France; and edited Beawes's Lex Mercatoria. In 1809, Mr Mortimer published a General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures, 8vo., distinct from his former dictionary, and died in December of that year.

MORTON, Thomas, an English bishop, born at York, 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow, 1592. He was in the service of lords Huntington and Sheffield, and in 1603 went as chaplain to lord Eure, ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and the king of Denmark. In 1606 he was made chaplain to king James, the next year dean of Gloucester, 1609 dean of Winchester. In 1615 he was made bishop of Chester, 1618 translated to Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1632 to Durham. During the civil wars, though esteemed for benevolence, piety, and moderation, he was exposed to much trouble from the parliament, and the republican forces, and after suffering imprisonment and persecution, he at last was permitted to retire to the house of his friend sir Henry Peyton, in Northamptonshire, where he died 22d September, 1659, aged 95. He was the author of some practical books of divinity.

MORTON, James, earl of, was born at Dalkeith, 1530, and educated under Buchanan, who was professor of philosophy at Paris. He returned to Scotland, 1554, and ably promoted the reformation, but the murder of Darnley, in which he was called an accomplice, obliged him to fly into England. On his return he was made chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574, succeeded Mar as regent, an office which he resigned 1579. His enemies prevailed at last against him, and in 1581 he was condemned for high treason, and lost his head, by a machine called maiden, said to resemble the modern French guillotine, which it is reported he had brought from Halifax, Yorkshire, for the execution of some of his opponents.

MORTON, John, a native of Dorchester, who rose by his abilities, his knowledge of law, and the favor of Henry VI. to places of dignity and consequence. He was privy counsellor to the king and his successor, and from the see of Ely he was translated to Canterbury, and was also raised by Henry VII. to the office of lord chancellor, and by the pope to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1500.

MORTON, Charles, minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was educated at Oxford. In early life he was firmly attached to the king and church party, but afterwards became a republican and a puritan. In 1662 he was ejected from his living by the act of uniformity. For about twenty years he taught a school in the neighborhood of London, and then to enjoy more freedom in religion he resolved on coming to America. He arrived in New England in July 1686, and was installed in November following, at Charlestown. He died 1698, aged 71. He wrote a number of treatises, but mostly, if not entirely on religious subjects; two of his manuscripts are said still to be preserved, one in the library of Bowdoin college, and the other in the library of the Massachusetts Historical society. His publications were also numerous, but it would neither instruct nor amuse at this day, to give even their titles, and it is not known, that their fate is so good, as that of the manuscript just mentioned.

MORTON, Nathaniel, was a native of England, and came to America with his father in 1623. In 1645 he was appointed clerk of the judicial court in Plymouth, and held the office till his death in 1685, aged 73. A brief ecclesiastical history of the church at Plymouth, which is preserved by Hazard, was written by Morton. He was also the

author of New England's memorial, 4to. 1669. A second edition of this work was printed in 1721; a third in 1772; a fourth in 12mo.; and a fifth, with notes by judge Davis, 8vo. 1826.

MORTON, John, one of the signers of the American declaration of independence, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the first American congress. On the question of adopting the declaration of independence, the delegation from Pennsylvania, without Morton, was equally divided, and he voted in the affirmative; of course it may be said, that his voice decided the vote of the state. He was an efficient agent in forming the confederation of the colonies, and was chairman of the committee of the whole, when the system agreed upon was adopted. He died 1777, aged 56.

MORYSIN, Sir Richard, LL.D., an eminent civilian of the sixteenth century, a native of Hertfordshire. He ingratiated himself much with Henry the Eighth, by his reply to John Cochlæus, who wrote against that monarch's divorce from queen Anne Boleyn with great asperity. For the zeal he showed on the subject, he received the honor of knighthood. In the reign of Mary, when the professors of the reformed doctrines, especially those who had in any way signalized themselves by assisting in their introduction into England, became obnoxious to persecution, sir Richard retired to the continent, and died at Strasburg in 1556.

MOSELEY, Benjamin, a physician, was born in Essex, and bred to the business of a surgeon and apothecary, which he practised several years at Kingston in Jamaica. On his return to Europe, he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and by the interest of lord Mulgrave, obtained the situation of physician to Chelsea hospital. He gained some credit by "Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies;" and "Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar;" but disgraced himself by his virulence against the vaccine inoculation. He died June 15, 1819.

MOSHEIM, John Laurence, an able German divine, born 1695, of a noble family at Lubeck. He distinguished himself in the German universities, and was invited to honorable situations by the king of Denmark and other princes. He became divinity professor at Helmstadt, and was afterwards appointed chancellor of the university of Gottingen, where he died, universally lamented, 1755. This very learned man wrote Dissertations Sacræ, 4to.—Sermons—Cudworth's Intellectual System of the Universe, translated into Latin, with notes, but the best known and most useful of his works is an Ecclesiastical History, written in Latin, and translated into English by Dr. Maclaine.

MOSS, Robert, D.D., an English divine, born at Gillingham, Norfolk, 1666. He was brought up at Norwich school, and Benet college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was a popular preacher, and much followed in London, and became chaplain to king William and his two successors. He was made, 1712. dean of Ely, and held other ecclesiastical preferments. In the latter part of life, he was much afflicted with the gout, and died 26th March, 1729. His sermons have been published in 8 vols. 8vo. He wrote also some poetry, and small tracts. His nephew was raised to the see of Bath and Wells.

MOSS, Charles, an English prelate, was the nephew of the preceding. He received his education at Caius-college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1747. He became successively archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, and of St. George, Hanover-square. In 1766, he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, from whence, in 1774, he was translated to Bath and Wells. He died in 1802. Besides some sermons, and a charge, he published a tract entitled "The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the 'Exceptions of a late Pamphlet.'" This was a vindication of bishop Sherlock's "Trial of the Witnesses," against Chubb. Dr. Moss also preached the Boyle's Lecture. His son became bishop of Oxford, and died in 1811.

MONTHE LE VAYER, Francis de la, counsellor of state, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, only brother to Louis XIV. was born 1588, at Paris He distinguished himself early by his learning, and in 1639, was admitted member of the French academy. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Richelieu, and Mazarin, and was appointed to places of honor and distinction. Though very regular, and exemplary in his conduct, it has been observed that he was occasionally licentious in his writings. He died 1672. His works collected by his son, and dedicated to Mazarin, appeared in 1663. The best edition is that of 1669, in 15 vols. 12mo. No French writer, more than he, says Bayle, approaches nearer to Plutarch. Beautiful thoughts, and solid arguments are every where interwoven in his writings.

MOTTE, Anthony Houdart de la, an ingenious Frenchman, member of the French academy, was born at Paris, 17th January, 1672. He studied the law, but quitted it for poetry and literature, and at the age of twenty he produced "lex Originaux," a comedy, ill received by the public, which so disgusted him with the world, that he retired to the abbey of la Trappe with the intention to live in retirement and devotion. Other ideas, however, soon prevailed, and his other productions met with a more favorable treatment from the public. He had many friends, but his literary enemies were more numerous than his admirers, and if he had not acquired celebrity by his writings he would have obtained it from the attacks of Racine, Boileau, Rousseau, and others. His "Discours sur Homere" is a masterly performance, but it was attacked by Madame Dacier, and with great spirit, but with moderation defended by the author in his "Reflexions sur la Critique." He became blind in his old age, and died 26th December, 1731, universally regretted. His works, consisting of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, and lyrics, besides critical and academical discourses, and other prose compositions, were edited in eleven large vols. 8vo. 1754. He was, says Voltaire, of a solid and comprehensive rather than of a sublime genius. His prose possessed delicacy and method, but his poetry often is destitute of fire and elegance.

MOTTEAUX, Peter Anthony, a French writer born at Rouen in Normandy, 1660. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to England, where he became a respectable merchant, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the language that he wrote in it various things, among them a translation of Don Quixote, poems, and dramatic pieces. He was found dead in a disorderly house in the parish of St. Clement Danes, on his birth day, 19th Feb. 1717-8, and was supposed to have been murdered.

MOTTEVILLE, Francis Bertrand, dame de, a French lady, born in Normandy, 1615. She was patronised by Anne of Austria, and though for a while banished from court by the jealousy of Richelieu, she was afterwards restored to favor, and wrote the "Memoirs" of her mistress, in 5 vols. 12mo. which have frequently been reprinted. She died at Paris, 1689.

MOUFET, Thomas, a medical writer, the first who introduced chemical medicines in England. He studied for some time at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree abroad, and settled at Ipswich. The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in the retinue of the Pembroke family. He died about 1600. He is known for his "Theatrum Insectorum," folio, 1634, a work praised by Ray, though censured by Lister.

MOUHY, Charles de Fieux, a native of Metz, member of the academy of Dijon. He wrote several romances of no great merit, but to excite the public attention he gave to his works the title of some celebrated composition, as la Paysanne Parvenue, 4 vols. 12mo. after Miravaux's Paysan Parvenue—Mille et une faveurs, 8 vols. 12mo. after Mille & une Nuits, &c. He wrote besides, Memoires d'une Fille de Qualité, 4 vols. 12mo.—Tablettes Dramatiques, and died at Paris, 29th Feb. 1784, aged 82.

MOULIN, Peter du, son of the preceding, was chaplain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury. He died 1684, aged 84. He was author of "the Peace of the Soul," 12mo.—Clamor Regii Sanguinis, ascribed by Milton to Alexander More—a Defence of the Protestant Religion.

MOULIN, Lewis, brother to the preceding, wrote Parænesis ad Ædificatores Imperii, dedicated to Cromwell—Patronus Bonæ Fidei, against the church of England. He was a violent independent, and died 1680, aged 77.

MOULTRIE, William, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was born in England, but emigrated to South Carolina at an early age. He served with distinction in the Cherokee war in 1760, and in its last campaign commanded a company. At the commencement of the revolution, he was a member of the provincial congress, and a colonel of the second regiment of South Carolina. For his brave defence of Sullivan's Island in 1776, he received the thanks of Congress, and the fort was afterwards called by his name. In 1779 he gained a victory over the British at Beaufort. He afterwards received the commission of major-general, and was second in command to general Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. After the close of the war he was repeatedly elected governor of South Carolina. He published Memoirs of the Revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia, consisting chiefly of official letters. He died at Charleston, in 1805.

MOUNTFORT, William, a native of Staffordshire, known as an actor, and as a dramatic writer. He possessed great comic powers, and once displayed them with effect before lord Jefferies, and the court of London aldermen, by mimicking the gestures, manners, and delivery of the great lawyers of the times. Cibber speaks with great approbation of his successful exertions in comedy, as well as in tragedy, which had not even yet attained their highest excellence at his death. He was basely murdered by captain Hill, and lord Mohun, in Norfolk-street in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill immediately escaped, and Mohun, when tried by his peers, was acquitted, as the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong and connected. Mountfort was author of six dramatic pieces.

MOURAVIOF, Michael Nikititsch, a Russian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1757, at Smolensk; was preceptor to the sons of Catherine II.; was appointed by Alexander a senator, privy councillor, and assistant to the minister for the department of public instruction; and died in 1807. A complete edition of his works was published in 1820.

MOXON, Joseph, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, who became hydrographer to the second Charles, and died about 1700, aged 73. He wrote several books on navigation, mathematics, astronomy, Mechanic Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handywork, and for some years taught mathematics in Warwick-lane, London, where he constructed globes, and maps.

MOYLE, Walter, an ingenious writer, born in Cornwall 1672. He was for some time at Oxford, and then entered at the Temple, where he studied the law, and acquired a strong bias in favor of the protestant succession. He was for some time in parliament, where he conducted himself in a very honorable and independent manner, and ably supported the bill for the encouragement of seamen. Retirement, however, was more congenial to him than the bustle of political life, and therefore he removed to his seat at Bake in Cornwall, and devoted himself assiduously to literary pursuits. He died 9th June 1721, aged 49, and in 1726 his works appeared in 2 vols 8vo edited by Th. Serjeant, esq. and dedicated to his brother Joseph Moyle. A third volume was added 1727, by his friend Mr. Hammond. These volumes contain chiefly political pamphlets—dissertations on some of the works of Xenophon and Lucian—besides Remarks on Prideaux's Connection—letters—and a treatise on the Miracles of the Thundering Legion.

MOZART, Wolfgang, a German musician, born at Saltzburg, where his father, also an eminent musician, was master of the chapel. He possessed such strong natural powers, that when a child he played before the emperor, and he, in approbation of his great merits, called him the Little Sorcerer. He was in 1763 in London with his father and sister, and after being heard with equal approbation by the king and the English nobility, he returned home three years after, and in 1769 went to Italy, where the pope honored him with the order of the golden spur. In 1781 he settled at Vienna, where he was liberally patronised by Joseph II. and the court, and where he died 1791, aged 35. Among his popular works, his six sonatas for the harpsichord, published in London, are particularly admired.

MUDGE, John, an ingenious physician, and able mechanic, who settled at Plymouth, where he died 1793, author of a treatise on Catarrhous Coughs, 12mo. He also improved the construction of the reflecting telescope. His brother Thomas acquired celebrity as an ingenious watch and clock maker, on which profession he wrote a treatise. Their father Zachary, was minister of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and an able divine. He wrote a volume of admired sermons, and an Essay for a New version of the Psalms.

MUDGE, Zachary, an English divine, was born at Exeter, where he was educated for the ministry, among the dissenters, whom he left, and took orders in the church of England. In 1716 he became master of the grammar-school at Bideford, in Devonshire, where he remained till 1736, when he was elected to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, with which he held a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. He died in 1769. Mr. Mudge published a visitation sermon and a volume of excellent discourses. He left four sons, of whom Thomas, the second, was born at Exeter in 1715, and died in 1794. He served his apprenticeship to Graham, the watchmaker, and became equally eminent in that line with his master; and for his time-keepers, which were adjudged superior to any that had ever been invented, he obtained a parliamentary grant of three thousand pounds. Dr.

John Mudge was born at Bideford, and the fourth son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, became a physician at Plymouth. He published "A Dissertation on the inoculated Small Pox;" and a "treatise on the Cattarrhous Cough." He had also a mechanical genius, and received the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society for improvement in the specula of reflecting telescopes. His son, major-general Mudge, was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, a considerable portion of which he completed before his death, in 1820. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are some of his papers on the great work in which he was engaged.

MUEHLENBERG, H. M., D.D. was a native of Germany, and came to Pennsylvania in 1742, where he founded the first Lutheran church, and officiated as its senior pastor. He was eminent for learning and his piety. He died at Philadelphia in 1787, aged 76. His three sons also, Peter, Frederick, and Henry were distinguished men. The second was treasurer of the state, president of the convention, which ratified the constitution of the United States, member of congress, and in 1793, speaker of the house of representatives,.

MUEHLENBERG, G. Henry Ernest, D.D. son of the preceding, was born at New Providence, Pennsylvania, November, 17, 1753, and was educated at the university of Halle, in Germany. He returned in 1770, and was ordained an assistant pastor of the Lutheran church in Philadelphia. He removed in 1780, and assumed the pastoral care of the Lutheran church in Lancaster, where he continued, distinguished for his talents, piety, and usefulness until his death, May 23, 1815. He was a man of extensive science, and particularly eminent for his knowledge of botany. He enjoyed a correspondence with many of the most distinguished cultivators of natural science, and was a member of several learned societies at home and abroad. His chief works are—Catalogus Plantarum, Gramina Americæ Septentrionalis, & Flora Lancastriensis.

MULLER, John Von, a celebrated Swiss historian, was born in 1752, at Schaffhausen, and studied at Gottingen. He was, successively, professor of Greek at his native place, and of history at Cassel, secretary of state to the elector of Metz, counsellor of the Imperial chancery, and secretary of state, and director-general of public instruction of the kingdom of Westphalia. Muller, who has been called the Helvetian Thucydides, died in 1809. His principal works are, A History of the Swiss Confederacy; and A Course of Universal History.

MULLNER, Adolphus, an eminent German dramatic writer, was born, in 1774, at Langendorf, near Weissenfels; was brought up to the law; acquired great reputation as a dramatist and critic; and died June 11, 1829. Mullner was a man of genius, but the bitterest of censors, and the most quarrelsome of authors. Among his plays are the tragedies of Guilt; King Ingurd; and The Albanaserin.

MUNCER, Thomas, a Saxon fanatic, born at Zwickaw in Misnia. He was one of Luther's disciples, but afterwards preached against him with equal violence as against the pope, and became the leader of the anabaptists. In conjunction with Storck he destroyed the images in the churches, and being with all his followers re-baptised naked, he began to regard all things in common, and to abolish all distinctions. Backed by forty thousand enthusiasts, he commanded the sovereign princes of Germany to resign their authority to him as armed not only with temporal force, but with directions from heaven. His devastations were great, till the landgrave of Hesse took up arms. Muncer with the title of king, met him in the field, promising his associates a complete victory, but after losing seven thousand of his followers, he fled to Franchausen, where he was seized, and afterwards executed at Mulhausen, 1522.

MUNICH, Burchard Christopher, a native of New Huntorf in Oldenburgh. He learned the art of war under Marlborough and Eugene, and for his bravery at Malplaquet, was made lieutenant-colonel. He was afterwards in the Polish, and then in the Russian service, but after being distinguished by the Czar Peter I. and made marshal by the empress Anne, and acquiring military glory in the wars against the Turks, he was disgraced by Elizabeth in 1741, and sent to Siberia. After 20 years' exile, he was recalled by Peter III., and appeared at court in the same sheepskin dress which he had worn in his captivity, After being restored to the favor of Peter and Catherine, he lived in retirement, and died 1767, at Riga.

MUNSTER, Sebastian, a German divine, born at Inghelheim, 1489. He studied at Heidelberg and Basil, but after being in the society of the Cordeliers, he attached himself to the tenets of Luther. He published a Chaldee Grammar and Lexicon—a Talmudic dictionary—an Universal Cosmography, folio—and a Latin Version of the Old Testament, for which two last works, he was called the Strabo and the Esdras of Germany. He wrote, besides, other valuable works, but though living in controversial times, he never engaged in theological disputes. He died of the plague at Basil, 1552, aged 63.

MURAT, Joachim, ex-king of Naples, one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, was born in 1771; was the son of an inkeeper at Bastide, near Cahors; and was intended for the church. The army, however, was his choice; and in 1796, Buonaparte made him his aid-de-camp. In Italy, in 1796 and 1797, and in Egypt and Syria, in 1798 and 1799, Murat displayed great valor and military talent. He returned with Buonaparte to France, assisted him in overthrowing the Directory, and was rewarded with the hand of Caroline, the sister of the first consul. At Marengo and Austerlitz, he was one of the most distinguished of the French leaders. In 1806, Napoleon created him grand duke of Berg; and in 1808, he raised him to the throne of Naples. Murat took a conspicuous part in the campaigns of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1812, and 1813; but in 1814, finding that the throne of his patron began to totter, he joined the allies. In the following year, however, he was expelled from his kingdom; and, having made a desperate attempt to recover it, he was taken prisoner, and shot, at Pizzo, October, 13, 1815.

MURATORI, Lewis Antony, an Italian writer, born at Vignola in the Bolognese, 1672. He was invited, when only 22, by Charles Borromæus, to be librarian at Milan, and in 1700, he was recalled to Modena by the duke, to take care of his library, and to arrange his archives. Thus, in the enjoyment of ease and retirement he devoted himself to literature, but he met, like all others, persecution and trouble from his enemies. He was accused of heresy and atheism, and was obliged to justify himself before the pope, Benedict XIV., who received his apologies with humanity and friendship, and wrote him a letter of approbation. He died 1750. His works have appeared in 46 vols. folio, and possess great merit. The best known are Anecdota quæ ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ Codicibus nunc primum eruit Notis et Disquisitionibus—Anecdota

Græca, quæ ex MSS. nunc primum eruit—Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab Anno 500, ad 1500—Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi—Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum—Annali d'Italia—Della Perfetta Poesiana Italiana—le Rime del Petrarca—Italian poems.

MURETUS, Mark Antony, a learned critic, born at Muret, near Limoges, 11th April, 1526. His abilities early displayed themselves, he read lectures on Cicero and Terence at Auch, and afterwards visited Agen, Villeneuve, Paris, Poictiers, and Bourdeaux, where he occasionally taught Latin authors for his maintenance. In 1552, he returned to Paris, but while he distinguished himself here by his oratorical and poetical talents, he was accused of an unnatural crime. He fled to Toulouse, where he read lectures on civil law, but here again, it is said, he forgot his character, and was condemned in 1554, say the registers of Toulouse, to be burnt in effigy with Memmius Fremiot of Dijon, his associate, as being a huguenot and a sodomite. He escaped from the public indignation to Italy, and after instructing youth for several years at Padua and Venice, he was invited 1560, by cardinal Hippolite d'Est to Rome. Here he led a life of regularity, was honored with the title of citizen of Rome, by pope Gregory XIII., and was so much noticed by his patron, that he attended him in 1562, in his office of Legate to Paris. At Paris, Muretus acquired celebrity by his lectures on Aristotle's Ethics, and on civil law. In 1576, he became an ecclesiastic and obtained some preferment, and in the latter part of life, it is said, entered into the society of the jesuits. He died at Paris, 4th June, 1585. His works are numerous, and consist of valuable orations, various readings and translations from Greek authors, especially Aristotle, poems, and epistles, all written in a pure, polished, and elegant style. They were collected together and published at Verona, in 5 vols. 8vo. Muretus was the friend and correspondent of various learned men, especially J. C. Scaliger, Lambinus, and others.

MURPHY, Arthur, a dramatic writer of eminence. He was born in Ireland, of respectable parents, and educated at the school at St. Omer's, and on his return home, he was placed under the care of a relation in London, engaged in commercial pursuits. Business, however, had no attractions for him, and he soon left the house of his friend, to devote himself to the labors of a literary life. He had a strong partiality for the stage, but after trying his powers in Othello and other characters, he resigned all pretensions to eminence on the theatre, and he determined to support himself by his pen. He studied the law at Lincoln's inn, and was called to the bar, but did not practise, as the dramatic muse engaged the whole of his attention. He was particularly successful in his performances; of the twenty-two pieces which he wrote, most of them were received with the most flattering applause, and several of them are still retained on the stage, and at certain seasons exhibited to the public with increasing celebrity. As a man of letters, he was intimate with the wits of the times, with Foote, Garrick, Johnson, Burke, and others. Of his dramatic pieces, the best known are the Orphan of China—the Grecian Daughter—All in the Wrong—the way to Keep him—Know your Own Mind—Three Weeks after Marriage—the Apprentice—and the Citizen, which procured him with public esteem, both opulence and independence. He wrote besides, the Gray's Inn Journal, a weekly paper—the Test—and the Auditor, in favor of government—a Reply to Churchill's illiberal attack upon him; and evinced his abilities as a learned scholar by his elegant translation of Tacitus, in 4 vols.—and Latin Versions of the Temple of Fame and of Gray's Elegy. He wrote also Garrick's Life. He died 18th June, 1805, aged 78.

MURRAY, James, earl of, natural son of James V. of Scotland, by the daughter of the earl of Mar, was born in 1529, and created earl of Murray by Mary, Queen of Scots. He proved the ingratitude of his heart, by his barbarous conduct towards this unhappy princess, against whom he excited the nobles of the kingdom. On the flight and disgrace of Mary, he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the minority of the young king, 1567, and he was shot four years after, at Linlithgow, by Hamilton, a gentleman whose wife he had seduced.

MURRAY, James, a native of Dunkeld, educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He refused preferment at home and settled in London, where he preached to a congregation in Swallow-street. He was author of Aletheia, or System of Moral Truths, 4 vols. 12mo., and he died 1758, aged 55. Another dissenting divine of that name wrote History of the American war, 4 vols. 8vo.—Sermons to Asses, 12mo.—History of the Churches of England and Scotland, 3 vols., and died 1782.

MURRAY, William, earl of Mansfield, a celebrated lawyer, fourth son of David, viscount Stormont, was born 2d March, 1705, at Perth, in Scotland. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1723, was elected to Christ-church, Oxford. He took his master's degree in 1730, and then went on his travels, and at his return, entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. He gradually rose to eminence, and distinguished himself as an eloquent orator, both at the bar and in the house of commons. He was in 1742, appointed solicitor-general, and during the trial of lord Lovat before the peers, he displayed so much candor and liberality, that he received the thanks of the accused, as well as of the president of the court, lord Talbot. In 1754 he succeeded to the office of attorney-general, and two years after, was raised to the dignity of chief justice of the king's bench, and soon after, created baron Mansfield. In the unsettled state of public affairs in 1757, he held for a little time, the office of chancellor of the exchequer, till by a coalition of parties, an efficient ministry was formed, whose vigor and wisdom upheld the glory of the British arms, and the honor of the nation. For some years after the accession of George III., this upright magistrate was attacked by malevolent insinuations, but the slanders and malice, and the virulence of party, failed to influence his conduct, or to interrupt that sedulous attention which he paid to the affairs of his office. To this unworthy treatment he alluded in pathetic, but firm language, on the business of Wilkes' outlawry, and concluded by observing that he honored the king, respected the people, but that many things acquired by the favor of either were not worth his ambition, and that he wished popularity, but such popularity as followed, not that which is run after. He was three times offered the great seal which he declined, and in 1776, he was created an earl, with remainder to his nephews by lady Stormont. In 1780, when London exhibited a scene of tumult, devastation and plunder, his house in Bloomsbury-square became an object of popular fury, and was burnt down by the mob, and together with it, a very large collection of books and valuable manuscripts. For these, however, when offered an honorable compensation by a vote of the commons, he refused to accept anything, but devoted himself with increasing assiduity to the labors of his high office. After filling with

unusual activity and unshaken integrity this elevated situation for many years, the infirmities of age became so great that he resigned it in January, 1788, and in his honorable retirement was accompanied with the respect not only of the bar, but of the whole nation. This venerable man expired 20th March, 1793, in the 89th year of his age. The character of lord Mansfield stands high in the records of fame for integrity, wisdom, and sagacious discernment. Whilst he presided in the king's bench, the court was remarkable for the regularity, the punctuality, and the dispatch which his attentive mind introduced. With such impartiality were his decisions given, that only in two cases, where the opinions of the judges were very discordant, the judgment of the court has been reversed, and therefore, among those who have devoted the energies of their mind to promote the happiness and the good order of society, few will appear more entitled to the reverence and homage of applauding posterity, than lord Mansfield.

MURRAY, Richard, D.D., provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was born in 1726. After the usual course of study, he became a fellow of Trinity college about 1748, and was afterwards appointed professor of mathematics; in which office he displayed uncommon abilities as a teacher. There was simplicity, precision, and clearness in his method, by which he conveyed his ideas, even on the difficult and abstract science of analytics, with the greatest ease and accuracy; while the comprehensive view which he exhibited, of every branch of mathematics, proved him to possess a most vigorous understanding. He was afterwards promoted to the provostship, by earl Fitzwilliam, with the approbation of the whole University. From his abilities and length of standing, as well as from his offices, he was considered the father of the University; in which he always preserved the most perfect concord, which his predecessors had failed to do. He published an Epitome of Logic, which is much esteemed. He was so constantly devoted to study, that he never married. Though his income exceeded his expenses by at least 500*l.* a year, and during the last four years had 3000*l.* a year, yet his private charities were so numerous, that he did not leave above 4000*l.* at his death. He died at Dublin, June 20th, 1799, aged 73.

MURRAY, Alexander, D.D., professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh, was born in October, 1775. Even in his juvenile days, he gave proofs of poetical genius, and gained an intimate acquaintance with many of the best English authors. He had made great progress, during this period in the acquisition of languages; insomuch, that at the age of seventeen he was able to translate, with accuracy and without premeditation, the Hebrew language, before he ever heard a word of it pronounced. In 1793 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, and was strongly recommended to Dr. Baird, the principal; who, astonished at the richness of his genius, and the extent of his acquirements, with a generosity worthy of himself, took the young student under his particular care, and continued to the end of his life his warm, zealous, and steady friend. Having obtained a slight knowledge of the Ethiopic alphabet in his youth, he subsequently acquired a complete acquaintance with that ancient language. In 1812 he was appointed professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the university. In the autumn following his appointment he prepared lectures for his class, and a syllabus, entitled Outlines of Oriental Philosophy, which was published in December next succeeding. But his great exertions were beyond his strength; his spirits began to fail him; and, on the 15th of April, 1813, he was removed from his earthly labors, at the age of 37 years. His principal work, the History of European Languages, though a posthumous publication, for erudition, originality, and accuracy, will entitle its author to the unqualified praise of the present day, and will procure him the respect and gratitude of future ages.

MURRAY, William Vans, was a native of Maryland. After studying law at the temple in London, he returned to America and engaged in the practice of law. He was soon elected a member of the legislature of Maryland, and in 1791 was a representative from that state in congress, until 1797, when he declined being a candidate. He was appointed by Washington Minister of the United States to the Batavian republic. In connection with Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Davie he negociated a treaty with France in 1800. He returned to the United States in 1801, and died in 1803, aged 41.

MURRAY, James, major in the British service in India; was born in Rhode Island about 1765. His original name was Lillibridge, which he changed for that of Murray on account of some dissatisfaction with his relatives. He went to sea in early life, and after pursuing that occupation several years, about the year 1790 visited Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast. Learning that the Mahratta chiefs were desirous of obtaining foreigners to discipline their troops, he passed into their territory, and meeting with a flattering reception, engaged in their service, and soon distinguished himself by his courage and activity. He continued there fifteen years, during which he was engaged in a great variety of enterprises, and encountered every species of hardship and peril. He at length collected a large body of cavalry in his own name, took possession of a considerable district of country and established himself as an independent sovereign. On the breaking out of the war between the British and India, he joined the British with his forces, and rendered them the most important services. At the close of that war, having accumulated a large fortune, he resolved to return to his native country, and proceeded with that design to Calcutta, where he died in 1806.

MURRAY, John, jun. a philanthropist, was born in the city of New York, on the 3d of August, 1758, and was a brother of Lindley Murray, of York, England, the distinguished grammarian. He received a respectable education, and established himself in merchandise at an early age in New York. After a few years he withdrew from business, satisfied with his accumulations, and nobly devoted his income and life to the cause of philanthropy. He was for thirty-seven years a governer of the New York Hospital, took an active part in procuring the formation of the society for the manumission of slaves, in promoting the instruction of the aboriginal inhabitants in the state of New York, and in procuring the repeal of the criminal code of that state, and the establishment of the penitentiary system of punishment. He was the principal means of founding the New York Free School society, and was for some time its vice president, and co-operated in the establishment of most of the charitable institutions which exist in that city, and to them, and a variety of other charitable objects, made liberal benefactions. He was characterised by great modesty, amiableness of disposition, and manners, the most scrupulous integrity, friendliness to christians of every denomination, and great benevolence. He belonged to the society of Friends, and gave happy evidence of practical piety. He died on the 4th of August, 1819.

MUSCHENBROECK, Peter de, a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Utretcht, 1692. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics in his native town, and afterwards at Leyden, and was honored with a seat in the Royal sociey of London, and the academy of sciences at Paris. He died at Leyden full of reputation and literary honors. He wrote Tentamina Experimentorum, 4to.—Institutiones Physicæ, 4to.—Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis, 12mo. and a course of natural and experimental philosophy very much esteemed, and translated into English by Colson, 2 vols. 8vo.

MUSCULUS, Wolfgangus, a famous divine, born at Dieuze in Lorraine, 1497. He was very poor and taken out of charity among the Benedictines, whose society he forsook on embracing the tenets of Luther. He retired to Strasburg, where he married, but the narrowness of his circumstances obliged him to work for his bread, and while he gained applause as a preacher on a Sunday, he was under the necessity of laboring the rest of the week in transcribing the works of Bucer, who kindly entertained him in his house. From Strasburg he went in 1531, to Augsburg, where his eloquence was so powerful that the magistrates expelled their popish ministers. In 1548, however, Charles V. restored the catholic rites at Augsburg, and Musculus fled to Switzerland, where the magistrates of Bern promoted him to the divinity chair in their city. He died there August 30th, 1563. He was a man of great learning, though he was 32 years old before he became acquainted with Greek, and 40 with Hebrew, and his abilities as a disputant were also successfully employed in ecclesiastical conferences. He wrote commentaries on some of the scriptures, and translated some of the works of the fathers into Latin.

MUSGRAVE, William, a physician and antiquary, born at Charlton Musgrave, Somersetshire, 1657. He was educated at Winchester, and New-college, Oxford, where he became fellow and took his degree of M.D. 1689. He was made secretary to the Royal society, 1684, and member of the college of physicians, and in 1691, he settled at Exeter, where he practised with great reputation, and died 23d December, 1721. His works were de Arthritide—de Legionibus Epistola—de Aquilis Romanis—Geta Brittannicus—Belgium Brittannicum. His son was also a physician at Exeter, and wrote some critical pieces.

MUSIUS, Cornelius, professor of belles lettres and languages in Flanders, was born at Delft, 1503. He was afterwards placed at the head of a convent at home, and put to an ignominious and barbarous death, on account of his religion, by William Lumei, 1572. He was author of some poems much admired.

MUSSO, Cornelius, a famous preacher, made bishop of Bitonto by pope Paul IV. and sent to assist at the council of Trent. He was born at Placentia, 1511, and died at Rome 9th January, 1574. His sermons are curious, and contain quotations from Homer, and other mythological letters, as much as from the scriptures.

MUSTAPHA I. succeeded his brother Achmet as emperor of Turkey, 1617, and was at last strangled, 1623, by his janissaries, after being deposed and again reinstated during a turbulent reign of six years.

MUSTAPHA II. son of the fourth Mahomet, succeeded after his uncle Achmet II. 1695. He was an able warrior, and after defeating the Imperialists at Temeswar, he attacked the Venetians, Poles, and Russians with success, till a change of fortune rendered him unpopular and obliged him to make peace. He retired to Adrianople, where he forgot himself in luxury and lascivious pleasures, till a dreadful revolt of his subjects compelled him to descend from the throne 1703. He died of melancholy six months after.

MUSTAPHA III. son of Achmet III. succeeded to the Turkish throne 1757. He spent his time in the pleasures of his seraglio, and left the cares of government to his ministers and favorites. He died 1774, before the conclusion of that fatal war which had been kindled between him and the Russians.

MUSURUS, Marcus, a learned native of Candia, who taught Greek in the universities of Venice, Padua, and Rome, and contributed much to the revival of letters. He was made bishop of Malvazia, in the Morea, by Pope Leo X. and died of a dropsy soon after, 1517. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and to his critical knowledge the public was indebted for the first edition of Aristophanes and Athenæus. He published also Etimologicum Magnum Græcorum, a valuable work printed at Venice, folio, 1499, and Heidelberg, 1594.

MUY, Louis Nicolas Victor, count de, a native of Marseilles, who acquired celebrity in the military profession, and signalized himself by his valor in the battles of Fontenoy, of Hastenback, of Crevelt, and of Minden He was raised for his services to the rank of marshal of France, and of war minister, but died soon after, of the stone, 10th October, 1775, aged 64.

MUYS, William, a native of Sleenvick, Overyssel, who was successively promoted to the chairs of medicine, chemistry, and botany, at Franeker, where he died 1774. He was an able writer, and gave to the world besides orations, Elements of Natural Philosophy, 4to.—Inventio Fabricæquæ in Partibus Musculos componentibus extat, 4to.—de Virtute Seminali quæ Plantæ et Animalia Generi suo propagand. sufficiunt.

MYREPSUS, Nicolas, a physician of Alexandria in the 13th century. He collected a "Pharmacopæia," from the writings of Greek and Arabic physicians, which was for some time much followed among medical men in Europe. It was translated from the Greek into Latin, by Fusch, and published 1658.

MYTENS, Martin, a native of Stockholm, known as a painter. Though liberally invited by Peter the Great, whose portrait he took, to settle in Russia, he refused it, and after visiting Italy and other parts of Europe, he lived at Vienna, highly and deservedly respected by the emperor Charles VI. and by the court. He died there 1755, aged 60.

N.

NABI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet of great mer't. He was well acquainted with the classic writers of Greece and Rome, and gained applause by his poems. He flourished in the 17th century.

NADIR SHAH, or THAMAS KOULI KHAN, a Persian warrior and usurper, was born in 1688, at a village near Meshed, in the province of Khorasan; experienced many vicissitudes in his youth; and was taken into the service of Shah Thamas, in 1726, for whom he gained several victories over the Afghans and Turks. In 1732, however, he deposed him, and placed Abbas III. on the throne. On the decease of Abbas, in 1736, Nadir assumed the sovereignty, and retained it till he was assassinated in 1747. During his reign he vanquished the mogul, and made himself master of Delhi, and defeated the Usbecks and the Turks.

NAIRON, Faustus, a Maronite, and professor of Syriac in the Sapienza college, at Rome where he died 1711, aged 80. He wrote Euopla Fidei Catholicæ, 1694—Dissertatio de Maronitarum Origine, 1679. He maintains in these books that the Maronites have preserved inviolate the christian faith from the time of the apostles, and that they derive their name not from Maro the Monothelite, who died 707, but from St. Maro, an Anachoret, of the fourth century.

NANCEL, Nicholas de, a native of Nancel, near Soissons, who became a physician of some eminence, and after practising in several towns, settled at the abbey of Fontevrault, where he died 1610. He wrote Stichologià Græca Latinaque, 8vo.—the Life of Peter Ramus—De Immortalitate Animæ, 8vo.

NANI, John Baptist, a Venetian noble, proctor of St. Mark, was born 30th August 1616. He was, through his abilities, admitted into the college of senators, 1641, and went as ambassador to France, and in that capacity had such influence upon Mazarine, that he obtained from the French court succours in men and money to continue the war against the Turks in Candia. He was afterwards ambassador to the emperor, and received the highest approbation from his fellow-citizens, who appointed him, for his services, proctor of St. Mark, and captain-general of the marine. He died much respected, 5th Nov. 1678. He was the author of an History of Venice, undertaken at the request of the senate, the best edition of which is that of 1679, 2 vols. 4to. He wrote also an account of his embassy in France.

NANNIUS, Peter, born at Alcmaer, 1500, was professor at Louvain, and died 1557. He wrote, Learned Notes on Classic Authors—Miscellaneorum Decas, 8vo.—Dialogues on Heroines, 4to. an excellent work—Paraphrase on the Canticles—a translation of the Psalms into Latin verse.

NANTIGNI, Lewis Chazot de, a French writer, author of Historical Genealogies of Kings, Emperors, and other Sovereigns of Europe, 4 vols. 4to.—Geographical Tables, 12mo.—Genealogies in the Supplement to Moreri, 1749—Historical, Genealogical, and Chronological Tables, 9 vols. He died at Paris, after being blind three years, 1755, aged sixty-five.

NANTUEIL, Robert, a French painter and engraver of eminence, born at Rheims, 1630. He was well educated, though his father was poor, but his exertions were not sufficiently rewarded at home, and therefore he went to Paris, in quest of employment and patronage. He particularly excelled in taking likenesses in crayons, and his portrait of Louis XIV. was executed with such dexterity and elegance, that the monarch liberally rewarded him with one hundred louis, and gave him a pension, with the new appointment of designer and engraver to his cabinet. Thus patronised, he soon gained a considerable fortune, and in the gratitude of his heart, sent for his aged father to share his honors and his independence. He died at Paris, December 18th, 1678. His works have been collected, and consist of about 240 prints.

NAOGEORGUS, Thomas, a native of Straubingen, in Bavaria, 1511. His real name was Kirchmayer, but was altered according to the fashion of the times. His satires, which possessed merit, were chiefly directed against the papists, and their many irregularities. His best work is Regnum Papisticum, 1559, 8vo. He died 1578.

NAPOLEON I. (Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor of the French was born, August 15, 1769, at Ajaccio, in Corsica, of a noble family, was educated at the military school of Brienne, and entered the artillery service, as a second lieutenant, in 1785. He served at the sieges of Lyons and Toulon, to the reduction of which latter city he greatly contributed; and he subsequently displayed high talents in the French army which assailed Piedmont on the Geneose frontier. In October, 1795, he commanded the force which victoriously defended the convention against the revolt of the Parisians. He now married Josephine Beauharnois, the widow of viscount de Beauharnois. Early in 1796, he was placed at the head of the French army in Italy, and here began his career of glory. In the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, he overran the whole of Italy, repeatedly defeated with inferior numbers the Piedmontese and Austrians, reduced all the Italian powers to submission, and at length compelled the emperor to sign a peace. On the 19th of May, 1798, Bonaparte, with a formidable armament, sailed to conquer Egypt; and, in his way thither, he took possession of Malta. Having subjugated Egypt, he invaded Syria; but his progress was stopped at St. John of Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith, and he returned to the banks of the Nile. There he learned the reverses which his countrymen had sustained in Europe; and, in consequence, leaving Kleber to command the troops, he embarked for France, and landed in safety at Frejus, October 9, 1799. On the 9th and 10th of November, he overthrew the directorial authority, and was raised to the supreme power, under the title of First Consul. His first care was to restore internal tranquillity by a system of moderation and order; his next was, to restore the military preponderance of his country. Having collected an army on the frontier of Switzerland, he, by almost miraculous exertions, led it over the Alps, and by the battle of Marengo, fought on the 14th of June, 1800, he recovered the whole of Italy. A peace ensued with the emperor, and, next, with England. The latter, however, was broken at the expiration of little more than a year. His life was, in the meanwhile, endangered by two conspiracies. In 1804, he was raised to the dignity of emperor, and was crowned by the pope; and, in the following year, he was proclaimed king of Italy. While he was preparing, at Boulogne, for an invasion of England, a league was formed against him by Austria and Russia, and he hastened to meet those powers in the field. The battle of Austerlitz, on the 2nd of December, 1805, dissolved the coalition, and obliged Austria to accept a humiliating peace. In 1806, Napoleon created several kings, and put himself at the head of the Confederation of the Rhine. Prussia declared war against him in the same year; but her army was utterly route

battle of Jena; and though, with the aid of Russia, she maintained the contest a while longer, she and her ally were under the necessity of making peace in July, 1807. Spain was unwisely and unjustly attacked by Napoleon in 1808, and this contest, which continued till 1814, was one of the causes of his downfall. In 1809, while he was thus occupied, Austria once more took up arms against him. The struggle was an obstinate one; but the decisive victory of Wagram, on the 5th and 6th of July, again compelled her to submit to the victor. Desirous of an heir to the crown of France, Napoleon, in 1810, divorced the Empress Josephine, and married Maria Louisa, a daughter of the Austrian emperor. A son, born in March, 1811, was the fruit of this union. Disputes now arose between France and Russia, which ended in war. Napoleon, in June, 1812, invaded the Russian territory with a mighty force, gained several battles, and made himself master of Moscow; but he was at length under the necessity of retreating, and nearly the whole of his army was destroyed, by the inclemency of the winter and the sword of the enemy. Prussia now joined the victorious monarch of Russia. Yet, in the following campaign, Napoleon defeated the allies at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Wurtzen, and would, perhaps, have conquered them, had not Austria united with them. The battle of Leipsic drove back Napoleon within the limits of France; and, in 1814, France was invaded on all sides. With a comparatively insignificant force, Napoleon nevertheless gained several victories over the invaders; but partly the overwhelming numbers of his enemies, and partly the treason of some of his generals, at length compelled him to abdicate, and to accept the sovereignty of Elba. At Elba, however, he did not long remain. At the head of only one thousand two hundred men, he landed at Frejus, on the 1st of March, 1815, and expelled Louis the Eighteenth from his kingdom. But nearly all Europe once more confederated against him; he was vanquished at Waterloo; and was a second time forced to abdicate. In this emergency he threw himself on the generosity of the British government. That government exiled him to St. Helena, where he expired, on the 5th of May, 1821, of cancer in the stomach; a disease the progress of which was probably accelerated by the climate, and by the vexations to which he was sedulously and perpetually subjected. Not merely one of the most consummate generals whom the world ever saw, but possessed, too, of splendid and varied talents, and of some virtues, Napoleon might have held a throne till the last moment of existence, had not his fatal ambition, and his repugnance to the principles of liberty, led him astray from the path of true glory, and rendered him at once an object of dislike to the friends of freedom, and of terror to the surrounding nations.

NAPIER, or NEPER, John, baron of Merchiston, was born near Edinburgh, 1550. He studied at the university of St. Andrew's, and after making the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to Scotland, and devoted himself assiduously to mathematical pursuits. His abilities were of a superior cast, and he has rendered his name immortal by the discovery of logarithms, published 1614. This science was afterwards further improved by himself, and also by Mr. Briggs, geometrical professor of Gresham college. Lord Napier published also an useful work, called Rabdology and Promptuary. His invention of the five circular parts in trigonometry, and the mode of calculation by rods, called Napier's rods, or bones, were very ingenious contrivances. He is also author of an "Essay on the Apocalypse," which proves his knowledge of theology in a very honorable degree. He died at Manchester, 1617. His life has been written by lord Buchan.

NARES, James, doctor of music, and brother to judge Nares, was born at Stanwell, Middlesex, 1715. He was one of the choristers of the royal chapel, and studied under Mr. Gates, and afterwards Dr. Pepusch, and in 1734 became organist at York. In 1755 he was appointed organist and composer to the king, in the room of Dr. Green, and the next year he took his musical degree at Cambridge, and in 1757 was made master of the choristers, which he resigned in 1780 to his pupil and friend, Dr. Ayrton. He died 10th February, 1783. He was highly respected by the great, and by men of learning, and his works are much admired, especially the Royal Pastoral, an ode, the words of which were written by Mr. Bellamy.

NASH, Thomas, an ingenious writer, born at Leostoff, in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He took orders, but his irregularities were in the way of his preferment. His poems, chiefly directed against the puritans, and especially his "Pierce Pennyless," possess merit, but with their satire, breathe nothing but disappointment and disgust at the ingratitude of mankind. He died about 1600.

NASH, Richard, an extraordinary character, born at Swansea, Glamorganshire, 18th October 1674. From Carmarthen school he went to Jesus college, Oxford, where he became known more for his love of pleasure, and his intrigues, than for his application or industry. From college, where his extravagances gave offence to his superiors, he entered the army, and obtained a pair of colors; but this profession he soon relinquished for a town life, and the study of the law at the Temple. Admired and courted as a jovial companion, he became the arbiter elegantiarum of the fashionable world, and when the Middle Temple, according to custom, exhibited an entertainment for king William, Nash had the management of the ceremony, which was so well conducted, that the monarch offered him the honor of knighthood, which he declined. In 1704 Nash went to Bath, which now began to be a place of resort, and being elected master of ceremonies, by the influence of his friends, and the popularity of his own character, he soon made that city the resort of the gay, the fashionable, and the opulent. Under his direction the greatest regularity was made to prevail in the public rooms, and Bath, lately known to few, became the centre of attraction for persons in the higher rank of life. In the midst of this gay assemblage, Nash supported his expenses chiefly from the gaming table; but with this vicious propensity, predominant in his character, he was humane, generous, and charitable, and though persecuted by creditors, he has often been known to bestow on the cravings of indigence, what was due from him to patient industry. Flattered with the appellation of the king of Bath, and called in his gayer days, beau Nash, this umpire of fashion continued his career of genteel dissipation, though his income was precarious, and his resources depended on chance. In the decline of life, it is said, that he became very poor, and that the presents which formerly he had received from the partiality of the great, and the favor of the opulent, were all disposed of, to support his necessities. His last moments brought with them unpleasing reflections, and he expired in great agitation of mind, 3d February 1761, aged 87. As he had so much contributed to the celebrity of Bath, and had been the chief promoter of the building of an hospital, the people of the city shewed due respect to his remains,

which were conveyed with becoming funeral pomp to the abbey church, and there interred.

NASH, Francis, a soldier of the American revolutionary war, was a captain in the state of North Carolina, in 1771, during an insurrection. He was appointed a colonel in the revolutionary army by the convention of North Carolina in September 1775, and brigadier-general in the continental army in February 1777. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.

NASH, Treadway Russel, D.D. an English antiquary and provincial historian, who was a clergyman of the established church. Becoming possessed of a considerable estate in Bevere, near Worcester, he employed his time and fortune in the investigation of the antiquities of the country; and in 1782, he published "Collections for the History of Worcestershire," 2 vols. folio, comprising materials collected by the Habingtons in the seventeenth century, and augmented by Dr. Thomas and Bishop Lyttleton. Dr. Nash was a fellow of the society of Antiquaries, and he published, in the Archæologia, "Observations on the time of the Death and Place of Burial of Queen Katharine Parr." He also edited Butler's Hudibras, in 3 vols. 4to. His death took place in 1811, at the age of eighty-seven.

NASMITH, James, a divine, was born at Norwich in 1740, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1773 he was presented to the living of St. Mary Abchurch, which he exchanged for Snailwell in Cambridgeshire. He took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1797; and his last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the isle of Ely, where he died in 1808. Dr. Nasmith published "A Catalogue of Benet college Library;" an edition of the "Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester," 8vo.; a new edition of Tanner's Notitia Monastica; a pamphlet entitled "An Examination of the Statutes relating to the Assize of Bread," &c.

NATALIS, Michael, an engraver of Liege. From the house of his father, who instructed him in the art of engraving, he went to Rome, and studied under Joachim Sandraart. His engraved representations of statues, after the paintings of Rubens, Titian, and others from the Justinian gallery, were much admired. He died 1670, aged 61.

NATHAN, Isaac, or Mordecai, the first who published a Hebrew Concordance, which he completed 1448, after ten years' labor. It was first printed at Venice, 1523, and afterwards improved by Buxtorf, and edited by Basil, 1632.

NATTIER, John Mark le, a French painter, born 17th March, 1685. His designs for the Luxemburg gallery have been engraved and printed, 1 vol. folio, 1710. He was professor in the academy of painting, and was patronised by Louis, but he declined the liberal invitations of the Czar Peter to settle in Russia. He died 1766.

NAVAGERO, Andrew a noble Venetian, whose abilities were employed as ambassador to Francis I. He died of a fever at Blois, 1529, aged 44. He was engaged in writing the History of Venice, but burnt the work in his last illness. His poems are preserved in the "Carmina, Poetarum Italorum," and his other works were printed at Padua, 1718, 4to.

NAVAGERO, Bernard, of the same family as the preceding, was bishop of Verona, and a cardinal. He assisted at the council of Trent, and died 1565, aged 58. He wrote the Life of pope Paul IV.

NAVARRE, Peter, a famous warrior in the 16th century. He was born in Biscay, of an obscure family, and after being for some time a seamen, he entered into the service of cardinal Aragon as valet. He next served in the army of the Florentines, and then engaged in the sea service, where he distinguished himself by his valor. Known for his bravery, he was employed by Gonsalvo de Cordova in the Neapolitan wars, as captain, and he contributed much to the taking of Naples by the judicious management of a mine. His services were rewarded by the emperor, who gave nim the domains of Alveto, in Naples, from which he assumed the name of Navarre. He afterwards sailed in an expedition against the Moors of Africa, and took possession of Oran, Tripoli, and other fortified places; but part of his army was defeated by the Moorish cavalry. His campaigns in Italy afterwards were unfortunate, and he was taken at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and for two years endured captivity in France. The ill treatment of the Spanish king determined him to enter into the service of Francis I. and he distinguished himself in several expeditions, but in his attempt to relieve Genoa, he was taken by the imperial troops. For three years he languished in the dungeons of Œuf, till the treaty of Madrid set him free. He was at the siege of Naples in 1528 under Lautree, and was taken prisoner at the retreat of Aversa, and again sent to the dungeons of Œuf. Here his life was spared by the duke of Orange, and either in compassion for his misfortunes and his valor, or because he was laboring under a severe illness, he was not beheaded with the rest of the captives who were devoted to destruction. He died soon after, though some assert that he was strangled in his bed in an advanced age. An account of his life has been published by Paul Jovius, and by Philip Tomasini.

NAVARETTA, Ferdinand, a Spanish Dominican, of Old Castille, whose eloquence was employed as a missionary in China, 1659. He was well acquainted with the language of the country, and on his return to Spain 1672, he went before the pope to account for his mission. He was made by Charles II. archbishop of St. Domingo, where he died 1689. He printed at Madrid, in Spanish, his treatise, Historical, Political, and Moral, of China, but only one folio volume appeared, as the two others were suppressed by the inquisition.

NAUCLERUS, John, a native of Swabia, who changed the name of Vergeau into that of Nauclerus, and became professor of law at Tubingen, and provost of the cathedral. He died at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His Chronicle from the Creation to the year 1500, is a work of merit, of which the best edition is that of Cologne in folio, 1570.

NAUDE, Gabriel, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 12th February, 1600. After studying with great assiduity at Paris, he went further to improve himself to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. In 1631, he was made librarian to cardinal Bagni, at Rome, and after his death he was with equal liberality patronised by Barberini. He was invited by Richelieu to Paris, and was treated with great kindness by his successor Mazarine, over whose library he presided, and from whom he received several benefices. He attended Christina at the court of Sweden, but did not remain long there; and the fatigues of his journey threw him into a fever, of which he died at Aberville, 29th July, 1653. He wrote, Apology for great Men who have been accused of Magic, 12mo. —Advice for forming a Library—Addition to the Life of Louis XI.—Bibliographia Politica—Syntagma de Studio Militaria—de Studio Liberali—a Discourse against Libels.

NAUDE, Philip, a mathematician, born at

Metz, 1654. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Berlin, where he became professor of mathematics, and member of the academy. He died there 1729, much respected. He published a "treatise on Geometry," in German, 4to. and was succeeded in his professorship by his son, who died 1745.

NAVIER, Peter Toussaint, a native of St. Dizier, who died at Chalons-sur-Marne, 1779. He practised as a physician, and is eminently known for his discovery of nitrous ether, and the combination of mercury with iron, hitherto regarded as impossibilities. His knowledge in epidemical disorders was very great, and his prescriptions very successful; and to the truest meekness and modesty, he united the highest humanity and benevolence. He wrote a Dissertation on common Diseases—Observations on the softening of the Bones—Reflections on the Danger of Hasty Burials, and the Abuses of Interments in Churches—Antidotes against Arsenic, 2 vols. 12mo—on the Use of Burgundy in Putrid Fevers—and de Thermis Borboniensibus, 4to.

NAYLER, James, a quaker, born at Ardsley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1616. He was in 1641, a private in the parliamentary army, and rose to the office of quarter-master under Lambert, but quitted the military life in 1649. The preaching and conversation of George Fox, converted him to quakerism, 1651, and thinking himself now divinely inspired, he became an itinerant minister of his persuasion. In 1656, he was imprisoned for his extravagant conduct at Exeter, where his followers addressed him as the prince of peace; and afterwards, when liberated from confinement, he went to Bristol; he was accompanied by an enthusiastic cavalcade, who sang before him, holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts, Hosanna in the highest. This fanatic zeal was noticed by the parliament; Nayler was accused and condemned, as guilty of blasphemy, and as an imposter, he was exposed in the pillory, and whipped, and branded on the forehead, his tongue was bored through with a red hot iron at the Old Exchange, and he was then imprisoned in Bridewell for life. After two years' imprisonment he was set at liberty, and in 1660, he left London to return to Wakefield, to his wife and family, but died by the way, and was buried at King's Ripon. His writings have appeared in an 8vo. volume, 1716.

NEAL, Daniel, an English historian and divine, born in London in 1678, and educated in Merchant Taylors' school. He afterwards went to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706, he was elected pastor of a congregation of Independents in Aldersgate street. He wrote a History of New England in 2 vols. 8vo., and a History of the Puritans in 4 vols. 4to., with some other works. He wrote also A Narrative of the Method and Success of Inoculating for the Small-Pox in New England, which led to an interview with the prince and princess of Wales, afterwards George II. and queen Caroline. His History of the Puritans is of considerable authority, and very honorable to the talents of the author. It called forth the Vindication of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Church of England, as established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the injurious Reflections of Mr. Neal's First Volume, 8vo., from Dr. Madox, bishop of St. Asaph: to which he published a reply, which he calls a Review of the principal Facts objected to, &c. His remaining volumes were reviewed in a similar spirit by Dr. Zachary Grey, to which Neal never replied, but an answer appeared, in a new edition of Neal, so late as 1797, 5 vols. 8vo., by Dr. Toulmin. Mr. Neal died in 1743.

NEANDER, Michael, a learned protestant, born at Soza in Silesia, 1523. He was made rector of the university of Ilfeldt, and presided over it for forty years, and at Pfortsheim, where he died 26th April, 1595. He was author of Erotemata Linguæ Græcæ, 8vo.—a Hebrew Grammar—Pindarica Aristologia—Gnomologia.—There was a physician of the same name, who died at Jena 1581, author of Synopsis Mensurarum & Ponderum, 4to. 1555.

NECHO, or the PHAROAH NECHO of scripture, was king of Egypt after his father Psammeticus. The expedition which his ships undertook from the Red sea round the coast of Africa to the entrance of the Mediterranean, is famous, and was completed in three years. Necho marched against Assyria, and in his way defeated the Jews under Josiah, but was afterwards routed, and returned in disgrace. He died about 600 B. C.

NECKER, Noel Joseph, a native of Flanders, who applied himself to botany and to medicine, in which sciences he obtained celebrity. He wrote Deliciæ Gallo-Belgicæ Sylvestres, 2 vols. 12mo—Physiologia Muscorum, 8vo.—Methodus Muscorum, 8vo.—Hist. Nat. du Tassilage, 8vo.—Elementa Botanica—Eclarcissemens sur la Propagation, 8vo. He died at Manheim 1793, aged 64.

NECKER, James, a native of Geneva, known as a financier. He was at first member of the council of two hundred at Geneva, and then went as ambassador from the republic to France, where in 1765, he obtained the office of syndic to the East India company, and in 1775, was made director of the Royal treasury. His abilities were so highly respected, that he was, though a foreigner, twice elevated to the rank of prime minister of France; but the revolution, to which, as some imagine, his financial schemes had imperceptibly contributed, destroyed his popularity, and he yielded to the storm and retired to Switzerland, where he died at Copet 1804, aged 72. He is author of a work on the Finances of France, 3 vols.—and a treatise on the Influence of Religious Opinions. His wife was the daughter of a protestant divine, and she rendered herself known not only by her writings, but by the amiable virtues of her character. When her husband was raised to the highest offices of France, she did not assume the manners of supercilious pride, but continued the friend of the learned, and the protectress of the poor, whose necessities she relieved with a liberal hand. Among her illustrious friends were Thomas and Buffon. She followed her husband's disgrace to Copet, where she died 1795. Her works are a treatise on Hasty Burials, 8vo.—Memoir on the Establishment of Hospitals—Reflections on Divorce—Miscellanies from her MSS. published after her death. Her daughter by Mr. Necker, married baron de Stael Holstein, the Swedish ambassador at the court of France, and she has acquired some celebrity not only by the intrigues which she carried on during the revolution, but by "Delphine," a romance, full of indecent and irreligious sentiments.

NEEDHAM, Marchamont, an English writer, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, August, 1620. He was educated at All Souls' college, and St. Mary's hall, Oxford, then accepted the place of usher in Merchant Taylors' school, and at the breaking out of the civil wars, became writer to an attorney at Gray's inn. Here he engaged in the publication of a periodical paper, called Mercurius Britannicus, in which he favored the republican party; but afterwards he was reconciled to the royalists, obtained the king's pardon, and began to

serve his cause by his Mercurius Pragmaticus. This, however, soon endangered his safety; he was imprisoned by the parliament in Newgate, and then persuaded to embrace the cause of the independents, which he again did with warmth in his new paper, called Mercurius Politicus. He had in the mean time studied physic, and taken his degrees, and on the return of Charles II. he obtained his pardon under the great seal, and practised as a physician, much respected among the dissenters. He died suddenly 1678. He was a man of great abilities, but his change of principles according to the prevalence of party, rendered him suspected, and despicable. Besides his Mercuries, he wrote various political pamphlets, which, though read with avidity in his time, are not now worth recording.

NEEDHAM, John Tuberville, a Roman catholic, born in London 1713, and educated at Douai. His abilities recommended him to be professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon, and afterwards he became travelling tutor to several English and Irish noblemen. He was fellow of the London Royal society, and was appointed rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels, where he died 1781. Though a learned, he was a very superstitious character. He wrote Enquiries on Microscopical Discoveries, and Organized Bodies—Observations on Spallanzani's Discoveries—Enquiries on Nature and Religion—besides some Observations inserted in Buffon's Natural History.

NEEDLER, Benjamin, a native of Lalam, Middlesex, educated at Merchant Taylors', and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards minister of Margaret Moses, Friday-street, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He then settled at North Warnborough, Hants, where he died June, 1682. He wrote an Exposition of the first five chapters of Genesis.

NEELE, Henry, an ingenious poet and novel writer, who died by his own hand, February 9, 1823, in a fit of insanity, supposed to have originated from too intense application to study. He was the son of an engraver, and was educated for the profession of a solicitor, which he practised with reputation in London till his death. He was a man of amiable disposition, and inoffensive manners, and highly respected by his acquaintance. Among his publications are "Poems;" "Dramatic Scenes;" and the "Romance of History," 3 vols. 12mo., a series of tales relating to persons and events mentioned in the annals of his own country. As a poet Mr. Neele seems to have formed himself on the model of Collins, and several of his odes possess great power of picturesque personification, and otherwise display considerable mastery and spirit.

NELLER, George Christopher, a learned divine, belonging to the cathedral of Treves, and counsellor to the elector. He wrote, Dissertatio de Decretis Basilensibus—de Primatu S. Ecclesiæ Trevirens.—Hermania inauguralis in Balduani Trev. Documentum,—de Juribus Parochi Primitivi—de Genuina Idea & Signis Parochialitatis,—de Solido Ficto, de Solido Speciei Argento. He died at Treves, 1784, aged 74.

NELSON, Robert, a celebrated Englishman, generally called the Pious Nelson, was born in London, 22d June, 1656. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and afterwards privately, by Dr. G. Bull, of Saddington, Gloucestershire, and then sent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680 he was admitted fellow of the Royal society, and in the same year he began his travels in the company of his friend Dr. Halley. He visited Paris, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, where he became acquainted with lady Theophila Lucy, the rich widow of sir Kingsmill Lucy, bart. and daughter of lord Berkeley, whom he married on his return to England. This lady soon after declared herself of the catholic persuasion, but though she spoke and wrote in favor of her principles, against what her husband published, their mutual affection was never diminished by controversy, or embittered by religious disagreements. Firm in his principles, Nelson remained attached to his creed, and to his sovereign, and he not only refused to transfer his allegiance to William, but declared himself a nonjuror. This conduct did not render him less dear to his many respectable friends; he was still regarded by Tillotson, though they disagreed in political opinions, and such was their attachment, that the venerable prelate was attended in his last illness by his worthy friend, and died in his arms. About the end of 1709, he returned to the communion of the church of England, and in this he yielded to the arguments of some able and pious divines. He was, about 1713, attacked by an asthma and dropsy in the breast, of which he died at Kensington, 16th January 1714-5. This great, learned, and amiable man wrote various works, the best known of which are his Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 8vo. a useful work, often reprinted. He wrote besides, the Practice of True devotion, 12mo.—Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture, 4to.—the Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice, 8vo.—the Life of his friend bishop Bull, 8vo.—a Letter to Dr. Clarke on his Doctrine of the Trinity—Address to Persons of Quality,—the Whole Duty of a Christian, in question and answer—a Letter on Church Government.

NELSON, Horatio viscount, an illustrious English seaman. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, and was born 29th September 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, of which his father was rector. At the age of twelve, when the nation was threatened with war, he entered on board the Raisonable of sixty-four guns, under his maternal uncle captain Maurice Suckling. Soon after that ship was put out of commission, and the young seaman went to the West Indies, in the merchants' service, but again joined his uncle on board the Triumph, and in 1773 was permitted to accompany the expedition which was sent under the command of captains Phipps and Lutwidge on a voyage of discovery to the North pole. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in April 1777. In June 1779 he obtained under admiral Peter Parker, the appointment of post captain, and the command of the Hinchinbroke, and when an attack was expected in Jamaica from the French forces under D'Estaing, the youthful hero was intrusted with the care of the batteries of Port Royal, and the defence of Kingston and Spanish Town. The next ship which he commanded was the Janus, of fourty-four guns, and soon after he was removed to the Albemarle, and continued on the American station with sir Samuel Hood till the peace. In 1783 he visited France, and the next year he was appointed to the Boreas of twenty-eight guns, at the Leeward islands, and during his continuance in this station he married, March 1787, Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, of Nevis. He returned to England, November 1787, and retired to Burnham Thorpe, in the bosom of domestic happiness, till 1793, when the war with France called upon him for the exertion of his great talents. He obtained the command of the Agamemnon, of sixty-four

guns, and joined lord Hood in the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the taking of Toulon, and at the siege of Bastia, in which he superintended the disembarkation of the troops, and ably commanded the batteries. He afterwards had a gallant encounter with five French ships of war, and then supported the siege of Calvi, where he lost the sight of his right eye. Under the next commander, lord Hotham, he continued to distinguish himself, particularly in the engagements with the French fleet, 15th March and July, 1795, and in the blockade of Genoa. When admiral Jervis succeeded in the Mediterranean command, the brave hero removed from the Agamemnon to the Captain, of seventy-four guns, and soon after obtained a commodore's pendant, and was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. On his passage to Gibraltar, in the Minerva frigate, he fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which, the Sabine, of forty guns, he took, and sailing immediately to join admiral Jervis, he was pursued by two ships of the Spanish fleet, a circumstance which was quickly communicated to the commander-in-chief, and in a few hours produced a general action. In this memorable fight, on the 14th February 1797, in which fifteen English ships defeated a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships, and took four three deckers, the commodore behaved with his usual gallantry. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, he was created knight of the Bath, and in April 1797, he was made rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the inner squadron in the blockade of Cadiz. After making some vigorous, but unsuccessful attacks on the town, he was sent by lord St. Vincent, to take the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, but though he obtained possession of the place for seven hours, he was unable to reduce the citadel, and therefore was permitted to retire unmolested to his fleet. During this desperate attack he lost his right hand, which was shattered by a shot. In consequence of his wound, the gallant admiral received a pension of £1000. Among other marks of public favor, he received the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, worth one hundred guineas; but these honors excited him to greater exertions, and he soon after joined in the Vanguard, lord St. Vincent, and was sent up the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the French ships, which were ready to convey Bonaparte to the invasion of Egypt. Notwithstanding his vigilance, the fleet escaped, but he sailed in its pursuit, and after returning from the Egyptian shores to Sicily, almost in despair, he again hastened to the mouth of the Nile, and to the general joy of his fleet, perceived the enemy moored in an advantageous situation in the bay of Aboukir, flanked by strong batteries, and supported by gun boats. The attack immediately began, and by a bold manœuvre on an unknown shore, part of his ships sailed between the enemy and the land, and thus exposed them to a double fire. The action continued with increasing violence during the night, and the sudden explosion of the French admiral's ship, the l'Orient, of one hundred and twenty guns, added to the terrors of the scene. Of the whole fleet, only two men of war, and two frigates were able to escape. The fame of this victory, which thus captured or destroyed eleven sail of the line, was received with general exultation by the people of England. In the mean time these services did not pass unrewarded; the brave admiral was created a baron, by the title of Nelson of the Nile, with the grant of a pension of £2000 pounds more; the sultan honored him with an aigrette, or plume of diamonds, and pelisse, and the king of Naples conferred on him a valuable estate in Sicily, with the title of duke of Bronte. Soon after his return home, where he was received with enthusiastic joy by every rank of society, lord Nelson was called away to break that confederacy which the capricious politics of the emperor of Russia had formed with Denmark and Sweden against his country. In consequence of this, the gallant admiral embarked as second in command, under sir Hyde Parker, and after passing through the Sound, in defiance of the batteries, he volunteered to make an attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801. After a most vigorous defence, the Danes saw their strong batteries silenced, and seventeen of their men of war either sunk, burnt, or taken. A conference with the crown prince immediately succeeded this glorious victory, and after peace was restored by the heroic admiral, between the two countries, the fleet sailed to complete its triumph over the hostile squadrons of Sweden and Russia; but the sudden death of the emperor Paul rendered further exertions unnecessary. For these services, which were chiefly attributed to him, and not to the commander in chief, lord Nelson was created a viscount, and his honors made hereditary in his family, even in the female line. In August, 1801, he made an unsuccessful attack on Boulogne, but the negotiations for peace prevented the destruction of the armament in that harbor, which his ardent mind would, no doubt, have accomplished. The short-lived peace of Amiens restored him, for a little time, to retirement; but on the recommencement of hostilities, in 1803, he was summoned from his beloved retreat at Merton, to take the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding his active vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and from the Mediterranean, and after being joined by the Cadiz squadron, they sailed to the West Indies, but he pursued them with rapidity, and nearly came up to them near Antigua. Such, however, was the terror of his name, that they returned in consternation, back to Europe, and before their entrance into Cadiz, had a partial action, near Ferrol, with sir Robert Calder. Thus baffled in his attempts to overtake his terrified enemy, lord Nelson returned to England for the re-establishment of his health, but in a few weeks he was again prevailed upon to take the command of the fleet with very unlimited powers. On the 19th of October, 1805, Villeneuve, with the French fleet, and Gravina with the Spanish, sailed from Cadiz, and on the 21st, about noon, the English squadron had the satisfaction to close with them off cape Trafalgar. The carnage on both sides was dreadful, and the heroic chief, unfortunately not covering the star, and other insignia, which he wore on his person, became a marked object to the musketeers who were placed in the tops of the enemy's ships. A musket ball, from one of the riflemen of the Bucentaur, struck him in the left breast, and in about two hours after, he expired in the arms of victory. Of the thirty-three ships of the line in the combined fleet, which thus engaged the inferior number of twenty-seven English ships, sixteen were destroyed, four were carried to Gibraltar, six escaped into Cadiz, mere wrecks, and four which retired from the action, were thirteen days after, captured by sir R. Strachan's squadron. As a professional character, Lord Nelson possessed a mighty genius, an ardent spirit, and a resolute mind; cool, prompt, and discerning in the midst of dangers, he roused all his powerful energies into action, and the strong faculties of his soul were vigilantly exerted in the midst of the fury of battle, to make every accident contribute to the triumph

of his crew, and to the glory of his country. So highly established was his reputation, that his presence was a talisman to the courage of his sailors, who fought under him as sure of victory, and regarded his approbation as the best solace for their fatigues and their sufferings. In his manners he was polished and gentle; he was no stranger to the mild charities of human nature, and in his heart he felt all the emotions of a devout and pious christian. His despatches from Aboukir, in which he attributed his success to the interference of Providence, excited sentiments of respect and admiration through the nation, and it was on that memorable occasion, that his venerable father exclaimed, Oh, my great and good son!

NELSON, Thomas, was a native of Virginia, and educated in England. He was a member of the general convention of Virginia in 1775, and introduced a resolution for organizing a military force. In the same year he was sent from that state to congress, and was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. During the revolutionary war he was employed in a military capacity, and at one time was commander-in-chief of the forces of Virginia. In 1781, he was chosen governor of Virginia. He died 1789, aged 50.

NELSON, Roger, general, a soldier and patriot of the American revolution, was a member of congress from the state of Maryland. He died 1815.

NEMOURS, Mary d' Orleans, daughter of the duke de Longueville, was born 1625. Her Memoirs of the War of the Fronde are valuable, as containing anecdotes of the principal characters and events of her time, under the minority of Louis XIV. They are printed with those of de Retz and Joli, and have been translated into English, in 8 vols. 12mo. She died 1707.

NEPOS, Cornelius, a Latin historian, patronised by Augustus. Of all his works there only remain the lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals, a composition of singular elegance, and highly interesting.

NERI, Philip de, an eminent historian, born of an honorable family at Florence, 1485. He was one of the forty-eight magistrates called senators, chosen by duke Alexander 1532, and after a life devoted to public services, he died at Florence, 17th January, 1556. His History of Florentine Affairs from 1214 to 1537, appeared at Augsburg, 1728, in folio.

NERI, St. Philip de, a native of Florence, celebrated as the founder of the congregation of the priests of the oratory in Italy, whose duties were to administer to the wants of the poor, to attend the sick, and to relieve strangers and distressed pilgrims. He died 1595, aged 80, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

NERI, Pompeio, a Florentine, law professor at Pisa, eminently distinguished in the affairs of Maria Theresa, and of the duke of Lorraine. He was founder of the botanical academy at Florence, and died there, 1776, aged 69. He was the learned author of Observations on the Tuscan Nobility—on the Imports of Milan—on the Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of settling it. Anthony, the author of the Art of making Glass, printed at Florence, 1612, was also of this family.

NERO, Claud. Domit. Cæsar, a Roman emperor after Claudius, A.D. 50. The beginning of his reign was marked by humanity and virtue, but soon after, Nero showed himself vindictive, cruel, and licentious; his mother was inhumanly murdered, and every species of oppression and debauchery was indulged. Rome was set on fire, that the tyrant might behold the disasters of which he had read in the conflagration of Troy, and the virtue and honor of the senate and the people were insulted and trampled upon. At last, a conspiracy was formed to rid the world of the bloody tyrant, who in the moment of his distress, when deserted by his flatterers, destroyed himself, A.D. 68.

NESBIT, Thomas, son of the lord president Nesbit, of Dirlton, was born at Edinburgh, 1672. He was well skilled in antiquities and heraldry, and wrote a Vindication of Scottish Antiquities, preserved in MS. in the advocates' library, Edinburgh. He died at Dirlton, 1725.

NESLE, N. de, a native of Meaux, known by his writings. His poem, called Sansonnet, in imitation of Vert Vert, is much admired. He wrote besides, the Modern Aristippus—the Prejudices of the People, 2 vols.—the Prejudices of the Ancients He died in indigent circumstances at Paris, 1767, in an advanced age.

NESSE, Christopher, a native of Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. When ejected from his church at Leeds, in 1662, for non conformity, he opened a school for ten years, and afterwards, in 1675, came to London, where he preached to a dissenting congregation. He wrote the Christian's Walk and Work on Earth, 8vo.—the Christian's Crown and Glory, 12mo.—Church History from Adam—Antidote against Popery—a Divine Legacy—the History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament, 4 vols. folio. He died 1705, aged 84.

NESTORIUS, a Syrian, who became bishop of Constantinople, 431. He was deposed for refusing to assent to the doctrine of the incarnation of the Redeemer, and his followers are still found in the eastern parts of the world.

NEUBAUER, Ernest Frederic, a native of Magdeburg, author of Academic Dissertations—Explanations of Scripture—Lives of the Divinity Professors of Giessen—sermons, &c. died at Giessen, where he was professor of antiquities, and of theology, 1748, aged 43.

NEUBAUER, Francis, a native of Bohemia, educated at Prague and Vienna. He was celebrated for his skill in music, and was musician to the chapel of the prince of Nassau. His compositions were much admired, but he unfortunately disgraced himself by immoderate intoxication. He died in 1795.

NEUMANN, Caspar, an eminent German chemist of the eighteenth century. He was at first an apothecary at Berlin, where his skill in pharmacy and chemistry attracted the notice of Frederick III. elector of Bradenburg and king of Prussia, who supplied him with the means of pursuing his studies at the university of Halle. He afterwards travelled for improvement in England, France, and Italy; and on his return to Berlin he was nominated professor of chemistry at the Royal college. He took his medical degree at Halle in 1727, and was honored by the king with the title of aulic counsellor. He died in 1737. Neumann contributed to the progress of science by his writings, which comprise some important facts and observations, and are still valuable, though more recent discoveries have overturned the theories which prevailed in his time. His chemical works were translated into English, and published in 1759, 4to. and in 1773, 2 vols. 8vo.

NEVE, Timothy, a native of Wotton, near Ludlow, Shropshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards kept a school at Spaulding, and became successively canon of Peterborough prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon

and rector of Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, where he died about 1740. He communicated, in 1727, to the Spalding society, of which he was the joint founder, an essay on the invention of printing, and on our first painters.

NEVERS, Philip Julia Mazarine Mancini, duke de, nephew of Mazarine, was born at Rome, and acquired some reputation by supporting Pradon against Racine. He wrote some sonnets, and poetical pieces, which were admired as the compositions of a duke, but possessed little merit. He died 1707, aged 76.

NEVISAN, John, an Italian lawyer, born at Asti. He studied at Padua, and taught at Turin. He is known by his work Sylvæ Nuptiales, 8vo. in which he asserts curious things, but without order or connection. It is said that the women of Turin were so offended against him on account of this book, in which he spoke with disrespect of the sex, that they drove him in disgrace with stones from the city, and would not suffer him to return before he entreated pardon on his knees. He died 1540.

NEUVILLE, Charles Frey de, a jesuit of Coutanses, long known as an eloquent preacher in the capital. After the banishment of his order he retired to Compeigne, where he lived in privacy, and died 13th July, 1774, aged 81. He wrote sermons, 8 vols. 12mo. la Morale du Nouveau Testament, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. His brother, Peter Claude, was also a jesuit, and author of sixteen sermons. He died at Rennes, 1773.

NEUVILLE, Didier Peter Chicanau de, a native of Nancy, in the service of Stanislaus, king of Poland. He afterwards became professor of history at Toulouse, and died there October, 1781, aged 61. The best known of his writings is Dictionnaire Philosophique, 8vo.

NEWCOMB, Thomas, son of a clergyman in Herefordshire, was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1734, he became rector of Stopham, Sussex, and afterwards lived at Hackney, it is said in distressed circumstances. He was author of various original poems, and among other things turned Hervey's Meditations into blank verse, and also the Death of Abel from the German. The school which he established at Hackney has long continued to enjoy celebrity.

NEWCOME, William, D.D. a learned Irish prelate, born at Abingdon, Berkshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at the grammar school of his native place, and then elected on the foundation of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was afterwards appointed tutor to Mr. Fox, at Hertford college, and to this connexion he was indebted for his elevation in the church. He became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and was afterwards translated to Armagh, by lord Fitzwilliam, when lord lieutenant. This venerable prelate was a man of amiable manners, and as a scholar was eminent for his learning, and his extensive acquaintance with biblical knowledge. He died in Ireland, 1799, aged 70. His publications were very respectable, and particularly a letter to Dr. Priestley, on the Duration of our Lord's Ministry, 8vo.—Observations on our Lord's Conduct, 4to.—an improved Version of the 12 Minor Prophets, 4to.—Another Version of Ezekiel —a Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's resurrection—an Historical Review of the English Biblical Translations, and after his death, his Version of the New Testament appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. He was member of the Royal Irish academy.

NEWCOMEN, Matthew, a non-conformist divine, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. As member of the Westminster assembly of divines, he assisted in the drawing up of their catechism, and he was one of the five divines who attacked bishop Hall's Vindication of Episcopacy. This curious work was called Smectymnus, from the initials of the authors' names, Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow. He was ejected from the living of Dedham, Essex, in 1662, and then retired to Leyden, where he died, 1666.

NEWELL, Samuel, a missionary at Bombay, graduated at Harvard college, 1807. He sailed for Calcutta in 1812. Soon after his arrival he was ordered by the government to quit the country. He first proceeded to the Isle of France, and then to Ceylon. In 1817 he went to Bombay where he continued till his death in 1821, aged 35. He wrote with Mr. Hall, "The conversion of the world, or the claims of six hundred millions," 1818.

NEWELL, Harriet, the wife of the preceding, was the daughter of Mr. Moses Atwood, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and born there, October 10th, 1793. She possessed a superior mind, enjoyed an excellent education, and early became a professor of religion. On the arrival of the missionaries at Calcutta, being directed by the government to leave that country, Mr. and Mrs. Newell proceeded to the Isle of France, where she died on the 30th November, 1812. She was a woman of uncommonly amiable disposition, and interesting manners, and by her intelligence, piety, and devotedness to the cause in which she was embarked, rendered herself an object of unusual interest and respect to all who became acquainted with her character and history.

NEWLAND, Peter, a learned Dutchman, son of a carpenter at Dimmermeer, near Amsterdam, where he was born, 1764. He was possessed of strong natural powers, so that at the age of ten he wrote poetry with elegance, and could resolve, without the instruction of a master, some of the most difficult problems of geometry. These great talents were happily encouraged by the government; the young prodigy was made one of the commissioners of longitude, and afterwards he filled with great ability the chairs of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam. He wrote poems in Dutch, on the Means of enlightening a People—on the General Utility of Mathematics—on Lavoisier's System—on the form of the Globe—on the Course of Comets, and the Uncertainty of their Return—on ascertaining the Longitude at Sea—a Treatise on Navigation. He died 1794.

NEWMAN, Francis, governor of the colony of New-Haven, Connecticut, was in 1653, with several others, appointed an agent to governor Stuyvesant at Manhadoes, to obtain satisfaction for the injuries which the Dutch had inflicted on the colony. He was afterwards one of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and for a long time secretary during the administration of governor Eaton. In 1658 he was appointed governor of the colony, and continued in the office till his death in 1661 He was a man of great piety and prudence.

NEWMAN, Samuel, was a native of Banbury, England, and born in 1600. He was educated at the university of Oxford, and for many years was an able minister of the established church. In 1638 he came to Massachusetts, and after spending several years at Dorchester and Weymouth, settled at Rehoboth, where he remained greatly esteemed for his talents and piety till his death, in 1663. He compiled a concordance of the Bible superior to any which had before appeared. It was published in

London in 1643, and on being republished in England with considerable improvements, was called the Cambridge Concordance. His poverty compelled him, while laboring at it in the evening, to use pine knots for light.

NEWTON, John, D.D., an English mathematician, born at Oundle, in 1622. He entered, in 1637, at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied to astronomy and mathematics. After the restoration he was rewarded for his loyalty, and made chaplain to the king, and appointed rector of Ross, in Herefordshire, where he died Christmas day, 1678. He wrote Astronomia Britannica, in three parts, 4to.—Help to Calculation, with Tables of Declination, Ascension,—Trigonometria Britannica, fol.—Geometrical Trigonometry—Chiliades Centum Logarithm.—Mathematical Elements—Perpetual Diary—Ephemerides—Introduction to Rhetoric—Cosmography.

NEWTON, sir Isaac, a most illustrious philosopher, born of a very ancient family, settled at Woolstrope, Lincolnshire, where he was born Christmas day, 1642. From Grantham school, where he was placed at the age of twelve, he was removed at eighteen to Trinity college, Cambridge, as he seemed to prefer studious pursuits to the management of his estate. At Cambridge, under the care of the famous Isaac Barrow, he began to apply to mathematics, but his powerful mind so easily comprehended the elements of Euclid, that he quickly passed to higher pursuits, and paid attention to Descartes's analytical method, which then was very popular, and as he proceeded in his studies he made marginal notes. In 1664, he discovered a new method of infinite series and fluxions, which he afterwards greatly improved, and the same year he took his bachelor's degree. His next pursuit was the grinding of optical glasses in one of the figures made by the three sections of a cone, for the improvement of telescopes, but not succeeding as he expected, he procured a glass prism, to make experiments on the phenomena of colors, lately discovered by Grimaldi; and the result of his skilful researches gradually matured his new theory of light and colors.—Whilst he reflected on this discovery that light was not homogeneous, but a heterogeneous mixture of refrangible rays, he was obliged to quit Cambridge in 1665, by the plague, and he retired to his house, where, though deprived of the assistance of his books, new truths were to be opened to his active mind. Whilst he was sitting alone in his garden, the falling of some apples from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity, and considering that this power is not sensibly diminished, at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, even at the top of the highest mountains, he thought that it must be extended much farther. Why not as high as the moon? was his next question to himself; therefore the moon may be influenced by this power of gravity, and retained in her orbit, and the whole planetary system moving round the sun as their common centre may obey this great principle, which, however, as he calculated, must decrease in strength in the duplicate proportion of the increase of distance. The further examination of this important subject was deferred, as he returned to Cambridge; and in 1667, being elected fellow of his college, he devoted all his attention to the construction of a reflecting telescope. In 1669, he succeeded to the mathematical chair at Cambridge, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Barrow, and for three years he delivered lectures on the discoveries which he had made in optics, and communicated his theory of light and colors, which he had brought to a great degree of perfection, to the Royal society, of which he was elected member in 1672. Some time after he presented to the same learned society his telescope, with a description of its properties. While laboring on the problems of his great system, his attention was attracted to the comet of 1680, and by repeated experiments he proved the truth of Kepler's supposition, about the motion of the primary planets, and after establishing his conclusions on the most infallible proofs, he in 1687 published, at the request of the Royal society, the result of his astronomical pursuits, under the title of Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal society, and for twenty-five years he adorned the chair of that learned body till his death. He also was made honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and received every mark of distinction from the learned of the continent. When he published, in 1704, his theory of light, after establishing its truth by repeated experiments, during the space of thirty years; he also made mention of his discovery of the nature of fluxions, which since 1672, had engaged his attention, but had not been communicated to the public; yet by mean suggestions Leibnitz laid claim to the merit of discovering them. While the Acta Eruditorum of Leipsic attributed the honor to the German philosopher, Keill of Oxford undertook the defence of his friend, and proved, by the clearest evidence, and from extracts from the papers of the Royal society, that this system, so important in mathematics, originated first in the genius of Newton. In 1715 Leibnitz proposed to the English philosopher his famous problem on the trajectories, which, while it might have puzzled other mathematicians, was resolved by Newton in a few hours, after the labors and the fatigues of the day. This great man, who had been in 1705 knighted by queen Anne, became a great favorite at the court of George I. and the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, took infinite pleasure in the conversation of the philosopher. As she had an uncommon genius for mathematics and astronomy, she often said, she considered herself happy in being born in an age when she could enjoy the conversation and the instruction of so illustrious a philosopher. At the request of the princess he drew up his abstract of chronology, but a copy of it was imprudently communicated to signor Conti, a Venetian, who with illiberal effrontery had it printed at Paris, and at the same time engaged some of the French literati to attack and abuse it. This drew a defence from Newton, inserted in the philosophical transactions, and soon after he published the work himself. On the night of the 11th March 1726-7, his intellects were visibly affected, and he continued insensible till he expired nine days after, aged 85. Sir Isaac had the happiness of enjoying during his life the fame, the honors, and the rewards which seldom attend the learned and the great, but which often are lavished with insulting profusion on their remains or their posterity. In his person this great man was of a middle stature, his countenance was pleasing and venerable, though it did not display that deep and penetrating sagacity which are every where perceptible in his writings. He never made use of spectacles, and it is said he lost only one tooth during the whole of his life. In his temper he was meek and unassuming, and so great a lover of peace and harmony, that he kept some of his publications from the eye of the public, that he might not excite the envy and the malice of opponents or rivals. With great powers of mind, and with a comprehension which embraced at one view the meaning of every

subject to which he directed his attention, and overleaped as trifling, all the difficulties which had arrested the progress of other philosophers, he was thus enabled to shed lustre on the age in which he lived, and the country which gave him birth, and to introduce such astonishing improvements, and make such stupendous discoveries in science, in mathematics, and in astronomy, as would each of them individually have bestowed immortality. To his other great qualities he added the virtues of piety, and religious infidelity he marked with abhorrence; no remark of levity or indifference on the powers of the deity, or on revelation, ever was made in his presence without drawing from him the severest censure; and while he made the bible his favorite study, he employed some portion of his time in proving the great truths of the prophetical writers of scripture. His most valuable works have been collected and published, together with an excellent commentary, 1784, in 5 vols. 4to. by bishop Horsley.

NEWTON, Richard, D.D., a learned divine, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster, and Christ church, Oxford. He distinguished himself as an able tutor, and in 1710, was inducted principal of Harthall. By the friendship of bishop Compton, he obtained the rectory of Sudbury, Northamptonshire, and in 1753 he was preferred to a canonry of Christ church by the interest of the duke of Newcastle, to whom he had been tutor. In 1740 he obtained a charter to erect Harthall into a college, and to separate it from the superintendence of Exeter college, to which it belonged, and this he effected at great expense, and was himself the first principal. He died at Lavendon Grange, deservedly respected, 21st April, 1753. He wrote a book against Pluralities and Non-residence—on University Education—and also edited Theophrastus, with notes in English, which work is said to have brought him 1000*l.* which he nobly applied in endowments on his college.

NEWTON, Thomas, an English bishop, born at Lichfield, 1st December, 1703. From Lichfield school he entered at Westminster, and in 1723 was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. When in orders he removed to London, and became curate, afterwards assistant preacher at St. George's, Hanover square, and next, afternoon preacher to Grosvenor chapel. He was afterwards tutor to lord Tyrconnel, and in 1744 he obtained St. Mary-le-Bow rectory, Cheapside, by the friendship of the earl of Bath. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer of St. George's, Hanover square, and that year married the daughter of Mr. Trebeck the rector. He published in 1749 his edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, with useful notes, and a well written life. In 1756 he was made king's chaplain, and then prebendary of Westminster, and precentor of York, and 1761 he was nominated bishop of Bristol with the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, which he exchanged in 1768 for the deanery. Satisfied with his ecclesiastical honors he determined to solicit no more, and kept his word. He died at the deanery, 14th February, 1782, aged 79. He lost his wife in 1754, and in 1761 married a second, a daughter of John lord Lisburne, widow of Mr. Hand, whom he describes as an amiable and excellent woman. His dissertations on the prophecies in 3 vols. 8vo. is a work of great merit. He also preached Boyle's lectures. After his death, his miscellaneous works, with memoirs of his life by himself, were published.

NEWTON, Thomas, an English divine, born at Presbury, Cheshire. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, and then obtained the grammar school at Macclesfield. Besides divinity, he paid attention to medicine, and practised with credit. He died at his living of Ilford, Essex, 1607. He was author of the History of the Saracens, 4to. —Approved Medicines, and Cordial Receipts, 8vo. —Illustrium Aliquot Anglorum Encomia, 4to.—Directions for the Health of Magistrates and Students —Herbal of the Bible, 8vo.

NEWTON, John, an exemplary divine, was born in London in 1725. He was bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant-vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained on the curacy of Olney in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with Cowper, the poet, and Mr. Thornton, the banker; the latter of whom presented him, in 1779, to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street. He died in 1807. His works are—1. A Narrative of his own Life, 12mo. —2. A Review of Ecclesiastical History, 8vo.—3. Olney Hymns, in which are some by his friend Cowper—4. Omicron's Letters on Religious Subjects—5. Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, 2 vols.—6. The Messiah, a Series of Sermons, 2 vols.

NEY, Michael, a French Marshal, prince of the Moskwa, duke of Elchingen, denominated "the bravest of the brave" by his countrymen, was the son of an artisan, and was born, in 1769, at Sarre Louis. He entered the army in 1787; exerted himself so much in the early campaigns of the revolution that he was called the Indefatigable; and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1796. He bore a part in all the achievements of the army of the Rhine, particularly the battle of Hohenlinden. In all the campaigns from 1805 to 1814, Ney held high commands, and constantly signalized himself by his military skill and his daring valor. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII., and was placed at the head of an army to stop the progress of Napoleon in 1815. Ney, however, went over, with his army, to his former sovereign, and fought for him at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was condemned to death, and was shot on the 7th of December, 1815.

NICAISE, Claude, a celebrated antiquary in the seventeenth century, descended from a respectable family at Dijon, where his brother was proctor-general of the chamber of accounts. He became an ecclesiastic, and was made a canon in the holy chapel at Dijon; but devoted himself to the study of antique monuments. In 1656 he resigned his canonry, and went to Rome, where he resided many years; and after his return to France, he held a correspondence almost all the learned men of Europe. This with took up a great part of his time, and hindered him from enriching the public with any large works. He published a Latin dissertation De Mummo Pantheo; An Explanation of an Antique Monument found at Guienne, in the diocese of Aach; and a Discourse upon the form and figure of the Syrens, in which, following the opinions of Huet, bishop of Avranches, he undertook to prove that they were in reality birds, and not fishes or sea-monsters. He translated into French, from the Italian, a piece of Bellori, containing a description of the pictures in the Vatican, to which he added a Dissertation upon the Schools of Athens and Parnassus, two of Raphael's pictures. He wrote also a small tract upon the ancient music; but while he was laboring to explain that antique inscription, Minervæ Arpatiæ, which was found in the village of Velley, he died there in October, 1701, aged 78.

NICAUSIS, or BALKIS, according to the Arabians, is the name of the famous queen of Sheba, whose visit to Solomon is mentioned in scripture. She reigned in Arabia Felix, or according to Josephus, in Egypt and Ethiopia.

NICEPHORUS, Gregoras, a Greek historian, author of a History of the Eastern empire, from 1204 to 1341, printed in 1702, Paris, 2 vols. folio, and also other works. He was a great favorite of the emperor Andronicus.

NICEPHORUS, Calistus, a Greek historian who flourished in the same age as the preceding. His ecclesiastical history extends from the birth of Christ to 610, the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1630.

NICEPHORUS, Blemidas, a monk of mount Athos in the 13th century, who, as attached to the Romish church, refused to accept the dignity of patriarch of Constantinople. His two treatises concerning the precession of the Holy Ghost, were printed at Rome, 1659.

NICEPHORUS I. chancellor of the Eastern empire, seized the throne 802, and banished the empress Irene to Mitylene. Though attacked by his seditious subjects who raised Bardanes one, of his generals, to the throne, he overcame all opposition, till the Bulgarians appeared against him. He fell in battle, 811.

NICEPHORUS II. Phocas, a nobleman of Constantinople, so popular that his virtues elevated him to the throne, 963, on the death of Romanus the younger, whose widow he married. He attacked the Saracens with spirit and success, but at last was assassinated by John Zimisces, 969.

NICEPHORUS III. a Russian general raised to the throne of Constantinople by his army. He was three years after, 1081, deposed by Alexis Commenus his general, and soon after died of grief in a monastery.

NICERON, John Francis, an eminent mathematician, born at Paris, 1613. He took the habit of the Minims, but though regularly employed in their ecclesiastical affairs, either as visitor or professor, he devoted much of his time to his favorite study of optics. He died at Aix in Provence, 22d September, 1646, but though only 33 years of age, he was author of some valuable works, especially l'Interpretation des Chiffres, &c.—Thaumaturgus Opticus, sive Admiranda Optices, Catoptrices, & Dioptrices.

NICERON, John Peter, the celebrated author of "Memoirs of Men Illustrious in the Republic of Letters," was born at Paris, March 11th, 1685, of an ancient family. He early determined to forsake the world, and therefore took the habit of a Barnabite jesuit 1703, and then studied at Montarges, Loches, and Poitiers. He became a very popular preacher, and to a great fondness for laborious studies, he brought an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern languages. He died after a short illness, 8th July, 1738. Besides his Memoirs, a valuable work, of which the first volume appeared in 1727, and the 39th in 1738, to which three more have been added, he wrote a translation of Hancock's book on the Virtues of Common Water, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Conversion of England to Christianity—Ouvington's Voyages.

NICETAS, Arhominates, a Greek historian, born at Chone, or Colossus in Phrygia. He fled from Constantinople when taken by the French 1204, and settled at Nice in Bithynia, where he died 1206. He wrote an History or Annals from 1118 to the death of Baldwin, 1205, of which a translation appeared at Basil, by Wolsius, 1557, and Geneva, 1593.

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary, governor of Virginia, was an officer in the American revolutionary war. He was for many years a member of congress from Virginia, both in the senate and house of representatives. In 1814 he was chosen governor of Virginia and held the office until 1817. He died 1820.

NICHOLS, William, D.D. an English divine, born at Donington, Bucks, 1664. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, afterwards of Wadham, and in 1684 was elected fellow of Merton. He was chaplain to lord Montague, and became rector of Selsey, near Chichester; but it appears from a letter of his to Robert, earl of Oxford, that he was disappointed in his expectations of a promised prebend in the church of Westminster. His life was usefully devoted to study, and to acts of piety. He died about 1712. His works were numerous and valuable; the best known are Conference with a Theist, 2 vols. 8vo.—Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1707, 12mo. afterwards published in 8vo. and in English—a Commentary on the Liturgy of England, in 8vo. and folio, a very useful book—and Religion of a Prince.

NICHOLS, John, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1744, at Islington; was apprenticed to Bowyer the printer, and became his partner; conducted The Gentleman's Magazine for nearly half a century; and died November 26, 1826. Among his works are, The History and Antiquities of Liecestershire; Anecdotes of Bowyer; Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; and Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century.

NICHOLS, Richard, governor of New York and New Jersey, was one of the four commissioners appointed in 1664, to inquire into the state of the colonies, to determine complaints in the various departments of the governments of New England, and to subdue the Dutch at Manhadoes. They reached Boston in July, and soon proceeded against the Dutch; and governor Stuyvesant surrendered the government in August. After an administration in New York, in which he conducted with great prudence, integrity, and moderation, Nichols returned to England, and was succeeded by colonel Lovelace, in 1667. The government of New Jersey he reigned to Carteret, in 1666.

NICHOLLS, Frank, a physician, born in London, 1699. He was educated at Westminster and Christ church, Oxford, where he became reader of anatomy. His lectures were popular, but it has been observed that his remarks on subjects of anatomy, tended to inculcate infidelity in his pupils. He was physician to George II. and published an account of his death in the philosophical transactions. He wrote besides, a tract de Animâ Medicâ—de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis in Homine, and died in 1779, aged 80.

NICHOLSON, Sir Francis, governor of Virginia, was by profession a soldier, and was lieutenant-governor of New York under Andross, and at the head of the administration from 1687 to 1689. He entered on the government of Virginia in 1690, and continued till 1692, highly popular. From 1694 to 1699, he was governor of Maryland. He was then again appointed to the government of Virginia, but was greatly disliked by the people. He was superseded in 1705. He was appointed commander of the forces sent, in 1710, against Canada, where he captured Port Royal, and also of the unsuccessful expedition of the next year. In 1713, he became governor of Nova Scotia, and in 1720, of Carolina, where he exercised a useful administration. He returned to England in June, 1725, and died in London, March 5, 1728.

NICHOLSON, James, an officer in the American

navy, was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1737. He followed the life of a sailor till the year 1763, when he married and settled in the city of New-York. Here he remained until 1771, when he returned to his native province. At the commencement of the revolution, the government of Maryland built and equipped a ship of war, called the Defence, and the command of her was entrusted to Nicholson. He performed various exploits during the war, and before the close of it was taken prisoner and carried into New York. He died in 1806.

NICHOLSON, William, an able writer on natural philosophy and chemistry, was born, in 1753, in London; was, successively, in the maritime service, agent on the continent for Mr. Wedgwood, a mathematical teacher, and engineer to the Portsea water works; and died in indigence, in 1815. His chief works are, An Introduction to Natural Philosophy; A Dictionary of Chemistry; and The Navigator's Assistant. In 1797 he established the scientific Journal which bears his name, and which he conducted till his decease.

NICIAS, an Athenian, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and was sent by his countrymen with Demosthenes and Eurymedon, to the conquest of Sicily. The expedition was unfortunate, and after two years' siege, the Syracusans attacked and defeated their invaders, and Nicias was cruelly put to death B. C. 413.

NICOLAI, John, a native of Monza, near Verdun, who took the habit of the Dominicans, and was for twenty years professor of theology at Paris, where he died 1673, aged seventy-nine. Besides an edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas, in nineteen vols. folio, he published some Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline—a tract against Arnauld, and other theological works.

NICOLAI Christopher Frederic, a German author, who was also a bookseller, was born at Berlin, in 1733, and died there in 1811. Among his numerous works are, The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker; A Tour in Germany and Switzerland; and Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederic II. He also edited The Library of Belles Lettres; Letters on Modern Literature; The German General Library; and The New German General Library; the whole forming nearly two hundred volumes.

NICOLAS I. surnamed the Great, was elected pope after Benedict III. 858. He sent ambassadors to Constantinople, and pronounced an anathema against Photius, the patriarch, which proved the cause of the schism which separated the Greek and the Latin churches. He died 867, much respected for his zeal, firmness and charity. His letters were published at Rome, 1542, in folio.

NICOLAS II. Gerard of Burgundy, became archbishop of Florence, and in 1058 was elected pope. He is the first whose coronation is mentioned in history. He was opposed by John, bishop of Valetri, under the name of Benedict X. but he soon destroyed the power of his rival. He extended the papal authority over some of the Norman princes in Lombardy and Naples, and died 1061.

NICOLAS III. John Gaetan, was elected pope after John XXI. 1277. He sent missionaries into Tartary, but with little effect; and he was guilty of some oppressive actions to enrich his family. He died of an apoplexy, 22d August 1280.

NICOLAS IV. N. de Rubeis, was a native of Ascoli, and was raised to the popedom 1288, an honor which he accepted with much reluctance. He published a crusade against the infidels for the recovery of Jerusalem, but died before the plan was brought to maturity, 4th April, 1292. He was a man of learning, and wrote some Commentaries on Scripture.

NICOLAS V. Thomas de Sarzanne, bishop of Bologna, was a native of Luni, and was elected pope 1447, on the death of Eugenius IV. He succeeded in restoring peace to the church, which had been torn to pieces by the interests and the intrigues of rival popes, and he gained universal respect by his great wisdom and moderation. He celebrated this happy era by a jubilee in 1450, which drew to Rome an immense multitude of people. The conspiracy which was formed against him by Stephen Porcario, and the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and the consequent calamities of the Christians, are said to have afflicted him so heavily that he died of grief, 24th March, 1455, aged 57.

NICOLAS of Cusa, son of a fisherman, rose by his merit, and assisted at the council of Basil 1431, and showed such eloquence that Eugenius IV. employed him as his ambassador at Constantinople, in Germany and France. He was patronised by succeeding popes, and made bishop of Brixen. He died at Todi, 11th August 1454, aged 53. He wrote several works on theological subjects.

NICOLAS of Lyra, so called from the place of his birth, near Evreux in Normandy, was a Jew, but was converted to christianity 1291, and took the habit of the Minors. He taught divinity with great reputation at Paris, and obtained the confidence of Jane, queen of Philip V. and was one of the executors of her will. He died at Paris, 23d October 1340. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, edited at Antwerp, 1634, in 6 vols. folio—a Disputation against the Jews, folio—Treatise against a Jewish Rabbi.

NICOLAS of Munster, founder of a sect, called the Family, or House of Love, about 1540, pretended to be inspired by the Holy Spirit, and therefore declared himself greater than Jesus Christ. He had many followers, and supported his doctrines by various publications, such as the Land of Peace—the Gospel of the Kingdom. Some of the followers of this sect appeared in England 1604, and they presented to James I. a profession of their faith.

NICOLAS EYMERICK, a Dominican of Gironne, inquisitor against the Vaudois, under Innocent VI. was author of the Directory of Inquisitors, printed in folio, 1687, and died in his native country 1399.

NICOLE, Claude, was born at Chartres, 1611, and became king's counsel, and president in the elections of Chartres. He died there, 22d November 1685. He was a good linguist, and wrote poetry, though his compositions were rather licentious. His works were printed at Paris, 1660, in 2 vols. 4to. and again, 1693, 2 vols. 12mo.

NICOLE, Peter, an eminent French divine, son of John, above-mentioned, was born at Chartres, 10th October 1625. He studied at Paris with great assiduity, and was for some time engaged in instructing youth under the society of Port-royal. He assisted his friend Arnauld in the composition of some of his pieces; but his letter to Innocent XI. in the defence of the bishops of St. Pont and Arras, exposed him to persecution, and he withdrew from Paris. He afterward returned, but soon quitted it for a residence in Flanders. He returned afterwards under a feigned name to Chartres, and died there of an apoplectic fit, 16th November 1695. He was a man of great abilities; his erudition was extensive, his judgment solid, but he was little acquainted with the world; and his defence of the Jansenists, and latterly his support of Bossuet

against the Quietists, raised him enemies in France, and caused an unpopularity which his private virtues did not deserve. His works are not less than one hundred in number, but chiefly on controversial subjects. His Moral Essays, and his Treatise on preserving Peace in Society, are much admired.

NICOLE, Francis, a native of Paris, distinguished for his extensive knowledge of mathematics. His essay sur la Theorie des Roulettes—his Traité du Calcul des Differences Finies—and his Traité des Lignes du Troisieme Ordre, are most convincing proofs of the accuracy of his researches, and of the depth of his genius. He first became publicly remarkable by detecting the fallacy of a pretended quadrature of the circle. This quadrature, a M. Mathulon so assuredly thought he had discovered, that he deposited in the hands of a public notary at Lyons the sum of three thousand livres, to be paid to any person who, in the judgment of the Academy of Sciences, should demonstrate the falsity of his solution. M. Nicole undertook the task, and the academy's judgment was, that Nicole had plainly proved that the rectilineal figure which Mathulon had given as equal to the circle, was not only unequal to it, but that it was even greater than the polygon of thirty-two sides circumscribed about the circle. He was member of the academy of sciences, and died 10th January 1758, aged 75.

NICOLSON, William, D.D. a learned bishop, born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow 1679. He was patronised by the bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a prebend and the archdeaconry of that church, and in 1702, he succeeded his patron in that see. He was translated in 1718, to Londonderry in Ireland, and in January 1726-7, he was raised to the see of Cashell, but died the 13th February following, before he took possession of his new dignity. He was a learned man, well skilled in antiquities. He published several things the best known of which are his descriptions of Poland, Denmark,—the English Historical Library —and Tracts on the Bangorian Controversy.

NICON, patriarch of the Russian empire, was born of mean parentage about 1613. He had a strong prejudice in favor of a monastic life, and the loss of his children determined him to assume the habit of a monk, and to send his wife to a convent. His austerities, as well as his learning, by degrees raised him to public consequence; he was patronised by his sovereign, and at last made archbishop of Novogorod, and patriarch of Russia. Some innovations which he introduced into the church, and the publication of the bible in the Russian language raised him enemies among the clergy, and at last by intrigue and violence he was obliged to abdicate his high office, 1658, and to be imprisoned; but the emperor Feodor permitted him to retire to the privacy of his original cell. He died 1679, after enduring much undeserved persecution. He is the author of a chronicle of Russian affairs, to the reign of Alexiowitz, printed at Petersburg, 2 vols. 4to. 1767.

NICOT, John, master of requests to the French king, was born at Nismes. He was ambassador from France to Portugal, from whence he brought tobacco, which in compliment to him was called by the French, Nicotiana. He wrote a French and Latin dictionary, folio—a treatise on Navigation—the Treasure of French Language, and died, 1600, at Paris.

NIDHARD, John Everard, a jesuit, born at Falkenstein in Austria. He accompanied the archduchess Mary when she married Philip IV. of Spain, and in this new situation he became a great favorite with the Spanish monarch. After the death of Philip, he was made by the queen's mother inquisitor general, and minister; but his abilities were not adequate to the administration of the political affairs of a kingdom. Flushed with the pride of power, he treated the nobles with insolence. You ought to respect me, said he one day to his rival, the duke of Lerma, for I daily have your God in my hands and your queen at my feet. The weakness and incapacity of his government appeared by the successes of Louis XIV. in the Netherlands, and in Franche Comté, and the favorite at last gave way to the intrigues of his enemies, and retired to Rome, as ambassador from Spain. He was made a cardinal by Clement X. and bishop of Edessa. He died 1st February 1681, aged 73.

NIEBUHR, Carsten a celebrated traveller, was born, in 1733, at Ludingsworth, in the dutchy of Lauenberg; was sent, in company with four other learned men, by the Danish government, in 1761, to explore Arabia; was employed for six years on that mission, and was the only one who returned; was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch; and died in 1815. Among his works are, A Description of Arabia; and Travels in Arabia and the neighboring countries.

NIEBUHR, G. B., a son of the foregoing, was, successively, professor at the university of Berlin, counsellor of state, and Prussian ambassador to the pope. While he was at Rome, he discovered some valuable fragments of two of Cicero's orations. He died in 1830. His great work is 'The History of Rome, which is far superior to most of its rivals.

NIELD, James, celebrated for his benevolence and philanthropy, was born at Knutsford in Cheshire, England, May 24, 1744. He was in the first instance designed for agriculture, but in his sixteenth year he became apprentice to a goldsmith in London, and when out of his time commenced business in St James's street, where he realized a handsome fortune. Having been much impressed by a visit which he paid, early in life, to the king's Bench prison, and possibly smitten by the example of the benevolent Howard, he explored all the prisons of the country with a view to the amelioration of human wretchedness, and the alleviation of the misery of his fellow-creatures under confinement. It was his constant practice in these excursions to wait upon the magistrates in the cities and boroughs, and represent to them what he saw amiss in their jails, or what his experience might suggest for their improvement. In this manner he occupied himself for thirty years, producing many substantial benefits, and by his example and communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, exciting kindred beneficence in others. This excellent person was also the prime founder of the society for the relief and discharge of prisoners confined for small debts, formed in 1773, and to which he was unanimously appointed treasurer. Mr. Nield died universally lamented, February 16, 1814.

NIEUHOFF, John de, a Dutchman who went as ambassador from the Dutch East India company, to the emperor of China, in the middle of the 17th cenutry, of which he wrote an interesting account, translated into French by Le Carpentier. It is also to be found in Churchill's collection.

NIEUWENTYT, Bernard, a learned Dutchman, born at Westgraafdyk, North Holland, 10th August 1654. He studied with unusual assiduity, and became a great philosopher and mathematician, and obtained high reputation as a physician, and as the upright and respected chief magistrate of Purmerende. He died 1730. He wrote in Latin

Considerations on the Analysis of Quantities infinitely small—Analysis of Curves by the Doctrine of Infinites—on the Principles of the Differential Calculus—Contemplations on the Universe, translated into English, in 3 vols. 8vo. called the Religious Philosopher.

NIEWLAND, Peter, a Dutch mathematician, was born, in 1764, at Dimmemeer, near Amsterdam, and died in 1794, professor of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, at Leyden. Niewland was an instance of precocious talent. At seven years of age he wrote a poem to the Deity, and at eight he solved difficult geometrical problems with uncommon facility. He is the author of various scientific works, and of a volume of poetry.

NIGHTINGALE, Joseph, an English dissenting minister, of considerable literary talent, was born in 1775. Having officiated for some short time to a congregation in the Wesleyan connexion at Macclesfield, he was induced to settle in the metropolis, where he supported himself principally by the exertion of his talents as an author. In this capacity he compiled several volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales"—"English Topography," folio, 1816—"A Portraiture of Methodism," 8vo. This last work he published in 1807, having previously become a convert to Unitarianism.—"Sermons preached at Hanover-street and Worship-street chapels" 8vo. 1812—and "Reputation of a recent anonymous Pamphlet, entitled a 'Portraiture of Hypocrisy," 8vo. 1813. He also published, in 1812, "A Portraiture of Catholicism." His death took place, August 9, 1824.

NIGRISOLI, Jerome, an Italian physician, author of Progymnasmata Medica, printed at Guastala, 1655. He died at Ferrara 1689, aged 69. His son Francis was also an able physician, author of some useful works, and also de Veterum Chartâ, ejusque Usu, &c. He died 1727, aged 79.

NIPHUS, Augustin, a famous philosopher, born at Jopoli in Calabria. His works became so popular, that Leo X. created him count palatine, and permitted him to blazon his arms with those of the Medicis. He died about 1550. His works are in Latin and various, and contain commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes, 14 vols. folio—treatises de Amore—de Falsa Diluvii Prognosticatione, 4to.

NISBET, sir John, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. became popular by pleading against the standing militia, and was one of the commissioners appointed about the union of the two kingdoms.

NISBET, Charles, D.D., first president of Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, was a native of Scotland, and for many years the minister of Montrose. During the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies he dared to lift up his voice in favor of the latter. In 1783, on the establishment of Dickinson college, he was chosen its president, and came to America, and entered on the duties of the office in 1785. He died 1804, aged 66.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE, Peter Claude, a French poet, born of an opulent family at Paris, 1692. Though favored by fortune he preferred the honors of literature to all other distinctions, and acquired some celebrity by his epistle to Clio, and his dramatical pieces. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris, 14th March, 1754. His pieces possess great merit, and are much esteemed in France. The best are the School of Mothers—Melanides la Gouvernante, comedies—Maximian—Prejugé à-la-mode—George Barnwell, tragedies. These works have appeared in 5 vols. 12mo. 1763.

NIVERNOIS, Lewis Julius Mancini, duke of, minister of state, member of the French academy, and of belles lettres, and well known as a poet, and a writer, was born at Paris 16th December, 1716. He left the military profession to serve his country as ambassador, and he represented his sovereign at Rome, at Berlin, and afterwards in London, where he negotiated the peace of 1763. Distinction at the court, however, had less charms for him than literary fame, and on his return to Paris, he withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to the muses. His poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Ariosto, and Milton, possess great merit, and singular beauty, and his songs and fables were popular productions in France. During the revolution he was dragged to prison, but he had the good fortune to be liberated, and he died at Paris 1798, at the great age of 82. His other works are Dialogues of the Dead—Letters on the Use of the Mind—Reflections on the Genius of Horace, of Boileau, of J. B. Rousseau—the Life of Abbé Barthelimi—Reflections on Alexander the Great, and Charles XII.—Translation of Tacitus' Life of Agricola—Pope's Essay on Man, translated—Portrait of Frederic the Great of Prussia—Adonis and Richardet, from the Italian.

NIZOLIUS, Marius, an Italian grammarian, who published Thesaurus Ciceronianus, or a dictionary of the words and expressions of Cicero, folio—de Veris Principiis, et Verâ Ratione philosophandi, &c. 1553, much admired by Leibnitz. The time of his death is not mentioned.

NOAILLES, Lewis Antony de, D.D. cardinal and archbishop of Paris, was born of an illustrious family, 27th May, 1651. Though by birth duke of St. Cloud, and a peer of France, and the possessor of large domains, he preferred the ecclesiastical state to political distinction. In 1679, he was made bishop of Cahors, and the next year translated to Chalons, and in 1695, to the archbishopric of Paris. In this high dignity he framed excellent regulations for the government of his clergy, and zealously opposed the prevailing doctrines of Quietism, and of Jansenism. In 1700, he was raised to the rank of cardinal, at the request of Louis XIV. who observed to him, that he felt more pleasure in obtaining for him the hat, than he would in receiving it. The manner in which he sanctioned "the Moral Reflections," of Pasquin Quesnel on the New Testament brought him unwarily into trouble. Some of the jesuits accused the author of heresy and sedition, and the archbishop shared in the censure, and after appeals to pope Clement XI. there was issued from Rome 1713, the famous bull called "Unigenitus," which condemned the Moral Reflections as improper and dangerous. The clamor of the jesuits, increased by the intrigues of father Tellier, prevailed, the cardinal was exiled, but afterwards restored to favor, and his persecutor Tellier disgraced. The cardinal died at Paris, 4th May, 1729, and his remains were entombed in the cathedral. His brother Gaston succeeded him at Chalons, and died 1720.

NOAILLES, Adrian Maurice, duke de, son of Anne Julius duke of Noailles, was born 1678. He early devoted himself to the military service, and attended his father in the campaigns of Catalonia in 1693, and 1694. He was afterwards employed under Vendome, and then served in Flanders in 1696, and in 1700 he accompanied the young king of Spain to Madrid, and in the war of the Spanish succession maintained the honor of his nation and the prowess of his family. His intimacy and alliance with Madame de Maintenon secured his favor with the monarch, and in 1708 he was named general of the French armies in Roussillon, where he obtained some important advantages. He took

the strong town of Gironne in 1710, and contributed to the submission of all Arragon, and for his services he was made a Spanish grandee by Philip V. and also raised to the honor of duke and peer of France. After the death of Louis XIV. he was made by the regent, president of the council of the finances, and admitted into the council of the regency, but the elevation of cardinal du Bois to the ministry proved his disgrace. He was recalled on the death of du Bois, by the regent, and restored with increased honors to the ministry, and in the campaign of 1733, he was invited to serve in the army. He distinguished himself at the siege of Philipsburg, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal, and the year after he drove the Germans from Worms. He was in 1735, placed at the head of the French army in Italy, where he gathered fresh laurels, but in the war of 1741, he was less successful. He afterwards abandoned the military profession, and served his country in assisting as a minister at her counsels, and died universally respected 24th June, 1766, aged 88. By his wife, who was niece to Madame Maintenon, he had two sons, both of whom rose to the rank of marshals of France.

NOBLE, Eustache de, a native of Troyes, who rose by his abilities to the appointment of procureur general of the parliament of Metz. An accusation of being guilty of mal-practices all at once robbed him of his reputation and office, and after being imprisoned in the Chatelet, he was banished for nine years. He appealed against this sentence, and was in consequence removed to the prison of the Conciergerie, where he became acquainted with Gabrielle Perreau, generally called la Belle Epicere, a woman of great beauty, and many mental accomplishments. He escaped from his confinement, and was followed by his frail but faithful mistress, by whom he had three children, and at last he finished a life of adventures, wretchedness, and poverty, 31st Jan. 1711, aged sixty-eight, and was buried by public charity. He wrote several things divided into serious pieces, poetry, and romances, collected together in nineteen vols. 12mo. The best known of these are the History of the Dutch Republic, 2 vols.—Account of Genoa—Dissertation on the Year of Christ's Nativity—Secret History of the Conspiracy of the Piazzi against the Medicis—l'Ecole du Monde—History of the dethroning of Mahomet IV.—tales and fables.

NOEHDEN, George Henry, LL.D., a learned German, domiciled in England, and a librarian in the British Museum, was born January 23d, 1770, at Gottingen, and received his education there. At the university, he applied himself to the study of Greek and Roman antiquities, under Heyne, whom he assisted in his edition of Homer; and being in 1791 recommended to an English gentleman, at that time residing in Gottingen, he became tutor to his children, and domesticated in his family, and by means of that connection, he was introduced in the year 1793 to sir William Milner, whose son, the present baronet, he attended at Eton, where he obtained the friendship of Jacob Briant, Herschel, &c. After this, he accompanied a younger son of the family to Gottingen, where he wrote a dissertatin De Porphyrii Scholiis in Homerum. In 1800, Noehden published in England, his German and English grammar, which has since gone through five editions, and is thought the best extant. He continued to reside in the Milner family till the death of sir William, in 1811, some time after which, his character and acquirements procured him to be elected one of the librarians of the museum. The year following, (1812,) he translated Goethe's Observations on the Last Supper of Leonardo da Vinci, with a prefatory essay and notes; and soon after, succeeded to the superintendence of the Numismatology of the museum. His work on Northwick coins, which now appeared, he had intended to comprise in twelve numbers, but his death in March 1826, prevented its extension beyond the fourth number. Among his papers were found incomplete translations of Winckelman's History of Art, and of Lessing's Laocoon; memoranda of his travels; and an Introduction to Numismatology.

NOGAROLA, Isotta, a learned lady of Verona She was well acquainted with philosophy, theology, and the learned languages, and her reputation was so universally known, that cardinal Bessarion went to Verona to converse with her. In a dialogue on the question whether Adam was a greater sinner than Eve in eating the forbidden fruit, she ably defended the cause of the mother of mankind, against Louis Foscaro, who maintained a different opinion. She died 1468, aged 38, universally respected. Not less than five hundred and sixty-six of her letters were preserved in De Thou's library. Her sisters Genevieve and Laura, were equally eminent for their learning and piety. One of the same family, called Antoinetta, was also distinguished for her learning and beauty. She married Salvatico Bonacolti, a nobleman of Mantua; and her daughter Angela inherited her virtues and learning, and acquired celebrity by her explanation of the prophecies and difficult passages of scripture.

NOGAROLA, Lewis, a noble Venetian, well skilled in the Greek language. He translated into Latin, various Greek authors, in a style elegant and correct. He was at the council of Trent, and served his country in several important offices. He died at Verona, 1559, aged 50.

NOIR, John le, an ecclesiastic of Sees, who was persecuted for his heretical opinions, and at last condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He died at Nantes, 22d April, 1692. His works are numerous, and on all subjects of divinity and ecclesiastical discipline, and possess great merit, notwithstanding the charge of heresy, produced against them.

NOLDIUS, Christian, a Danish divine, rector of Landscroon college, and divinity professor at Copenhagen, was born at Hoyboyen in Scania, 22d June, 1626. He travelled over Germany, Holland, and England, and was universally respected for his learning and virtues. He wrote Concordantia Particularum Hebræo-Chaldaicarum Veteris Testamenti, Jena 1734, 4to.—Historia Idumæa—Sacraum Historiarum & Antiquitetum Synopsis—Logica—Leges distinguendi, &c. and died at Copenhagen, 1673.

NOLIN, Denys, advocate of the parliament of Paris, quitted his profession for the study of divinity. He wrote Letters of N. Indes, on the Septuagint Version, and dissertations on the French Bibles. He died 1710.

NOLLEKINS, Joseph, an eminent sculptor, the son of a painter, was born in 1737, in London; studied under Scheemaker, and subsequently at Rome, under Cavaceppi; remained nine years in Italy, during which period he gained great reputation as an artist, and also improved his fortune by dealing in antiques; returned to England in 1770; became a royal academician in 1772; and was so extensively employed, particularly on busts, that he accumulated £200,000. He died April 23, 1823. In his character, Nollekins had more than the usual share of that singularity which is supposed to be attendant upon genius.

NOLLET, John Anthony, a learned man, born at Pimbre, in the diocese of Noyon, 17th Novem-

ber, 1700. He studied at Clermont, Beauvais, and Paris, and with such success, that he soon became known to men of science and celebrity. Though an ecclesiastic, he devoted himself assiduously to philosophical pursuits. He visited England with Dufay, Duhamel, and Jussieu, in 1734, and was admitted into the London Royal Society, and in a subsequent excursion to Holland, he was honored with the friendship of Desaguiliers, Gravesande, and Musschembroeck. On his return to Paris, he gave lectures on experimental philosophy, with illustrations of chemistry, anatomy, and natural history, and with such effect, that in 1738, the ministry, at the request of Maurepas established a professorial chair of experimental philosophy, purposely for him. He was, in 1739, admitted member of the academy of sciences, and a few months after, he was invited by the king of Sardinia, to fill the philosophical chair in the university of Turin. He was in 1744, recalled from Turin by the court, to instruct the young dauphin in experimental philosophy; and in reward for his services, he was appointed in 1753, first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre, and in 1757, philosophical instructer to the Royal family. This able philosopher, who by his experiments and discoveries contributed so much to the advancement of science, died at Paris, 25th April, 1770, aged 70. Besides lectures in 6 vols. 12mo., he published valuable treatises on Electricity, 5 vols.—on the Art of Making experiments, 3 vols. 12mo., and contributed ingenious papers to the memoirs of the academy.

NONIUS, Marcellus, a learned grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, whose treatise de Proprietate Sermonum, is highly esteemed. It was printed 1471, and in 8vo. 1614, with J. Mercier's notes.

NONNIUS, Lewis, a learned physician of Antwerp, in the 17th century, author of a curious treatise, called Dieteticon, sive de Re Cibariâ, with useful remarks to explain some passages in Horace and Juvenal. He wrote also a commentary on Greek Medals — Hispania — Ichthyophagia — and Epicedium Lipsiæ.

NONNIUS, Peter, or NUNES, a mathematician, born in 1497, at Alcazar, in Portugal. He taught mathematics at Coimbra, and was preceptor to Henry, son of king Emanuel. He was author of Latin treatises, de Arte Navigandi—de Crepusculis—Annotationes in Aristotelum—and a work on Algebra, written in Portuguese and in Spanish, and much esteemed. He died 1577, aged 80.

NOODT, Gerard, LL.D., an eminent civilian, born 1647, at Nimeguen. He studied in his native town with great reputation, and after visiting the other universities of Holland, Leyden, Utrecht, and Franeker, he returned to practise the law. He distinguished himself so much as a pleader, that he was honorably elected to the law professorship of Nimeguen, and in 1679, to that of Franeker. He afterwards accepted the invitations of the magistrates of Utrecht, and in 1686, those of the curators of Leyden university, of which he was chosen rector, in 1698. He died of an apoplexy, at Leyden, 15th August, 1725. He was highly respected for his knowledge of the law, and that philosophical ease with which he discussed subjects of right and jurisprudence. His works are all on law subjects, and have been collected in one vol. 4to. 1713.

NORADIN, son of Sanguin, or Emadeddin, sultan of Aleppo and Nineveh, inherited with Sesseddin, his brother, his father's dominions, when that monarch was slain by his eunuchs, at the seige of Calgembar, 1145. He enlarged by his valor, the kingdom of Aleppo, which he had obtained to his share, and he bravely attacked the crusaders, who invaded his territories, and defeated Josselin, count of Edessa, and after seizing his dominions, he killed Raymond, prince of Antioch, in a dreadful battle. He next turned his arms against Iconium, and then subdued Egypt under his power, and caused himself to be acknowledged sultan of the country. He died 1174, universally respected as a man of generosity, prudence, and virtue.

NORBERG, George, a Swedish historian, was born at Stockholm, 1677, and having studied at Upsal, entered into the church, and in 1703, became almoner to the army. In 1707, he was made almoner and chaplain to the king, with whom he was at the battle of Pultowa. Having been sent to Russia, with count Piper, he was not liberated till 1715, when he joined his royal master in Pomerania. Soon after he was appointed minister of a church at Stockholm, where he died in 1744 Norberg was a celebrated pulpit orator, and published many funeral discourses, but his history of Charles XII. is his chief work. The materials which he used, were partly furnished by the Swedish government, and the manuscript was corrected by queen Ulrica Eleanora, the sister of that monarch. It was published at Stockholm, 1740, 2 vols. folio; and a French translation appeared at the Hague, in 1742, 3 vols. 4to.

NORDEN, Frederick Lewis, a learned Dane, born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, 22d October, 1708. He was like his father, bred to the military service, and displayed in the profession great assiduity, and excelled in mathematics, and particularly in correct drawing. He was employed by the king of Denmark in travelling, and in examining the construction of ships, especially the gallies and vessels which navigate the Mediterranean. He visited with the curiosity and the judgment of a philosopher and of a man of science, Holland, Marseilles, Leghorn, Florence, and Rome, and every where was received with marks of high distinction. From Italy he passed to Egypt, and on his return to Denmark, he published an account of his Travels in Egypt and Nubia, which is interesting, correct, and valuable. In the war between England and Spain, Norden went to London, where he was treated with great kindness, and he went on board the fleet of sir John Norris as a volunteer, and afterwards, in 1740, went with sir Chaloner Ogle, in the fleet to reinforce admiral Vernon. When he found his health declining, he passed over to France, but died at Paris, 1742, much lamented. When in London, he was elected a member of the Royal society, and in return for the honor, he presented the public with drawings of some ruins, and colossal statues at Thebes in Egypt, 1744. His travels, with plates and drawings, are published in 2 vols. folio.

NORDEN, John, an able topographer, surveyor to the king's lands in the reign of James I. He wrote various works, and was the first author of a pocket-companion. Some of his books had curious titles, as the Sinful Man's Solace—Contrariety between the Wicked and the Godly, set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every man to wear, 1517. He wrote also, Labyrinth of Human Life, a poem, and a survey of Middlesex and of Hertfordshire. He was, according to Wood, born in Wiltshire, and studied at Oxford. He died about 1625.

NORDEN FLEICHT, Chederig Charlotte de, a native of Stockholm, celebrated among the Swedes for her elegant poems. Besides an ingenious Apology for Women, a poem, she wrote the Passage of the Belts, two straits in the Baltic, over which, when frozen, king Charles Gustavus marched his army, 1658. She died, 29th June, 1793, aged 44.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swede, governor of Finland, and knight of the order of the sword, is known for his extensive knowledge of political economy, which he evinced in the many valuable communications made to the academy at Stockholm. This learned and intelligent man died 1764.

NORES, Jason de, a native of Nicosia in Cyprus. He left his country when it was ravaged by the Turks, and came to Padua, where he taught moral philosophy. He wrote various works in Latin, and in Italian. His Interpretatio on Horace's Art of Poetry, was much esteemed. He died 1590.

NORGATE, Edward, an ingenious artist. There is still preserved in the Stirling family, a grant of the government of Nova-Scotia to lord Stirling, by Charles I. in the initial letter of which, the king is represented sitting on his throne, delivering the patent to the earl; while around the border appears a miniature of the customs, mode of fishing, hunting, &c., of the country. This very able illuminator died 1649,

NORMANN EHRENFELS, Charles Frederic Lebrecht, count de, a distinguished military officer, born at Stuttgard, in 1784. At the age of eighteen, he entered as an ensign, into the Austrian service, and during the war with Prussia in 1807, he was decorated with military orders, and advanced to the rank of major. He became a colonel in 1809, and he commanded the light cavalry of the guard of Napoleon, during the campaign in Russia. In 1813, he was employed as major-general, at the head of several squadrons of cavalry, to suppress the free corps of Lutzow, which, in defiance of the suspension of arms, harrassed the French army. After the battle of Leipsic, he refused to serve against the French, and sought refuge in Saxony, and afterwards in Austria, where he was employed in the military education of the son of count Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal. On the insurrection taking place in Greece, he determined to afford his personal aid to the patriots, and in January 1822, he embarked at Marseilles, with a number of German officers, and on arriving in Greece, he was appointed by the government, commandant of the fort of Navarino, where his conduct justified the confidence which had been reposed on him. After organizing a battalion of Philhellenes at Corinth, he joined Mavrocordata, had a share in the brilliant victory of Combotti, and was badly wounded in the unfortunate affair of Peta. He retired to Missolonghi, where he died of a nervous fever, November 4, 1822.

NORRIS, Henry, an Augustine monk, born at Verona 1631. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a native of Ireland, and after studying with great success at Rimmi, he came to Rome, where he continued his improvement, and by a constant and regular application of fourteen hours every day, he acquired extensive knowledge and equal celebrity. He was liberally appointed ecclesiastical professor at Pisa, by the duke of Tuscany, and he obtained great reputation by his History of Pelagianism. This work, however, was not without its enemies; he was attacked and even denounced before the pope as a heretic; but Innocent XII. sensible of the merit of the author, appointed him sub-librarian of the Vatican, and at last in 1695, gave him a cardinal's hat. His abilities were afterwards engaged in all ecclesiastical affairs of moment, and in 1702 he was named among others to reform the calendar. He died at Rome, 1704. His works, which are elegantly written, and abound with erudition, have appeared together in 5 vols. fol. Verona, 1729 and 1730.

NORRIS, John, an English divine and platonic philosopher, born 1657, at Collingbourne-Kington, Wilts, where his father was minister, and educated at Winchester school, and Exeter college, Oxford. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of All-Souls, and in 1689 he succeeded to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, where he married. In 1691 he was made rector of Bemerton, near Sarum, where he died a martyr to intense study, 1711, aged 54. Mild, humble, and amiable in his manners, he was an enthusiast as a man, a mystic in theology, and in philosophy an idealist. He attacked Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and wrote against Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul. His works are chiefly on moral and theological subjects, and against the quakers, Calvinists, and other seceders of the day, and his sermons are written in a clear, pleasing, and pathetic style. He wrote also some poems.

NORRIS, John, a native of Norfolk, educated at Eton and king's college, Cambridge. He showed himself a grateful benefactor to his university, by the grant of an estate of £190 a-year for a theological professorship, and for annual prizes on divinity subjects among the students of Cambridge. He died 1777, aged 43.

NORRIS, John, a merchant of Salem, Massachusetts, died 1808, aged 57. Mr. Norris was one of the founders of the theological seminary in Andover, to which he gave ten thousand dollars. His widow died at Salem in 1811, and bequeathed to the same institution thirty thousand dollars, and a like sum to trustees for the benefit of foreign missions to the heathen.

NORMANT, Alexis, advocate of the parliament of Paris, acquired deserved celebrity in his profession by his love of justice, his wisdom, and his integrity. This universally respected and most amiable man, died 4th June 1745, aged 58.

NORTH, Francis, lord keeper of the great seal under Charles II. and James II. was the third son of the second Dudley, lord North. He was educated at Bury school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at the Middle Temple, and soon rendered himself eminent not only as a good lawyer, but as a great proficient in mathematics, history, music, and philosophy. He attended as counsel the Norfolk circuit, and soon distinguished himself as an able, acute, and discerning lawyer, and gradually rose through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general to the place of chief justice of the Common Pleas. On the death of lord Nottingham he succeeded to the seals, and in 1683 was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Guilford. He died at his house, Wroxton, 1685. He wrote an Index of Verbs Neuter, finished while at school, and printed with Lily's Grammar—a paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, considered in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in Lowthorp's Philosophical Transactions abridged—an Answer about sir S. Moreland's Statu Barometer—an Essay on Music—Concertos—and Political Papers.

NORTH, John, D.D. next younger brother to the preceding, was born September 1645. He was educated at Bury school, and Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1672 he was made Greek professor of the university, prebendary of Westminster 1673, and in 1677 he succeeded Dr. Barrow as master of Trinity college. In this office he met with some opposition from his fellows, but his integrity remained unshaken. He completed the college library begun by his predecessor, and died 1683, after being for some time unhappily robbed of his understanding by a dreadful palsy. He edited Plato's Socratis Apologia—Crito and Phædo, 1673.

NORTH, George, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's, and at Benet college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was made vicar of Codicote, Herts, by the bishop of Ely, and some time after, for an able treatise in defence of the Antiquarian society, he was admitted fellow of that learned body. He died on his living, 27th June, 1772. He wrote a table of English Silver Coins from the conquest to the Commonwealth—Remarks on the Money of Henry III.—and he began a History of the Antiquarian Society, which, however, he destroyed in his last illness.

NORTH, Frederic, earl of Guilford, better known as lord North, the minister under whose administration England lost her American colonies. He succeeded Charles Townsend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 the duke of Grafton, as first lord of the treasury, and continued in that high but laborious office till the conclusion of the war. As a public character, lord North was a flowing and persuasive orator, well skilled in argumentation, and master of great presence and coolness of mind, and in private life he was very amiable, cheerful and jocose in conversation, the friend of learned men, and correct in his conduct. The last years of his life were afflicted with blindness. He died July, 1792, aged 60, much and universally lamented.

NORTON, Thomas, an English writer, born at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire. He was a barrister, and in his principles a strong Calvinist. He assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in their version of the Psalms; and to the twenty-seven which he turned to metre, appear the initials of his name. He also translated into English some Latin poems—Calvin's Institutions—and Nowell's large Catechism, and assisted Thomas Sackville in his play called Ferrex and Porrex. He wrote besides, an Epistle to the Queen's poor deluded Subjects of the North, 1569—a Warning against the Practices of the Papists—and other pieces against popery. He died about 1600.

NORTON, lady Frances, was descended from the Frekes of Dorsetshire, and married sir George Norton, of Somersetshire, by whom she had three children. On the death of her daughter, who had married sir Richard Gethin, she wrote the Applause of Virtue, 4to. 1705—and Memento Mori, or Meditations on Death. She took for her second husband colonel Ambrose Norton, and for her third Mr. Jones, and died 1720, aged about 70.

NORTON, John, minister in Boston Massachusetts, was a native of England and educated at the university of Cambridge. He came to New England in 1634, or rather embarked for that purpose, but was compelled to reland, and sailed again the next year and arrived at Plymouth, in October. He preached at Plymouth during the winter. In 1636 he removed to Boston, and in the course of the year accepted an invitation to settle in Ipswich. In 1652, the church in Boston applied to Mr. Norton, to become their minister. He preached in Boston for some time with the consent of his people, but in 1655, they re-claimed him. Though a number of councils advised his removal to Boston, Ipswich declined releasing him. But the advice or result of a council summoned by the governor and magistrates had the desired effect, and he became the minister of Boston. Upon the restoration of Charles II. it was thought necessary to address him. Mr. Norton was one of the agents for that purpose, and sailed for England in February 1662, and returned in September following. He died 1663, aged 56. Besides a number of sermons, he published a discussion of the sufferings of Christ, and the questions about his righteousness active and passive, and the imputation thereof in answer to a dialogue of Mr. Pinchin 12mo. 1653.

NOSTRODAMUS, Michael, a celebrated French physician and astrologer, born at St. Remy in Avignon, December 14th, 1503. He studied at Avignon and Montpellier, and took his doctor's degree in the last city, 1529. He practised for four years at Agen, and afterwards went to Marseilles, and then to Aix, where his abilities were displayed in a very successful manner in checking the progress of the plague, by a powder of his own invention. These friendly services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the town, and during some years he received from them a liberal pension. After some time he quitted physic for the more captivating reputation of a prophet and astrologer, and in 1555, he published his prophecies in verse. He was in consequence noticed by the public as an extraordinary man; but while some regarded him as a foolish visionary, and others as an impious associate of the devil, he was sent for, to the court of Henry II. and of Catherine of Medicis, and was dismissed loaded with presents. Upon this he increased his work from three hundred quatrains to a complete milliade; and when it was discovered that on the king's death he had foretold it in some enigmatical way, his fame was spread over Europe, and he was now consulted not only by the vulgar, but by great men and by princes. He chiefly lived at Salon, where Charles IX. visited him, and declared himself particularly his patron. He died, however, soon after this mark of royal favor, at Salon, July 2d, 1566.

NOTT, John, M.D., a late polite writer, was born at Worcester, December 24th, 1751. Having studied surgery, under Sir Cæsar Hawkins, he visited Paris in order to complete his medical education, and subsequently went to China, as surgeon to an East Indiaman. Here he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the Persian language; his proficiency in which, he evinced on his return to Europe by his elegant translation of the Odes of Hafiz. In 1788, he took his diploma, and soon after attended the duchess of Devonshire to the continent. In 1793 he settled at Bristol, where he continued to reside till his death in 1826, being afflicted, during the last eight years of his life with paralysis. His writings are, Alonzo, a Poetic Tale, 4to. 1772; a translation of the Basia of Johannes Secundus, 8vo., 1775; Leonora, an Elegy, 4to. 1775; Poems from the Italian of Petrarch, 8vo. 1777; Original Pieces and Translations, 8vo., 1780; Heroic Epistle from Monsieur Vestris in London, to Madame Heinel in France, 4to., 1781; the Cynthia of Propertius, 8vo. 1791; Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano, 8vo. 1793; On the Hot Wells of Bristol, 8vo. 1793; an edition of Catullus, with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and classical notes, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794; a translation of the Kisses of Bonefonius of Auvergne, with the Latin text annexed, 8vo. 1797; another of the First Book of Lucretius, with the Latin text, 8vo. 1799; The Odes of Horace, with the Latin text revised, 8vo., 2 vols. 1803; Sappho, after a Greek Romance, 12mo. 1803; On the Influenza which prevailed at Bristol, in 1803, 8vo., 1803; a farther Selection from Petrarch, with notes, 8vo., 1808; select poems from the Hesperides of Herrick, 8vo. 1810; A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia, 12mo., 1811, and an edition of Decker's Gull's Horn Book, with Notes and Illustrations, 4to., 1812; besides several manuscript works, among which is an incomplete translation of Silius Italicus.

NOVARINI, Lewis, an ecclesiastic of Verona, of the order of the Theatins. He wrote Commentaries on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, 4 vols. fol.—Electa Sacra, 6 vols. fol.—Adagia Sanct. Patrum, 2 vols. He died 1650, aged 56.

NOUE, Francis de la, a native of Brittany, born of an ancient family in 1531. He served in Italy with distinction, and on his return embraced the party of the Calvinists. He took Orleans in 1567, contributed to the victory of Jarnac two years after, and then took Fontenia, Oleron, Marennes, Soubise, and Bronages. At the siege of Rochelle he lost his left arm, and had one made of iron, in consequence of which he was called Iron Arm. In 1571 he served in the Low Countries, where he took Valenciennes, and afterwards he was employed at Rochelle. He entered into the service of the States General in 1578, and took count Egmont prisoner, but was himself taken in battle two years after, and remained in confinement five years. He afterwards served against the league, and at last perished at the siege of Lamballe by a musket ball, 1591, universally and deservedly lamented. He wrote Discourses, Military and Politic, 4to. His son Odet served with distinction under Henry IV. and died 1618. He is author of Christian Poems.

NOUE, Stanislaus Louis de la, of the same family as the preceding, was count of Vair, and was born at Nazelles, near Chinon, 1729. He served with great reputation in the French army, in the campaigns of 1741 and 1756, and at last fell in the affair of Saxenhausen, 1760. When Louis XV. heard of his death, he exclaimed, "then we have lost the Loudon of France." This brave warrior wrote New Military Constitutions, printed at Frankfort, 8vo. 1760, with plates. His life was written by Toustain.

NOUE, John Sauve de la, a native of Meaux, who acquired some celebrity as an actor. After playing at Rouen and Lisle, he came to Paris, and exhibited his powers at Fontainbleau 1752. He was patronised by the duke of Orleans and by the court, and obtained a pension. Voltaire wrote the Princess of Navarre on his account, that he might act the chief character of the piece. He died 15th November 1761, aged 60. He wrote Mahomet II. a tragedy—Zelisca, a comedy—the Return of May—the Corrected Coquette. His works were collected together at Paris, 1765, in 12mo.

NOUE, N. la, a famous financier in France in the 17th century. Though of obscure origin, he raised himself to consequence, and by the immense riches which he possessed, he constructed superb mansions for his residence, which excited the envy of the nobility, and procured his downfal. He was accused of mismanagement and rapacity, 1705, and condemned for nine years to the gallies, and to be pilloried.

NOVATIAN, a pagan philosopher in the third century, who was converted to christianity, and privately ordained a bishop. He attempted to sieze the see of Rome, but when opposed by Cornelius, he declared himself the head of a new heresy, which considered it as sinful to admit to the Eucharist, persons who had once fallen into idolatry. The followers of this new doctrine were called Novatians, or Catharites, i. e. pure. Some of Novatian's works are extant, published by Jackson, London, 1728, in 4to.

NOYES, James, a native of Wiltshire in England, was one of the first ministers of Newbury, Mass. He was born 1608, and died October 22, 1656, aged 47. Mr. Noyes came to New England in 1634. He was considered one of the most eminent men of his day. He was a good classical scholar; his memory was tenacious; his invention was rich; and his judgment was profound. The following published works were from his pen; the "Temple Measured, or a brief survey of the Temple Mystical, which is the instituted church of Christ;" a "Catechism;" and "Moses and Aaron, or the rights of church and state."

NOYES, James, a son of the preceding, born the 11th of March, 1640. He graduated at Harvard college, in 1659, and was ordained the first minister of Stonington, Connecticut, September 10, 1674. Here he remained in the regular discharge of his official duties fifty-five years, and died December 30, 1719, aged nearly 81. He was a distinguished preacher; and, as a councillor, was eminently useful. He was one of the first trustees of Yale college.

NOYES, Nicholas, another of the first ministers of New England, was born December 22, 1647. He was a cousin of the preceding, and graduated at Harvard College, 1667. After preaching thirteen years he was settled in Salem, November 14, 1683, where he remained till his death, which took place, December 13, 1717, aged nearly 70 years. He had an agency in promoting the excitement respecting witchcraft, at that period; but afterwards confessed and lamented the error.

NOVATUS, a priest of Carthage, who supported the propriety of admitting to the communion, even without penitence, persons who had fallen into idolatry. He afterwards rejected the doctrine, and adopted that of Novatian, which was directly opposite to his former opinion. This great inconsistency caused a violent schism in the church in the third century.

NOWEL, Alexander, an English divine, born at Read, in Lancashire, and educated at Brazen nose, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was made master of Westminster school, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of St. Paul's, and in the reign of Elizabeth he was elected member of parliament, but did not sit in the house, as being a clergyman. His Catechism in Latin, printed 1572, and 1578, was of universal use, and much admired, so that it was translated, not only into English, but into Greek. He died 1602. His brother Lawrence died dean of Lichfield, 1576, and left in MS. a Saxon-English Dictionary, now in the Bodleian library.

NOY, William, a lawyer, born at St. Burian, in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, from whence he entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was member for Helston, in James's reign, and afterwards for St. Ives, and was a violent opponent of the measures of the court. In 1631, his opposition ceased; he was made, by Charles I. attorney-general, and then all his abilities were exerted to support the king's attempts to levy money without the parliament. To his advice the project for ship money, so fatal to the royal prerogative, is attributed. Though abused for his attachment to the king, and his derilection of former principles, Noy is universally acknowledged to have been a good lawyer, a tolerable orator, and a man of sound and strong judgment. He died August, 1634, at Tunbridge-wells, where he had retired for the benefit of the waters, and was buried at New Brentford. He wrote a Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, 4to. and Perfect Conveyancer.

NUGENT, Robert, earl, a native of Westmeath, Ireland, who abjured the Roman catholic tenets for the protestant, and obtained a seat in

parliament in 1741, with the office of comptroller of the household of the prince of Wales. As the favorite of the court, he continued to hold offices of trust and great emolument, and in 1766, was created a peer of Ireland, and some time after advanced to an earldom. He wrote an Ode to Mankind in 1741—Verses addressed to the queen, with a new year's gift of Irish manufacture—Verses on the Memory of Lady Townsend, besides odes, and epistles, which possess considerable merit. He died 1788.

NUGENT, Thomas, LL.D. an Irishman, who acquired some celebrity by his useful publications, especially his Vocabulary of the Greek Primitives, 8vo.—a Pocket Dictionary of the French Language. He also translated the Port Royal Greek and Latin Grammars, 4 vols. 8vo. and published a Tour in Europe, 4 vols. 8vo. His daughter married the celebrated Edmund Burke.

NUMA POMPILIUS, second king of Rome, is known for the laws which he established, and the respect for religion and religious ceremonies which he introduced among his subjects. He died B. C. 672.

NUMENIUS, a Greek philosopher in the second century. He was a follower of the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato; but called Plato, Moses speaking Greek, as he considered him as having borrowed much from the Jewish legislator.

NUMERAMUS, M. Aurelius, a son of the emperor Carus. He accompanied his father in the east with the title of Cæsar, and at his death he succeeded him with his brother Carinus, B.C. 282. His reign was short. Eight months after his father's death he was murdered in his litter by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in an expedition. Numeramus has been admired for his learning as well as his moderation. He was naturally eloquent, and in poetry he was inferior to no writer of his age.

NUNEZ, Ferdinand, a Spanish critic, born at Pincia, near Valladolid. He was professor of belles lettres at Alcala and Salamanca, and died very old, 1552. He wrote Commentaries on Pliny, Pomponius Mela, and Seneca.

NYE, Philip, a non-conformist, born in Sussex, about 1596. He entered at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and removed to Magdalen hall, where he was admitted to his master's degree, 1622, about which time he took orders. He was for some time curate of St. Michael's church, Cornhill, but rejecting the doctrines of the church of England, he retired to Holland, and resided at Arnheim, in Guelderland. On the decline of the royal power, he returned to England, and was made minister of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire and afterwards was one of the assembly of divines, and became a great champion of the presbyterians, and an asserter of the solemn league and covenant. His services were rewarded with the living of Acton, near London; but he now deserted to the independents, and was confidentially consulted and flattered by them, while he converted his influence and popularity to his own aggrandizement, and the emolument of his family. At the restoration he was forbidden to hold any offices whatever. He died 27th February, 1672. He wrote several sermons, and political tracts, and his seditious views, and hypocritical conduct, are humorously alluded to by Butler, who mentions in his Hudibras, Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard.

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OAKES, Uriah, president of Harvard College, came to America in his childhood, and graduated in 1649. He went to England and settled in the ministry. The society in Cambridge sent a messenger to England to invite him to become their minister in 1668. He accepted the invitation, and commenced his labors in Cambridge in 1671. In 1675, he was placed at the head of Harvard college, but still retaining his relation to the church in Cambridge. In 1680, he was formally inaugurated as president, and resigned his pastoral charge. He died 1681, aged 49. He published a number of sermons, and was distinguished as a poet, and classical scholar.

OATES, Titus, known for his infamies and plots under Charles II. was son of an anabaptist, and born about 1619. He was at first a conformist, then a papist, and again a conformist, but in his conduct, though a clergyman, very vicious. He was chaplain to a man of war, but dismissed for unnatural practices; and when honest resources failed, he contrived with Dr. Tongue, to disclose a pretended plot against the king, in consequence of which several respectable perosns were not only accused, but upon his evidence condemned and executed. This succeeded so well, that he was rewarded for the discovery, with a pension of £1200 a year, and an honorable residence at Whitehall. Under James II. his infamous conduct was reviewed, and he was upon the testimony of sixty witnesses, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be whipped and pilloried. He bore the punishment with great fortitude, and when released from imprisonment, at the revolution, he sunk into contempt, and died 1702.

OBEIRNE, Thomas Lewis, D.D., a learned prelate of the established church, and a native of the county of Longford, in Ireland, was born in 1748, of a Catholic family, by whom he was sent to St. Omers at an early age, with his brother John, to study for the priesthood. John in due course took orders, and became a Catholic priest in the diocese of which his brother was afterwards the protestant bishop. Thomas, on the contrary, renounced the Catholic creed, and at the commencement of the American war, having taken orders, accompanied lord Howe as chaplain of the fleet. On his return to England he published a vindication of his patron; whose conduct was at that time a subject of parliamentary inquiry, and his connexion with that noble family introduced him to the duke of Portland. In 1782, he accompanied the duke to Ireland, as private secretary, and obtained, the following year, from his grace, two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland. He afterwards was first chaplain to earl Fitzwilliam, and was promoted to the see of Ossory, from which, on the death of Dr. Maxwell, he was translated to that of Meath. The writings of this popular prelate were, the Crucifixion, a poem, in 4to. 1775; The Generous Impostor, a comedy, 1780; A Short History of the last Session of parliament, 8vo., anonymous; Considerations on the late Disturbances, by a Consistent Whig, 8vo.; Considerations on the Principles of Naval Discipline and Courts-Martial, 8vo, 1781; and several sermons and charges. He died February 15th, 1823.

OBRECHT, Ulric, a learned German, born July 23d, 1646, at Strasburg. He studied at Stras-

burg, Montbeillard, and Altorf, and made the most astonishing progress in the sciences, as well as in the languages, ancient and modern. After finishing his travels, he settled at Strasburg, where he married the daughter of professor Boecler, whom he succeeded in the chairs of eloquence and history. Upon the conquest of Strasburg by Louis XIV. Obrecht changed his religion from protestant to Roman Catholic, and was in consequence, made by the victorious monarch, in 1685, president of the senate of his native town, with the title of prætor royal. In the midst of his numerous employments as a lawyer and president, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He died of a fever 6th August, 1701. He wrote, among other things, Prodromus Rerum Alsaticarum, 4to. —Excerpta Historica, de Naturâ Successionis in Monarch. Hispan. 3 vols. 4to.—Quintilian, edited with notes, 2 vols. 4to.—the Life of Pythagoras, from Iamblicus—De Vexillo Imperii—an edition of Dictys Cretensis.

OBSOPÆUS, John, a German physician, born at Brettin, 1556. He was made professor of physic at Heidelberg, and died there, 1596. He published some pieces of Hippocrates, with remarks. His brother Simon was also professor at Heidelberg, and died 1619, aged 44.

OCARIZ or OCARITZ, don Joseph, chevalier d' a Spanish diplomatist, who distinguished himself by his attempts to prevent the execution of Louis XVI. He was born about 1750, near the frontiers of Biscay, and having completed his studies at Madrid, he became secretary of the embassy at Turin, and then at Copenhagen. In 1783, he was sent to Paris as consul-general; and in August 1792, he held the post of chargè d' affairs. Shortly after, he wrote to the French minister, Lebrun, a letter in favor of Louis XVI, which seems to have produced a strong impression in the National Convention; and on the 17th of January, 1793, he wrote a second letter, addressed to the Convention, in which he offered the mediation of his sovereign to engage Prussia and Austria to terminate the war with France, on condition of the suspension of judgment against the king. When war was declared against Spain in the following month of March, the chevalier d' Ocariz quitted Paris, whither, however, he returned some time after, on the restoration of peace. He occupied other diplomatic situations; and at length, having been nominated Spanish ambassador at Constantinople he died on his way thither at Varna in Hungary, in 1805.

OCCAM, or OCCHAM, William, a scholastic divine of the fourteenth century; the disciple of Duns Scotus, and so renowned as to acquire the name of the Invincible Doctor. As he belonged to the Cordeliers, he was engaged by Michael de Cesena, the general of his order, to attack the church of Rome, and pope John XXII. and in consequence of this dispute, which gave rise to the question about the bread of the Cordeliers, both Occam and his friend were excommunicated by the pontiff. Occam was afterwards reconciled to the see of Rome, and died 1374. His works, which display both wit and subtilty, were published, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1476, but are now little regarded.

OCCOM, Samson, an American Indian preacher, born about the year 1723, at Mohegan, near Norwich in Connecticut. When nineteen years of age, he went to the Indian school at Lebanon of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth college, where he remained four years. Afterwards in 1748, he kept a school in New London. Soon, however, he removed to Montauk, on Long Island, where he was engaged, ten or eleven years, as a teacher among the Indians. Here also he commenced preaching to his own brethren. He was ordained August 29th, 1759. In 1766, he was sent, by president Wheelock, to England, as an agent for Moor's Indian charity school. Previous to this, England had never been visited by an American Indian preacher. He attracted, as might have been expected, much notice. The houses, in which he preached, were crowded His success in the objects of his mission were great. Large donations were received, and the school was removed to Hanover, N. H. and was connected with Dartmouth college. After his return to America, Occom preached at various places, often acting as a missionary. He died 1792, aged 69 years.

OCHINUS, Bernardin, an Italian, born in Seine, 1487. He was at first a Cordelier, but afterwards studied physic, and again, in a moment of inconsistency, returned to the church, and in 1534, became a strict Capuchin, and rose to be the vicar-general of the order. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to the notice of pope Paul III. who made him his confessor; but still inconsistent, he became a convert to the tenets of Luther, and preached openly in favor of them. Thus an enemy to Rome, he made his escape from Italy, and after visiting Geneva, Lucca, and Augsburg, he came to England with his friend Peter Martyr, 1547, and was by Cranmer made prebendary of Canterbury. On the death of Edward VI. he retired from England to Strasburg, to avoid persecution, and then went to Basil; and at last settled at Zurich. After presiding eight years over the Italian church in that city, he was banished by the magistrates of the town, 1563, for publishing some dialogues in favor of polygamy. He fled to Moravia and Poland, where he joined the Socinians. He died of the plague at Slakow, 1564, aged 77. He was author of some controversial works, and of some sermons in Italian, in 5 vols. 8vo some of which have been translated into English.

OCKLEY, Simon, an able divine and oriental ist, descended from a respectable Norfolk family, but accidentally born at Exeter, 1678. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. and in 1705, was made vicar of Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, and in 1711, Arabic professor to the university. He died at his living, 9th August, 1720, much respected, but leaving his family in distressed circumstances. He was a very learned man, and well skilled in oriental literature. He published, 1706, Introductio ad Linguas Orientales—the History of the present Jews throughout the World, 1707—the Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, from the Arabic of Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, 8vo. 1708—the History of the Saracens, 2 vols. 8vo. a most valuable work—some single sermons.

OCTAVIA, sister of Augustus, married Marcellus, and after his death was given to Antony, to reconcile him and her brother. The death of her son Marcellus is pathetically described by Virgil. She was a woman possessed of great virtues, and died B.C. 11.

OCTAVIA, daugher of Claudius and Messalina, married Nero, by whom she was divorced, and afterwards put to death at the age of 20.

ODELL, Thomas, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire. He ruined his estates by supporting the cause of the court, and afterwards obtained the permission to erect a theatre in Goodman's-fields, 1729; but when his theatrical efforts promised to be successful, the city magistrates opposed him, and

he disposed of his property to Mr. Giffard. He was in 1738 made deputy master of the revels, and died May, 1749. He wrote four dramatic pieces, which were for a little while favorably received.

ODENATUS, king of Palmyra, was admitted as the associate of Gallienus on the imperial throne, for his services against Sapor, king of Persia. He was assassinated by a favorite, 267, and his wife Zenobia assumed the reins of government at his death.

ODERICO, Casper Lewis, a learned Genoese antiquary and medallist, entered early into the society of the Jesuits, and going to Rome became professor of theology. He was admitted a member of the Etruscan academy of Cortona, under the name of Theodemis Ostracinis. On the suppression of his order he retired to his native city, where he was made conservator of the university library. In 1787 he went to Turin with his brother, to conduct some negociations, and remained there six years. The revolution deprived him of his office at Genoa, but on the reorganization of the university he was replaced, and chosen a member of the Institute. He died December 10th, 1803, of apoplexy, aged seventy-eight. He published several valuable works on ancient medals and inscriptions; and left in MS. Notizicistoriche sulla Taurica fino all, anno 1475, written at the request of the empress Catherine.

ODO, Saint, second abbot of Clugni, was born at Tours, 879. The sanctity of his life greatly contributed to the reputation and increase of his abbey, and even kings and popes referred their disputes to his unbiassed judgment. He was a man also of great learning, and wrote some religious books. He died 943.

ODO, of Kent, was a Benedictine monk and prior, and abbot of his order in the 12th century. He was the friend of Thomas à Becket, of whose miracles he wrote an account, besides Commentaries on the Pentateuch.

OECOLAMPADIUS, John, D.D. a German divine, born at Reinsperg, Franconia, 1482. He studied at Heidelberg, Bologna, and Tubingen, and was for some time preceptor to the son of the elector Palatine. He was upon embracing the principles of Luther, made divinity professor, and preached in that city. He married in 1528, in consequence of which his friend Erasmus jocosely speaks of his change of situation. He died December 1531. He engaged against Luther in support of Zuinglius concerning the Eucharist, and his book on the occasion is mentioned by Erasmus with credit. He translated Chrysostom's commentaries on Genesis, and some of the works of Nazianzen and other fathers, and wrote besides some notes on Scripture.

ŒCUMENIUS, a Greek writer in the 10th century. He is called by some an able interpreter of scripture, while others speak with indifference of him. His works appear with those of Aretas at Paris, 2 vols. folio.

OEDER, George Louis, an eminent German physician and botanist, born at Anspach in 1728, studied at Gottingen under Haller. Having practised as a physician, at Sleswick, he was in 1752 invited to the botanical chair at Copenhagen. The first part of his Flora Danica appeared in 1763. He also published, in 1769, a Memoir on the Civil and Political State of the Peasantry. Count Bernstorff consulted him; and under Struensee he was appointed counsellor of finance, and president of the council of revenues for Norway. On the fall of that minister he removed from Copenhagen, and was made bailli of the duchy of Oldenburgh, where he established a fund for the benefit of widows. He died the 28th of October, 1791. Besides the works referred to, he published Elementa Botanicus, 1762—64, 2 vols. 8vo.; Nomenclator Botanica, 1769, 8vo.; Figures of Plants growing spontaneously in Denmark and Norway, 1766, folio; Observations on a Bank for Widows, Copenhagen, 1771, 8vo.; and many memoirs in periodical journals. Linnæus, in honor of this botanist, gave the name of Œdera to a genus of plants of the Cape of Good Hope.

OFFA, king of Mercia, on the death of Ethelbald 755, was successful against the kings of Kent and Wessex, and perfidiously murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and seized his kingdom. His crimes, which were great, induced him to pay his court to the clergy for their support and forgiveness. He not only made a pilgrimage to Rome, but was the first who gave the tenth of his goods to the church, and established the Peter-pence tribute. He founded the monastery of St. Alban's, which he endowed most liberally. He reigned thirty-nine years, and died 794.

OGDEN, Samuel, D.D. an English divine, born at Manchester 1716, and educated at the grammar school there, and at King's college, Cambridge, from which he removed to St. John's, where he became fellow, 1739. In 1744 he was elected master of Halifax school, which he resigned 1753, to reside at Cambridge. He took his degree of D.D and in 1764 was made Woodwardian professor, and 1766 presented to the rectory of Lawford, Essex, and a month after to Stansfield, Suffolk. He died 23d March, 1778. It is said that his manners were rustic, and his features occasionally disagreeable and ferocious, but his heart was most amiable and humane. His sermons have been published, 2 vols. 8vo. and defended by bishop Halifax against the attacks of Mainwaring. They are popular discourses, elegant, striking and pathetic.

OGDEN, Jacob, for nearly forty years a respectable physician of Jamaica, Long Island, was born at Newark, New Jersey in 1721. He died in 1779, aged fifty-eight years. He published letters on the malignant sore throat; and is supposed to be the first who recommended the mercurial treatment in that disorder.

OGDEN, Matthias, a patriotic citizen of the United States. He was actively engaged in the revolutionary war, entering the army at Cambridge; and so great was his zeal in the contest, that he accompanied Arnold in penetrating the wilderness to Canada in 1775. He was engaged in the attack on Quebec, and, in consequence of having been wounded, was carried from the place of engagement. He remained in the army till the conclusion of the war. Congress honored him with the commission of brigadier-general. He died 31st March 1791, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. General Ogden was distinguished for his social virtues, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

OGILBY, John, a Scotch writer, born near Edinburgh, November 1600. Though of a respectable family, he was obliged for his maintenance to pursue the profession of dancing-master, and in this capacity he recommended himself to the duke of Buckingham and other noblemen. In 1633, he was in the family of lord Stafford, and was by that nobleman appointed deputy master of the revels in Ireland. He in consequence built a theatre in Dublin, and met with great encouragement; but at the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, 1641, he lost his property, and returned to England poor. He then went to Cambridge on foot, and applying himself with great industry to the learned languages,

he was enabled to translate the works of Virgil, which appeared 1649-50, and produced both money and reputation. He continued to exert his abilities as a writer, and gave the world poetical translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and in 1660 published a fine edition of the English Bible, with plates, which he presented to the king, and also to the House of Lords, by whom he was handsomely rewarded. He obtained in 1692, the patent place of master of the revels in Ireland, against the application of sir W. Davenant, and afterwards, though ruined by the fire of London, he erected another fortune as cosmographer and geographic printer to the king. He died after a life of great labor and chequered fortunes, 4th September 1676, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet street. He published besides, an Account of Japan, folio—an Atlas, folio—Fables of Æsop, in verse, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Book of Roads, 8vo. afterwards improved by Bowen, and latterly by Patterson, and Cary.

OGILVIE, John, a Scotch divine and poet, was born in 1733; was educated at the university of Aberdeen, from which he obtained a doctor's degree; was for more than half a century minister of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire; and died in 1814, respected for his piety and talents. His poetical powers were by no means inconsiderable. His chief works are, Sermons; Poems; Britannia, an epic poem; Philosophical and Critical Observations on Compositions; and Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy.

OGLE, Samuel, governor of Maryland, arrived in the colony in December, 1731. He had previously had a military command in the Irish establishment. He continued governor until 1742, and was again appointed in the room of Bladen in 1747. He died in 1751.

OGLETHORPE, James, was a native of England. In 1732 he accepted the appointment of a trustee of the colony of Georgia, and arrived in America in 1733. He was the founder of the town of Savannah. He negotiated treaties with the Indians, and several times crossed the Atlantic on account of the colony. In 1738, he was appointed commander-in-chief, and brought a regiment of six hundred men from England to protect the southern frontier from the Spaniards. In 1740 he was the leader of an unsuccessful expedition against the Spanish forces in St. Augustine. In 1742, he succeeded in protecting the infant colony of Georgia from a powerful force sent against it by Spain; the address and courage he displayed on this occasion retrieved his character, and gained him the reputation of an able general. He returned to England, and did not again come to America. He held the rank of major-general in the rebellion of 1745, and for his conduct in the campaign was subjected to a court martial, but was honorably acquitted. The command of the British forces in America in 1775 is said to have been offered to Oglethorpe. He died 1785 aged 97.

O'HARA, James, a native of Ireland, came to America as a needy adventurer in 1772. He first engaged in the Indian trade, and thus made himself useful to the government, and was employed in frequent missions to the Indian tribes. He served in the army under Wayne as quarter-master general. He purchased a large tract of land in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, and may justly be considered one of the founders of that place. He died 1819, aged 66.

OISEL, James, professor of civil law at Groningen, was born at Dantzic 1631. He wrote corrections and notes on various authors—Thesaurus Selector. Numismatum Antiquor. Ære expressorum, 4to.—catalogue of his valuable library. He died 1686.

OKSKI, Stanislaus, a Pole, who studied divinity under Luther and Melanchthon, and preached with such zeal the tenets of the reformation among his countrymen, that he was called the Polish Demosthenes. He afterwards turned catholic and published his profession of faith at Warsaw, 1561. He wrote besides controversial tracts, Latin Annals of the Reign of Sigismund Augustus, 12mo.

OLAHUS, Nicolas, made by Ferdinand king of Hungary, bishop of Zagrab, chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards archbishop of Stregonia, was born at Hermanstadt, and died at Tyrnau, 1568, aged 75. He wrote a Chronicle of his Time—a History of Attila—a Description of Hungary.

OLAVIDES, Paul, A. J. a Spanish statesman and modern victim of the inquisition, was born in 1725 at Lima in Peru, of wealthy parents. At an early age he was appointed auditor of the province; but having, by the liberality of his opinions given offence to the monks and friars, they had him sent to Spain, where he was committed to prison by the holy office, but shortly after liberated. He now took up his residence at Madrid, and was appointed agent for his Peruvian countrymen. Powerfully seconding the measures of the Spanish minister, the count d' Aranda, for the expulsion of the Jesuits, at length the government appointed him intendant of Andalusia, where he founded a new colony, which flourished greatly. But, having endeavored to exclude as much as possible the monastic and mendicant orders, they charged him with heresy; and in November 1776 he was arrested and thrown a second time into the dungeons of the inquisition. After two years' confinement he was brought up to receive his sentence. It was charged against him that he had in his library the French Encyclopedie, Bayle's Dictionary, Montesquieu's Spirit of laws, and the works of Voltaire and Rousseau, together with a letter from that philosopher to himself, containing the phrase—"It is much to be wished that Spain possessed forty such persons as yourself." Olavides was condemned to eight years' seclusion, in a monastery to practice exercises of piety, and to be afterwards banished twenty leagues from all great cities; to be incapable of public enjoyment, &c. But he contrived to escape from the convent and took refuge in France and Geneva. On the death of Charles III. he was permitted to return to France, where he resided at the revolution; and under the reign of terror was imprisoned at Orleans. He employed the period of his confinement, and his subsequent leisure, in writing The Triumph of the Gospel, a work which attracted notice in his own country, and was translated into French. Its success induced those who had persecuted him to boast of his conversion, and they obtained his recall to Spain. Thither he went in 1798, and retired to his estate in Andalusia, where he died in 1803.

OLDCASTLE, sir John, the good lord Cobham, was the first nobleman who suffered martyrdom for his religion. He was born in the reign of Edward III. and distinguished himself as the friend of public liberty. He was a general in the French campaigns, and obliged the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris; but as he was a follower of Wickliffe's doctrines, and maintained itinerant preachers for their greater dispersion, he incurred the hatred of the Romish clergy, and was accused of heresy and disaffection to Henry V. Henry endeavored to reason with him, but when Cobham declared the pope antichrist, the monarch, shocked at his impiety, delivered him up to the archbishop, who sent him to the tower. He had the art to escape from con-

finement, but so violent and watchful were his persecutors, that after four years' concealment in Wales, he was seized and dragged to London. As a heretic and traitor, he was hung up on a gallows alive, and a fire lighted under him, so that he was thus cruelly roasted alive, in St. Giles's fields, 1417. He wrote twelve conclusions addressed to the parliament of England.

OLDENBURG, Henry, a German, born in the duchy of Bremen. He was consul for his countrymen at London, under Cromwell's usurpation, and was afterwards tutor to the lords Obryan and Cavendish, and during his residence at Oxford, he was acquainted with the founders of the Royal society of which he was elected fellow, and assistant secretary with Dr. Wilkins. He published in this capacity the thirty-six numbers of the philosophical transactions, and had a most extensive correspondence with various learned men. He wrote besides, translations, and died August, 1678.

OLDENBURGEN, Philip Andrew, author of "Thesaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis," 4 vols. 8vo. and other works, was professor of history and law at Geneva, where he died 1678.

OLDERMAN, John, a German writer, Greek professor at Helmstadt, where he died of a dropsy 1723, aged thirty-seven. He was author of some ingenious and valuable dissertations,—de Imperfectione Sermonis Humani—de Phraarte Fluvio—de Ophir—de Mari Algoro.

OLDFIELD, Anne, a celebrated actress, born in Pall-Mall, 1683. Her father, who was an officer, left her in dependent circumstances, but her fondness for plays and the sweetness of her voice, accidentally heard and commended by Farquhar, introduced her to sir John Vanburgh, and to Mr. Rich, the patentee of the king's theatre, where she first exhibited herself. She soon shone in the characters of Leonora, in sir C. Nice, and of lady Betty Moodish, in the Careless Husband. She died October 23d, 1730, and her body, after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, was buried in Westminster abbey with great pomp. Her wit and vivacity were said to be very engaging, her figure delicate and pleasing, and her manners fascinating in the extreme. The becoming neatness of her dress, as well as the acquired graces of her person and of her understanding, have been elegantly noticed by the Tatler.

OLDFIELD, T.P. a youth, whose history exhibits an extraordinary instance of precocious genius. At the age of five he was seized with scarlet fever, which produced such constitutional debility, that he became subject to paralysis of the lower extremities, and consequent permanent lameness; and after ten years of suffering, he was affected with dropsy, and hæmoptysis, which occasioned his death at Margate, July 10, 1804, in the sixteenth year of his age. He possessed great quickness of apprehension, and an extraordinary memory, so that almost all that he read was easily remembered. He made himself acquainted with mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, history, and painting. He could recite the principal events in the histories of Greece and Rome, and of his native country; and had become familiar with the discoveries of modern astronomers. The works of Newton and Locke were the favorite objects of his studies. He displayed taste and talent as an artist, and is said to have produced, from memory, admirable likenesses of persons whom he had seen. His temper was as amiable, as his capacity was excellent. Though a constant invalid, he bore his sickness without repining or impatience; and he seems to have exhibited a union of virtue, and abilities seldom found in one individual.

OLDHAM, John, an English poet, born August 9th, 1653, at Shipton, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Tetbury school, and removed to Edmund hall, Oxford. He was afterwards usher of the grammar school at Croydon, but the excellence of his poetry was noticed by lords Rochester and Dorset, and other wits of the age, and he was removed from the laborious drudgery of a school in 1678, and placed as tutor to the grandsons of sir Ed. Thurland. He afterwards was tutor to the son of sir William Hickes, and then settled in London as a wit and poet. Lord Kingston afterwards patronised him, and wished to make him his chaplain; but though the poet refused to submit to the dependence of the ecclesiastic, he continued in his house till his death, occasioned by the small-pox, 9th December, 1683. His writings were chiefly satirical, and though a man of temperance and virtue, he is frequently licentious in his poetry. The whole consists of fifty pieces, the most valuable of which are the four satires on the jesuits, written 1679. His works were printed by captain Thomson, 3 vols. 12mo.

OLDMIXON, John, a political writer, born near Bridgewater, Somersetshire. As a party writer he was violent and severe in the extreme, he opposed with unusual virulence the Stuart family, and attacked the great writers of the time with envy and ill nature. His conduct exposed him to the resentment of Pope, who has given him a conspicuous place among the sons of dulness in his Dunciad. He obtained by his party zeal a post in the revenue at Bridgewater, where he died 9th July, 1742, at an advanced age. He wrote History of the Stuarts, folio—a volume of Poems—the Life of A. Maynwaring, Esq.—the Life of Queen Anne—a tragedy—an opera, and other things.

OLYDS, William, an eminent English writer, natural son of commissary Olyds, the chancellor of Lincoln, born about 1687. Few particulars of his life are known, though it is too apparent that he was intemperate, profligate, and licentious. He was for some time librarian to lord Oxford, and made a catalogue of that celebrated collection, which Osborne the bookseller purchased for £13,000. He was also Norroy king at arms, as being well acquainted with heraldry. He died, 15th April, 1761, aged 74. His chief works were a Life of sir Walter Raleigh—various articles in the General Historical Dictionary—those Lives marked G. in the Biographia Britannica—Introduction to Hayward's British Muse—Observations on the Catalogue of English Lives—Poetical Characteristics—and Health's Improvement.

OLEARIUS, Godfrey, a learned German, born at Hall in Saxony, 1639. He became professor of Greek and of divinity at Leipsic, and in consequence of his great abilities was ten times rector of that university. He died August 1713. He was a great contributor to the "Leipsic Acts," and wrote various works on theology, and philosophy.

OLEARIUS, Godfrey, D.D. son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic, 23d July, 1672. He possessed great abilities, and after visiting Holland for some time, studied at Oxford, and became professor of Greek and Latin, and afterwards of divinity at Leipsic. He died in the flower of life, 10th November, 1715. He published a Dissertation on the Worship of God, by J. C.—a History of Rome and Germany—besides a Latin translation of Stanley's History of Philosophers, 4to.—and an edition of Philostratus, folio.

OLEARIUS, Adam, a German writer, secretary to the embassy from the duke of Holstein to the

duke of Muscovy, and the king of Persia. He was six years in this employment, and at his return he published an account of his journey, with maps and figures, folio, translated into French by Wicquefort. He also published an abridgment of the Chronicles of Holstein, from 1448 to 1663, 8vo. and 4to. He was afterwards librarian to the duke, and died 1671, aged 68.

O'LEARY, Arthur, a native of Cork, educated at St. Omer's, after which he entered into the order of the Franciscans, and became chaplain to a French regiment. As he refused to engage against his country, he was dismissed from his employment in the regiment, and permitted to return to Cork, where some time after his zeal in rousing up the catholics to take up arms during the American war, procured him the notice of the government and a pension. He afterwards came to London and displayed great abilities as a pulpit orator. He died 1801, author of some valuable political tracts, 8vo. 1783, and some sermons.

OLEASTER, Jerom, a Portuguese Dominican, chaplain to John III. king of Portugal. He was at the council of Trent, and for his services was offered a bishopric, which he declined for the office of grand inquisitor. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, fol.—Commentary on Isaiah, fol. 1628, Paris, and died 1563.

OLESNIKI, Ibigneus, a noble Pole, who from being secretary to king Ladislaus, entered into orders, and was made bishop of Cracovia and a cardinal. He was also engaged in the service of his country as an ambassador. He died 1455, aged 66.

OLIVA, Alexander, general of the Augustine monks, was born at Saxoferato, 1408. He studied at Rimini, Bologna, and Perusa, and when at Rome, as general of his order, his great learning was much admired, and his eloquence in the pulpit so applauded that at last the Pope Pius II. created him a cardinal, 1460, and made him bishop of Camerino. He died at Tivoli 1463, and was buried in the Augustine church at Rome. His works are de Christi Ortu Sermones Centum—de Cœnâ cum Apostolis Facta—de Peccato in Spiritum Sanctum.

OLIVA, John, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Rovigo, in the Venetian territory, 1689. He was librarian to cardinal Rohan, and secretary to the conclave. He wrote dissertations on subjects of antiquity, and edited Poggio's works, and Silvestri's book on Pollux and Castor. He died at Paris 1757.

OLIVAREZ, Gaspar de Guzman, count de, an illustrious Spaniard under Philip IV. He succeeded the duke of Uzeda as prime minister, and gained popularity by his wise and salutary regulations and improvements in the state. He enjoyed during a period of twenty-two years, almost unbounded authority. The commencement of his administration was distinguished by some useful regulations adapted to increase the population and resources of the country. The system he pursued with regard to foreign affairs, however, was unfortunate, and being constantly thwarted in his schemes by the bolder genius of the French minister Richelieu, he had the mortification to witness the revolt of the Catalonians, the dismemberment of Portugal from the crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. These national misfortunes rendered him so unpopular, that the king was forced to dismiss him in 1643, when he was succeeded by his nephew Don Louis de Haro.

OLIVER, of Malmsbury, a Benedictine monk. He was an able mechanic, but in attempting to fly from a tower with wings which he had made, he fell down and fractured his legs. He died 1660.

OLIVER, William, an able physician of Bath, author of treatises on the Bath Waters, and on Tar Water. He pretended to be an atheist, but in his last moments he saw his error, and died very penitent, 1764.

OLIVER, Claude Matthew, a native of Marseilles, advocate in the parliament of Aix. He contributed much to the establishment of the academy of Marseilles, and he was one of its first members. He possessed great powers of mind, and a most retentive memory, so that with little premeditation he supported the most intricate causes at the bar, with the most captivating eloquence, and the most convincing arguments. He died 1736, aged 35. He wrote the History of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of merit, though negligently written—Memoir on the assistance given to the Romans by the people of Marseilles, during the second Punic war, and the war of Gaul.

OLIVER, Peter, LL.D. graduated at Harvard college in 1730. In 1756 he received the appointment of a judge of the superior court without having been bred a lawyer, and was afterwards made chief justice. In consequence of his refusing to receive a grant for his services from the Province, he was impeached. He died in England in 1791, aged 79.

OLIVER, Andrew, graduated at Harvard college in 1724. He obtained the office of secretary of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and while in that office received the appointment of distributor of stamps in 1765. A Boston mob demolished his office, and compelled him to resign. He was lieutenant governor from 1770 to 1774. The publication of his letters, procured in London by Dr. Franklin, disclosed his base subserviency to the British ministry, and made the remainder of his life very wretched. He died 1774, aged 67.

OLIVER, Thomas, a gentleman of fortune and literature, of great amiableness and suavity, who was graduated at Harvard college, in 1753, and afterwards resided at Cambridge, was the last lieutenant governor of Massachusetts under the crown. He left America at the opening of the war, and lived in retirement in Europe till his death at an advanced age.

OLIVET, Joseph, a learned jesuit, born at Salins, 1682. He is chiefly known for his learned and valuable editions of Cicero's works printed at Paris, and then at Geneva, 9 vols. 4to. He published besides, translations of some of the orations of Demosthenes, and Cicero, and of Cicero's treatise de Nat. D. and various other works. He was member of the French academy, of which he wrote the history, and died 1768, much and universally respected.

OLIVETAN, Robert, a relation of the great Calvin, who printed at Neufchatel, 1535, fol. a French translation of the Bible, the first executed from the Hebrew and Greek texts. It is said that Calvin contributed much to the work. It was called the Bible of the Sword, because the printer assumed a sword as his emblem. The work is now very scarce. Olivetan died the year after at Rome, where it is said he was poisoned by the catholics on account of his publications.

OLIVERA, Francis Zavier de, a Portuguese knight of the order of Christ, was born at Lisbon, in 1702, and at the age of fourteen admitted into a public office. In 1732, he went to Madrid, where his uncle held a diplomatic situation, and presented him to the king of Spain. He shortly

after succeeded his father as secretary of embassy at Vienna; but having had a dispute with the count de Taronca, the ambassador, resigned his employment, and went to Holland in 1740. At Vienna, the Lutherans had excited in his mind suspicions of the soundness of his Catholic faith, which he shows in Memoirs of his Travels and Familiar Letters, published in 1741 and 1742. These works were accordingly censured by the inquisition; while the author, having removed to England, made in 1746, an open profession of Protestantism. Here he published a Pathetic Discourse to his countrymen, on the earthquake at Lisbon, and the following year a second discourse. In September 1762, being declared a heretic at an Auto-de-Fe, he was burnt in effigy, on which he published a book entitled, The Chevalier d'Oliveyra burnt in Effigy as a Heretic—why and wherefore? Anecdotes and Reflections on the subject laid before the Public by himself. He died at Hackney in 1783, having written, besides the pieces above mentioned, a great number of MSS., including Oliveyriana, or Memoirs, historical and literary, 27 vols. 4to.

OLIVIER, a French author, member of the academy of Lyons, who, in 1750, wrote an essay on the advantages derivable from music in the cure of diseases. His theory supposes that there exists a certain sympathy between the human body and the surrounding atmosphere, and that the former is consequently acted upon by the vibrations of the latter, which produce a kind of electrical effect. He was also the author of a work entitled L'Esprit d' Orphée, ou de l'Influence de la Musique.

OLIVIER, Guillaume Antoine, M.D., a modern French naturalist, and traveller, was born near Frejus in 1756, and studied at Montpellier, where he received his diploma, at the age of seventeen. Botany and entomology were his favorite pursuits; at the age of twenty-three, he went to Paris to assist in the composition of a work on the natural history of that district. He was afterwards sent into England and Holland, to collect materials for a history of insects; and was employed on the entomological part of the Encyclopedie Methodique. At the period of the revolution Olivier travelled to Persia with M. Bruguieres, on a diplomatic mission planned by the minister Roland, whose death deprived the envoys of all their financial resources. Olivier returned to Paris, December, 1798, after an absence of six years, during which he visited Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Arabia, and Persia. He brought home valuable collections in natural history, of which he published an account in his Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypt et la Perse, 3 vols. 4to., with plates. He died suddenly at Lyons, in 1814.

OLONNOIS, John David, a native of Olonne, near Poitou, famous for his bold adventures in the seventeenth century. He passed early into America, and afterwards joined the Buccaneers on the coast of St. Domingo. After spreading devastation and terror on the coasts of the Spanish settlements, he was at last attacked by the native Indians who cut his body to pieces and devoured it.

OLYBRIUS, Flavius Anicius, husband of Placidia, the sister of Valentinian III. was sent into Italy with an army against Ricimer, who had rebelled against Anthemius. Instead of fighting him, however, Ricimer proclaimed him emperor, and deposed his master Anthemius, and Olybrius thus raised to the throne of the West, gave hopes of a vigorous and peaceful reign, but died a few months after, 23d October, 472. He left one daughter, Juliana, married to the patrician Areobindus, who refused the purple of the Eastern empire.

OLZOFFSKI, Andrew, LL.D. a learned Polish divine. He travelled to France and Italy, and afterwards was in the service of the king of Poland, where he served as an able secretary, and as ambassador to Vienna. He was made bishop of Culm, and afterwards high chancellor, and primate of the kingdom, and while his wisdom, prudence, and patriotism, influenced and regulated the affairs of the kingdom, he showed himself satisfied with the honors of his country, and refused the dignity of a cardinal offered by the court of Rome. He died in 1678, after an illness of three days, aged 60. He published in Latin some political tracts esteemed in his time.

OMAR I. successor of Aboukerque, and second caliph after Mahomet, began to reign 634. After defeating Ali, whom Mahomet had appointed his successor, he spread his conquests over Syria and Phœnicia, and took the city of Jerusalem after an obstinate siege. While successes attended him in Judæa, his generals extended his conquests over Persia and Egypt, and increased the worshippers of Mahomet by the terror of fire and sword. The fall of Alexandria under his power, was marked by the destruction of its celebrated library, which the Ptolemies had enriched with so many valuable works; but if Egypt mourned the loss of the monuments of human learning, she saw the canal of communication between the Nile and the Red Sea restored to its ancient useful form by the persevering labor of her conquerors. While he promised himself more extensive conquests, Omar was stabbed at Jerusalem, by Firouz, a Persian slave, 644, in his sixty-third year. During his reign the Mahometans conquered thirty-six thousand towns or villages, destroyed four thousand Christian temples, and built fourteen hundred mosques. Omar was, in his character, a great warrior, in his manners austere and virtuous; and regarding merit as the only title to superiority, he declared the crown elective, and placed his son in an inferior situation. He laid the foundations of Grand Cairo.

OMAR II. thirteenth caliph of the race of the Ommiades, succeeded his relation Solyman, 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but his attempts to take it, supported by all the arts of military warfare, and the courage of a brave army, failed; and the destruction of his fleet by a terrible tempest, obliged him to retire from the walls. His conduct towards the Christians was very cruel and vindictive. He was assassinated at Edessa, 720, by his own family, who dreaded lest his partiality for the house of Ali should deprive them of the throne. He had reigned two years and five months.

OMEIS, Magnus Daniel, author of Ethica Pythagorica—Ethica Platonica—Theatrum Virtutum & Vitiorum ab Aristotele Omissor.—Juvenci Historia Evangelica cum Notis, was professor of belles lettres at Altorf, and died there 1708, aged sixty-three.

ONESIMUS, a Phrygian slave, converted to christianity by St. Paul, and according to some, made bishop of Berea, where he suffered martyrdom.

ONKELOS, a Jewish rabbi, supposed to have been the disciple of Hillet the elder, and to have lived in the beginning of the first century. He was the author of the earliest Targum, or Chaldee interpretation of the Hebrew scriptures, extending however only to the Pentateuch. The Targum of Onkelos consists of little more than a verbal translation, but it is distinguished for accuracy and purity of style, and is therefore much esteemed both by Jews and Christians. The other Targums are that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel, on the historical and pro-

phetic books of the Bible, from Joshua to Ezekiel inclusive, composed nearly at the same period with the preceding, and approaching to it in the style and manner of its execution; the Targum on the law of Moses, ascribed to Jonathan, but disgraced by the introduction of legendary tales and ridiculous digressions, and probably not of earlier date than the seventh century; the Jerusalem Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase on select parts of the law, apparently a compilation from various authors made in the seventh or eighth century; the Targum on the Hagiographa, or Psalms, Proverbs, &c. said to have been the work of rabbi Joseph the Blind, in the third century, but from its legendary character, and the corruptions of style which it exhibits, it is obviously the production of a much later period; the Targum on the Megilloth, or books of Canticles, Ruth, &c. apparently written in the sixth century, and, like the last, abounding in fables; three Targums, on the book of Esther, written in very corrupt Chaldee; and the Targum on the books of Chronicles, of a late date, and of little authority. The earliest and most important of these Targums are printed in Walton's Polyglott Bible.

ONUPHRIUS, Panvinius, an Augustine monk born 1529, at Verona. He continued the Lives of the Popes, begun by Platina, and dedicated them to Pius V. 1566. He published also other works, and was so skilled in historical knowledge, that he was called the Father of History. He died at Palermo in Sicily, 1568, aged 39.

OOST, James Van, a painter, born at Bruges 1600. He studied the manner of Annibal Caracci with great success, and his historical pieces, landscapes, &c. were much admired. His best piece is a descent from the cross, in the Jesuits' church, Bruges. He died 1671. His son James distinguished himself also as an artist, and died 1713, aged 76.

OPIE, John, a celebrated painter, was born, in 1761, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall, and was the son of a carpenter, who destined him to follow that business. Young Opie displayed early talents. At ten years of age he could solve many difficult problems in Euclid, and at twelve he taught writing and arithmetic at an evening school in his native village. But drawing soon became his principal object, and he made several sketches and copies, which were much talked of in the neighborhood. He was first drawn from obscurity by Dr. Wolcot, and, about 1777, was patronised by Lord Bateman. After having practised for a few years in the provincial towns of the west, he settled in London in 1780, where he acquired both fame and fortune. He became a royal academician, and professor of painting to the Academy. Opie died in 1807. He wrote Lectures; a Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a Letter on the Formation of a National Gallery.

OPITIUS, Henry, a Lutheran divine, born 1642, at Altemberg, Misnia. He was professor of oriental languages and theology at Kiel, where he died 1712. In his fondness for Hebrew literature, he wished to reconcile the grammar of the Greek to the rules of the Hebrew, and wrote some fanciful treatises on the subject. He edited also the Bible in Hebrew, 2 vols. 4to.

OPITIUS, Martin, a poet, born at Buntslow in Silesia, 1597. He died of the plague at Dantzic 1639. His poems in Latin and in German, are much admired for their elegance and spirit. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1638.

OPORINUS, John, a German printer, born at Basil, 1507. He studied physic for some time, but afterwards applied himself to Greek and Latin, and then began the business of a printer. Though careful, yet he was involved in debt, and died hardly solvent, 1568. He published no book which he did not himself correct. Besides the classical books which he printed he wrote Notes on Plutarch—on Cicero's Tusculan Quæst. and other authors.

OPPEDE, John Meynier baron d', president of the parliament of Aix, rendered himself odious by the atrocities which he committed against some heretics called Vaudois. Not only the nineteen who had been condemned by the parliament to the stake, were destroyed, but twenty-two villages were devoted to the flames, and above four thousand persons perished by the sword or by fire, during that horrible persecution. In other respects Oppede was an upright magistrate, but religious zeal tarnished his character. He was acquitted when brought to trial, by asserting that he executed the orders of his sovereign Francis I. and that God had commanded Saul to destroy those princes the Amalekites. He died 1558.

OPSOPÆUS, John, a German critic. From a corrector of the press he became a physician of eminence, and was elected professor of medicine at Heidelberg. He edited some of the works of Hippocrates, with learned notes; but his best known work is an edition of the Sibylline Oracles, published at Paris, 1607. He died 1596, aged 40. His brother Simon was also a physician, and died 1619, aged 44. Vincent, a poet of the same age, wrote a Latin poem on the Art of Drinking, 1578, 8vo.

ORELLANA, Francis, a Spaniard, who accompanied Pizarro in his conquest of Peru. From the love of adventure he deserted his companions, and penetrated into the country, and was the first European who saw the great river Amazon, the best part of whose course he observed, till he reached the Spanish settlements of Cubagna, from which he departed for Europe. In the relation of what he had seen, he united the marvellous and the true, and by reporting that he had passed through a country peopled by Amazons, he gave that name to the great river which he had discovered. He afterwards endeavored again to discover the mouth of that river, and perished in the attempt, about 1550.

ORGANA, Andrew, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1329. He was also distinguished as a sculptor and architect, and as a poet. His works are preserved at Pisa. In his picture of the last judgment, he represented all his friends in Paradise, and placed his enemies in hell. He died 1389, aged 60.

ORIGEN, one of the fathers of the church, was born, in 185, at Alexandria, and studied philosophy under Ammonius, and theology under Clemens Alexandrinus. Being persecuted by his diocesan Demetrius, he went to Cæsarea, and afterwards to Athens. During the persecution of Decius, he was imprisoned and tortured. He died in 253. His great works are, The Hexapla; Commentaries on the Scriptures; and a treatise against Celsus.

ORIGNY, Peter Adam, author of an history of Ancient Egypt—and of a System of Egyptian Chronology, was also distinguished in military life, and died at Rheims, his native place, 1774.

ORIENTE, Ferdinand Alvarez de, an esteemed Portuguese poet, was born at Goa, in the Indies, about the commencement of the reign of king Sebastin. He served in the royal navy, and was captain of one of the vessels belonging to the squadron, which admiral Tellez commanded in India, during the vice-royalty of Moniz-Barreto. His principal work is, "Lusitania Transformada." The

language is pure, and the descriptions striking and natural. It was printed first at Lisbon, 1607, 8vo. A few years after, a more correct edition was published by father Fogos, of the oratory. Our poet also wrote an elegy, which has been highly esteemed, and the fifth and sixth parts of the romance of Calmerin of England.

ORKAN, son of Othoman, made himself emperor of Turkey 1326, by the destruction of his elder brothers, and extended his dominions by the conquest of Gallipoli, and other provinces. He married the daughter of the emperor John Cantacuzenus, and died 1360.

ORLANDI, Pelegrini Anthony, author of the Origin and Progress of Printing from 1457 to 1500 —a history of Bolognese writers, 4to. in Italian—and Abecedario Pittorico, 4to. was an eminent Italian bookseller, who died 1730.

ORLEANS, Louis of France, duke of, son of Charles V. was born 1371, and he had a great share in the affairs of the kingdom during the reign of his brother Charles VI. He was basely murdered by his uncle John, duke of Burgundy, 1407, and this foul deed became the source of long and fatal disputes between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy.

ORLEANS, Charles, duke of, son of Louis of France, was called duke of Angouleme in his father's life time. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and after a captivity of twenty-five years in England, he returned to France, and undertook the conquest of Milan, which he claimed in right of his mother. He was, however, able to conquer only the county of Ast. He died at Amboise 1465, leaving one son, Charles, who married Louisa of Savoy, the mother of Francis I. He was a liberal patron of letters, and wrote some poetical pieces.

ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, prince of the blood, son of Philip the Regent, was born at Versailles, 4th August, 1703. The first part of his life was spent in idle dissipation; but after the death of his father, and that of his wife, better thoughts succeeded, and he abandoned the world and its follies to devote himself to a life of penitence, austerity, religion and literature. He settled at the abbey of St. Genevieve, and employed himself in works of charity and benevolence till the time of his death, which happened 4th February, 1752. He was an accomplished scholar, and was not only well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek languages, but a perfect master of botany, chemistry, and painting, besides history, geography, and divinity. He wrote translations, paraphrases, and commentaries on Scripture—a Literal translation of the Psalms—Dissertations against the Jews—a liberal translation of St. Paul's Epistles—and treatise against Plays. His son Philip, who was born 12th May, 1725, is said to have inherited the virtuous qualities of his father. He died 18th November, 1785.

ORLEANS, Philip Louis Joseph, duke of, was born at St. Cloud, 13th April, 1747, and had the title of duke de Chartres during his father's life. From his earliest years he devoted himself to low pleasures, but with the desire to acquire consideration in the fleet, he entered in the navy, and he obtained the command of the St. Esprit, of 84 guns, in 1778, under the orders of admiral Orvilliers. The sight of the English fleet, it is said, terrified the cowardly prince, and during the action, which was fought off Ushant with admiral Keppel, it is reported that he concealed himself in the hold of the ship till the danger was over. This conduct was ridiculed not only by the wits of Paris, but by the court, and the duke felt the severity of the satire so deeply that he determined on revenge. His immense fortune gave him every opportunity to raise disturbances and create dissatisfaction, and he followed the iniquitous propensities of his heart. In 1787, he succeeded to his father's title, and soon after, the revolution afforded him occasions to gratify his revenge against the court. Though exiled and threatened, he maintained his rancorous opposition; he became one of the members of the national assembly, and as if ashamed of his family and of his birth, he took the name of Egalité. While the factious and the vile used his great opulence and his powerful influence, for their own vicious and diabolical purposes, he was satisfied if every measure tended to dishonor the monarch, and to overturn the throne, on which he hoped to seat himself. At the trial of Louis XVI. he gave his vote with the greatest indifference for the death of the king, a conduct which shocked even the most abandoned jacobins; but soon his own fate was determined by those who had squandered his riches, and abused his confidence. He was accused, and though he escaped to Marseilles, he was seized and brought back to Paris, and led ignominiously to the scaffold, 6th November, 1793. He suffered death with more courage than could be expected from a man whose character and morals were so infamous.

ORLEANS, Louis, an advocate of Paris, who boldly defended the cause of the league against Henry IV. The virulence of his writing at last caused his apprehension; but the mild monarch ordered him to be liberated from prison. This compassionate conduct of the monarch made a convert of the advocate, who became loud in the praises of his benefactor. He died at Paris, 1627, aged 87. He wrote a Defence of the United Catholics against the Protestants, 8vo.—Address to the English Catholics—Commentaries on Tacitus and Seneca—besides other political pieces, now deservedly forgotten.

ORLEANS, Peter Joseph, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, 1641. He professed belles lettres, and afterwards became preacher to his society, and died at Paris, 31st March 1698. He was author of an His. of the Revolutions of England, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 in 12mo.—History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 5 vols. 12mo.—History of the two Tartar Conquerers, Chunchi and Canhi, 8vo.—the Life of Father Cotton, 12mo.—Lives of Lewis de Gonzaga, and other Jesuits—two volumes of Sermons—Life of Constance, minister of the king of Siam, 12mo.

ORLEANS DE LA MOTTE, Louis Francis Gabriel d', a native of Carpentras, who became bishop of Amiens 1733. He was a most pious and charitable prelate, and died 10th July 1774, aged 91. His spiritual Letters appeared at Paris 1777, in 12mo.—and his Life by Proyart, in 1778, in 12mo.

ORLOFF, Gregory, a favorite of Catherine II. of Russia, first served in the artillery under the empress Elizabeth, and was aid-de-camp to general Schuvaloff, whose mistress preferring him to the general, the intrigue was discovered, and Orloff was dismissed from his post. Catherine, then grand duchess, saved him from being sent into Siberia. He and his brother Alexis, who is said to have strangled the emperor, had a principal share in the subsequent revolution. He was now made grand master of the artillery, and raised to the first offices in the state. He even aimed at sharing the throne; but the empress, it is said, would only submit to a private marriage, which he imprudently refused. His influence, in consequence, declined, and he was supplanted by a new

favorite. He was then ordered to travel, gratified with magnificent presents, and received the title of prince of the German empire. After an absence of five months he returned and resided several years at Petersburgh, hoping to recover his former influence. Disappointed in this, he made a tour in Germany, Italy, and France. He retired to Petersburgh in 1782, when he became deranged, and died at Moscow the following year. He had by the empress one son, named Bobrinski, educated under the direction of his mother, but he showed himself unworthy of her care.

ORME, Robert, an English writer, born at Bombay, where his father was a surgeon. From Harrow school he went as a writer to India; and to the friendship of Lord Clive he was indebted for his consequence in the East. He was in 1755, fourth member of the Madras council, and commissary-general, but returned to Europe in 1759, and was some time after honorably appointed by the East India company their historiographer, with a salary of £300 per annum. He was author of the Military Transactions of the British in India, 3 vols. of which the first volume appeared in 1763, and the second in 1775. He wrote besides, Historical Fragments of the Mogul Power, during the reign of Aurengzebe. He died in 1801, not in very opulent circumstances, aged 73.

OROBIO, Balthasar, a Spanish Jew, born at Seville. Though educated secretly as a Jew, he outwardly professed the Roman catholic faith, and became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca. He afterwards studied physic, and practised it at Seville; but as he was suspected of Judaism, he was seized by the inquisition, and treated with the greatest cruelty to oblige him to confess. His obstinacy in denying his religion at last procured his liberation, after three years' confinement, and he escaped from the Spanish dominions to Toulouse, where he was made professor of physic. He afterwards went to Amsterdam, and there openly professed himself a Jew, was circumcised, and took the name of Isaac. He here practised medicine with great success, and died 1687. He wrote against Spinoza in his "Certamen Philosophicum," and his interview with Limborch on the subject of the Christian religion, occasioned his writing a book in support of Judaism, in which he displayed much ingenuity, and great metaphysical subtilty. His antagonist afterwards published an account of the controversy in a pamphlet called Amica Collatio cum Judæo Erudito, 4to.

ORONO, an Indian chief of the Penobscot tribe, who died at Old Town, an island in Penobscot river, February 5th, 1805, aged 113 years. The tribe to which he belonged profess the Roman catholic religion. This aged chief lived to hunt in three different centuries, and for many years prior to his death his long hair was of a milky white. His mental powers were retained in an unusual degree to the latest period of his life. His wife died in January 1809, aged 115 years.

OROSIUS, Paul, a Spanish ecclesiastic of the fifth century, was born at Tarragona, and was a disciple of St. Augustine. The place and time of his decease are unknown. His chief work is a History of Human Calamities, in seven books, which was written at the request of St. Augustine, and has had the honor of being translated by Alfred the Great.

ORPHEUS, a Greek poet, musician and founder of some religious ceremonies, is supposed by some to be an imaginary person, but is probably a real one, though his history is involved in fable. He seems to have been a native of Thrace, son of one of the princes of that country, and to have been born about a century before the Trojan war He is said to have been one of the Argonauts, to have subsequently travelled in Egypt, and to have introduced Egyptian science and customs into Greece. The works attributed to him are of a much later period.

ORR, Hugh, a native of Scotland, born January 13th, 1717. He learned the trade of a gunsmith, and having come to America, in 1738, he settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Here he engaged in manufacturing scythes and other edged tools. About the year 1748, he made five hundred muskets for the state; and in the war of the revolution he cast iron and brass cannon, from three to forty-two pounders. He also discovered his mechanical genius by other useful inventions. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and was for several years elected to the state senate. He died in 1798, aged 81 years.

ORRERY, Charles BOYLE, earl of, was born in 1676, at Chelsea, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Atterbury. He published while at college an edition of Phalaris. Bentley questioned the authenticity of the epistles; Boyle replied, and this led to a warm controversy, in which Bentley was fruitlessly opposed by a confederacy of wits. Boyle succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother; was promoted in the army, employed as an ambassador, and made an English peer, by Queen Anne; but was in disfavor during the reign of George I., and was even imprisoned for six months. He died in 1731. He wrote As You Like It, a comedy; and some verses. The astronomical instrument which bears his name was so called in compliment to him by Graham, its inventor.

ORSATO, Sertorio, an Italian writer, well skilled in antiquities and in ancient inscriptions. He was born at Padua, and became professor of philosophy there. He died of a suppression of urine, 1678, aged 61. He wrote besides lyric poems in Italian, "the History of Padua,"—Commentaries and de Notis Romanorum, and other works.

ORSATO, John Baptist, an eminent physician and antiquary, born at Padua, 1673. His dissertations de Lucernis Antiquis—de Strenis Veterum—de Paterâ Antiquorum, &c. were much esteemed He died 1720.

ORSI, John Joseph, an ingenius philologer and poet, born at Bologna 1652, of a noble family. He studied every branch of polite literature, in which he distinguished himself. He died 1733. He wrote sonatas, pastorals, and other poems in Italian—a Defence of Italian poets, and of Tasso—Letters—and the Life of Lewis de Sales.

ORSI, Francis Joseph Augustin, an able writer, born in Tuscany 1692, and raised to the purple by Clement XIII. He is author of an "Ecclesiastical History" in Italian, 20 vols. 4to.—Infallibilitas Act. Rom. Pontificis, 3 vols. 4to. He died 1761.

ORTE, Viscount d', a man of true honor, whose name deserves to be recorded. He was govenor of Bayonne at the time of the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. Having received an order from Charles IX. to put to death all the protestants in his government, he replied in the following words, "Sire, I have communicated your majesty's letter to the garrison and inhabitants of this city. I have found only brave soldiers and good citizens, and not a single executioner."

ORTELIUS, Abraham, a famous geographer, born at Antwerp, April, 1527. He travelled with the eyes of a philosopher over England, Ireland,

France, Italy, and Germany, and was so respectable for his knowledge of geography, that he was honorably called the Ptolemy of his age. His "Theatrum Orbis Terræ," in folio, procured for him the place of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He died at Antwep, June, 1598. He published besides, Synonyma Geographia—Aurei Seculi Imago—Syntagma Herbarum Encomiasticum—Itinerarium per Gallia & Belgic. Partes.

ORTON, Job, a native of Shrewsbury. He was educated in his native town, and afterwards under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. When of the proper age he took care of a dissenting congregration at Kidderminster, and then removed to Shrewsbury, where he died 1783, aged 66. He had for some years retired from the pastoral duties to private life. He is author of an excellent Life of Dr. Doddridge—Sermons to the aged, 12mo.—Sacramental Meditations, 12mo.—Discourses on Christian Worship, 12mo.—Discourses on Practical Subjects, 8vo.—Practical Exposition of the Old Testament, published after his death, 6 vols. 8vo. He was a frequent correspondent with his friend Mr. Stedman, a clergyman of Shrewsbury, who published some of his letters, which prove him to have been a man of the most liberal sentiments, and an active supporter of piety, virtue, and devotion.

ORVILLE, James Philip de, a Dutch critic, of French parentage, born at Amsterdam, 1696. He improved himself by travelling over England, France, and Germany, and on his return was elected professor of eloquence, history, and Greek, at Amsterdam, which he held twelve years, and resigned 1742. He died 1751. He continued with Burman, Observationes Miscellaneæ, 10 vols. to which four more were added after his death. These contain a Dissertation on Delos, and Remarks on the Greek Romance of Chariton. He wrote besides a satire against De Pauw, called Critica Vannus—Observations on Sicily.

OSBORN, Sir D'Anvers, governor of New York. He was of Chicksands, Bedfordshire, and was appointed governor in the place of Clinton in 1753. He arrived in New York on the 6th of October, and was received with the usual demonstrations of respect, but died on the 12th of that month by his own hand, from despair of exercising a popular administration over the colony, which was agitated by violent parties. He married a sister of the earl of Halifax, and derived his name from the marriage of Sir Peter Osborn, one of his ancestors, to the daughter of John d'Anvers, Esq. of Wiltshire.

OSBORN, John, a poet, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1713, and graduated at Harvard in 1735. He devoted himself first to the study of theology, and afterwards of medicine. He died at Middletown, Connecticut, where he had resided for some time, about the year 1753. He was the author of several poetical pieces of a highly respectable character, particularly, a whaling song, and an elegy on the death of a sister.

OSBORN, Selleck, an American poet, who produced some occasional pieces of great beauty. He learned the trade of printer, and was editor of several different newspapers at different times. In 1823, a volume of his poems was published at Boston. His death took place at Philadelphia October 1, 1826.

OSBORNE, Francis, an eminent English writer, born at Chicksand, Bedfordshire, 1588. He became master of the horse to William lord Pembroke, but in the civil wars he sided with the parliament, and obtained some offices under them, and under Cromwell. He wrote, while resident at Oxford, near his son, Advice to a Son, which was very popular, and was therefore inveighed against by the puritans of the time, besides other things in prose and verse. His works were published, 8vo. 1689, and again 1722, 2 vols. 12mo.

OSGOOD, Samuel, Post Master General of the United States, graduated at Harvard college in 1770. He was a member of the board of war during the early part of the revolution; and in 1775 and 1776, was an aid to general Ward. In the year 1781, he became member of congress; and in 1785, was appointed by congress first commissioner of the treasury. In 1789, he was selected by Washington for Post Master General, an office which he retained only two years. Subsequently he held other public offices. He died at New York, August, 12, 1813, aged 65 years. Mr. Osgood published a work on chronology; remarks on Daniel and revelation; a letter on episcopacy; and three other letters on different subjects.

OSGOOD, David, D.D. minister of Medford, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college in 1771, and was ordained in 1774. He died in 1822, aged 74. He was one of the most eminent preachers of his day. His zeal as a politician procured him many ardent friends, and not a few bitter enemies. During his life time he published many sermons, and a volume was published after his death.

OSIANDER, Andrew, a native of Bavaria, who studied at Wittemberg and Nuremberg, and was one of Luther's first disciples. He was appointed minister and professor in the university of Konigsberg, and he distinguished himself by a new opinion on justification, which he asserted to arise not from the imputation of Christ's justice, but the union of God's justice with our souls. He defended these sentiments with great vehemence, even against Luther, and chiefly rested on the words of Isaiah, the Lord is our righteousness. His learning was so respectable, that his tenets were tolerated, that no schism might be kindled among the protestants. He died 17th October, 1552, aged 54. He was so violent in his temper, that he treated all his opponents in the grossest language of satire and illiberality. His works are Harmonia Evangelica, fol.—Epistola ad Zwinglium de Eucharistiâ—Dissertationes duæ de Lege & Evangelio et Justificatione—De imagine Dei quid sit. His son Luke was also a Lutheran minister, and died at Tubingen, 1604. He was author of Commentaries on the Bible—Institutions of the Christian Religion—Abridgment of the Centuriators of Magdeburg, 4to. Enchiridia Controversiarum, &c. Another Luke was chancellor of Tubingen university, and died 1638, aged 68.—He wrote on the Omnipresence of Christ, in two Latin pamphlets—Funeral Orations—De Baptismo & De Regimine. Ecclesiæ. There were two others, Andrew and John Adam who wrote some Latin treatises. The first died 1617, aged 54, and the last 1697.

OSIUS, bishop of Cordova, presided at the council of Nice, which had been assembled 325, by Constantine, agreeable to his advice. He shared the confidence of Constantius as he had shared that of his father; but in those turbulent times, he was persecuted by the Arians, though nearly 100 years old, and at last, by threats and by blows, he was prevailed upon to subscribe to their confession of faith. This had such effect upon him that he led a life of penitence and sorrow, and soon after died, renouncing the tenets which he had embraced, and declaring them unchristian and heretical.

OSIUS, or OSIO, Felix, professor of rhetoric at Padua, was born at Milan, 1587. He published

Romano Græcia—Tractatus de Sepulchris & Epitaphiis Ethnicor. & Christianor.—Elogia Scriptorum Illustr.—Orationes—Remarks on Mussati's History —Collection of Historians at Padua. He died at Padua, 1631.

OSMAN I., son of Achmet I., succeeded his uncle Mustapha, 1618, on the Turkish throne. His expedition in 1621, against Poland, was very unfortunate, and after the loss of eighty thousand men, and one hundred thousand horses, he submitted to a disadvantageous peace. These misfortunes were attributed to the Janissaries, and therefore a new militia of Arabs was substituted in their room; but this violent measure produced a revolution, and Osman was hurled from his throne, and strangled by the rebellious soldiery, 19th May, 1622, and Mustapha placed in his room.

OSMAN II., emperor of Constantinople after his brother Mahomet V., 1754, died after a short reign, 29th November, 1757, aged 59. He renewed, under severe penalties, the Mahometan law, that his subjects should drink no wine.

OSMOND, St., a Norman, who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and was made by him, chancellor of England and bishop of Salisbury. The liturgy which he introduced in his diocese was universally adopted, and called the liturgy of Salisbury. He died 1099, and was canonized by Calixtus III.

OSORIO, Jerome, a learned Portuguese, born at Lisbon, 1506. He studied at Salamanca, Paris, and Bologna, and at his return home, was appointed professor of divinity at Coimbra. His abilities recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Sylva, by the queen regent. He went afterwards to Rome, and in consequence of the disasters of his country, brought on by the death of king Sebastian in the field of battle, and against his advice, he died, it is said, of a broken heart, August 1580. He wrote commentaries, paraphrases, and other works, and by the elegance and correctness of his diction, deserved to be called the Cicero of Portugal. His works were published at Rome, 1592, in 4 vols. folio, by his nephew.

OSSAT, Arnaud d', a learned cardinal, born of obscure parents, at a small village in Almagnac, 23d August, 1536. He was left poor and destitute at the death of his parents in his ninth year; but Thomas de Maria, a neighboring gentleman, saw and patronised his abilities, and by his own assiduous application, he soon became capable to be tutor to his patron's nephew, and other noblemen. He afterwards studied at Bourges, and applied to the law; and was called to the bar at Paris. In 1580 he went to Rome, as secretary to the archbishop of Toulouse, the ambassador from France, and on his death, he passed into the service of cardinal d'Este, and then of cardinal de Joyeuse. When Henry IV. of France quitted the religion of the protestants, d'Ossat, then French resident at Rome, obtained the papal absolution, and for this service, was made bishop of Rennes. He was afterwards raised by the pope to the dignity of cardinal, and made by Henry, bishop of Bayeux. He however still continued at Rome, as protector of the French nation, and died there, March 1604, aged 68. He was buried in St. Lewis's church at Rome. He was a most able, skilful, and sagacious negotiator, and in everything which he undertook, succeeded to increase the influence of his master, and the glory of his nation. His Letters have been frequently published, of which the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 5 vols. 12mo 1708.

OSSIAN, the son of Fingal, an ancient Scotch bard, who flourished about the beginning of the third century. He accompanied his father in his wars, and in the latter part of life, which was protracted to a good old age, he became blind. In 1758, some poems appeared in a flowery and poetical style, said to be translated from the original Gaelic poems of Ossian, by the hands of Mr. Macpherson; and as they immediately excited the attention of the learned, by their beauty and simplicity, they produced an animated controversy about their authenticity. The ablest writers of the age were engaged in the contest, which never, perhaps, can be decided, and the poems have acquired a deserved celebrity through Europe.

OSTERVALD, John Frederick, a celebrated protestant divine, born at Neufchatel, in 1663, and descended from an ancient family. He made such rapid progress in his studies, that he became M.A at Saumur before he was sixteen years of age He afterwards studied at Orleans and at Paris. On his return to Neufchatel, in 1699, he became professor of divinity, and pastor of the church there, and contracted a strict friendship with the celebrated John Alphonsus Turretin of Geneva, and the illustrious Samuel Werenfels of Basil. The union of these three divines, which was called the triumvirate of the divines of Switzerland, lasted till his death. Mr. Ostervald acquired the highest reputation by his zeal in instructing his disciples, and restoring ecclesiastical discipline. He wrote many books in French, the principal of which are, 1. a Treatise concerning the Causes of the present Corruptions of Christians, and the remedies, which was translated into English, and has been often published; 2. a Catechism, or Instruction in the Christian Religion, which has been translated into German, Dutch and English; and the Abridgment of the Sacred History, which he prefixed to it, was translated and printed in Arabic, to be sent to the East Indies, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, established in London, who admitted him an honorary member; 3. a Treatise against Impurity; 4. an edition of the French Bible of Geneva with Arguments and Reflections, in folio; 5. Ethica Christiana; Theologiæ Compendium, &c. He died in 1747. He had a son, who was pastor of the English church at Basil, and maintained the reputation of his father. He published a work much esteemed, entitled Les Devoirs des Communions.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland at the death of his father Ethelfred, to avoid the persecution of his uncle Edwin, who usurped the throne. He returned, became a christian, defeated and slew Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, and was afterwards killed in battle with Penda, king of Mercia, 643. His virtues have been recorded by monkish writers, who declare that miracles were wrought at his tomb.

OSWALD, Erasmus, professor of mathematics and Hebrew at Fribourg, published a translation of the New Testament in Hebrew, and other learned works, and died 1579.

OTHO, Marcus Salvius, became emperor of Rome 69, after the murder of Galba and Piso, and three months after he was defeated near Cremona, by Vitellius, who also aspired to the throne. He killed himself, not to fall into the hands of the conqueror.

OTHO I., surnamed the Great, eldest son of Henry the Fowler, was crowned emperor of Germany at Aix la Chapelle, 936. He was an active prince, he defeated the Danes, subdued Bohemia, and carried his arms into Italy against Berenger, who had assumed the title of emperor. Berenger was easily routed, and Otho crowned again at Rome, by the hands of the pope, John XII., as-

sumed the title of Cæsar and Augustus. Displeased with the chains imposed upon him, John XII. revolted against the power of Otho, but he was soon attacked and deposed, and Leo VIII. elected in his room, promised submission to the imperial decrees. The Romans, however, again revolted, and were severely punished by the offended emperor. Afterwards Otho was engaged in a war with the Eastern empire, because his embassadors had been treated with insult and cruelty, by Nicephorus, and he therefore invaded Apulia and Calabria, which belonged still to the Greek emperors, and after desolating the country, he sent his prisoners to Constantinople with their noses cut off. Peace was at last restored between John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, and Otho, and it was cemented by the marriage of Theophania, the niece of the eastern prince, with the son of Otho. Otho died 7th May, 973, aged 62.

OTHO II., son and successor of the great Otho, was surnamed the Bloody. Though his elevation was opposed by the arts of his mother Adelaide, he had the courage, though young, to expel her from the court, and to defeat her partisans, who had raised Henry, duke of Bavaria, to the throne. After routing the Danes and the Bohemians, who wished to take advantage of the troubles of the empire, he invaded the French territories with an army of sixty thousand men; but peace was restored in 980. The next year, Otho crossed the Alps, to reduce the Calabrians to subjection; but he was defeated in a battle by the Saracens, who supported the cause of his enemies; and in his escape, he fell into the hands of pirates, who restored him to liberty for a large ransom. Undismayed by calamity, he assembled another army, and attacked the Calabrians and Saracens, and obtained a great victory. He died soon after, on his return to Rome, according to some, by poison, 7th December, 983.

OTHO III., only son of Otho II., was crowned emperor at Aix la Chapelle, 983, though only three years old. His elevation was opposed by the duke of Bavaria, who before had rebelled against his father; but the energy of his ministers defeated the measures of his rivals. When he took the reigns of government, Otho went into Italy, where he was crowned by the hands of pope Gregory V., and soon after he re-visited the country, to repress the insurrection of Crescentius, and the anti-pope, John XVI.. On his return to Germany, Otho made Boleslaus, king of Poland, and soon after again went to Italy, to defend it against the Saracens. He died at the castle of Paterno, in the Campagna, 28th January, 1002, aged 22; after having enlarged the power of the pope, and enabled the see of Rome to dispute for temporal sovereignty with his imperial successors.

OTHO IV., surnamed the Proud, son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, was elected emperor, 1197. After being consecrated at Rome by Innocent III., he laid claim, against his solemn promise, to the territories of Ancona and Spoletto, which had been left by Matilda, to the Holy see. In consequence of this, he was excommunicated, and the princes of Germany, exhorted by their bishops, elected Frederic, king of Sicily, emperor. Otho in vain attempted to resist the power of his enemies. Though he leagued with the court of Flanders, he had the misfortune to see his army defeated at the battle of Bouvines, in 1214, and therefore he retired in disgrace and despair, to the castle of Hantzburg, where he died 19th May, 1218.

OTHO, Venius, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, 1556. He studied at Liege, and afterwards resided seven years at Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was next patronised by the emperor of Germany, the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Cologne, and then returned to Antwerp, and afterwards was appointed master of the mint at Brussels, by the archduke Albert. He died at Brussels, 1634, aged 78. He had Rubens among his pupils. His brother Gilbert was eminent as an engraver, and Peter, as a painter.

OTIS, James, graduated at Harvard college in 1743. He studied law in the office of Mr. Gridley, and commenced the practice at Plymouth. It appears that the father of Otis had been disappointed in his expectation of receiving a high judicial appointment, and that he and his son, in consequence, were deeply disaffected towards the colonial government, and that the son was heard to say that he would set the province in a flame, if he perished by the fire. In 1761 an opportunity presented itself for him to attempt to carry his threat into execution. He opposed the application of the officers of the customs to the supreme court for writs of assistance. His speech on that occasion gained him great credit, and is said to have had an important bearing on the great questions then in agitation between the mother country and the colonies. He was immediately chosen a member of the legislature, and became a leader in it. He was a member of the congress held in New York in 1765, and in the same year published a pamphlet entitled the rights of the colonies vindicated. For some of the opinions expressed in this work, he was threatened with an arrest; yet he did not desist from supporting what he considered to be the rights of his fellow citizens. In 1767 he resigned the office of judge advocate, and renounced all employment under a government, which he thought had encroached on the rights of his countrymen. In consequence of some publications of his reflecting upon the conduct of the officers of the customs, in the evening of September 5, 1769, he was attacked by one Robinson, who assisted by others most shamefully abused him. The wounds he received did not prove mortal, but were so severe about his head, that combining with other cause he was forever after deprived of the full enjoyment of his reason. He recovered £2000 in an action for damages against Robinson, and which he afterwards released. Mr. Otis lived till May 23d, 1783, on which day, as he was standing at the door of his residence in Andover, he was instantly struck dead by a flash of lightning.

OTIS, Samuel Allyne, a merchant of Boston, who graduated at Harvard college in 1759. In 1776 Mr. Otis was chosen a representative, and subsequently a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts. In 1788, he became a representative to congress; and, upon the adoption of the constitution was appointed secretary of the senate. He held this last office more than thirty years, distinguished for his unceasing fidelity, and for urbanity of manners. He died at Washington, April 22, 1814, aged seventy-three years. He was the father of Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston.

OTROKOTSKIFORIS, Francis, a Hungarian, who studied at Utrecht, and became a protestant minister in his native country. He afterwards embraced the catholic faith, and was professor of law at Tirnau, where he died 1718. He wrote Origines Hungaricæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—Antiqua Religio Hungorum verè Christiana & Catholica, 8vo. besides some polemical works, which he refuted after he became a member of the church of Rome.

OTT, Henry, a learned Swiss divine, born at Zurich, where he became professor of eloquence Hebrew, and ecclesiastical history, and where he

died 1682, aged 65. As an orientalist, his abilities were very great, and he was the correspondent of several learned men in Europe.

OTWAY, Thomas, a celebrated dramatic writer, born at Trotting, Sussex, March, 1651. He was educated at Winchester school and Christ-church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and repaired to London, where he became a writer and actor of plays. By the friendship of lord Plymouth, natural son of Charles II. he obtained a cornetcy in the army, and embarked with the forces for Flanders, in 1677; but a military life proved disagreeable to him, and he returned to London, poor, and necessitated to write for his support. He died April 14th, 1685, in a manner, says Dr. Johnson, which I am unwilling to mention. Having been compelled by his necessities, to contract debts, and hunted by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower-hill, where he died of want, or, as related by one of his biographers, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread, which charity had supplied. He went out, as reported, almost naked, in the rage of hunger, and finding a gentleman in the neighboring coffee-house, asked him for a shilling; the gentleman gave him a guinea; and Otway, going away, bought a roll, and was choked with the first mouthful. As a writer, he had extraordinary powers, in touching the heart, in his tragedies, of which his Orphan, and Venice Preserved, are noble instances. Besides ten dramatic pieces, he wrote some miscellaneous poems and translations. His works have appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1757.

OUDET, James Joseph, one of the most distinguished officers in the armies of the French republic, was born at Meynal, in the department of Jura, about 1773. He had risen to eminence by force of merit at the period when Buonaparte returned from Egypt, and Oudet, who was sincerely attached to the republican institutions, beheld with sorrow the tyrant in the hero, and watched his movements with suspicion. The government, jealous of his influence, ordered him on a provincial command, as an adjunct of adjutant-general Malet, celebrated subsequently for his conspiracy against Napoleon. Oudet is supposed to have been concerned in the formation of a secret society, which was directed against the power of the emperor. After having been alternately employed and exiled, he had the command of the sixth supplementary regiment of the line at the battle of Wagram, in which he highly signalized himself; but the wounds which he received in that engagement caused his death shortly after.

OUDIN, Casimir, a French monk, born at Mezieres, 1638; son of a weaver. He burst from the obscurity of his father's profession, and became a recluse in the abbey of Boucilly, in Champagne, where Louis XIV. accidentally passed, and discovered his abilities, which were soon after employed in visiting the archives of the monasteries of Lorrain, Alsace, and Burgundy. In 1690, he left France, turned protestant, and was made under librarian at the university of Leyden, where he died 1717. He wrote Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis & eorum Scriptis, 3 vols. folio—Veterum alliquot Galliæ & Belgiæ Scriptorum Opuscula Sacra, 8vo.—Supplement to Ecclesiastical Authors, omitted by Bellarmine, 8vo.—the Monk of Premontre unfrocked.

OUDIN, Francis, a native of Vignori, in Champagne, who studied at Langres, and was admitted among the jesuits, 1691. He became professor of humanity and theology, and settled at Dijon, where he died of a dropsy in the chest, 28th April, 1752, aged seventy-nine. He was well versed in divinity and in the ecclesiastical history of the fathers. He published Somnia, an elegant Latin poem, odes, elegies, &c. printed in his Poemata Didascalia, 3 vols. 12mo.—Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu—Celtic Etymologies—Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans—Historia Dogmatica Conciliorum—Lives of several Persons included in Niceron's Collection.

OUDINET, Mark Anthony, a French medallist, born at Rheims, 1643. He quitted his professorship of law at Rheims, to go to Paris with his relation Raissant, as keeper of the medals in the king's cabinet. The order and arrangement which he introduced in this valuable collection, obtained for him a pension from the king, and the honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres. He died at Paris 1712. He wrote three dissertations of great merit on medals.

OUDRI, John Baptist, a French painter, who studied under Largillieres, and acquired great celebrity in his correct representation of animals. Some of his hunting pieces adorn the palaces of France. His Adoration of the Magi is in high esteem. He was treated with distinction by the French king, and received a pension. He died at Paris, his native town, 1st May, 1755, aged 69.

OUGHTRED, William, an English divine, born 1573, at Eton, and educated on the foundation there, from whence he was removed as fellow of King's college, Cambridge. In 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, near Guilford, where he devoted himself to mathematical studies. During the usurpation of Cromwell, he was frequently molested, though a peaceful and harmless resident in his parish, and he was liberated from the danger of sequestration only by the interference of Lilly, Whitelocke, and other friends. He died the beginning of May 1660, aged 86. On hearing the news of Charles's restoration, he expired, it is said, in a sudden ecstacy of joy. He was the friend and correspondent of the most learned men of the times, and as a mathematician his works are numerous and valuable. He published in 1631, his "Clavis," a most valuable work, containing many new theorems in algebra and geometry, which have been adopted by Newton, and other learned philosophers. This little volume became a standard book at Cambridge, by the introduction of Seth Ward. His "Opuscula" were published after his death at Oxford, 1676.

OUSEL, Philip, a native of Dantzic, descended from a family originally from France. He became protestant minister at Leyden, and afterwards was appointed theological professor at Frankfort on Oder, where he died 1724, aged fifty-three. He was well skilled in Hebrew literature, and published Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam, 4to. in which he supports that the Hebrew points and accents are as old as the bible—de Accentuatione Hebræorum Prosaicâ, 8vo.—de Leprâ, 4to. His relation James wrote valuable notes on the Octavius of Minutus Felix, inserted in the variorum edition of 1672.

OUTHIER, Renaud, a French astronomer, who was a native of the province of Franche Comté. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and having studied astronomy he was nominated correspondent of the Academy of Sciences in 1731. After having been appointed secretary to the bishop of Bayeux, he in 1736 accompanied Maupertuis in his journey to measure a degree within the polar circle. Returning from that expedition, he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux, which he resigned that he might be more at leisure for study

His death took place in 1774. He published "Journal d'un Voyage fait au Nord en 1736 et 1737," Paris, 1744, 4to., reprinted at Amsterdam, 1746, 12mo; besides charts and memoirs in the collection of the Academy of Sciences.

OVANDO, Don Nicholas de, governor of Hispaniola. He was appointed to the station in 1501, and arrived upon the island in the year following. He is represented as an unprincipled tyrant, greedy after lucre. His cruelty to Indians was excessive, and has rendered his name execrable. He was superseded by Don Diego Columbus in 1509, but was permitted to retain his wealth, which he wrung from the natives.

OVERALL, John, D.D., an English prelate, born 1559. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and removed to Trinity, where he became fellow. In 1596 he was made regius professor of divinity, and master of Catherine hall, and in 1601, he succeeded to the deanery of St. Paul. In 1614 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1618 translated to Norwich, where he died May 1619. His tomb remained neglected till 1669, when his pupil Cosin, bishop of Durham, erected a monument over it. Overall was a learned divine, distinguished by wisdom, erudition, and piety, and connected by literature with the most eminent men of the times. He wrote a "Convocation book," and other works.

OVERBEKE, Bonaventure Van, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a designer and an antiquarian. He went three times to Rome, to take correct copies of her ancient monuments, and he made beautiful engravings of his pieces. The description with which he accompanied his plates, written in Flemish, was translated into Latin and French, three vols. folio, and possesses great merit. He died at Amsterdam, 1706.

OVERBURY, sir Thomas, a polite English writer, born in 1581, at Compton-Scorfen, Warwickshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then entered at the Middle Temple; but he soon relinquished the law for literature, and for the favors of the court. He became the confidential friend of Car, earl of Somerset, by whose influence he was knighted; but he stained his character in promoting the amours of that profligate nobleman with the licentious countess of Essex; and as if ashamed of his conduct, he boldly attempted to dissuade him from marrying so worthless a woman. Car was weak enough to reveal the friendly advice, and the enraged countess meditated revenge. By the means of Car, Overbury was appointed ambassador to Russia, and by his insidious advice, encouraged to refuse the office, in consequence of which the king caused him to be sent to the Tower as a disloyal man. In this place poison was administered to him, and he at last thus fell a sacrifice to the diabolical intrigues of his perfidious friend and his guilty mistress, 15th September, 1613. The murder, though noised abroad, was hushed by the power of the offender; but two years after, it was fully disclosed; the under-agents were tried, condemned, and executed, but the earl and the countess, after being found guilty, were pardoned by the king. Sir Thomas, who has been compared in his learning, his wisdom, and his melancholy fate, to Germanicus Cæsar, was the author of some works in prose and verse, of considerable merit, reprinted 1753, 8vo.

OVID, Pub. Naso, a celebrated Latin poet, born at Sulmo, B.C. 43. He was bred up for the bar, but poetry had greater charms for him, and under the patronage of Augustus, he acquired celebrity and honors. He was afterwards banished by his imperial patron, for causes not satisfactorily known, and died on the borders of the Euxine sea, A.D. 17. His works, which are elegant, polished, and animated, though often licentious, are well known.

OVIEDO, John Gonsalvo de, a learned Spaniard, born at Madrid 1478. He was one of the pages of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella, and was at Barcelona in 1493, on the return of Columbus from the discovery of the new world. The adventures of this extraordinary man raised his attention; he became his friend, and accompanied him in his next voyage. As he had rendered important services to Spain in the wars of Naples, Ferdinand considered him as the fittest man to examine the commerce and resources of the new world; and on his return from the island of Hayti, he published the result of his intelligent inquiries, called the General and Natural History of the West-Indies, afterwards enlarged to a folio volume, Salamanca, 1535. In this work he paid particular attention to the venereal disease, which was lately become known in Europe, and which some thought was introduced from America; and he ascertained that the use of guiacum was very salutary in the relief of this terrible disorder.

OWAIN, a prince of Powys, who fled to Ireland, in consequence of carrying away Ness, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke. He succeeded his father Cadwygan ap Bleddyn in 1110, and was slain by Gerald four years after. He was in the service of Henry I. of England in Normandy, for some time, and was knighted by him.

OWAIN, or OWEN TUDOR, lord of Penmynydd, in Anglesea, married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. in 1426, and was father by her of three sons, the eldest of whom embraced the monastic life; the second was Edmund, earl of Richmond, father to Henry VII. and the third, Jasper, earl of Pembroke. After the death of his wife, he was confined in Newgate, but escaped, and died in Wales.

OWAIN GLANDWR, or OWEN GLENDOWER, last of the Welch princes, was in the service of Richard II. but was disgraced by Henry IV. In consequence of this he took up arms, burnt Ruthyn, and defeated lord Grey, who had, by false accusation, obtained his lands from the king; but afterwards he restored him to liberty for a large ransom. He continued his hostilities, and in 1402 routed Edward Mortimer in Radnorshire, and caused himself to be proclaimed by the voice of his assembled and unanimous people, independent sovereign of Wales. Though assisted by the French, his affairs, however, became desperate, and unable to withstand the incursions of the English, he led a life of retirement, and died at last in 1415, in the disguise of a poor shepherd.

OWEN, John, D.D. an eminent divine among the independents, of whom he is sometimes called the prince, the oracle, and the metropolitan. He was born 1616, at Hadham, Oxfordshire, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, which he left in 1637, as unwilling to submit to the regulations introduced by Laud, the university chancellor. He afterwards became chaplain to lord Lovelace, and at the breaking out of the civil war, embraced the party of the parliament with such warmth, that his uncle discarded and disinherited him. His "Display of Arminianism," published in 1642, rendered him very popular among the non-conformists; he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and obtained the friendship of Cromwell, whom he served faithfully, and by whose influence he was made in 1650, dean of Christ-church. In 1652 he

was, by Cromwell, chancellor of the university, nominated vice-chancellor. On the protector's death he was removed from the office of vice-chancellor, and at the restoration, he was deprived of his dignity, and retired into the country. He lived for some time in London, and then at Kensington, and died at his house at Ealing, Middlesex, 24th August, 1683, aged 67. Though violent as the friend of party and of usurpation, it is said, however, that he possessed moderation and kindness, and frequently exerted his influence in favor of such royalists as were distinguished for virtue and learning. His works were numerous, amounting to 7 vols. folio, 20 in 4to. and 30 in 8vo. the best known of which are, an Exposition of the Hebrews, 4 vols. folio—Discourse on the Holy Spirit, folio—treatise on Original Sin, 8vo—sermons and tracts, folio.

OWEN, John, an English epigrammatist, born at Armen, Caernarvonshire, and educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He had such a vein for satire and epigram, that he even wrote in ridicule of a rich uncle on whom he depended, in consequence of which he was excluded from his will. He was afterwards supported by his friend Williams, bishop of Lincoln. He died poor 1622. His epigrams have been often printed. They are in Latin, and much esteemed, and possess the elegance and humor of Martial's pieces. They have been translated into English, French, and Spanish.

OWEN, Henry, was born in Merionethshire, and educated at Ruthyn school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. He had applied himself to mathematics, and afterwards studied and practised physic, and then took orders and obtained the livings of Edmonton, and St. Olave's, Hart-street, London. He died at the close of 1795, aged 80. He was an able and pious divine, and wrote Observations on the Scripture Miracles—Remarks on the four Gospels—Inquiry on the Septuagint Version—Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo.—Introduction to Hebrew Criticism—Modes of Quotation by Evangelical writers explained—Posthumous Sermons, 2 vols.

OWEN, Rev. John, one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was born in London, about the year 1765, and was educated at Cambridge, where, by his superior attainments, he obtained several prizes, and was elected fellow of the Corpus Christi college. He soon after took orders, and became distinguished as a preacher. He preached some time at Cogglesham, in Essex, and afterwards at Fulham, and at length became minister of Park chapel, near Chelsea, where he labored with great diligence till deprived of his health. He was present at the meeting held at the London tavern, March 7th, 1804, to deliberate on the formation of the Bible Society, and was one of the most active in promoting its establishment. From that time he devoted his life with the greatest zeal to the objects of the society; and its progressive extension, as well as its first establishment, was in a great measure effected through his instrumentality. During several of his last years, he suffered much from ill health in consequence of his arduous labors. His death took place September 26, 1822. He published Travels in Europe—the Christian Monitor—the Fashionable World Displayed—and a Vindication of the Bible Society.

OWTRAM, William, prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II., was eminent as a preacher, and as a scholar in rabbinical learning. He died 1679. He published a learned book, de Sacrificiis, and after his death, a volume of sermons was published by bishop Gardner.

OXENBRIDGE, John, was a native of England, and educated at Oxford. Between 1634 and his coming to New England in 1669, he had been settled as a preacher at Bermuda, Surinam, and Barbadoes, and also passed some time as a fellow of Eaton college. April 10th, 1670, he was settled pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Allen. He died 1674, aged 65. He published a double watch word, or the duty of watching, and watching in duty, 1661; a proposition for propagating the gospel by christian colonies, in the continent of Guiana; election sermon, 1671; seasonable seeking of God.

OXENSTIERN, Axel, grand chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Adolphus, deserved his elevation by his merit and his abilities. After the unfortunate battle of Lutzen, 1632, in which his master lost his life, he was placed at the head of affairs, and rewarded this confidence of the nation by the most consummate wisdom, and the strictest integrity exerted for the happiness of Sweden. He died universally respected, 28th August, 1654, aged 71. The second volume of the History of Sweden, in German, is attributed to him. Of his sons, John was plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, where he distinguished himself by his firmness and talents; Gabriel was marshal of Sweden, and Benedict grand chancellor, and prime minister of the kingdom. His grand nephew N. was distinguished as a man of letters. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published Thoughts on different Subjects, with Moral Reflections, printed 2 vols. 12mo.; and died at an advanced age, 1707, governor of the duchy of Deux-ponts.

OZANHAM, James, a French mathematician, born at Boligneux in Brescia, 1640. He studied divinity in compliance with the wishes of his father, but after his death, he applied himself to mathematics, in which he was doomed to distinguish himself. He left his country, and taught mathematics at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris, where, though occasionally given to gaming and gallantry, he acquired some little property. The Spanish war, however, reduced his income by lessening his scholars, and the death of his wife, by whom he had twelve children, none of whom survived him, embittered with sorrow the last years of life. He died of an apoplexy, 3d April, 1717, aged 77. The best known of his works are, a Dictionary of Mathematics, 4to—a Course of Mathematics, 5 vols. 8vo.—Mathematical Recreations, 4 vols. 8vo.—Use of the Compass of Proportion, 12mo.—Elements of Algebra, 4to.—Practical Geometry.

OZELL, John, an indefatigable English writer, educated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, and afterwards at Christ's hospital. His friends designed him for a college education, but disdaining the restraints of university discipline, he qualified himself by a most perfect knowledge of arithmetic for a public office, and obtained the appointment of auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, and auditor of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital. He died 15th October, 1743, and was buried in St. Mary Aldermanbury parish. Though he wrote nothing original, he yet showed great assiduity and judgment in his translations of foreign authors; and Moliere, by his labors, appears in an English dress far from inelegant and disinteresting. In his conversation and manners Ozell was agreeable; he had a good knowledge of modern languages, and had improved himself by travelling. He was one of those heroes whom Pope immortalized in his Dunciad; and in consequence of this, Ozell published a warm and self-

consequential comparison between himself and his antagonist, more deserving ridicule than approbation.

OZEROFF, Vladislas Alexandrovitsch, a celebrated Russian tragic author, was born in 1770, near Twer, and entered into the civil service, after having attained the rank of major-general in the army. He died in 1816. Ozeroff produced, between 1798 and 1809, the tragedies of the Death of Oleg; Œdipus, at Athens; Fingal; Dmitri Donskoi; and Polixena. He also wrote some lyric poems.

P.

PAAS, Crispin, a native of Cologne, eminent as an engraver, and as the pupil of Cornehard, whose celebrity he equalled. He was patronised by the king of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. His engravings were numerous and highly finished, especially those of the bible. His daughters Magdalen and Barba, also acquired celebrity as engravers; and there were besides two engravers of the same family, Simon, and Crispin the younger, who were equally distinguished by their merit.

PAAW, Peter, a native of Amsterdam, known as a physician and botanist. He practised with great reputation at Leyden, where he died 1617, aged 53. His works, once much admired, were a Commentary on Vesalius, 4to.—a treatise on the Plague, 4to.—Hortus Lugduno-Batavus, 8vo.—and other works, mentioned by Niceron.

PABO, a British prince in the fifth century. It is said that after a defeat, he retired to the court of the king of Powys, and afterwards became a monk and a saint. The church of Mona was founded by him, and there his remains were deposited according to the inscription which still records his adventures.

PACA, William, a native of Maryland, and afterwards governor of that state, was born October 31, 1740. He was educated at the college in Philadelphia, where he took his degree in 1758. Having settled in Annapolis, he was several years a delegate to the assembly from that city, previous to the revolution. In 1774, he was appointed a member of congress, and continued in that body till the close of 1778. He also signed the Declaration of American Independence. From 1778 to 1780 he was chief justice of Maryland; then chief judge of the court of appeals in admiralty cases, which office he resigned, on being elected governor of the state; and in 1789, he was appointed the judge of the district court of the United States. He died in 1799, aged 59 years. He is represented to have been a man of great worth; distinguished for a highly cultivated intellect; for polished manners; and for public and social virtues.

PACE, Richard, a learned Englishman, born 1482. He was patronized by Langton, bishop of Winchester, and cardinal Bainbridge, and recommended himself by his great abilities to Henry VIII., who employed him in several negotiations. He then took orders, and was raised to a prebend of York, and to the deanery of St. Paul's, London, and also that of Exeter. He was afterwards employed in an embassay to Rome, to solicit the popedom for Wolsey, and was next sent as ambassador to Venice. In this distant employment he felt all the weight of Wolsey's jealousy and resentment, no directions were sent him for his guidance, and no remittances of money made, and in consequence of this, his spirits were so affected that he became delirious. He returned home, but the ill treatment which he had received was not sufficient to open the king's eyes to the cruelties and oppression of his favorite. He resigned the deaneries sometime before his death, and expired at Stepney, where he had retired for his health, 1532, aged 50. He was a man universally beloved, and by his meritorious services deserved, and enjoyed the friendship of cardinal Pole, sir Thomas More, Erasmus, and other learned men. He wrote Epistles—de Fructu Scientiarum, 4to.—de Lapsu Hebraicorum Interpretum.

PACHECO, John de, marquis de Villena, was brought up with Henry IV. of Castille, and became his favorite. He acquired in consequence so much power that all offices of trust and honor were at his disposal; but so venal is the attachment of flatterers, that he was bribed by Louis XI. of France, and on the peace of 1443, he consented to various articles which betrayed the interests of his master, and were prejudicial to the honor of his crown. The injured monarch expostulated with the guilty subject, but Pacheco, full of resentment, revolted against him, and placed the prince Alphonsus on the throne of his brother. Alphonsus, though proclaimed king of Castille, 1465, soon after died, it is said, by poison administered by the too powerful favorite, who now was reconciled to his lawful sovereign, and continued in the office of prime minister to the end of life. This artful sycophant died 1473, and it is reported was sincerely lamented by Henry, who forgot his perfidy in the vigor of his measures for the welfare of the kingdom.

PACIAUDI, Paul Marie, a native of Turin, of the order of Theatins. He was correspondent of the Paris academy of belles lettres, and librarian to the duke of Parma. He was an able and learned antiquarian, and wrote Monumenta Peloponnesiaca, 2 vols. 4to—Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the order of Jerusalem, in Italian, 3 vols. 4to.—Letters between him and count Caylus, 8vo. He died of an apoplexy, 1785, aged 75.

PACIFICUS, Maximus, born of a noble family at Ascoli, 1400, was an elegant Latin poet. His poems called "Hecatalegium," were printed at Florence, 1489, 4to. and it is remarkable that in them he makes mention of the venereal disease, supposed not to have been known before Columbus sailed to America. The best edition of his works is that of Parma, 1691, 4to, which is free from all licentious passages.

PACIUS, Julius, a native of Vicenza, who travelled over Switzerland, Germany and Hungary, where he maintained himself by giving lectures on jurisprudence. He was afterwards at Sedan, Montpellier, and Aix, and distinguished himself so much that he was offered a professor's chair at Leyden, at Pisa, and Padua. He settled at Padua, and was honored with the collar of St. Mark, and afterwards went to Valence, where he died 1635, aged 85. He is author of a treatise on Arithmetic, written when only thirteen years old—de Contractibus, folio 1606—de Jure Maris Adriatici, 8vo. 1669—in Decretales Libri quinque, 8vo.—Corpus Juris Civilis, folio. 1580—Aristotelis Organum, 8vo 1598—an excellent translation of Aristotle's Logic. Pacius was a firm protestant, though it is said that by the representations of his pupil Peirese he embraced the Catholic tenets a little before his death.

PADARN, a British bishop, to whose honor several of the churches of Wales are dedicated. He is one of the three blessed visitors who preached the gospel to the astonished inhabitants. His two companions were Dewi and Teilo.

PADILLA, Don John de, a Spanish patriot, of a noble family, was the son of the commander of Castille; espoused the cause of the people; and supported it bravely during the struggle of the Spaniards for liberty, from 1420 to 1422. Being defeated and taken prisoner, at the battle of Villalar, he was put to death on the following day, and met his fate with heroic firmness.—His wife, Donna Maria Pacheco, was worthy of such a husband. During his life she participated in all his labors, and after his death she defended Toledo for several months, gained several advantages at the head of her troops, and did not quit the place till she was deserted by the citizens. She died in Portugal.

PADILLA, Mary de, a Spanish lady, who became the favorite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castille. She possessed such influence over him that three days after his marriage with the virtuous and beautiful Blanche of Bourbon, he abandoned his lawful wife for the company of his guilty mistress. After his divorce from Blanche, and his marriage with Jane de Castro, Peter showed himself an equally capricious lover, and two days after he was again at the feet of the all powerful Padilla, who died soon after, and was buried with all the magnificence due to a crowned head.

PAEZ, Francis Alvarez, a Portuguese divine, of the order of the Cordeliers. He was patronised by pope John XXII. who made him bishop of Coron, afterwards of Sylves, and sent him as his legate into Portugal. He died at Seville, 8th May, 1532. He is author of a famous treatise de Planctu Ecclesiæ, in which he boldly supports the temporal powers of the see of Rome—a Summary of Theology—Apology of John XXII. folio.

PAGAN, Blaise Francis, count de, a French mathematician, born at Avignon in Provence, 3d March, 1604. He entered into the army and early distinguished himself in various actions, but at the siege of Montauban he lost his left eye by a musket shot At the passage of the Alps, and at the siege of Suza, he bravely led on his soldiers to glory, and in the year 1642 he was sent by Louis XIII. with the rank of field-marshal, to gather fresh laurels in the service of Portugal. Here, however, he had the misfortune to lose his eye-sight by a distemper, and with the volume of the world thus closed upon him, he retired to study and meditation. The mathematics and fortification were his favorite pursuits, and on these sciences he wrote some valuable works, consisting of a treatise on Fortification—Geometrical Theorems—Astronomical Tables—Theory of the Planets—Historical Relation of the Amazon River, 8vo. and Homme Heroique. This great man, beloved by his sovereign, respected by his country, and by all learned and virtuous men, for his genius, his abilities, and his benevolence, died at Paris, 18th November, 1665.

PAGANEL, Peter, a French statesman, who was a member of the legislative assembly and of the convention. He was born in 1745. He had before the Revolution been a public teacher, from which office he retired with a pension, after twelve years' service. In 1791 he was chosen a deputy to the legislative assembly; and on the 10th of August, 1792, when the unfortunate Louis XVI. sought an asylum in the hall of the representatives, Paganel was one of the first who offered to join in a deputation to the people, in order to restrain their violence. When in the convention he published a tract, in which he demanded that the trial of the king should be remitted to the ordinary tribunal of justice. Under the directory he was secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and in 1803 he was made chief of the department of the grand chancery. As he had ultimately voted in the convention for the death of the king, he was obliged to quit France in 1816, and he took refuge at Liege, whence he removed to Brussels, where he died November 20, 1826. He was the author of "Essai Historique et Critique sur la Revolution Française," 3 vols. 8vo. which passed through three editions, and he translated into prose the "Animaux Parlants" of the abbé Lasti, and wrote a memoir "Sur l'Ancienneté du Globe;" and another "Sur les Causes de la Durée de l'Empire des Chinois." Paganel was a member of several French and foreign learned societies.

PAGE, William, D.D. an English divine, author of Animadversions on John Hale's Tracts of Schism—Genuflexionis ad Nomen Jesu Defensio, Oxon. 1631—Thomas à Kempis de Imitatione Christi, translated into English. He was a native of London, and was in 1619 fellow of All Souls, Oxford. During the civil wars he was exposed to great persecution for his attachment to the royal cause, and he died about 1669.

PAGE, John, governor of Virginia. He was one of the first representatives from Virginia under the constitution of the United States adopted in 1789. In 1800 he was an elector of president from Virginia. In 1802 he was chosen governor and held the office till 1805. He died 1808 aged 64.

PAGE, Benjamin, was born in Kensington, New-Hampshire, and was the eldest member of one of the most extensive and respectable families in Maine. He was a physician by profession, a member of the New-Hampshire medical society, and for several years, also, a member of the legislature of that state. He was a patriot of the revolution, and acted many months as surgeon in the American army, during the years 1777—81, and was present at the battles of Bennington and Ticonderoga. He removed to Maine in 1800, and continued in medical practice, to which he was ardently attached, until within the few last years of his life. His manners were courtly, and his mind active and intelligent, and he was greatly esteemed for his excellence as a man, his usefulness as a physician, and his patriotism as a citizen. He died in Hallowell, October 28th, 1824, aged 78, in the firm belief of the Christian religion, and assurance of future happiness.

PAGE, John Odlin, son of Benjamin, was born in Exeter, New-Hampshire, in 1772. In the early part of his life he removed to Maine, and soon became distinguished as one of her most worthy and enterprising citizens. He travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health, and was the bearer of American despatches from Paris to London in 1811, where he died. His remains were interred in St. Michael's church. He was distinguished for his elegance of person, urbanity of manners, decision of character, ardent philanthropy, and love of liberty.

PAGES, Pierre Marie François viccmte de, a French navigator, of a noble family, was born at Toulouse in 1748. He entered into the navy at the age of nineteen, and, in 1767, embarked at Cape Françoise in St. Domingo, on a voyage with a view to explore the Indian seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean. He arrived at the Philippine Islands in October 1768, and, it being impossible to penetrate China, went by sea to Bassora, and, travelling through the desert to

Syria, reached France in December 1771. In 1773 he sailed in Kerguelin's expedition toward the South Pole; on his return made a voyage in a Dutch vessel employed in the whale fishery in the North Seas, when he proceeded as far as 81° 30' N. latitude. Pages obtained, as the reward of his services, the rank of captain, and the cross of Saint Louis, and was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences. He served in the American war, and after the peace of 1783 retired to St. Domingo, where he was murdered by the negroes in 1793. He published a work which Humboldt mentions with approbation, Voyages au tour du Monda, 1767-1776, 2 vols. 8vo.

PAGET, William lord, though but the son of a serjeant at mace, was noticed by Henry VIII. and on account of his abilities was patronised and made successively clerk of the signet, of the council, and afterwards of the privy seal. He afterwards went as ambassador to France, and on his return was knighted by the king, in approbation of his conduct. He was soon after made secretary of state, and was one of those who were executors of the monarch's will. His consequence increased; in the next reign he was sent ambassador to Charles V. but his intimacy with Somerset proved injurious to his interests, and he shared his disgrace, and was sent a close prisoner to the tower, and fined £6000. On the accession of Mary he was restored to favor, and continued in the service of the court under Elizabeth. He died 1564, and the queen in gratitude for his public services ordered his remains to be conveyed to London at the national expense, and to be magnificently buried.

PAGI, Anthony, a Cordelier, the ablest critic of his time, was born at Rogna in Provence, 1624. He was provincial of his order, and distinguished himself by his writings. His great work is a Critique on the Annals of Baronius, a most valuable performance, the first volume of which appeared at Paris 1689, and the rest was completed after his death, containg 4 vols. fol. Geneva, 1705. He wrote besides a Latin Dissertation on the Consular Office, and other things, and died at Aix 1699. His character was that of a learned chronologer and historian, candid and moderate in his expressions, and simple in his style.

PAGI, Francis, nephew to the preceding, was born at Lambesc in Provence, 1654. He followed his uncle's example, and entered among the Cordeliers, and greatly assisted him by his learning in the completion of his Critique on Baronius, of which he published the three last volumes. He wrote besides in Latin "an History of the Popes," 4 vols. 4to. He died January 21st, 1721. His nephew was also a man of letters, and published a History of Cyrus, the younger, 12mo. 1736—a History of the Revolution in the Low Countries, 1727, 12mo.

PAINE, Thomas, a political writer, was born in 1737, at Thetford in Norfolk, where he was brought up to the business of a stay-maker. He afterwards became an exciseman at Lewis; but being dismissed for some malpractices, he came to America, where he much contributed to the Revolution by a pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense;" for which he was rewarded with five hundred pounds by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He also obtained a grant of land in New York. In 1790 he went to London, and excited considerable notice by his "Rights of Man." in answer to Burke. A prosecution, however, being instituted against Paine, he went to France, where he was chosen into the National assembly; but in the time of Robespierre he was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. During his confinement he wrote his famous work, called "The Age of Reason," in which he endeavored to bring religion into contempt. After his liberation he published some political tracts of little moment; but one of them was a scandalous attack upon Washington. In 1802 he returned to America, where he ended his dishonored life, June 8, 1809.

PAINE, Robert Treat, LL.D. a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college in 1749. After trying various other pursuits, he finally settled as a lawyer in the town of Taunton. He was a member from Massachusetts of the first congress, and signed the declaration of independence. Before his appointment as judge he held for some time the office of attorney-general. He resigned the office of judge in 1804, and died 1814, aged 84.

PAINE, Robert Treat, a poet, was the son of the preceding, and was born at Taunton, Mass. December 9th, 1773; and graduated at Harvard college in 1792. Soon after, he was placed in the counting-room of a merchant, but left it for literary occupations, and published several poems and orations, which exhibited uncommon talents and were highly popular. His poem, delivered at Cambridge in 1795 called the Invention of Letters brought him a profit of 1500 dollars; and in 1797 his Ruling Passion, 1200. His song of Adams and Liberty, in 1798, yielded him 750 dollars; more than eleven dollars for each line. In 1800 he began the practice of law, but failed of success from want of application, and spent the close of his life in poverty. He died November 13, 1811, aged 38.

PAINTER, Gamaliel, judge of the county court of Vermont, was born at New-Haven, Connecticut, May 22, 1743. He enjoyed only the advantages of a common education, and was indebted for the influence and offices to which he was advanced to the superior energy of his mind. He removed in 1773 to Middlebury Vermont, and erected the first house in that town. In 1776 he joined the American army with a captain's commission, and served in the quarter-master's department. He commenced the settlement of the village of Middlebury in 1788, and resided there till his death, May 21st, 1819, aged 76. He filled at different periods the offices of representative, judge, and councillor, and was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Vermont, and was one of the most influential men in the state. He was a principal patron of Middlebury college, one of its trustees, and at his death left the institution a bequest of about 10,000 dollars.

PAGNINUS, Sanctes, a Dominican, born a Lucca, 1466. He was well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, and particularly Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, and for twenty-five years he was engaged in examining the Vulgate bible with the originals, and in consequence of these labors published a new translation of it from the Greek and Hebrew, in which he was liberally patronised by pope Leo X. and his two successors. The work, however, is blamed by father Simon, as being too closely and servilely translated, and in language barbarous, obscure, and full of solecisms. He wrote besides a Hebrew Lexicon, and a Hebrew Grammar, much commended by Buxtorf. He died 1536, aged 70.

PAISIELLO, John, a celebrated composer, a pupil of Durante, was born, in 1741, at Tarento, in the kingdom of Naples. He began his public career in 1763 by two operas, which raised him at once into popularity throughout Italy. His subsequent works extended his reputation over the whole

of the continent. Several sovereigns invited him into their service. He accepted the offer of the Empress Catherine, and resided in Russia for nine years. He next settled at Naples. In 1801 he went to Paris at the request of Bonaparte; but, after having lived nearly three years in France, he returned to Naples, and died there in 1816. His operas and other works are numerous, and are in high repute.

PAJON, Claude, a protestant divine, born at Romorantin, 1626. His abilities highly recommended him; at the age of 24 he entered into orders, and soon after was made professor of theology at Saumur, and afterwards Calvinistic minister at Orleans. He was engaged in controversy with Jurieu, on the power of grace, and on the conversion of sinners; and his followers who were numerous and respectable, assumed the name of Pajonites. He died 1685, aged 59. He wrote a Defence of the Calvinists, 2 vols. 12mo. and Remarks on l'Avertissement Pastoral, works of merit.

PAJOT, Lewis Leo, count of Osembray, was born at Paris 1678. He enjoyed, in consequence of his learning and abilities, the favor of Louis XIV. and his cabinet, on account of its curiosities in mechanics and natural history, was visited with attention by the Czar Peter, by prince Charles of Lorraine, and other great men. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member, and left his valuable collection to that learned body for the use of the public. He died universally lamented, 1753.

PAJOU, Augustin, an eminent French sculptor, was born in 1730, at Paris; gained the prize of the Academy at the age of eighteen, and was sent to study at Rome, where he remained for twelve years; and died, in 1809, professor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and a member of the Institute, and of the legion of honor. His countrymen have called him the restorer of the art. Among his numerous works, some of the principal are, Pluto holding Cerebus chained, Pysche abandoned by Love, and statues of Demosthenes, Descartes, Bossuet, Pascal, and Turenne.

PAKINGTON, Dorothy, lady, daughter of lord Coventry, and wife of sir Thomas Pakington of Worcestershire, is supposed by Dr. Hickes to be the author of the Whole Duty of Man, though some ascribe the work to other authors. She was eminently distinguished for her learning, and had among her friends several celebrated divines, such as Bishop Fell, Hammond, Sanderson, Hickes, &c. She died 1679, and was buried in Hampton Lovet church, in Worcestershire.

PALAFOX, John de, a Spaniard of illustrious birth, born in Arragon 1600. He studied at Salamanca, and was patronised by Philip II. and when he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he was appointed bishop of Los Angelos, in America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. In his new office he behaved with great humanity, and though he had to encounter the prejudices and the virulence of the jesuits, he maintained his character of moderation and of benevolence towards the unfortunate natives, and was rewarded by the king with the bishopric of Osma, 1653. He died 30th September 1659, universally respected. He wrote the history of the Siege of Fontarabia, 4to.—history of the Conquest of China by the Tartars, 8vo.—sermons, homilies, and religious tracts. His works have been published altogether at Madrid, 1762, in 13 vols. folio.

PALAGE, N. de la Curne, a native of Auxerre, member of the French academy, and that of inscriptions and belles lettres, and author of valuable Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry, 3 vols. 12mo.—Memoir on Glaber's Chronicle, inserted in the papers of the academy of inscriptions. He died at Paris 1781, aged eighty-four.

PALAPRAT, John, a French writer, born at Toulouse, 1650. He distinguished himself as a lawyer and as a poet, and in 1684, was made judge of the consistory. He paid his court to Queen Christina at Rome in 1686, and afterwards resided at Paris. He wrote eight pieces for the stage, and other things comprised in 5 vols. 12mo. He was employed as a negotiator, and acted with great sagacity, and died at Paris 1721.

PALEARIUS, Aonius, an eminent writer, born at Veroli, near Rome. He studied in various parts of Italy, and at last fixed his residence near Sienna where he married, and maintained himself by instructing some pupils in the learned languages. Here he had an unfortunate quarrel with a rival in literature, and afterwards in consequence of the able defence which he made of a certain nobleman, against the accusation of the monks, he became an object of persecution, and retired to Lucca, and next to Milan. In this place where he hoped to pass his days in peace, he found himself exposed to fresh persecution, he was again accused by the monks of heresy, and being carried to Rome was condemned for saying that Luther's followers were to be commended in some degree, and he was accordingly burnt to death, 1566. The best known of his works is his Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul, 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1696, 8vo.

PALEY, William, D.D. an eminent English divine, born at Peterborough, July 1743. He was educated under his father, who after removing from Peterborough, where he was minor canon of the cathedral, became master of Giggleswich school, Yorkshire, and then entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1763. He was for three years after assistant at Greenwich school, till he was elected fellow of his college where he now became an active and popular tutor, and had for his coadjutor Dr. Law, afterwards bishop of Elphin. By the kindness of this friend's father, who was bishop of Carlisle, he obtained a living in Cumberland, and next Appleby, in Westmoreland, to which were afterwards added a prebend in Carlisle cathedral, and the living of Dalston. In 1780, he was made chancellor of Carlisle, and in 1785, he proved to the world how well entitled he was to the patronage of the great, by the publication of his Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy, in 4to. a most valuable work, often reprinted, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1789, he declined the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, which the bishop of Ely, sensible of his great merit, wished to confer upon him. He was afterwards presented to a prebend at St. Paul's by the bishop of London, to the sub-deanery of Lincoln by Dr. Prettyman, and to the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, by the bishop of Durham. He published in 1790, Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture—History of St. Paul, 8vo.—a View of the Evidence of Christianity, 3 vols. 8vo. 1794, dedicated to the bishop of Ely—Natural Theology, 8vo. 1802, besides some single sermons. The preferment which Dr. Paley held was justly due to his merits, as the friend of virtue, and the eloquent advocate of christianity, and he must be ranked among the few whose services to literature, to morality, and to religion, are honorably rewarded by the patronage of the great. This truly illustrious divine and accomplished scholar, died at Sunderland, 25th June, 1805, in his 62d year. His father, who was fifty-four years master of Giggleswich school, had the happiness of seeing

the distinction and the honors which his son had deservedly acquired, and he died 29th September, 1779, aged 88.

PALFIN, John, an eminent surgeon, born at Ghent, where he acquired great reputation as reader of anatomy and surgery. He died there advanced in life, 1730. He wrote Osteology, much esteemed—Anatomy of the Human Body, translated into French by himself, and with additions, by his friend Davaux, 1713, 2 vols. 12mo.

PALINGENIUS, Marcellus, an Italian poet of the 16th century, born at Stellada, in Ferrara. His real name was Pierre Angelo Manzoli. He wrote and dedicated to his patron Hercules II. duke of Ferrara, his poem in twelve books, called Zodiacus Vitæ; but he spoke with such freedom of the popish clergy that not only the book was prohibited, and publicly burnt as heretical, but the body of the author was ordered to be dug up and burnt, which indignity was, however, prevented by the duchess of Ferrara.

PALISSET DE MONTENOY, Charles, a French satirist and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1730, at Nanci; was throughout his life in a state of violent hostility with the French literary characters of the philosophical sect; and died in 1814. His works form six octavo volumes. Among them are, The Dunciad; some comedies; Little Letters against great Philosophers; Memoirs for a History of French Literature, and a History of the early Ages of Rome.

PALISSY, Bernard de, a native of Agen, eminent as a potter, a chemist, and skilful painter on glass. He was patronised by Henry III. who wished him to embrace the Roman catholic religion, which he as a stern Calvinist refused to do. He was an able philosopher, he first explained the true theory of springs, and made many valuable discoveries in natural history. He wrote books on subjects of agriculture, fire, earth, and salts, collected and published at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. and again in 4to. 1777, with the notes of Faujas de St. Fond. He died about 1590.

PALLADINO, James, an ecclesiastical writer, called also James of Taramo, because born there. He was successively bishop of Monopoli, Tarentum, Florence, and Spoletto, and papal nuncio in Poland. The best known of his works is a pious romance often printed, and possessing some merit, in the midst of many incongruities, called Compendium per-breve, Consolatio Pecatorum nuncupatum et apud nonnullos Belial vocitatum, id est Processus Luciferi contra Jesum, Augsburg, 1572, fol.

PALLADIO, Andrew, a famous Italian architect, born at Vicenza, in Lombardy. He was early instructed in architecture, his favorite study, by George Triffinus, and by visiting Rome he had an opportunity of viewing, and of studying the venerable relics of ancient times, which had been despoiled by barbarian ignorance. He made very beautiful drawings of these precious monuments of departed genius, and published them with commentaries, and afterwards gave to the world his four books of architecture, in 1570, a work translated into French, and also into English, and commented upon by the excellent remarks of Inigo Jones. The most magnificent monument of his architectural genius is the theatre called Degli Olympici at Vicenza. He died 1580, and after his death appeared his work on the antiquities of ancient Rome.

PALLADIUS, a Cappadocian, who from a hermit became bishop of Helenopolis in Bythynia, 401. He was the friend of Chrysostom, and wrote the History of Anchorets, printed, 4to. Paris, 1455.

PALLAS, Peter Simon, an eminent traveller and naturalist, was born in 1741, at Berlin; studied at Halle, Gottingen, and Leyden; and acquired so much reputation by his Elenchus Zoophytorum and Miscellanea Zoologica, that Catherine of Russia invited him to St. Petersburgh, made him a member of the Academy, and for six years employed him, as a naturalist, in exploring various parts of her vast empire. During his tour he suffered such hardships, that his hair turned white, and his constitution was severely injured. In 1794, the empress gave him an estate in the Crimea. There he resided for fifteen years; but at length he quitted Russia, and settled at Berlin, where he died, September 8, 1811. Among his numerous works are his Travels, which Saussure denominated "an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and statesman;" Historical Documents on the Mongols; and a Physical and Topographical Description of the Taurida.

PALLAVICINI, Anthony, a native of Genoa, descended from a noble family. His abilities as well as his birth recommended him to the pope, who employed him in several embassies, and in affairs of importance, and made him bishop of Pampeluna, and a cardinal. He died 1507, aged 66.

PALLAVICINI, Ferrante, an eccentric Italian, born at Placentia of a noble family. He was early distinguished by his learning, and mental endowments, and assumed the habit of an Augustine friar; but instead of a regular life, he devoted himself to the amours of courtezans, and the most libidinous gratifications. Rendered poor by his incontinence, he had recourse to his pen for support, and wrote his "Courier robbed of his Mail," a periodical work, which for a while was read with avidity, but soon, from its satirical nature, attracted the notice of the inquisition. For a while he avoided the dangers of persecution by travelling into Germany; but upon his return to Venice, he again resumed his courier, and in greater violence vented his satire, not only against the secretary of the republic who had been his enemy, but against the pope Urban VIII. and all the Baberini family. In consequence of this he was seized, but he made his escape by means of one of his mistresses, and he might have avoided the impending storm, had not Morfu, a creature of the pope's nuncio, prevailed on him to go to France, in hopes of meeting there encouragement and protection from Richelieu. Pallavicini was caught in the snare, but instead of being conducted by his perfidious friend to Paris, he was brought to Avignon, where his person and papers were seized. After some severe and inhuman treatment he was brought to trial; but though he made an able defence he was condemned to lose his head, which took place at Avignon, 1644. Morfu who was liberally rewarded for his villany was afterwards murdered by one of Pallavicini's friends. This extraordinary character who debased the best faculties of the mind by a whimsical fondness for low company, and the most abandoned of prostitutes, wrote some books of merit which were printed at Venice, 4 vols. 12mo. 1655, the most curious of which is the Celestial Divorce, or separation of Jesus Christ from the Roman church.

PALLAVICINI, Sforza, an eminent cardinal, born at Rome 1607. Though eldest son of a noble family he preferred the ecclesiastical state, and he entered into the order of jesuits, among whom he taught philosophy and theology, and by his regular and exemplary life he gained the esteem and respect of the world. He was honored with the confidence of Innocent X. and made a cardinal by Alexander VII. He died 1667, aged 60. He wrote an Italian treatise on Style, and on Dialogue

—some letters—but his best known work is the History of the Council of Trent, in opposition to that of father Paul, written in a correct style, but considered as partial. The best edition is that of Rome, 2 vols. folio, 1656.

PALLIOT, Peter, a native of Paris, eminently known as a bookseller and a printer. He settled at Dijon, where he died 1698, aged 90. He was well skilled in genealogies and in heraldry, and wrote some curious works, le Parlement de Bourgogne, ses Origines, Qualités, Blazon, fol. 1649—Science des Armoiries de Gelliot, avec 6000 Ecussons, Paris 1660, folio, with plates engraved by himself. He left in MS. 13 vols, in folio, on the families of Burgundy.

PALLISER, sir Hugh, an English admiral who is known for his dispute with admiral Keppel in the battle of Ushant, 27th July, 1778, which unfortunately prevented the total defeat of the enemy's fleet. These circumstances which proved so disagreeable to the nation produced two courts martial. Keppel was tried at the instance of sir Hugh, and acquitted, and sir Hugh as second in command, was next brought to trial, and censured by his judges. His bravery however, was never impeached, and he was rewarded by the ministry with the appointment of governor of Greenwich hospital, where he died 1786, aged 65. In the former part of life sir Hugh had served in the Mediterranean under admiral Matthews, and he was also at the storming of Quebec. He was made post 1746, and afterwards was comptroller of the navy, and in 1773, created a baronet.

PALLUEL, Francis Crette de, a native of Dugu yin France, son of the post master of St. Denis. He was educated at Paris, and as he possessed a strong propensity for agricultural pursuits, he applied his attention to the improvement of this important branch of national prosperity. He was, on the revival of the Paris agricultural society by Malesherbes chosen one of its first members, 1779, and in the revolution he became a member of the national assembly, and directed his labors to the collection of useful papers for the improvement of agricultural knowledge. He was also a justice of peace, in which office he published a dissertation. He died 1799, aged 57. Some of his papers have appeared in the learned memoirs of the Paris academies, and reflect great honor on his abilities. His observations on draining marshes were universally admired.

PALMER, John, son of the door-keeper of Drury-lane theatre, imbibed from his earliest years a strong partiality for the stage, and despising the meaner occupation of a fruiterer to whom he had been bound, he began his theatrical career in a low character at Norwich ; he rose to provincial eminence, and there married, and instead of fixing himself in some respectable company, he preferred the uncertain profits of an itinerent player and lecturer on heads. He afterwards acquired distinction as a comic actor at the Hay-market and at Drury-lane ; but his erection of the Well-close-square theatre ruined his fortunes, as he was, through the opposition of the other theatres unable to obtain a license from the lord chamberlain. Thus reduced from a comfortable situation to indigence, he again engaged in provincial companies, and died suddenly while performing on the Liverpool stage in the Stranger, 1798, aged 57. The last remarkable words which he uttered when he dropped down were engraved on his tomb, "there is another and a better world!"

PALMIERI, Matthew, a native of Florence, distinguished in the council of his country, where he died 1475, aged 70. He wrote a treatise Della Vita Civile, 8vo. 1529—Citta Divina, a poem in three books, in which he maintained that our souls are those angels which in the revolt of Lucifer against God stood neuter, and that in punishment for this they are sent into the world, where their good or evil conduct is to entitle them hereafter to eternal happiness or misery. This work was condemned as dangerous, and was publicly burnt. He wrote besides a continuation of Prosper's Chronicle to 1449, which was afterwards continued still further to 1483, by Mattheus Palmieri of Pisa, in that age, who was the translator of Aristeas' History of the Septuagint Version, printed with the bible, 2 vols. folio, Rome, 1471.

PALOMINO DE CASTRO Y VELASCO, Aciscles Anthony, an eminent Spanish painter, was born, in 1653, at Bujalance, in Valencia ; was a pupil of Valdes ; became king's painter ; entered into the clerical profession in his latter days ; and died in 1726. Among his most remarkable works are, a Confession of St. Peter, of Valencia, and five pictures in the choir of the cathedral at Cordovo. Palomino wrote the Pictorial Museum, three volumes folio ; of which the third volume contains the lives of Spanish artists.

PALSGRAVE, John, an English writer, born in London. He studied at Cambridge and afterwards at Paris, and when Mary of England, sister to Henry VIII. was married to Louis XII. he was nominated her tutor in the French language. He afterwards returned to England, became chaplain to the king, and settled at Oxford. He was an able French grammarian though an Englishman, and published very useful rules for the pronunciation of that language. He translated also into English the Latin comedy called Acolastus, by Fullonius. He died after 1540.

PALUDANUS, John, a native of Malines, divinity professor at Louvaine, and minister of St. Peter's church there, died 1630. He was an able divine, and wrote Vindicæ Theologicæ adversus Verbi Dei Corruptelas, 2 vols. 8vo. 1620—Apologeticus Marianus, 4to, de S. Ignatio Concio Sacra, 8vo.—Officina Spiritualis Sacris Concionibus adaptata, 4to.

PAMELIUS, James, a learned Fleming, born at Bruges, 1536. He became canon of Bruges, and arch-deacon of St. Omer's, and was nominated bishop of St. Omer's by Philip II. of Spain; but he died at Mons as he was going to take possession of his see 1587, aged 51. He wrote Liturgica Latinorum, 2 vols. 4to.—Micrologus de Eccles. Observationibus—Catalogus Commentariorum in Bibliam, 8vo.—Conciliorum Paralipomena—besides editions of Tertullian's and Cyprian's works, and Cassiodorus' treatise de Divinis Nominibus.

PANAGIOTI, a Greek of Chios, interpreter to the grand signior. He was a zealous opponent of the patriarch Cyril Lucar, and wrote in modern Greek the orthodox confession of the catholic and apostolic eastern church, printed in Holland. He died 1673.

PANARD, Charles Francis, a French poet, born at Couville, near Chartres, 1691. He was drawn from obscurity by Le Grand, the player, and was universally beloved for his probity and sweetness of manners. He died at Paris, of an apoplexy, 1765. His works, consisting of comedies, comic operas, epigrams, songs, and anacreontic odes, were published in 4 vols. 12 mo. 1763.

PANCIROLLUS, Guy, a famous lawyer, born of an illustrious family at Reggio, 1523. He studied law under his father, and improved himself further at Ferrara, Pavia, Bologna, and Padua,

under the best masters; and in consequence of his great celebrity was nominated by the republic of Venice, in 1547, second professor of institutes in the university of Padua. He succeeded to the chair of Roman law, but at last, under pretence of ill-treatment, he retired to Turin, 1571, and was there made also professor of the Roman law. He was, however, recalled by his grateful countrymen, and in 1582, he was honorably replaced in his professorial chair at Padua. He died 1599, universally respected. He wrote De Rebus Inventis & Perditis, in Italian, translated by H. Salmuth into Latin —Commentarius in Notitiam Utriusque Imperii, & de Magistratibus, folio—De Magistrat. Municipal. & Corporibus Artificum.—De XIV. Regionibus Romæ, earumque Ædificiis.

PANCKOUCKE, Andrew Joseph, a bookseller of Lisle, who died at Paris, 1753, aged 53. He was an indefatigable writer; the best known of his works are the Best Studies for Young Ladies, 2 vols. 12mo.—Chronological Epitome of the History of the Counts of Flanders, 8vo.—a Collection of Bon Mots, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dictionary of French Proverbs, 8vo.—Philosophical Manual, 2 vols. 12 mo.—Elements of Geography and Astronomy, 12mo.—Essay on Philosophers, 12mo.

PANCKOUCKE, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was born at Lisle, 1736. He followed his father's profession, and as he possessed genius and perseverance, he acquired celebrity in the typographical art at Paris. He wrote Mathematical Memoirs, addressed to the academy of sciences—Translations from Lucretius, Tasso's Jerusalem, Orlando Furioso, &c. 10 vols. 12mo—Philosophical Discourse on the Beautiful, 8vo.—another on Pleasure and Grief—and Methodical Encyclopedia. He died at Paris 1799.

PANEL, Alexander Xavier, a native of Franche Comté, who embraced the order of the jesuits, and then passed into Spain, where he became preceptor to the royal family. He wrote a letter on the Medal of Le Bret, 4to—Dissertation on Alexander's Medal—de Cistophoris, 4to.—de Coloniæ Tarraconæ Nummo, 4to. and other treatises on Coins and Antiquities. He died in Spain, 1777, aged 82.

PANIGAROLA, Francis, a native of Milan, who was made by Sixtus V. bishop of Asti in Piedmont, and was sent in 1590 with Gaetan and Bellarmin into France, to support the interests of the league against Henry IV. His eloquence was powerfully exerted in encouraging the Parisians to resist their sovereign, and to submit to every privation, and to all the horrors of famine and pestilence, rather than to yield. On his return to Italy, he was so zealous in reforming the abuses of his clergy and of his diocese, that he was poisoned, as is generally supposed. He died at Asti, 1594, aged 46. His sermons appeared at Rome, 1596, in 4to. but of all his works his Il Predicatore, or on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, published at Venice, 1609, in 4to. is the best.

PANIN, Nakita Ivanowitz, count de, a Russian statesman, one of the lieutenant-generals of the armies of the Czar Peter, originally of Lucca, was born 15th September, 1718. From being a horse soldier in the guards of the empress Elizabeth, he became by the friendship and patronage of prince Kourakin, gentleman of the imperial chamber, and rose gradually to offices of trust and dignity. In 1747 he was sent as ambassador to Copenhagen, and two years after to Stockholm, and on his return he was appointed governor of the grand duke Paul, and soon after became the prime minister of the great Catherine. During his residence at Stockholm he was so warm an admirer of the constitution, and of the aristocratical senate of the country, that he formed the plan of introducing it into Russia, which, however, he had not the courage to effect. With great powers of mind, and a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs and political connexions of independent states, he was, nevertheless, indolent in business, haughty in his conduct, and in his manners luxurious and intemperate. He died March, 1783; but though long at the head of affairs, so disinterested had been his conduct, that his property was inadequate to pay his debts. His brother distinguished himself as a general against the Prussians and the Turks, and by the taking of Bender. He also established the independence of the Crimea, and crushed the rebellion of Putgatscheff, and died soon after, respected as an able general.

PANNARTZ, Arnold, a German, who left Mayence with Ulric-Han, to come and establish a printing office in Italy, in the beginning of the pontificate of Paul II. They first published Donatus, and then Lactantius, 1465, and Augustin 1467, and afterwards the Letters of Cicero, issued from their press, which was set up, from the monastery of Sublac, their first residence, in the house of Francis de Maximis, a rich Roman.

PANORMITA, Anthony, a Sicilian, secretary to Alfonso, king of Naples. He possessed great poetical powers, and had such veneration for classical works, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He died 1471.

PANTÆNUS, a stoic of Sicily, at the head of the Alexandrian school in the reign of Commodus. He wrote Commentaries on Scripture, and was an able supporter of Christianity.

PAOLI, Sebastian, an ecclesiastic, born at Lucca. He was well skilled in antiquarian history, and contributed to the Italian journals, various dissertations, full of learning and deep research, on subjects of physic, history, sacred criticism, and antiquity He wrote besides, the lives of several illustrious Italians. He died of a dropsy, 1751, aged sixty-seven.

PAOLI, Hyacinth, a native of Corsica, who acquired great weight among his countrymen, and was one of their chief magistrates, 1735. In consequence of the civil dissensions which distracted his country, and the oppression of the Genoese, he left Corsica and retired to Naples, where he died. His son Pascal was distinguished by his zeal in the cause of Corsican freedom, but all his struggles against the Genoese and the French were unavailing, and when the island became the conquest of France, he retired in 1769, to England, where he gained an honorable asylum, and where he died in privacy.

PAOLI, Pascal de, was born in the island of Corsica, in 1726. His father, Hyacinth Paoli, after laboring in vain to establish the freedom of his country, went to Naples, where Pascal was educated in the college of Jesuits. In his twenty-ninth year he was chosen generalissimo of Corsica, where he exerted himself in promoting such objects as were best calculated to secure the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, that power sent such an overwhelming force into it as compelled Paoli to seek an asylum in England, where he obtained a pension. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he returned to Corsica, and prevailed upon his countrymen to submit to the English government, after which he returned to London, and died in 1807.

PAPEBROCH, Daniel, a jesuit of Antwerp, born 1628. He was a respectable professor of

belles lettres and philosophy, and assisted Bollandus and Henschenius in their collection of the acts of the saints. In these labors he proceeded with great caution and impartiality, and rejected the improbable legends of former ages, but in consequence of this he drew upon himself the violent persecution of the Carmelites, because he had called Berthold, their first general, and refused to ascribe the foundation of their order to the prophet Elijah. Notwithstanding this persecution, which dragged him as a criminal before the pope, and caused the Spanish inquisition to condemn fourteen of the volumes of the acts of the saints, in which he was concerned, he continued his literary labors, and died 1714, aged eighty-six, universally respected for his learning and his virtues. He wrote also Propylæum ad Acta Sanct. Maii, fol. which gives an account of the popes.

PAPIAS, a bishop of Hierapolis, author of the doctrine of the Millenium, or the reign of Christ on earth, a thousand years before the resurrection. Some suppose him to be the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. A grammarian of that name lived 1053, and wrote Vocabularium Latinum, Milan, 1476, folio.

PAPILLON, Thomas, a native of Dijon, celebrated for his knowledge of jurisprudence, and his popularity as a pleader. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and died at Paris, 1596, aged eighty-two. He wrote Libellus de Jure Accrescendi —De Directis Hæredum Substitutionibus, 8vo.—Commentarii in quatuor priores Titulos Libri Primi Digestorum, 12mo.

PAPIN, Isaac, a French divine, born at Blois, 1657. He studied divinity at Geneva, and also at Saumur, under his uncle Pajon, whose opinion he espoused and defended, concerning the doctrine of efficacious grace, in opposition to the reformed church, and also to Jurieu. This measure proved offensive to the protestants, and Papin, to avoid contempt and persecution, came over to England, 1686, and was ordained according to the forms of the Anglican church. He afterwards left England and went to Hamburgh, where the resentment of Jurieu followed him, and from thence he was invited to Dantzic, to fill a chair among the French refugees. His refusal, however, to subscribe to the decrees of the Walloon churches in Holland, brought on him fresh troubles, and at last he, in 1690, embraced the Roman catholic tenets, for which he was accused, not only of inconsistency, but of all disregard for religion. He died at Paris, 19th June, 1709. His theological works were published by his relation Pajon, of the oratory, 1723, in 3 vols. 12mo.

PAPON, John Peter, a native of Pujet, near Nice, who was a priest of the oratory, and died at Paris in the winter of 1803, aged 65. He was a man of amiable manners, and regardless of the calls of ambition, concealed himself during the storms of the revolution. He wrote an Ode on Death—the Art of the Poet and Orator—and an Essay on Education, five times edited—Funeral Oration on Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, 8vo.—History of Provence, 4 vols. 4to.—Travels in Provence, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of the French Government, from the Assembly of the Notables, 22d February, 1787, to the end of 1788, 8vo.—Memorable epoch of the Plague.

PARABOSCO, Girolamo, a comic writer, born at Placentia, in the 16th century. He was author of six comedies, which possess merit and originality, and he also wrote some romances in the style of Boccacio and Bandelli, besides letters. All these were published at Venice, 1558.

PARACELSUS, Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombast de Hohenheim, a celebrated physician, born at Einfidlen, a village near Zurich, 1493. His father, the natural son of a master of the Teutonic order, himself distinguished as a practitioner in medicine, educated him with great attention, and permitted him to pursue his inclination towards alchemical studies. The young student, eager after fame, travelled through the various countries of Europe in pursuit of knowledge, and carefully treasured up the medical information respecting cures, which he could collect from physicians, barbers, old women, chemists, and conjurors. On his return to Switzerland, he was honorably received by the magistrates of Basil, who in 1527, made him professor of medicine. He soon became eminent here by the number, respectability, and attachment of his pupils; and by the many extraordinary cures in the leprosy, itch, dropsy, and particularly the venereal disease, which he performed by the prudent use of mercury and of opium, whose powers, till then, were little known, or unskilfully applied. In the midst of his medical celebrity he was called to the bed of a sick canon of Liechtenfels, who had been given over by his physicians, and so successful were his applications, that by the taking of three pills of laudanum, he recovered; but when he demanded the one hundred crowns which the patient had promised, he was rejected with contempt. The offended physician brought his cause before a court of judicature; but the judge, regarding more the medicine given than the skill of the practitioner, awarded him but a small gratuity, and Paracelsus, indignant of the treatment, left the court and the country with the highest disdain. He went to Alsatia, where he led a wandering, unsettled life, accompanied by his friend and follower, Oporinus; but while he pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and to have invented an elixir which would prolong his days to the age of Methuselah, he found himself poor, and he fell a sacrifice to a fever at a public inn at Saltsburg. He died September 1541, aged 48. The works of Paracelsus have been frequently edited. The best edition is that of Geneva, 1658, 3 vols. folio. The celebrity of Paracelsus is to be attributed as much to the ignorance and superstition of his contemporaries, as to the successful cures which he performed by the proper use of this empirical art. He pretended that there was a regular agreement between the planets and the various parts of the human body, and considered the seven planets as equally corresponding with the seven metals or minerals.

PARADIN, William, a laborious French historian, dean of Beaujeu, who died about 1582, aged 81. He published Aristeas' History of the Septuagint Pentateuch, 4to.—Latin History of his own Times, 1552—Annals of Burgundy, in French, folio—De Moribus Galliæ Historia—Memoirs of Lyons—De Rebus in Belgio—Historia Ecclesiæ Gallicaniæ—Chronicle of Savoy.

PARCIEUX, Anthony de, a French mathematician, born at Clotet de Cessoux, in the diocese of Uzes, 1703. He studied at Lyons and Paris, and acquired reputation by his valuable and intelligent publications, as well as by his lectures. He was member of the learned societies of Berlin, and Sweden, and died universally regretted, 2d September 1768. His works are a Treatise of Trigonometry, 4to.—Essays on the Probability of the Duration of Human Life, 4to.—Memoirs on the Practicability of bringing to Paris the Water of the Yvette, 4to. His nephew, of the same name, possessed equal abilities. He was brought up at the college of Navarre, at Paris, and at the age of twenty-four

became a public lecturer. He was in 1779, professor of experimental philosophy in the military college of Brienne, and afterwards succeeded to a chair at the Lyceum at Paris. He was author of Orozio, a tragedy, written when young, and an elementary book on geometrical and astronomical calculations. He died at Paris, 1798.

PARDIES, Ignatius Gaston, a French jesuit, born at Paris, 1636. He for some years devoted his time to polite literature, and afterwards applied himself to the more laborious studies of mathematics and philosophy, in which he became a distinguished professor. He died at Paris, at the early age of thirty-seven, in consequence of a contagious distemper. He wrote Horologium Thaumaticum Duplex, 4to.—Dissertatio de Motu & Naturâ Cometarum, 8vo.—Discourse on Local Motion, 12mo. —Elements of Geometry, 12mo. and the Science of Moving Bodies.

PARE, Ambrose, an eminent surgeon, born at Laval. Though a protestant he was surgeon to Henry II. of France, and to his three successors; and his services were so highly valued, that at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles IX. saved his life by shutting him up in his own closet. He made some useful discoveries in anatomy, and died much respected, December, 1590, at an advanced age. His works were translated into Latin by Guillemeau, of which the best edition is that of Paris, 1614, folio.

PARE, David, D.D. a protestant divine, born 1548, at Francolstein, in Silesia. By the jealous treatment of his step-mother, his studies were checked, and he was placed with an apothecary, and afterwards with a shoemaker; but his father at last recovered to a sense of his duty, and permitted him again to cultivate literature. By the advice of his master Schilling he exchanged his German name of Wangler for the Greek word Pareus, which was equally derived from the substantive cheek; and he recommended himself so much by his abilities, that he was patronised by the elector palatine, and made theological professor at Heidelberg. The best part of his life was engaged in controversy, in which he displayed learning, spirit, and moderation. He died June, 1622. Besides some tracts against the pope, and Bellarmine, he published a commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which, when translated into English, was, for its anti-monarchical expressions, condemned by the university of Oxford, and burnt publicly by order of James I. His exegetical works were published, 3 vols. folio, Frankfort, 1617.

PARE, Philip, son to the above, was a celebrated grammarian, born at Hambach, 24th May, 1576. He was early eminent for his abilities, and was received in various universities of Germany with respect. He was rector of the college of Neustadt, and afterwards of Hanua, and died 1650. Besides publishing his father's works, and defending them against David Owen, he wrote Lexicon Criticum, 8vo.—Lexicon Plautinum, or a Vocabulary of Plautus' Comedies—Galligraphia Romana, 8vo.—Analecta Plautina—a valuable edition of Plautus—Electa Symmachiana.

PARE, Daniel, son of Philip, was equally known as an able classical scholar. He was unfortunately killed by some highwaymen, in his father's life time. He published the Hero and Leander of Musæus, with notes—Mellificium Atticum, 4to.—Medulla Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ—and Lexicon on Lucretius.

PAREJA, Juan de, a native of the West Indies, originally the slave of Diego Velasquez, the painter. With strong natural genius for painting, he copied by stealth, the finished pieces of his master and he acquired such skill, that he ventured to show one of his performances to Philip IV. of Spain, who often visited the house of Velasquez. The monarch was pleased with the abilities of the slave, and obtained his liberty; but the faithful Pareja would not abandon the service of his master, to whom he owed his own celebrity, and from whom he had received every mark of kindness and protection. He died 1670, aged 60. His pieces are highly finished, and deservedly admired.

PARENNIN, Dominic, a jesuit of Lyons, who went in 1698 as missionary to China. He was kindly treated by the emperor Cam-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese, some of the most interesting articles on geometry, anatomy and astronomy, from the memoirs of the French academy. His interference was honorably exerted in producing a reconciliation between the courts of Moscow and Pekin. He published the Chart of the Chinese Empire, and wrote besides, several curious letters on the Chinese, which appeared in 1759, with the letters of Mairan. He died at Pekin, 27th September 1741, in a good old age, and the emperor, in respect for his great learning and his many virtues, ordered his funeral expenses to be defrayed by the public, and his remains to be honorably attended to the grave by the noblest of the Chinese mandarins.

PARENT, Anthony, a French mathematician, born at Paris, 1666. His propensity to mathematical studies was so great, that even at the age of thirteen, he filled the margins of his books with notes on the subject. His friends indeed wished him to pursue the law; but though he went through a course in that faculty, he returned to his favorite studies in the college of Dormans, and soon after gave lectures on mathematics and fortification. He was made member of the academy of sciences, to whose memoirs he communicated some valuable papers, and was cut off by the small-pox, 1716, aged 50. His works were Mathematical and Philosophical Researches, 3 vols. 12mo.—Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic, 8vo.—Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, 12mo.

PARFAIT, Francis, the historian of the French drama, was born of an ancient family at Paris, 1698, and died 1753, much respected for his good nature, innocent conviviality, and original fund of anecdotes. He wrote General History of the French Theatre, 15 vols. 12mo.—History of the Ancient Italian Theatre, 2 vols.—Theatrical Dictionary, 7 vols. 12mo. and Dramatic Pieces, never represented.

PARINI, Joseph, an Italian poet, was born, in 1729, at Basizio, in the Milanese. He was patronised by Count Firmian, governor of Lombardy, and, afterwards, by Princess Maria Beatrix of Este, and was professor of belles lettres, eloquence, and the fine arts at Milan. He died in 1799. Parini was one of the most eminent lyric poets of Italy, and excelled also in satire. His works form six volumes octavo.

PARIS, Matthew, an English historian, who was a Benedictine of the order of Clugny, in the monastery of St. Alban's, in the 13th century. He was an universal scholar, and confessedly possessed in that dark age, great and astonishing erudition. His abilities, and his well known integrity were usefully employed in visiting and reforming the monasteries, and in re-establishing the ancient unsullied discipline of the church, even against the influence and power of the pope. His great work was "Historia Major," in two parts, from the creation of the world to William the Conqueror, and

from the Conqueror to the year 1250, which he afterwards continued to 1259. The work was afterwards brought down to 1273, by Rishanger, a monk of the same monastery. This valuable work was first published by archbishop Parker, London, 1571, folio, and by Dr. W. Watts, 1640, 2 vols. folio.

PARIS, Francis, an abbé at Paris, of the order of the Jansenists. He was the son of a counsellor of parliament, but he renounced the honors and emoluments which, by means of his family, he might have obtained; and after bestowing all his property on his brother, and rejecting the preferment offered by cardinal Noailles, he devoted himself to the austerities of an ecclesiastical life. He died May 1st. 1727, at the early age of thirty-seven. Those who had admired his sanctity visited his tomb in reverence, and at last pretended that their diseases were cured by the touch of his holy monument. The report no sooner spread, than thousands flocked to the hallowed spot, through superstition or curiosity, till the government, apprehensive of the enthusiastic madness of the people, ordered the church yard to be shut; and the miracles of Paris ceased. He wrote Annotations on the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews.

PARISEAU, N. a native of Paris, distinguished as a dramatic writer. The seven plays which he produced were received with great approbation by the public, but his popularity was unable to save him from the horrors of the revolution, as he was guillotined among thousands of other victims, in 1794.

PARISH, Elijah, D.D., an eloquent preacher of Byfield, Massachusetts, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 7, 1762, and graduated at Dartmouth college, in 1785. He was settled in Byfield in 1787, and remained in this town till his death, which took place October 14, 1825. He published a Gazette of the Eastern Continent: Modern Geography; Gazetteer of the Bible; fifteen occasional sermons; a History of New England, with Dr. Morse; and, with Dr. McClure, Memoirs of Eleazer Wheelock. After his death, a volume of his sermons was published.

PARK, Mungo, a celebrated traveller, the son of a farmer, was born in 1771, at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, in Scotland, and was brought up to the medical profession. After having made a voyage to Bencoolen, he was engaged, in 1795, by the African Society, to penetrate into the interior of Africa, and explore the course of the Niger. He arrived in the Gambia in June, and, on the second of December, proceeded from Pisania, on his adventurous journey. On the twentieth of July, he came in sight of the long sought river. After having traced it to a considerable distance, he was under the necessity of desisting from his enterprise. On his return to Scotland, Park married, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1804, however, he undertook a second expedition for the same purposes as the first. He again reached the Niger, and embarked upon it at Bammakou, but was attacked by the natives, and drowned, in his voyage to Houssh. His travels have been published in two volumes.

PARKER, Matthew, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich, 1504, and educated at Benet college, or Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was not only eminent as a scholar well versed in antiquity, but as a preacher, and he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyne, and to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was chosen master of Corpus college, by the recommendation of Henry VIII., and under Edward VI. he was elected dean of Lincoln: But under Mary, he was stripped of all his ecclesiastical honors, on pretence that he was married. On the accession of Elizabeth, over whose education he had presided, he was recalled from privacy, and made archbishop of Canterbury. His consecration took place in Lambeth chapel, though the malevolence of the Romanists spread the report that this consecration took place at the Nag's head, Cheapside, a wicked falsehood, warmly refuted by some able writers. In his new character he behaved with great spirit and firmness, and zealously promoted the cause of the reformation not only in his own diocese, but over the whole kingdom. This venerable character died May 17th, 1575, aged 72. He published an edition of Matthew Paris, folio—an historical work on the Antiquity of the English church, besides other works, and he also improved the translation called the Bishop's Bible.

PARKER, Samuel, D.D., an English prelate, born at Northampton, September, 1640. His father was a practitioner of the law, and by his servility to the parliament and to Cromwell, he obtained a place in the high court of justice, and was made one of the barons of the exchequer, and serjeant at law at the restoration. The son was educated among the puritans, and in 1659, was admitted at Wadham college, Oxford, and became known in the university as a strict and regular student, more given to fasting and prayer, than to the amusements of the age. Soon after, however, interest or conviction induced him to renounce his favorite opinions; he became a zealous anti-puritan, was patronized by archbishop Sheldon, and continued a servile and temporizing follower of the court. Under James II. his hypocrisy was rewarded, he was made bishop of Oxford, privy counsellor, and by royal mandamus, appointed president of Magdalen college in the university, against the statutes of the society. Thus elevated in dignity, he sacrificed his religion to his interests, and became contemptible to his clergy. Though thus devoted to the papists, in compliance with the times, it is said that he wrote a letter to James II., to persuade him to return to the protestant faith. He died at Magdalen college, unlamented, 20th March, 1687. He wrote various things, respectable in themselves, in favor of the papists, besides an history of his own times, which has appeared in Latin and English. His descendants have continued to reside in Oxford.

PARKER, George, earl of Macclesfield, son of Parker the first earl and lord chancellor of England, is known for his knowledge of mathematics, which he evinced in preparing the bill by which the style in 1752 was to be altered according to the Gregorian calendar. The speech which he spoke on the occasion was published, and shows him in a very respectable light. He was at one time president of the Royal society, and died 1766.

PARKER, Richard, a native of Exeter, who served in the navy as midshipman, but was dismissed from the service for ill conduct. He was afterwards a common sailor on board of the fleet, and with all the mean arts which dissatisfaction could suggest, he obtained universal influence over the sailors during the unfortunate rebellion which distracted and dishonored the fleet at the Nore, in 1797. The address, ready elocution, and above all the deep dissimulation which he possessed, marked him for a desperate leader; but after he had for some days exercised the sovereign power over his associates, in the character of admiral of the fleet, he was delivered up by his penitent associates. When tried by a court martial, he answered to his accusation with great firmness, and when condemned, implored mercy on his accomplices. He was

hanged on board the Sandwich, the scene of his short glory, 30th June, 1797.

PARKER, Thomas, a native of England, born in 1595, and educated partly at Oxford, and partly in Ireland. In 1634, with a number of christian friends, he came to America. At first he officiated as an assistant minister at Aggawam, now called Ipswich, in Massachusetts. The next year, 1635, he commenced the settlement at Newbury, and was chosen pastor of the church. Here he remained till April 1677, when he died, aged 81, leaving behind him the character of an excellent scholar, and of a most devoted and exemplary christian. Such was his application to study and books, that for several years before his death, he was blind. Mr. Parker was never married, and spent a portion of his property in giving young men a public education.

PARKER, Samuel, D.D., Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in August 1744, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1764. In 1773, he was elected assistant minister of Trinity church, Boston; and forthwith sailed for England, where he received ordination from the bishop of London, in February, 1774. On the 2d November following, he entered upon the discharge of the duties to which he had been appointed. Very soon after, the war of the revolution commenced; and so jealous were the people of the Episcopal church, from its connection with the established church of Great Britain, that all the episcopal clergy of Boston, excepting the subject of this article, Dr. Walter, the rector of Trinity church, Dr. Caner of King's chapel, and the Rev. Mather Byles of Christ church, retired within the province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Parker, however, by great prudence and firmness, retained his post, and was able to share the affections of his people and every expression of their kind regard. Accordingly, in 1779, he was elected Rector of the parish, an office which he held till his death, which took place December 6th, 1804. On the 16th of September next preceding, he was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts; but died before having engaged in the performance of any episcopal duty.

PARKER, Isaac, LL.D., graduated at Harvard college, 1786. He settled as a lawyer first at Castine, and afterwards in Portland, in the district, now state of Maine. He was a member of congress, and in 1806, received the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and in 1814, was made chief justice, which last office he held till his death in 1830, aged 62.

PARKES, Samuel, a chemist, was born in 1759, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire; was educated under Dr. Addington, at Market Harborough; and died December 23, 1825. He was a great manufacturing chemist, and a member of the Geological and other Societies. He is the author of a Chemical Catechism, which has passed through numerous editions; Rudiments of Chemistry; an Essay on the Utility of Chemistry; and Chemical Essays.

PARKHURST, John, an able divine, born in London, and educated at Clarehall, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1751. He devoted himself much to classical literature, especially Greek and Hebrew, and published an excellent Greek and English Lexicon, 4to., and also a Hebrew and English Lexicon, 4to., reprinted in 8vo. These works display great learning and deep critical knowledge. He published also a pamphlet against J. Wesley—an answer to Dr. Priestley on the pre-existence of Christ, and he ably defended, with bishop Horne, and other celebrated characters of those times, the popular opinions of Hutchinson. He settled at Epsom, in Surrey, and died universally respected, 1797.

PARKINSON, John, an eminent botanist, born 1567. He was bred an apothecary in London, and obtained such reputation in his profession, and such botanical knowledge, that he was appointed botanist to Charles I. He published Paradisus in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris, a valuable book, in which he described nearly one thousand plants, and was thus the first who gave figures of the subjects of the flower garden. By the words Paradisus in Sole, he quaintly Latinized his own name, Park-in-sun. He published besides, Theatrum Botanicum, in which he describes above three thousand eight hundred plants, and in this and in his other work he shows himself, according to Dr. Pulteney, more of an original author than Gerard or Johnson. He died about 1645.

PARMA, Alexander Farnese, duke of, one of the most celebrated generals of the age in which he lived, first distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. Being appointed to the government of the Netherlands by Philip II., he gained several victories, and restored the greatest part of the provinces to the authority of his sovereign. In 1590, he compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris; and, in 1592, the siege of Rouen. In the last of these expeditions he received a wound in the arm, which he neglected, and which caused his death, at Arras, on the second of December, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

PARMENTIER, Anthony Augustin, an eminent French agricultural improver, was born in 1737, at Montdidier, and was successively apothecary to the army, in Hanover, and to the Hotel des Invalids at Paris. He died in 1813. To Parmentier, France is indebted for rendering the cultivation of the pota to general, and for improving and introducing va rious other alimentary articles. His whole atten tion was paid to these subjects, and all his works relate to them.

PARNELL, Thomas, an eminent poet, the friend of Pope, was born in Dublin, 1679. He was educated at Dublin university, where he took his degree of M.A. 1700, and was ordained. He went to England in 1706, where his fame had preceded him, and he was introduced among the Scriblerus club, with Gay, Pope, Arbuthnot, Swift, and Jervas. He obtained a prebend in Ireland, and the vicarage of Finglass, by the recommendation of his friend Swift, from archbishop King, and might have risen to higher dignities, had not the death of his wife rendered the latter part of his life melancholy. He fled to society for relief, but acquired, instead of consolation, habits of intemperance, which proved fatal. He died at Chester, on his way to Ire land, July, 1717, in his 39th year. His poetical pieces were selected by Pope, and published 1721, 8vo., to which a volume was added at Dublin 1758. As a man, his character was benevolent, mild, and amiable; as a poet, he possessed not the higher powers of the muse, but elegance, delicacy, and grace every where abound. The moral tendency of his poems besides, cannot be sufficiently admired; and if he had written only his Hermit, Parnell would have ranked among the most pious and useful poets in the English language. He contributed also to the Spectator and Guardian, and the Life of Homer, prefixed to Pope's version, was written by him.

PARNY, Evariste Desire Desforges, viscount de, whom his countrymen denominate the French Tibullus, was born in 1753, at the Isle of Bourbon; was sent to France, at the age of nine years; was educated at the college of Rennes; and entered into the military service. His Elegies, inspired by an unfortunate passion, appeared in 1775, and

at once gave him a conspicuous place among poets. Subsequent works sustained his reputation. It is, however, to be regretted, that in his latter years, he sullied his fame by several impious and licentious productions. He died in 1814.

PARR, Catherine, sixth queen to Henry VIII., was daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of lord Latimer. She was carefully educated in polite literature, in the fashion of those days, and was well skilled in divinity, upon which she frequently conversed with the king. She labored much for the establishment of the reformation, and her interference proved at one time so disagreeable to the capricious monarch, that he permitted Gardiner, and her other catholic enemies to draw articles of impeachment against her, but her prudence restored her to the confidence and affection of the king. After Henry's death she married sir Thomas Seymour, lord Admiral of England, who treated her with great harshness, so that she died the next year in child-bed, not without suspicion of poison, 1548. She published her Lamentations of a Sinner—prayers and meditations.

PARR, Thomas, a peasant of Shropshire, who lived to the great age of 152 years and nine months. It is remarkable that he performed penance in his parish church at the age of 100, for a bastard child, and at the age of 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. He was in 1635 brought to London, and introduced by lord Arundel to Charles I., but the change of situation, and his altered mode of life, and particularly drinking wine, soon proved fatal to a constitution hitherto supported by more temperate and abstemious habits, and he died the same year.

PARR, Samuel, LL.D., one of the most profound of Greek Scholars, was born in 1746, at Harrow on the Hill, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge. Having, in consequence of his youth, been disappointed of becoming head master at Harrow, he established a seminary at Stanmore; which, however, he ultimately gave up, and was successively master of Colchester and Norwich grammar schools. His first church preferment was the rectory of Asterby, which he obtained in 1780. He subsequently received the perpetual curacy of Hatton, the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral. He died March 6, 1825. Among his works are, various Sermons; the Preface to Bellendenus; and a Letter from Irenopolis.

PARRHASIUS, James, an Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza, near Naples, 1740. According to the affectation of the times, he exchanged the name of Parisio for the more learned word Parrhasius, and taught belles letters and rhetoric at Milan, where he was much admired for his graceful delivery. On a charge of improper converse with his pupils, he retired to Vicenza, and afterwards to Rome, where he was patronized by Leo X. His great application, however, soon rendered him incapable of acting as professor, and upon his return home, he fell into a fever, which proved fatal. He wrote some fragments of Antiquity—Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry—Ovid's Ibis—and Claudian.

PARRIS, Samuel, the first minister of Danvers, then a part of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was ordained November 15, 1689. He was born in London, 1653, but having come to America, he received his education at Harvard college. In his family commenced the delusion of the Salem witchcraft. This took place in 1692, only three years after his settlement. An Indian woman, living in his family, was accused by his daughter, and niece, girls aged about twelve years, of bewitching them. Mr. Parris beat her till he compelled her to confess herself a witch. The delusion spread. Others were accused; and, it is said, that more than one hundred women were apprehended, and most of them were imprisoned. The wife of Governor Phipps was among the accused. The delusion in Salem lasted sixteen months; and in all, nineteen persons were hung, and one was pressed to death for not pleading. Mr. Parris was a zealous prosecutor; but at last his church brought charges against him. He confessed his error, but in 1696 was dismissed, and left the place.

PARROCEL, Joseph, a native of Brignoles in Provence, eminent as a painter and engraver. He studied at first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bourgignon, and deserved to be admitted member of the French academy of painting. His portraits, and also his historical pieces, and his battles, were executed with great taste and effect. He died 1704, aged 56. His son Charles was also an eminent artist, and member of the academy, and died 1752, aged 53. His conquests of Louis XV. possess merit. Peter, the nephew and pupil of Joseph, was also distinguished as a painter of merit, and died at Avignon, 1739, aged 74.

PARRY, Richard, D.D., rector of Wichampton, Dorsetshire, and preacher at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, was a student of Christ church, Oxford. He died at his cure, Leicestershire, very poor, 9th April, 1780. He wrote some sermons, besides divinity tracts—a dissertation on Daniel's seventy Weeks—and Remarks on Dr. Kennicott.

PARRY, Richard, an able divine, educated at Oxford, and made master of Ruthyn school, Denbighshire, after which he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, 1604. He revised the first edition of the Welsh bible, which was published 1620.

PARRY, Caleb Hillier, M.D., F.R.S., an ingenious physician, and natural historian of Bath, father of the celebrated captain Parry. Dr. Parry is known as the author of A Treatise on Wool, containing the result of a series of experiments on this staple commodity to which his attention was originally directed by the circumstance of king George III. presenting two Merino rams to the Bath and West of England Society. But his principal work is the Elements of Pathology, printed in 1816. He died March 9th, 1822, having been deprived of the use of his faculties by palsy, in 1816.

PARSONS, Robert, or PERSONS, an English jesuit, was born 1546, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, at the expense of the vicar of his parish. He soon distinguished himself as an able disputant, and became fellow and tutor of his college; but being accused by his society of incontinence, and of embezzling the college money, he left the university, and retired to Antwerp, then to Louvain and Padua, and afterwards to Rome, where he renounced the protestant faith, and entered among the jesuits. Here he acquired such reputation, that the pope permitted him to establish an English college at Rome, for the instruction of missionaries to attempt the conversion of the English nation to the catholic religion. He went himself in disguise to London, and in the character of preacher, he strongly and efficaciously recommended the Romish faith to his auditors, and prevailed upon the papists never to frequent or join in the service of the protestant church. This violent attack against the established religion of England, and the doctrine that Elizabeth might safely be deposed, were too daring to be long concealed from the pen-

etrating knowledge of Burleigh, but Parsons escaped his pursuers, though some of his associates were seized. On the preparations of Philip to invade England, the good father was laboriously active in stirring up not only foreigners, but natives abroad against their country; and when the armada was destroyed he endeavored by means of lord Derby, to excite a rebellion in the kingdom. This turbulent, insidious, and intriguing jesuit, who proved so virulent an enemy to his country, died on the 18th April, 1610, and was buried with all the honors due to a cardinal, a dignity to which he aspired, but which he did not obtain. His writings were numerous, amounting to thirty-three tracts, chiefly on divinity and controversial subjects, and in favor and support of his religion and politics.

PARSONS, James, an eminent physician, born at Barnstaple, Devon, March, 1705. His father, the youngest of nine sons, was soon after his birth appointed barrack-master at Bolton in Ireland, and removing with his family into that kingdom, his son received his education at Dublin college. He studied medicine with great assiduity, and after improving himself in the celebrated schools of Paris, he took his degrees at the university of Rheims, and returned to London, 1736. He became physician to the Saint Giles's infirmary, and was made member of the Royal society, in 1740, licentiate to the college of physicians 1751, and he acquired deserved reputation, especially in the obstetrical art. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Douglas, sir Hans Sloane, Mead, and other celebrated men, and the learned correspondent of Buffon, and other great literary characters on the continent. He died in London, 4th April, 1770, and was buried at Hendon, seventeen days after, as he had required that his remains should not be intombed before a visible alteration took place in his corpse. He was a man of great and extensive erudition, as Dr. Maty, his successor in the office of secretary to the Royal society, has, in the language of truth and friendship observed; and he has obliged the world with various publications, the best known of which is his "Remains of Japhet, or Historical Inquiry into the Affinity and Origin of European Languages."

PARSONS, Jonathan, a graduate of Yale college, who was first settled as a congregational minister of Lyme, Connecticut, but spent the last thirty years of his life, at Newburyport, in the same capacity, with one of the largest congregations of the country. He graduated in 1729, and died July 19, 1776, aged about 66 years. He was one of the most distinguished and successful preachers of his time. He was eminent as a scholar, being familiar with classical literature. His publications were rather numerous; among them were sixty-six sermons on various subjects in two volumes, 8vo.

PARSONS, Moses, an eminent American preacher, was born June 20, 1716, and graduated at Harvard college in 1736. He was ordained at Byfield, Massachusetts, June 20, 1744, and died 14th December, 1783, aged 67 years. His personal appearance, his manners, and the high intellectual attainments possessed by him rendered him one of the most popular and influential ministers of his time. In 1772, he published an election sermon; and, 1773, a sermon delivered at the ordination of O. Parsons.

PARSONS, Theophilus, LL.D., graduated at Harvard college 1769. He commenced business as a lawyer, at Newburyport, and in 1800, removed to Boston. He was a member of the convention which formed the present constitution of Massachusetts, and also of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. In 1806 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and died in that office in 1813, aged 63.

PARSONS, Levi, an American Missionary at Palestine, born in Goshen, Massachusetts July 18, 1792, and graduated at Middlebury college in 1814. Having been ordained, he sailed for Palestine in November 1819, and arrived at Smyrna in January 1820. He spent several months at Scio, and then proceeded to Jerusalem, where he remained from February to May 1821. On his return to Smyrna he was seized with a painful disease at Syra. In December he went to Alexandria, where he died, February 10, 1822, aged 29 years. He had the reputation of being a good scholar; and of an ardent devotion to the best interests of man.

PARSONS, Samuel H., a general in the army of the American revolution, was the son of the reverend Jonathan Parsons of Newburyport, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1756. He soon after established himself as a lawyer in New London county, Connecticut, and rose to distinction in the profession. At the commencement of the revolution, he entered the army, as lieutenant-colonel, and during the progress of the war, through the whole of which he served with reputation, was advanced to the rank of major-general. On the arrival of peace he resumed his profession. He was not long after appointed one of the commissioners to form a treaty with the Indians, northwest of the Ohio; and on the establishment of a territorial government over that district, was appointed its first judge. He removed to Marietta, and entered on the office, in 1778. He was drowned in the great Beaver Rivulet, near Pittsburgh, November 17th, 1789.

PARTHENAY, John de, lord of Soubise, was born 1512. While commanding the French troops in Italy, he imbibed the principles of the protestants, which he afterwards maintained with much firmness and constancy. He was made governor of Lyons 1562 by the prince of Condé, the head of the Huguenots, and he bravely defended it when besieged by the duke de Nevres. He died 1566, aged 54.

PARTHENAY, Catherine, daughter and heiress of the preceding, was eminent for her wit, her beauty, and her writings. In 1568, at the age of 14, she married du Quellence, baron du Pont, a man distinguished in the wars of those times, but accused of impotency by the malice of his mother-in-law. While the suit was pending, the husband was slaughtered among those who fell in the Bartholomew massacre; and his widow, who paid great respect to his memory, took for her second husband, 1575, Renatus, viscount Rohan, who died 1586, leaving her two sons and three daughters. She was at Rochelle when the town was besieged, and she shared with magnanimity all the calamities of that disastrous siege, and refusing to be included in the capitulation, she was, with her surviving daughter, Anne, conveyed a prisoner of war to Niort. She died 1631, aged 77. She wrote some poems, printed 1572, besides a tragedy, called Holofernes, acted at Rochelle, and the Precepts of Isocrates, translated into French, and other works. Her eldest son was the famous duke de Rohan, who supported the cause of the protestants with such intrepidity in the reign of Louis XII. Her daughter Catherine, who married the duke of Deux-ponts, was the celebrated female who so nobly met the amorous addresses of Henry IV in these words: "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too nobly born to be your mistress."

PARTRIDGE, William, a native of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, who became lieutenant-governor of that state. He obtained the appointment through the agency of Sir Henry Ashurst, and succeeded Usher in 1697. Mr. Partridge was by trade a shipwright of great mechanical genius; and, was also, by the aid of popular manners, well qualified for political life. In 1703, Usher was again commissioned as lieutenant-governor, and Partridge retired to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1729.

PARUTA, Paul, a noble Venetian, who usefully served his country in various embassies, and was afterwards governor of Brescia, and procurator of St. Mark. He died 1598, aged 58. He was the author of notes in Italian on Tacitus—Political Discourses—a History of Venice, from 1513, to 1572, and other works.

PAS, Manasses de, marquis de Feuquierres, was born at Saumur, after the death of his father who was slain at the battle of Ivry. He trode in the steps of his father for valor, and distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle, where he was taken prisoner, but liberated after a month's confinement. His abilities were equally displayed in the cabinet, and he went as ambassador to the courts of Sweden and of Germany. He was placed at the head of the French army with the duke of Saxe Weimar in 1635, and died of the wounds which he received at the siege of Thionville, 14th March, 1640. The account of his negotiations in Germany was published 1753, in 3 vols. 12mo.

PAS, Anthony de, marquis of Feuquierres, a famous French officer, whose military merits remained unknown till his 40th year. In 1688, at the head of one thousand men in Germany, he so eminently distinguished himself, and afterwards in Italy, that his promotion was very rapid. He was so strict a disciplinarian that the wits said of him he was the boldest man in Europe, since he daily slept in the midst of one hundred thousand enemies, meaning his soldiers. He died 1711, aged 63. His memoirs, which, as containing the History of the generals of Louis XIV. are considered very interesting, were published in 4to. and in 4 vols. 12mo.

PASCAL, Blaise, a celebrated French divine, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 19th June, 1623. He was educated by his father, who was president of the court of aids in his province, and possessed great mathematical abilities; but while his father sought for distinction as the friend of Descartes, he forbade his son the use of all books of geometry, that his attention might not be divered from belles lettres and classical knowledge. Young Pascal from his infancy displayed extraordinary abilities; he enquired into the reasons and causes of every thing, and never was satisfied but with what appeared most probable and rational. His father who knew he had no opportunity of studying mathematics, accidentally discovered him surrounded with figures in charcoal on the floor of his chamber, and found on inquiry that he was engaged in what makes the thirty-second proposition of Euclid's first book, which the unassisted powers of his genius, by a connected series of ideas and of demonstrations had pointed out to him. At 16 he wrote his treatise of Conic Sections, and so ably composed that Descartes attributed it to the labors of the father and not of the son. At 19 he contrived an arithmetical machine, much admired for its ingenuity, and at 23 he saw, corrected, and improved the Toricellian experiment, and soon after solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had hitherto perplexed the ablest mathematicians of Europe. But in the midst of this increasing reputation, Pascal all at once renounced literary and mathematical pursuits for religion, and after being one of the greatest of philosophers, he became the most humble and penitent of devotees. He rejected all the pleasures of life, and frequently wore an iron girdle with sharp points towards his skin that he might thus mortify himself, and by inflicting pain on his body banish the vain or profane thoughts which might intrude on his holy meditations. Though, however, regardless of the world, he embraced the cause of the jansenists against the jesuits, and in his "Provincial Letters," attacked them with all the shafts of genuine wit, yet with the force of truth and conscious virtue. These letters, according to Voltaire, who calls him the first, and Boileau the second, satirist against the jesuits, are a model of eloquence and wit, equal to the finest comedies of Moliere, and possessed of the sublimity of the finest of Bossuet's orations. These celebrated letters have been frequently published, and have appeared in all the languages of Europe. Pascal died at Paris 19th August 1662, aged only 39. After his death were published from among his papers, "Pensées," on religion and other subjects, much admired, and also the "Equilibrium of Fluids," and the weight of "the Mass of the Air." Pascal was undoubtedly a very extraordinary man. If rivalled in talents, says his biographer, no one, however, of equal eminence, can be found who lived with such exemplary innocence. His works were printed Paris, 5 vols. 8vo. 1799.

PASCHAL I. St. Paschasius, a Roman who succeeded Stephen IV. on the papal throne 817. He was benevolent in his conduct, and received with great humanity the Greeks who had been exiled for their attachment to image worship. He crowned Lothaire emperor at Rome, and died 12th May, 824.

PASCHAL II. Reinier, a Tuscan who succeeded Urban II. on the papal throne 1099. He excommunicated the anti-pope Gilbert, and claimed with the most unyielding pertinacity the right of investitures, which was opposed by Henry I. of England, and Henry IV. emperor of Germany. Henry visited Italy in hopes of receiving from the sovereign pontiff the imperial crown; but Paschal refused to officiate till he renounced his claims to the investitures. The emperor incensed, seized the person of the pope, and though the Romans immediately took up arms in defence of their sovereign, he carried him away captive, and refused to restore him to liberty, till he had renounced his pretensions to the disputed rights. This extorted concession was cancelled by two councils held at Rome, in 1112, and 1116. The pope tired with the dissensions which harassed him wished to resign the sovereignty, but died before, 22d January, 1118. Some of his letters are preserved in the councils of P. Labbe. There were two anti-popes of that name, one in the age of Sergius II. and the other in the reign of Alexander III.

PASCHIUS, George, author of Tractatus de Novis Inventis quorum accuratiori Cultui Facem prætulit Antiquitas, 4to.—de Fictis Rebus Publ. 4to.—de Variis Modis Moralia Tractandi, 4to. was the son of a merchant of Dantzic, and became professor of moral philosophy at Kiel, and died 1707, aged 56.

PASOR, Matthias, was born at Herborne, April 12th, 1599. He studied at Heidelberg and Marpurg; but in consequence of the wars which disturbed his countrymen, he left Germany and came to England, and was incorporated A. M. at Oxford 1624. He here resided at Exeter college, and read lectures in oriental languages, and with great

reputation and success, but 1629, he was induced to go to Groningen, where he was presented to some of the professorial chairs. He died there January 1658. He wrote several things but never published them.

PASQUIER, or PAQUIER, Stephen, an eminent advocate in the parliament at Paris, rewarded by Henry III. with the office of advocate-general to the chamber of accounts, in consequence of his able pleadings against Versoris, the defender of the jesuits. He resigned this honorable place to his eldest son Theodore, and died at Paris, August 31st, 1615, at the great age of 87. As a man his character was mild and benevolent, as a writer acute and sensible, and as a poet graceful and sublime. Of his poems the best known is his "Puce," or flea, in consequence of a flea which he saw on the breast of the learned Catherine de Roches, 1569. His other works consist of epigrams, epitaphs, letters, researches, and portraits. He left three sons worthy of him.

PASSEMANT, Claude Simeon, a native of Paris, brought up to trade, which he quitted to pursue the bent of his genius in the construction of optical and mathematical instruments. Among his ingenious labors are mentioned an astronomical pendulum with a moving celestial sphere, presented to Louis XV., a burning mirror, and some globes. He wrote a treatise on the reflecting telescope, and another on the use of telescopes. He died suddenly 6th November 1769, aged 67.

PASSERAT, John, professor of eloquence in the Royal college, at Paris, was born at Troyes in Champagne, 1534. He studied law at Bourges under Cujacius, and became professor of eloquence upon the assasination of Ramus, 1572. He acquired great and deserved eminence in this employment, and died of the palsy 1602. His works are numerous, and his poetry is particularly admired : besides some French and Latin poems he published, Commentaries on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius—Orationes et Præfationes—Conjecturarum—Liber—& de Literarum Cognatione.

PASSERI, Gio. Battista, an Italian antiquary, born at Gubio, in the duchy of Urbino, November 1694. He studied the law at Rome for four years, and began to make collections of Etruscan antiquities ; but in 1738, the loss of his wife had such influence on his feelings, that he embraced the ecclesiastical state. He became apostolic prothonotary, and vicar general of Pesara, and died February 1780, in consequence of being overturned in his carriage. He wrote Lucernæ Fictiles Musei Passeris, 3 vols.—on the History of Fossils—Pictura Etruscorum in Vasualis in unum collectæ, Dissertationibus Illustratæ, 3 vols.—Thesaurus Gemmarum Astrii Ferarum Antiquarum, tom. second and third in continuation of Gorri's first vol.—Thesaurus Gemmarum Selectissimarum, and other works mentioned in Saxius, Onomasticon.

PASSIONEI, Dominico, an Italian cardinal, born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, 1682. He studied at Rome, where he made a most valuable collection of books and manuscripts, and in 1706, he came to Paris where he became acquainted with Mabillon, Montfaucon, and other learned men. In 1708, he went to Holland and continued there, and attended the congress of Utrecht, 1712, as the pope's secret agent. He was afterwards employed by the pope in various negotiations, and every where displayed his zeal, sagacity, and talents. He published an Account of his Embassy in Switzerland, with the title of "Acta Legationis Helveticæ," folio 1738. While nuncio at Vienna, he pronounced the funeral oration of prince Eugene, and for his many services was made archbishop of Ephesus, and raised to the dignity of cardinal by Clement XII. This learned man particularly distinguished as the friend and patron of literature, died 15th July, 1761, aged 79.

PATER, Paul, a native of Menersdorf in Hungary, who was exiled from his country for his attachment to the protestant faith. He became successively librarian to the duke of Wolfenbuttle, mathematical professor at the college of Thorn, and afterwards at Dantzic, where he died 1724, aged 68. He was an able mathematician, and so ardent in the pursuit of knowledge that he slept only two hours in the summer, and four in the winter. He wrote Labor Solis, sive de Eclipsi Christo patiente Hierosolym. Visa.—de Astrologia Persicâ—de Mari Caspio—de Cœlo Empyrio—de Insignibus Turcicis ex Variis Superstitionum Tenebris Orientalium maxime Illustratis.

PATERSON, Samuel, a native of London, chiefly educated in France. He settled as a foreign bookseller in the Strand, but did not succeed in business, in consequence of which he retired to the continent in 1776, and made a valuable collection of books, which on his return to England he recommended to the public in his catalogue called Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta. This performance was so much approved by the public that he acquired some celebrity as a bibliographer, and was not only engaged as a librarian by lord Lansdown, but was employed by the London booksellers in forming their catalogues, several of which, especially of the Beauclerk, Grofts, Pinelli, and other collections, he completed in a very satisfactory manner. He was author of Cursory Remarks on a Journey through the Netherlands by Coriat, 3 vols. 12mo. —Joineriania, or Scraps, 2 vols. 8vo,—the Templar, a periodical paper—Speculation on Law and Lawyers, 8vo. At one time of life he was engaged as an auctioneer, and had the good fortune to save from destruction sir Julius Cæsar's manuscripts, which from mere waste paper were made productive to him of £350. He died 1802, aged 74.

PATIN, Guy, an eminent French writer and physician, born at Houdon, near Beauvais in Picardy, 1602. His father intended him for the active life of an advocate, but he soon found medicine more congenial to his feelings, and after studying that science with great application, he became professor of physic in the Royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself by his defence of the ancients against the moderns. He also violently opposed the use of Antimony as a medicine, and wrote a book on it called "Martyrology of Antimony." His "Letters," published in 3 vols. after his death, acquired him great celebrity ; they were read, says Voltaire, with avidity, because they contained things which every body loves, and satires liked still more He died 1682.

PATIN, Charles, second son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 23d February 1633. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of 14 he maintained for five hours a disputation in Greek and Latin, and was admitted M. A. with great applause. He studied the law, but had a stronger inclination for physic, in which faculty he at last took his degrees. He practised with great success, and read lectures to numerous and admiring auditors ; but dreading persecution and imprisonment for some unknown causes, he suddenly left France, 1668. After visiting England, and the North of Europe he fixed at Basil, and afterwards removed to Padua, where he became professor of physic, and was honored with the title of knight of St. Mark. He died there 2d October, 1693. His chief

works are Itinerarium Comitis Brienne—Familiæ Romanæ ex Antiquis Numismat. fol.—Introduction to History by Medals, 12mo.—Imperatorum Romanar. Numismata, fol.—Travels in different Parts of Europe—Prattica della Medaglie—Suetonius ex Numismat. Illustratus, 4to.—de Optimâ Nedicorum Secta—de Avicenna—Lycæum Patavinum. His works, says Voltaire, are read by men of learning, as his father's are by men of leisure.

PATKUL, John Reginald de, a Livonian gentleman, who resented the oppressions which his country suffered from the power of Charles XI. and XII. of Sweden. He appeared before Charles XI. 1689, at the head of six other deputies, who were empowered by their country to lay their grievances at the feet of their sovereign, but the circumstance was regarded as treasonable, and he escaped with difficulty into Russia, from his persecutors, who condemned him to death. Though afterwards invested with the sacred office of ambassador of Russia in Saxony, Charles XII. refused to make peace with Augustus of Poland, except Patkul was delivered into his hands, and by this base treachery the unfortunate man was seized, and broken on the wheel, and quartered, at Casimir, 1707. This cruel measure, so outrageous to humanity and to the independence of nations, has deservedly fixed an indelible stigma on the character of the otherwise heroic Charles of Sweden.

PATRICK, St., the apostle and guardian saint of Ireland, was, as is supposed, a native of Wales or of Cornwall, who was seized by pirates and carried to Ireland, where he converted the inhabitants to christianity. He was made the spiritual head of Ireland, and fixed his residence at Armagh, which is become the metropolitan see; and further to establish the doctrines which he taught with such eloquence and effect, he built several churches and religious houses. He died about 460, aged 83. Some pieces in Latin, under his name, have been published in London by sir James Ware, 1658, in 8vo.

PATRICK, Peter, a native of Thessalonica, in the age of Justinian, whom he served as ambassador to Amalasonte queen of the Goths, and Chosroes king of Persia. For his services he was made master of the palace. He is author of the history of ambassadors in the collection of Byzantine historians, folio, Louvre, 1648.

PATRICK, Samuel, a learned English divine. He was one of the masters of the Charter house, and is known for his edition of Hederic's Greek Lexicon, which has since been improved by Ernesti, Morell, and others.

PATRICK, Simon, D.D. a learned prelate, son of a mercer at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where he was born 8th September, 1626. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and of which in 1661, he was elected master, against Sparrow, appointed by Royal mandamus. His opponent, supported by power, prevailed, whilst he himself retired from Cambridge, and became Rector of St. Paul's Covent-garden, where he continued an active parish priest during the whole of the plague. In 1666, he was made chaplain to the king. In 1672, he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679, dean of Peterborough. During the reign of James II. he showed himself an active advocate for the protestant cause, and though flattered and courted by the king, was steady and sincere in his principles. At the revolution his abilities were employed in settling the affairs of the church, and in reviewing the liturgy. In 1689, he was made bishop of Chichester, two years after translated to Ely, where he died 31st May, 1707, aged 80. This worthy prelate, so highly commended by Burnet, wrote sermons—tracts against Popery—Commentaries on the Scriptures, 3 vols. fol. which with Lowth on the prophets, Arnold on the apocrypha, and Whitby on the New Testament, contain a regularly continued commentary on the bible.

PATRIZI, Francis, author of dialogues in Italian, on the Manner of studying and writing History, 4to.—de Institutione Reipublicæ—de Regno & Regis Institutione, fol.—del Vero Regimento—Poemata de Antiquitate Sinarum, was bishop of Gaieta in Italy, and died there, 1494.

PATRIZI, Francis, a native of Cherso in Istria, who became professor of philosophy at Ferrara, Padua and Rome, and distinguished himself by his learning, and his bold opposition to the philosophy of Aristotle. He wrote some poems in Italian—a Parallel of the Military Art, between the Ancients and Moderns, and edited the works of Mercurius Trismegistus. He died at Rome 1597, aged 67.

PATRU, Oliver, a polite scholar, born at Paris 1604. He became eminent for his knowledge of literature, and as an advocate, he was the first, says Voltaire, who introduced correctness and purity of language in pleadings. When admitted into the French academy in 1640, he pronounced an animated speech, and from that circumstance the same adulatory address has continued to be expected from every new member. As a critic Patru was well informed and judicious, but rigid, so that he was called the Quintilian of France, and his grammatical decisions were submitted to, as oracles. His abilities were universally respected not only by the learned, but the great, and even by Colbert, and by the king. He died 16th January 1681. His miscellaneous works were printed at Paris 1670, 4to. of which the third edition appeared 1714, and the whole in 1732, 2 vols. 4to.

PATTEN, Thomas, D.D. fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, died 1790, rector of Childrey, Berks. He wrote the Christian Apology, a sermon—St. Peter's Christian Apology, a sermon against the objections of Ralph Heathcote, 8vo.—the sufficiency of the external Evidence of the Gospel against Heathcote—Opposition between the Gospel and the Religion of Nature—David's Character vindicated, 1762.

PATTERSON, William, governor of New Jersey and associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, graduated at Princeton college in 1763. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was a senator from New Jersey in the first congress. He was governor of New Jersey in 1790. He was afterwards appointed a judge of the United States supreme court. He died in 1806.

PATTERSON, Robert, LL.D. was a native of Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in 1768. He was employed as the principal of an academy at Wilmington Delaware. During the revolutionary war he held offices in the army. In 1779, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Pennsylvania, and then vice provost. In 1805 he was appointed director of the mint of the United States. In 1819, he was chosen president of the American philosophical society. He died 1824 aged 81. He was the author of many of the papers published in the transactions of the philosophical society.

PATTISON, William, an English poet, born at Peasmarsh, Sussex, 1706. He was educated at Appleby school, where his rising talents were noticed and encouraged by Mr. Noble, a neighboring clergyman, and from thence he went to Sidney col-

lege, Cambridge, which, from a spirit impatient of discipline, he left without taking a degree. He went to London, but as he had nothing to support him he soon experienced all the horrors of indigence and distress. An intimate acquaintance with the wits of the time, and repeated solicitations for the cold and tardy patronage of the great were little calculated to dispel the miseries which poverty, intemperance, and imprudence, gathered around him, and therefore we find him describing himself as destitute of friends, of money, a prey to hunger, and passing his nights on a bench in St. James's park. The success of some of his pieces recommended him at last to Curl, who took him into his house, but a month after, the small-pox came to put an end to the sufferings of a dejected and broken heart. He died 1727, in his 21st year, and was buried in St. Clement Danes' church-yard. He possessed great genius, but without the cheering patronage of a friend his blossoms withered under an unpropitious sky. His works appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1728.

PAUCTON, Alexis, a French mathematician born of obscure parents near Lassay in Mayenne. He studied at Nantes where he paid great attention to mathematics and navigation, and afterwards he came to Paris, where with some difficulty he recommended himself and obtained patronage in the military school. He was amiable in his manners, and possessed of great erudition. He died at Paris 1799, aged 67. He is author of Theory of the Force of Archimedes, 12mo.—Metrology, or a treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Monies of all Countries, Ancient and Modern—Theory of the Laws of Nature, with Dissertations on the Pyramids of Egypt, 8vo. It is said that he left in MS. a translation of the Hymns of Orpheus.

PAVILLON, Nicholas, a French ecclesiastic whose abilities were distinguished at Paris, and became known to cardinal Richelieu, who made him bishop of Alet. In his diocese he labored with zeal for the suppression of vice, and the dispersion of ignorance, but though he founded schools, and in every respect devoted himself to enlighten the people, his conduct was misrepresented at court, and the king sent commissioners to examine the complaints preferred against him. Though acquitted, a fresh offence, and his unwillingness to submit to the royal mandate incensed the monarch against him, and he was deposed from his see, and died in exile, 8th December, 1677, aged above 80. His works are a Ritual for his Diocese—Synodal Statutes, and Ordinances.

PAVILLON, Stephen, a French poet, born at Paris 1652. He was advocate general in the parliament of Metz, but the laborious office was too difficult for his weak constitution, and he retired to literary ease. He was a member of both the academies, and received a pension from Louis XIV. His poems which are after the manner of Voiture, and possess some merit, were published in 1720, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also in prose, the Portrait of Pure Love, disinterested counsels, and other moral pieces.

PAUL, Mark, or MARCO PAULO, a Venetian traveller. He penetrated 1272 as far as the capital of Cublai Chan, the sixth descendant of Genghis Chan, of which he published an interesting account. Some authors imagine that Cambalus which he mentions is the town of Pekin. It is remarkable that he makes no mention of the great wall of China.

PAUL I. pope after his brother Stephen II. 757, died ten years after, respected for his wisdom and earning.

PAUL II. Peter Barbo, a Venetian noble, elected pope after Pius II. 1464. He permitted the cardinals to wear a purple habit, and the red cap of silk, and the mitre which hitherto had distinguished the sovereign pontiff. He died 26th July, 1471, aged 54.

PAUL III. Alexander Farnese, bishop of Ostia, was elected pope 1534, after Clement VII. In his time began the famous council of Trent, whose first sitting was in 1545. He made a treaty with the Venetians and the emperor against the Turks, and he established the inquisition, and approved of the institution of the jesuits, but condemned the interim of Charles V. and pursued measures of severity against the defection of Henry VIII. He was a pontiff of high character, respectable in private life, and at all times anxious to procure concord among the Christian princes. He died 10th November, 1549, aged 82.

PAUL IV. John Peter Caraffa, succeeded Marcellus II. on the papal throne 1555, aged near 80. He behaved with great haughtiness on his elevation; he not only issued a bull against all heretics, but he threatened with his severest displeasure Charles V. because he did not oppose sufficiently vigorous measures against the protestants; and when Elizabeth by her ambassador announced to him her accession, he complained that she had ascended the throne, especially as she was illegitimate, without the concurrence of the holy see, on which all the crowns of Europe were dependent. His reign tended little to advance the true interests of Rome, so that he died unlamented, 18th August, 1559. He wrote treatises de Symbolis—de Emendandâ Ecclesié.

PAUL V. Camillus Borghese, a native of Rome, made a cardinal by Clement VIII. and raised to the popedom after Leo XI. 1605. He was engaged in a dispute with the Venetians, and as he had humbled the Genoese, he expected the same success with this powerful republic; but though he excommunicated the doge and the senate, he found his decrees little regarded. He had recourse to arms, but without intimidating the Venetians, till at last by the friendly interference of Henry IV. of France a reconciliation was effected. Paul deserved the gratitude of the Romans for the various embellishments which he introduced, the collections of paintings, and sculpture, which he made, and the erection of public fountains and aqueducts. Greater as a priest than as a politician, Paul acquired the esteem of the learned whom he patronised. He died 28th January, 1621, aged 69.

PAUL, Petrowitz, emperor of Russia, son of the great Catherine and Peter III. was born 1st October 1754. He married 1774, the daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died two years after, and for his second wife he took a princess of Wirtemberg, niece to the king of Prussia. He began to travel in Europe in 1780, and during fourteen months visited Poland, Austria, Italy, France, and Holland, and everywhere displayed an amiable character, and a strong desire of understanding the various establishments which guide the destinies of Europe. On the death of his mother in 1796, he ascended the throne, and then began to take an active part in the general confederacy of Europe, against the tyrannical and ambitious conduct of France. He sent the brave Suwarrow into Italy, where victory followed his steps, and he attacked the northern frontiers of France, in conjunction with the English; but all at once, while the world expected still higher exertions in the cause of the allies, the fickle monarch was reconciled to his enemies. To show more strongly his change of sentiments, he seized the

property of the English, and with unparalleled cruelty, banished their unhappy sailors to Siberia, while his own subjects experienced all the misfortunes of distracted councils and of capricious measures. This extravagance was stopped by the sudden death of the unfortunate Paul, who was assassinated in April, 1801, by some of his discontented nobles. The cause of this extraordinary change of politics has been ascribed to the influence of a beautiful French mistress, who was sent by the cabinet of Paris to second the labors of diplomatic intrigue, by the prostitution of her charms to the capricious monarch.

PAUL, a celebrated heresiarch of Samosata, a city of the Euphrates. He was raised to the see of Antioch in 260, and soon after he was invited to the court of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who favored the Jewish religion, but could not comprehend the mysteries of christianity. Paul represented to the queen that the Trinity consisted not of three real persons, but only three attributes; and that the Saviour had appeared on earth not as a god, but as a man endowed with a superior portion of wisdom. This doctrine, which at first was propagated to convert Zenobia, was more fully defended by Paul, and therefore drew upon him the censures of the church. He was deposed from his dignity by a synod at Antioch, 270, and excommunicated. His followers, who were called Paulinists, did not increase, and few of them remained at the end of the fifth century.

PAUL, of Sancta Maria, a learned Jew of Burgos, who, it is said, was converted to christianity by reading a work of St. Thomas Aquinas. After the death of his wife he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and by his merits obtained places of honor and trust. He was preceptor to John II. king of Castille, and was afterwards successively archdeacon of Trevigno, bishop of Carthagena, and then of Burgos, where he died 29th August, 1445, aged 82. Some authors report that he was patriarch of Aquileia. He was a learned prelate, and wrote Scrutinium Scripturarum, folio, 1474, and additions to Nicholas de Lyra's works. His three sons were baptized at the same time with him, when he became a christian convert, and they all distinguished themselves by their merit. The eldest, Alphonso, bishop of Burgos, wrote an Abridgment of Spanish History; the second, Gonsalvo, died bishop of Placentia, and the third, Alvares, published an History of John II. king of Castille.

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, was secretary to Didier, the last king of Lombardy. He was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne; but when accused by his enemies, of conspiring against the life of his protector, he was banished to the island of Tremiti, in the Adriatic. He left his exile for the court of the duke of Benevento, after whose death he retired to a monastery. He died 801. He is author of an History of the Lombards, in six books, to the death of Luitprand, 744—History of the bishops of Metz, and he contributed much to the composition of the Historia Miscellanea, in continuation of the work of Eutropius.

PAULA, St. a Roman lady of noble birth, and of great learning. She embraced christianity, and when become a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she built a monastery, and displayed in the sight of her female associates, all the virtues and mortifications of ascetic life. St. Jerome was the director of her charitable institutions, and he also taught her to understand the Hebrew scriptures. She died 407, aged 60. It is said that she was descended from the illustrious families of the Gracchi and Scipios.

PAULET, William, marquis of Winchester, son of sir John Paulet, of Somersetshire, was one of the courtiers of Henry VIII. and of his three successors. He had the art during those times, when religious opinions and political sentiments were so liable to persecution, to retain his places, and when asked how he had so securely weathered the storm, he replied, by being a willow, and not an oak. He died 1572, aged 97, and transmitted his honors and fortunes to his family, one hundred and three of whom he saw descended from his loins.

PAULET, John James, a French physician, member of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, was born in 1740. He studied at the university of Montpellier, and having taken his degrees, he distinguished himself by the publication of a learned treatise on the "History of the Small-Pox," 1765, 2 vols. In 1776, he published "Recherches Historiques et Physiques sur les Maladies Epizootiques," 2 vols. 8vo; and he subsequently became editor of the Gazette de Santé. He died at Fontainebleau, in October, 1826. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of "Traité des Champignons," 1775, 2 vols. 4to; and "Traité de la Morsure de la Vipère-aspic de Fontainebleau."

PAULI, Simon, author of treatises on Malignant Fevers—against Tobacco and Tea—Flora Danica, 4to.—and other medical works, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen, and physician to Christian V. who rewarded his services by making him bishop of Arrhas. He died 1680, aged 77.

PAULIAN, Aimé Henry, a jesuit, born at Nimes, 1722. He was a learned man, and wrote some valuable works, the best known of which are Dictionnaire de Physique, 5 vols. 8vo.—Systeme General de Philosophie, 4 vols. 12mo.—Dictionnaire Philosopho-Theologique, 4to. He died at the advanced age of 80.

PAULINUS, St. a native of Bourdeaux, whom his learning and virtues recommended to the highest offices of the state. He was made consul in 378, and soon after married Therasia, a Spanish lady of great opulence and high birth. He settled in Spain, and by the persuasion of his wife became a convert to christianity, and he applied his large resources to charitable uses, and the most benevolent munificence. To increase the labors of his christian calling, he took orders, 393, and soon after coming to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola, where he died 431, aged 74. Some authors ascribe to him the invention of church bells. Some of his Latin poems, letters, and other works, are extant. There was another who was bishop of Treves, and the defender of Athanasius. He died an exile in Phrygia, 359. Another was bishop of Aquileia, and distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort, in 794. He was author of a Treatise on the Trinity and a book of salutary instructions, and died 804.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, Julian de, a French physician, educated under Fernel. He was physician to Charles IX. whom he succeeded to restore to health. He was afterwards in the service of the duke of Anjou, and died at Caen, 1588. He wrote treatises de Vino & Pomaceo—De Lue Venereâ—De Morbis Contagiosis, &c. His son James was also a physician, but educated in the protestant faith. He wrote Observationes in Optimos Auctores Græcos, 4to.—a Latin Description of Ancient Greece, 4to.—poems in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, not very valuable. He died at Caen, 1st October, 1670, aged 83.

PAULMY, Mark Anthony René de Voyer,

marquis de, son of the marquis of Argenson, is known for his valuable library, which he sold to the count of Artois, brother to Louis XVI. He was also distinguished as a man of letters, and was honored with a seat in the French academy, and raised to the dignity of minister of state. He published Melanges d'une grande Bibliotheque, 69 vols. 8vo. and also essays in the style of Montaigne, 9 vols. 8vo. 1778. He died 1787, aged 65.

PAULZE, N. a native of Montbrisson, made one of the farmers general of France by the influence of his relation Terray. He was a man of great intelligence and erudition, and he formed a company for the improvement of Guyenne, which was not however fully adopted. He was imprisoned during the revolution, and guillotined, 1794. The commercial details on the Indies in Raynal's History, are attributed to his pen.

PAUSANIAS, governor of the kingdom of Sparta, during his nephew's minority, was brave in war, and intriguing in the cabinet. After serving against the Persians, he grew discontented with his country, and made a secret treaty with the enemy. The measure was discovered, and to escape punishment he took refuge in a temple, where, on account of his perfidy, his mother first brought a stone to ensure his confinement. He was starved to death, B. C. 474.

PAUTRE, Anthony le, an architect of Paris, whose abilities were patronised by Louis XIV. He built the church of the nuns of the Port Royal at Paris, and contributed by other works to the embellishment of Paris. He was made member of the academy of sculpture, 1671, and died a few years after. His works appeared at Paris, 1652, in folio, with 60 engravings. One of his relations, John, was also a native of Paris, and eminent as a designer and engraver, especially in architectural ornaments. He was a member of the academy of painting and sculpture, and died 2d February, 1682, aged 65. His works appear in three vols. folio, adorned with above 1000 plates. His son Peter, who was born at Paris, 4th March, 1659, directed his attention to sculpture, and was made director of the academy of St. Luke. His Æneas and Anchises, which adorns the Thuilleries, and his Lucretia stabbing herself in the presence of her husband, are very valuable specimens of his great genius. He died at Paris, 22d January 1744.

PAUW, N. de, a German ecclesiastic, uncle to the famous Anarcharsis Cloktz. Though bold and singular in his opinions, he was respected for his learning and virtues, and was much noticed by Frederic the Great, of Prussia. He wrote Enquiries on the Greeks, the Americans, the Chinese, and Egyptians, 7 vols. 8vo. a work full of curious details, bold conjectures, and energetic description, mixed with occasional weakness of thought and paradoxical sentiments. He died at Xanten, near Aix la Chapelle, in the summer of 1799.

PAYSON, Philips, D.D. a congregational minister of Massachusetts, was born in Walpole of that state, 18th January, 1736, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1754. He was settled in Chelsea, of his native state, where he remained till his death, which took place January 11, 1801, being sixty-four years of age. He was ordained, October 26, 1757; and his subsequent life was characterized by a faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He was much beloved by his people, to whom he ever acted the part of a friend and father. As a scholar, Dr. Payson became eminent; and his publications in the transactions of the American Academy of arts and sciences, are lasting evidence of his learning. He also published an election sermon, 1778; a sermon at the ordination of his brother Seth Payson of Rindge, New-Hampshire, 1782; and a sermon on the death of Washington, 1800.

PAYSON, Seth, D.D., a congregational minister of New-Hampshire, born in 1758, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1777. He was ordained at Rindge in that state, December 4, 1782, where he remained till his death, which took place, February 26, 1820. Dr. Seth Payson was esteemed a man of talents and a good preacher. He published two fast sermons; two funeral sermons; and an ordination sermon. He also published a small volume on illuminism, being an abstract of Robinson and Barruel.

PAYSON, Edward, D.D., graduated at Harvard college in 1803. He was ordained as the colleague of Mr. Kellogg in Portland in 1807, and continued in the ministry in that town till his death in 1827, aged 44. He possessed a high reputation as a preacher, and had repeated and earnest solicitations to remove both to Boston, and New York. He published some addresses and sermons in his life time; and since his death two volumes of his sermons have been published.

PAZZI, James, a banker of Florence, of illustrious family. He headed the faction which opposed the Medicis, and he conspired with Salviati, archbishop of Pisa, and with cardinal Riario, to cut off the two brothers, Julian and Laurent, and to seize upon the sovereign power. The elevation of the host, 26th April, 1478, was the signal for this murderous action, and at the moment of this solemn ceremony, Julian was stabbed to the heart, by a brother of Pazzi; but Laurent escaped with a slight wound. The popularity of the Medicis, and the atrocity of the deed soon armed the people in their favor, and the conspirators were seized, and punished with death, and among them Pazzi suffered. The house of the Pazzis was afterwards reconciled to the Medicis, and became allied to them by marriage. One of their descendants, Cosmo, was archbishop of Florence, 1508, and would have risen to the dignity of cardinal, if he had not died before the elevation of his uncle Leo X. to the chair of St. Peter. He translated Maximus Tyrius into Latin. His brother Alexander wrote some tragedies, and translated the Poetics of Aristotle.

PEACOCK, Reginald, an Englishman, made by the interest of his friend Humphrey, duke of Glocester, bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Chichester, from which he was banished in disgrace, for opposing the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation. He was obliged to make a public recantation, and then retired to an abbey, where he died 1486. His books were burnt publicly, as profane and heretical.

PEALE, Charles Wilson, the founder of the Philadelphia museum. He learned the trade of a saddler, and connected with it that of harness maker, silver-smith, watch-maker, and carver; and by way of recreation, practised portrait painting, became a sportsman, naturalist, and preserver of animals. He made himself a violin and a guitar He invented and executed a variety of machines. He was the first dentist in America that made sets of enamel teeth. Mr. Peale, being desirous to obtain some more accurate knowledge of painting, presented a Mr. Hesoclius, a portrait painter, with the handsomest saddle his shop afforded, and in this way introduced himself to him, and solicited the favor of seeing the mysterious operations of painting. He gained essential instruction, and received further aid from Mr. Copley, when on a visit to Boston. Soon after, by the aid of his friends, he

went to England, and studied during the years 1770 and 1771 in the royal academy at London, under the direction of Mr. West. One day when colonel Trumbull was in Mr. West's painting room, some hammering arrested his attention. "Oh," said Mr. West, "that is only that ingenious young man, Mr. Peale, repairing some of my bells and locks, according to custom." This custom, much to the comfort and amusement of many a host, he continued through life. On his return to America, he removed to Baltimore, and afterwards to Philadelphia, where he opened a picture gallery. For about fifteen years, he was the only portrait painter in North America. During the revolutionary war, he raised a company, was often employed in confidential services, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. In 1777, he was elected a representative of Philadelphia in the state legislature, where he chiefly interested himself in the law for the abolition of slavery. During the revolutionary contest, he had painted the portraits of many distinguished officers, some of whom were afterwards killed. This collection constituted the chief interest of his gallery, and was from time to time extended, and afterwards made to comprise the portraits of men eminent in the different walks of life. Some large bones of the mammoth, found in Kentucky, and brought to him to be drawn, laid the foundation of his museum, when the name of museum was scarcely known even to our travellers, and Europe possessed none of great note but the celebrated Aldobrandine collection at Florence. The increasing income of his museum at length enabled Mr. Peale to procure almost an entire skeleton of the mammoth at an expense of five thousand dollars. A large quantity of the bones of an individual of this species was discovered in Ulster county, New York, which Mr. Peale purchased, together with the right of digging for the remainder in a swampy marl pit, which was obtained after very great exertions. Natural history, as yet, formed no part of the education of our youth, and Mr. Peale was the first to prepare and deliver a course of lectures on this interesting and popular subject, which he rendered attractive to a respectable class of ladies and gentlemen, by demonstrations with the real subjects, taken out of the museum. The museum has at length grown to an extent which justifies a comparison with the most celebrated establishments in Europe. He was foremost in the early attempts to establish an academy of the fine arts. When the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts was founded, he zealously co-operated for many years, and lived to contribute to seventeen annual exhibitions. After a life of extraordinary exertion and temperance, he died in 1827, at the age of eighty-five.

PEARCE, Zachary, D.D., an English prelate, son of a distiller in Holborn, born in 1690. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself at the university by some light compositions, and by some entertaining papers in the Guardian and the Spectator. He was patronised by lord Parker, earl of Macclesfield, to whom he dedicated his edition of Longinus, and from whom he obtained some preferment. In 1748 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1756, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster. These honors were conferred unsolicited, and the bishop, who longed for the privacy of retired life, was anxious to resign; but as some of the ministry objected to the person thought of for his successor, he was permitted to divest himself only of the deanery of Westminster, in favor of Dr. Thomas. He died June, 1774. Dr. Pearce was eminent as well for his philological learning, as his classical knowledge. He wrote a Vindication of the Miracles against the attacks of Woolston, besides an Account of Trinity College, Cambridge—Letters against Conyers Middleton, —a Review of Milton's Text—an Essay on the Origin of Temples and sermons. After his death appeared his Commentary on the Four Evangelists, and the Acts, 2 vols. 4to.—and 4 vols. of sermons.

PEARSON, John, D.D., an English prelate, born 12th February, 1612, at Snoring, Norfolk, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. In 1639, he resigned his fellowship at King's, and afterwards became chaplain to lord keeper Finch, and to lord Goring, and obtained the living of Torrington, Suffolk, and of St. Clement's Eastcheap, London. In 1661 he became Margaret professor at Cambridge; in 1662 was made master of Trinity college, and in 1673 succeeded Dr. Wilkins in the see of Chester. He died at Chester, 16th July, 1686. He is particularly known for his valuable "Exposition of the Creed," which appeared 1659, in 4to. and has often been republished. He wrote besides "Vindiciæ Ignatii," against Daille —Annales Cyprianici, and some posthumous works.

PEARSON, Edward, D.D., a learned and amiable divine, was born on the 25th of October, 1756, in the city of Norwich. He was never placed at any public school, but derived all early education from private instruction, and his own assiduity. In 1778, he was entered at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; and proceeded to the degrees of B.A. 1782; and M.A., 1785. In 1786, he obtained the Norrisian prize, for an Essay on the Goodness of God, as manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ, which was soon afterwards published, in conformity to the will of the founder. In 1792 he took the degree of B.D., and during a considerable period Mr. Pearson filled the situation of tutor to the college. In 1797 he was presented by his kind and esteemed friend, Dr. Elliston, the master, to the rectory of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire. In the same year he married Susan, the daughter of Richard Johnson, Esq., of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. In 1807 he was chosen, by the trustees, to preach the Warburtonian lectures at Lincoln's Inn, which he completed early in 1811. In 1808, on the death of Dr. Elliston, he was elected master of Sidney Sussex college, on which occasion he received, by royal mandate, the degree of D.D., and in the same year was appointed vice-chancellor. In 1810, he was elected by the university to the office of Christian advocate. The arduous duties connected with these various and important appointments had visibly affected his health, and whilst taking his customary walk in the garden of his parsonage, at Rempstone, he was suddenly attacked with an apoplectic seizure, from which he never recovered sufficiently to articulate; but expired on the 17th of August, 1811. The works of Dr. Pearson, besides that already mentioned, are the following: Discourses to Academic Youth; a letter to a Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge; and Remarks on the Theory of Morals. The Warburtonian Letters were also published, as well as several family prayers, written by him.

PEARSON, Eliphalet, LL.D., graduated at Harvard college, 1773, where he was professor of Hebrew and oriental languages, and also of the English language, from 1786 to 1806. He was professor of sacred literature in the theological seminary at Andover, 1808, 1809. He died 1826, aged 74. He published a few of his lectures and discourses.

PECHANTRE, Nicolas de, a French poet, born at Toulouse, 1638. He obtained three times the laurel at the academy of Floral games, and acquired great popularity by his tragedy of Geta, acted at Paris, 1687. He wrote besides the tragedies of the Sacrifice of Abraham—Joseph sold by his Brethren—the Death of Nero and Jugurtha. He died at Paris, 1709.

PECHLIN, John Nicholas, a native of Leyden, who studied medicine and became professor of it at Kiel. He was afterwards physician to the duke of Holstein Gottorp, and preceptor to the prince, his son. He wrote treatises De Purgantium Medicament Facultatibus—De Vulneribus Sclopetorum—De Aeris & Alimenti Defectu & Vita sub Aquis—De Habitu & Colore Æthiopum—Observationum Physico-Medicarum—a poetical Panegyric on Tea, in Latin. He died at Stockholm, 1706, aged 39.

PECHMEJA, John de, professor of eloquence in the college of La Fleche, was born at Villa Franca, in Rouergue, and died April, 1785, aged 44. His Eulogium on Colbert merited and received the approbation of the French academy in 1773. His best work is his Telephus, in twelve books, in which he draws a beautiful description of true friendship, of which he gave, with his friend Du Breuil, so interesting an example, that the two friends were called the Pylades and the Orestes of France.

PECK, Francis, an eminent antiquary, born May 4th, 1692, at Stamford, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and soon after obtained the living of Godeby, near Melton, Leicestershire, where he died 13th August, 1743. He published 1727, in folio, "the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford," inscribed to the duke of Rutland—Memoirs of Cromwell and of Milton, 2 vols. 4to. He published besides "Desiderata Curiosa," 2 vols. containing curious pieces of English history, and it is said, that before his death he had in contemplation no less than nine different works on historical and antiquarian subjects.

PECK, William Danbridge, first professor of natural history in Harvard college, was a native of Boston. After graduating in 1782, he passed a few years in the counting house of a merchant, but then withdrew from the world, and spent twenty years in the pursuits of natural history. The subscription for the establishment of a professorship of natural history at Cambridge, originated with his friends. He was accordingly elected the first professor in 1805, and subsequently spent three years in Europe. He died 1822, aged 59.

PECKWELL, Henry, D.D., an English divine, rector of Bloxham, Lincolnshire, and a popular Calvinistic preacher. He chiefly resided in London, where he studied physic and anatomy for the benefit of poor persons of his persuasion. He died of a mortification, caused by a wound in the dissection of a young woman who had died of a putrid fever, 1787, aged 40. He published some sermons.

PECQUET, John, a physician, born at Dieppe. He is distinguished for discovering the receptacle of the chyle, which he perceived to be conveyed by the lacteal vessels to the heart, and thence to the subclavian vein. This ingenious author died at Paris, February, 1674. He published his Discoveries in Anatomy, 4to. 1654—De Thoracis Lacteis, 1661.

PECQUET, Anthony, a French writer, grand master of the water works, and the forests of Rouen. He presided also over the military school there. He wrote Analysis of the Spirit of Laws, and of Political Maxims, 3 vols —the Forest Laws of France, 2 vols.—Thoughts on Man, besides French translations of Guarini's Pastor Fido, and other Italian works. He died 1762, aged 58.

PEELE, George, a native of Devonshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, entered at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and thence was elected student of Christchurch, where he took his master's degree 1573. From Oxford he went to London, where he became the city poet, and had the management of the pageants. He died before 1598. He is mentioned by Wood as no inconsiderable poet, whose tragedies and comedies were acted at Oxford with great applause. His pastorals were also in high esteem Only five of his plays are known, Edward I.—King David and fair Bethsabe—the Turkish Mahomet and Hyren, and the Old Wives' Tale.

PEIRESC, Nicholas Claude Fabri, LL.D., descended from a noble family at Pisa, was born 1580, and studied at Avignon, Aix, and Tournon, under the care of the jesuits. He devoted himself with uncommon assiduity to mathematics, and particularly to antiquities, though he studied the law to please an uncle from whom he expected some considerable property. In 1599 he began to travel in Italy, and after visiting Padua, Venice, Naples, Rome, and all the curiosities of that celebrated country, during a residence of three years, he returned to France, loaded with valuable collections of antiquities, and accompanied by the friendly wishes of men of learning and science. In 1604 he took his degree of doctor of laws at Aix, and succeeded his uncle, who fondly resigned to him his senatorial dignity. In 1606 he visited England, where he was honored with the friendship and attentions of Camden, Cotton, Saville, and other men of celebrity, and even of James I. himself, and then returned through Antwerp, Brussels, and Paris, to his residence at Aix. Though a layman, he was made by Louis XIII. abbot of Santa Maria Aquistriensis. He died at Aix, 24th June, 1637, aged 57 This learned man, so deservedly esteemed by Cas aubon, by de Thou, by Grotius, by J. Scaliger, and other eminent men, was a most amiable and benevolent character, and not improperly compared by one of his biographers to the Roman Atticus. He wrote Historia Provinciæ Gallicæ Narbonensis—Nobilium ejusdem Provinc. Familiarum Origines—Commentarii Rerum omnium Memoriâ dignarum suâ Ætate gestarum—Liber de Ludicris Naturæ Operibus—Mathematica & Astronomica Varia—Nummi Gallici, Saxonici, Britannici,—Linguæ Orientales, Hebræa,—Observationes in Varios Auctores, and other learned works. His library was very choice and valuable, and from it his friends were at liberty to take whatever pleased their taste or fancy.

PELAGIUS, I. a native of Rome, elected pope 555. He was a moderate and pious pontiff, but labored ardently in reforming the manners of his clergy, and in promoting the true spirit of christianity. When Rome was besieged by the Goths under Totila, and at last plundered, he softened the calamities of war among his subjects, by his interference with the enemy's general, who respected his virtues. He died 2d March, 560. He wrote sixteen epistles, still preserved.

PELAGIUS II. a Roman, who succeeded on the papal throne after Benedict I. 578. He maintained with spirit the rights of the church, and opposed the pretensions of John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of Œcumenical bishop. He died 12th February 590, of a pestilential disorder, which proved very fatal at that time, and was so violent in its effects, that the patients expired suddenly, either in sneezing or in gaping,

whence arose, as is supposed, the custom still observed of saying, God bless you ! to persons who sneeze, and of making the sign of the cross on the mouth of those who gape.

PELAGIUS, an illustrious Spaniard, related to the king of the Visigoths. He was driven from his possessions by the Moors, but after an obscure exile of three years, he attacked his enemies, and defeated them in 716, and assumed the title of king of Leon and the Asturias. He died 737, universally respected, for valor, piety, and prudence.

PELAGIUS, a celebrated heresiarch in the fifth century. He was a native of Wales, and as is supposed, a monk of Bangor, and he went to Rome, where he dropped his name of Morgan for the more classical Greek name of Pelagius. In his zeal to make converts, and to rouse those who pleaded temptations and human infirmities for their lukewarm conduct in the cause of practical religion, he became the supporter of new opinions, and rejected the doctrine of original sin, while he maintained free will in its fullest extent, and asserted that man may be saved by his own merits and virtuous exertions. His opinions, which he published in his book against St. Jerome, drew upon him the censures and condemnation of the synod of Carthage, and of several other councils. Pelagius left Rome with Celestius, the ablest of his followers, and retired to Jerusalem, but it is unknown where and when he died. He wrote besides letters, Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles.

PELETIER, Claude de, counsellor of the Chatelet, and of the parliament, president of the chamber of requests, provost of merchants, and builder of the quay which still bears his name at Paris, was born in that city 1630. He was educated for the law, and was the intimate friend of Boileau, Bignon, Lamoignon, and other great men, and he succeeded in 1683 the famous Colbert, as comptroller-general of the finances. After six years' laborious application, he resigned this office, and exchanged the court for a life of retirement and devotion. He died August 1711, aged 81. Though much engaged in public affairs, he however found time to publish Extracts and Collections from the Fathers, and Comes Senectutis—Comes Rusticus—Pithou's Comes Theologus & Comes Juridicus, and the Body of the Canon Law.

PELL, John, D.D. an English mathematician, born at Southwyke, Sussex, 1st March, 1610. He was educated at Stenning school, and at thirteen entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he applied himself to mathematics with unusual assiduity. After taking his master's degree, he was incorporated at Oxford in 1631, and by his various publications he acquired so much reputation that he was invited in 1639 to fill up a professor's chair at Amsterdam, to which he succeeded 1643. In 1646 he settled at Breda as professor of philosophy and mathematics, at the request of the prince of Orange, and in 1652 returned to his native country. In 1654 he was sent by Cromwell as English resident to the protestant cantons of Switzerland, and returned a little while before the protector's death. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and obtained from the crown the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, to which the bishop of London afterwards added the rectory of Lavingdon in that county. Though respectable as a scholar, and a man of science, Dr. Pell was unfortunately very inattentive to the state of his domestic affairs, and consequently became poor in his old age, and was even confined in the king's bench as a debtor. He died December 12th, 1685. He published Controversia cum Longomontano de Verâ Circuli Mensurâ, 4to.—an Idea of Mathematics, 12mo.—Table of 10,000 Square Numbers, folio.—Demonstration of the second and tenth book of Euclid—Description of the Use of the Quadrant—Letter on Logarithms—Astronomical History of the Heavenly Motions and Appearances—Eclipticus Prognostica, and he left various Manuscripts which by means of Dr. Birch were obtained for the collection of the Royal society.

PELLEGRIN, Simon Joseph, a French ecclesiastic, born at Marseilles, 1663. He was of the society of the Servites, and obtained in 1704 the prize of the French academy, for his poetical "Epistle to the King on the glorious Success of his Arms." This made him known at court, and by means of madame de Maintenon, he was permitted to remove to the ecclesiastical order of Clugny; but as he kept a shop for the sale of poetical pieces, amorous odes, and ballads, and even wrote for the stage, he drew upon himself the animadversion of cardinal de Noailles, who insisted upon his relinquishing either his theatrical employments, or the privilege of officiating at the mass. He chose the latter, and subsisted afterwards by his pen. He died 5th September 1745, aged 82. His works consist of dramas from the Old and New Testament—the Psalms of David—besides a translation of Horace, 2 vols with notes.

PELLERIN, Joseph, commissary-general and chief clerk of the French marine, is famous for his fine and valuable collection of medals, which was purchased by the king in 1776. He published his interesting Observations on Medals, in 9 vols. 4to. with plates, a work of great beauty. He died August 1782, aged 99.

PELLETIER, John le, a native of Rouen, who studied painting, which he afterwards abandoned for literature. Blessed with strong powers of mind, he made himself completely acquainted with the learned languages, Italian, Spanish, mathematics, chemistry and astronomy, without the assistance of a master; and in the latter part of life he devoted himself to religious studies. He died 1711, aged 78 He wrote a Dissertation on Noah's Ark—on St. Benedict's hemina—on the Journal of Trevoux—the Life of Sixtus V. by Leti, translated—Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, or Queen Elizabeth's History translated.

PELLETIER, Gaspard, physician and counsellor of Middleburg in Zealand, acquired reputation in his profession, and died in his native town, 1659. He is author of Plantarum tum Patriarum, tum Exoticarum in Wallachia, Zealand, nascentium Synonyma, 8vo. 1610.

PELLETIER, Bertrand, a native of Bayonne, distinguished for his knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy. He settled at Paris as an apothecary, and deserved to be admitted member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute. He wrote various dissertations in the memoirs of the French academies, and had a share in the Journal of Natural History, and wrote besides, Observations on Arsenic. He died 1797, aged 36.

PELLETIER, James, a French physician, born at Mans, became principal of the colleges of Bayeux and Mans at Paris, where he died 1582, aged 65. He published Latin Commentaries on Euclid—Description of Savoy—treatise on the Plague—Curious Dialogue on Orthography—Poetic works—a French Art of Poetry, and other works.

PELLICAN, Conrad, a native of Rusac in Alsace, who became a cordelier in 1494, and afterwards presided over the convent of Basle. He embraced the tenets of Luther, and abandoning the religious habit, in 1526, came to Zurich, where he settled and taught Hebrew and married. He died

1556, aged 78. He was the friend of Erasmus, and published some controversial works, and commentaries illustrative of scripture, in 7 vols. folio, much commended by Richard Simon.

PELLISON-FONTANIER, Paul, a French writer, born of an ancient family at Beziers 1624. He studied the law, which he afterwards abandoned for belles lettres. He settled at Paris, where he became the friend and correspondent of madame Scuderi, and in 1562 was made secretary to the king, and admitted into the French academy, in consequence of his excellent "History" of that society. He was much patronised by Fouquet, superintendent of the finances; but upon the fall of that minister, he shared his disgrace, and was sent for four years to the Bastille. When set at liberty 1666, he was honored with the attention of the learned and the great, and his merits as well as his innocence soon restored him to the favor of Louis XIV. whom he accompanied in his expedition against the United States, of which he wrote an interesting account. In 1670 he renounced the protestant religion, and embraced the ecclesiastical life, and thus obtained preferment. He died at Versailles, 7th February 1693. His works are very respectable, consisting of the History of Louis XIV. —the Life of Anne of Austria.—History of the Conquest of Franche Comté—poems—Historical Letters—Reflections on Religious Differences—treatise on the Eucharist—Pleadings in favor of his friend Fouquet, &c.

PELLOUTIER, Simon, a protestant divine, descended from a Lyonese family, but born at Leipsic. He was member of the Berlin academy, and distinguished himself also as an able writer. His History of the Celts, particularly of the Gauls and Germans, is a valuable work, edited in 2 vols. 4to. and 8 in 12mo. He died 1757, aged 63.

PELOPIDAS, a celebrated Theban, the friend of Epaminondas. Devoted to the interest of his fellow-citizens, Pelopidas, with the assistance of his friend, raised Thebes from a dependent state to glory and victory. He was at last slain in battle, B.C. 364.

PEMBERTON, Henry, an English physician of eminence. His treatise on Chemistry, and his View of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, in 4to. display his abilities as a man of science and erudition, in a very favorable view. He was fellow of the Royal society, and died in an advanced old age, 1771.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, D.D., an American clergyman, who graduated at Harvard college in 1721. He was ordained August 9th, 1727; and, from this time to 1753, or about that period, he was settled in the city of New York. In 1754, he was installed over the society of Boston, worshipping in the new brick church. He continued in this situation till his death, which took place September 9, 1777, being 72 years of age. He published a sermon before the Synod, 1731; a sermon before the commissioners of the Synod, 1735; a sermon on the death of Dr. Nicoll, 1743; one on the death of Whitefield, 1770; one at the ordination of Mr. Brainerd, 1744; one at the ordination of J. Story, 1771; an artillery election sermon, 1756; and an election sermon 1757. He also published sermons on several subjects, 8vo., 1738; practical discourses on various texts, 12mo., 1741; and salvation by grace through faith illustrated and confirmed, in eight sermons 8vo., 1774. Dr. Pemberton was the son of the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, for many years a minister of the Old South church in Boston.

PENDLETON, Edmund, an eminent American citizen, belonging to the state of Virginia. He held various public offices, the duties of which he performed with the utmost ability. He was twice appointed a member of congress; and for many years he was a judge of the court of appeals in that state. In 1787, he was chosen president of the convention of Virginia, which met to consider the constitution of the United States. When the federal government was organised, he was selected by Washington, to be district judge for Virginia, but declined the appointment. He lived to a good and venerable old age, dying at Richmond, October 26, 1823, aged 82.

PENNINGTON, Isaac, son of a lord mayor of London, was born 1617. He was well educated, and much given to religious meditation; and by the conversation and preaching of George Fox, he became a zealous and active quaker. Not only as a writer, but as a travelling minister, he spread the tenets which he had embraced, and at last drew the attention of the magistrates so severely upon his conduct, that he was imprisoned not less than six times in the reign of Charles II. After suffering much undeserved persecution, this man, who was of inoffensive manners, and of a meek and quiet spirit, died at Goodnestone court, Sussex, 1679. His publications were numerous, and all in favor of the quakers. They are mostly dated from Alesbury, where he chiefly lived, and were collected into one folio volume, 1681, and afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 4to., and 4 in 8vo. The persecution exercised against the son arose, it is said by some, from the conduct of Isaac Pennington, the father, who was an alderman, violent against Charles I., and who headed some of the riots against the court. He sat also as one of the king's judges, and at the restoration, was tried and condemned, but respited, and kept a prisoner in the Tower, where he died.

PENN, William, a native of Bristol, distinguished in the British navy as an able admiral. He was commander of the fleet in the reduction of Jamaica in 1655 by Venables, but he lost for a time, the good opinion of the protector, who confined him in the Tower, for absenting himself from the American station without leave. He was member for Weymouth, and after the restoration he obtained a high command under the duke of York, and greatly contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet, 1664. He was knighted by Charles II., for his services, and died at his house, Wanstead, Essex, 1670, aged forty-nine.

PENN, William, the founder of Pennsylvania, son of the above, was born in London, 1644. From a private school at Chigwell, Essex, he entered in 1660, as a gentleman commoner at Christ-church, Oxford; but as he withdrew from the national forms of worship with other students, who like himself had listened to the preaching of Thomas Loe, a quaker of eminence, who was fined for non-conformity, and the next year, as he pertinaciously adhered to his opinions, he was expelled from the college. His father sent him to France, and on his return, he entered at Lincoln's inn, as a law student. In 1666, he was sent to manage an estate in Ireland, and during his residence there, he renewed his acquaintance with Loe, and showed such partiality to the quakers, that he was in those days of persecution, taken up at a meeting at Cork, and imprisoned by the mayor, who at last restored him to liberty at the request of lord Orrery. His return to England produced a violent altercation with his father, who wished him to abandon those singular habits so offensive to decorum and established forms, and when he refused to appear uncovered before

him and before the king, he a second time dismissed him from his protection and favor. In 1668, he first appeared as a preacher and as an author among the quakers, and in consequence of some controversial dispute, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained in confinement for seven months. The passing of the conventicle act soon after again sent him to prison in Newgate, from which he was released by the interest of his father, who about this time was reconciled to him, and left him, on his decease some time after, a valuable estate of about £1500 per annum. In 1672, he married Gulielma Maria Springett, a lady of principles similar to his own, and then fixed his residence at Rickmansworth, where he employed himself zealously in promoting the cause of the Friends by his preaching, as well as by his writings. In 1677, he went with George Fox, and Robert Barclay, to the continent on a religious excursion; and after visiting Amsterdam, and the other chief towns of Holland, they proceeded to the court of princess Elizabeth, the granddaughter of James I., at Herwerden or Herford, where they were received with great kindness and hospitality. Soon after his return to England, Charles II. granted him, in consideration of the services of his father, and for a debt due to him from the crown, a province of North America, then called New Netherlands, but now making the state of Pennsylvania. In consequence of this acquisition he invited, under the Royal patent, settlers from all parts of the kingdom, and drew up, in twenty-four articles, the fundamental constitution of his new province, in which he held out a greater degree of religious liberty, than had at that time appeared in the christian world. A colony of people, chiefly of his persuasion, soon flocked to share his fortunes; the lands of the country were cleared and improved, and a town was built, which, on the principle of brotherly love, received the name of Philadelphia. In 1682, Penn visited the province, and confirmed that good understanding which he had recommended with the natives, and after two years' residence, and with the satisfaction of witnessing and promoting the prosperity of the colonists, he returned to England. Soon after Charles died, and the acquaintance which Penn had with the new monarch, was honoraby used to protect the people of his persuasion. At the revolution, however, he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with the exiled prince, and therefore exposed to molestation and persecution. In 1694 he lost his wife, but though severely afflicted by the event, he in about two years married again, and afterwards employed himself in travelling in Ireland, and over England in disseminating as a preacher the doctrines of his sect. He visited in 1699, his province with his wife and family, and returned to England in 1701. The suspicion with which he had been regarded under William's government, ceased at the accession of queen Anne, and the unyielding advocate of quakerism was permitted to live with greater freedom, and to fear persecution less. In 1710, he removed to Rushcomb near Twyford, Berks, where he spent the rest of life. Three repeated attacks of an apoplexy at last came to weaken his faculties and his constitution, and after nearly losing all recollection of his former friends and associates, he expired 30th July, 1718, and was buried at Jordan, near Beaconsfield, Bucks. The character of Penn is truly amiable, benevolent, and humane; his labors were exerted for the good of mankind, and with the strictest consistency of moral conduct and religious opinion, he endured persecution and malice with resignation, and, guided by the approbation of a pure conscience, he showed himself indefatigable in the fulfilling of what he considered as the law of God, and the clear demonstration of the truth of the gospel. The long prosperity of Pennsylvania, and of his favorite city, Philadelphia, furnishes the best evidence of his wisdom as a legislator. He published various works to advance and support his religious opinions, which were widely disseminated among the friends of his persuasion. The best known of these are, No Cross, No Crown, to show that the denying of self and daily bearing the Cross of Christ is the only way to the kingdom of God—a Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers—Primitive Christianity revived—Innocency with her Open Face, written in his vindication when confined in the Tower.

PENN, Thomas, son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born March 8, 1702, and succeeded to the share in the proprietary previously owned by his brother John, who died in 1746. He left the province and went to England in 1741, but had the principal direction of its affairs for half a century. He was a principal founder of the College at Philadelphia, and the hospital, the library, and other literary, charitable and, religious societies, shared his bounty. He died in London, March 21, 1775.

PENNANT, Thomas, LL.D., an able naturalist and antiquary, born at Downing, his family estate in Flintshire, 1726, and educated at Wrexham school, and Oxford. He early distinguished himself by his application to natural philosophy, and after examining with judicious attention whatever was curions and valuable in England, he travelled on the continent, and was introduced to the wits and learned men of Europe, especially Buffon, Voltaire, Linnæus, and others. Soon after his return to England, he commenced author, and from the year 1750, when his British Zoology appeared, to the time of his death, he was usefully employed in elucidating the history, geography, and natural curiosities of his country. This truly amiable and virtuous man, whose learning was equalled by his goodness of heart, died at Downing, 1798. His works are numerous and very respectable, the best known of which are, Tour in Scotland, 1771, often edited—Tours in Wales, from Chester to London—Account of London—Literary Memoirs of himself—a Geographical Account of India, of which only the first volume appeared before his death, and other publications.

PENNICUIK, Alexander, a Scotch physician, born at New Hall, Edinburghshire. His father, who was of a very respectable and ancient family, had been surgeon under general Bannier in the Swedish army, and the son, after travelling abroad settled in his native country, where he published a topographical account of Tweedale, and some poems, descriptive of the manners of his countrymen. He died 1722, aged 70. It is said that he communicated to Allan Ramsay the incidents which he has clothed in such interesting beauty of language in his Gentle Shepherd.

PENNY, Thomas, an English naturalist of celebrity. He travelled over England and other various countries in search of botanical knowledge, and brought from Majorca, the curious plant called Hypericum Valeraricum, which Clusius in honor of him, names Myrto Cistus Pennæi. He was very communicative of his information to his friends, especially to Lobel, Gerard, Gesner, and other botanists. He wrote letters on insects, inserted in Trew's collection. He was fellow of the college of physicians, London.

PENRUDDOCK, John, son of sir John of

Wiltshire, was zealous in the cause of his sovereign during the civil wars, and obtained the rank of colonel in the royal army. He was defeated by colonel Croke, who, after he had solemnly promised him pardon, caused him to be beheaded in 1655. He was a man of great piety, and equally distinguished for the virtues of private life. The letters which passed between him and his wife after his condemnation, have been published by Steele, and display him in the most affecting language, in the amiable light of the good christian and the loyal subject.

PENRY, John, or APHENRY, a native of Brecknock, who studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took his master's degree. In consequence of some offence he altered his religious principles, and became an anabaptist or Brownist, and not only preached, but wrote with great virulence against the episcopacy. His writings under the assumed name of Martin Mar-Prelate, gave great offence to the ministry; and in consequence of their seditious tendency he was arrested, and condemned and executed in 1593. His publications were numerous and all on divinity subjects.

PEPIN, the Short, son of Charles Martel, was the first monarch of the second French dynasty, and was elected at Soissons 752. Though small of stature he commanded the respect of his people, by the valor and heroic firmness of his conduct. He listened to the complaints of the pope Stephen II. and marched to attack Astolphus king of the Lombards who besieged Rome, and after he had routed him, he turned his victorious arms against the dukes of Saxony, and of Aquitaine, whom he defeated and made tributary to his power. He died at St. Denys, 23d September, 768, aged 54.

PEPPERELL, Sir William, a native of the district of Maine, and bred a merchant. He early engaged in military life and rose to the highest honors. He was made a baronet of Great Britain, an honor never conferred on any other native of New England. He died 1759 aged 63.

PEPUSCH, John Christopher, an eminent musician, born at Berlin, 1667. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of fourteen he was employed at the Prussian court to teach music to the prince royal. In 1700, he went over to England, and was engaged at Drury-lane, and acquired some celebrity and more fortune as a teacher. In 1713, he was admitted doctor of Music at Oxford, and about 1725, he married Margarita de l'Epine, an Italian singer, of light character, but who had by her engagements on the stage amassed a fortune of ten thousand guineas. This woman, whose figure and complexion entitled her to the appellation of Hecate, by which her husband distinguished her, brought him one son, who died before his parents. Pepusch died 20th July, 1752, aged 85.

PEPYS, Samuel, a learned Englishman, known as the indefatigable secretary of the admiralty under the reign of Charles II. and his brother. He introduced order, regularity, and method in his department, and devoted much of his time to the collecting of memoirs of the navy, and other valuable documents, which have been preserved, together with his library, at Magdalen college, Cambridge. To his great exertions, his patriotic conduct, and his judicious arrangements, the navy of Britain is much indebted for the superiority in naval affairs which it began to acquire after the fatal effects of the civil wars. This respectable man died 1703. He was related to the great earl of Sandwich, who fell gloriously while fighting against the Dutch fleet, and he was descended from an ancient family settled at Impington, Cambridgeshire.

PERCEVAL, Spencer, was born in 1762. He was educated at Harrow school, and next at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1782, and the year following became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench, from whence he removed to the court of Chancery. In 1796 he was made king's counsel, and about the same time, attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, by a pamphlet, proving that an impeachment of the House of Commons does not abate by a dissolution of parliament. The same year he was returned for Northampton. In 1801 he was made solicitor-general, and the next year, attorney-general. On the change of administration in 1807, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, in which situation he displayed great political talents, particularly in the settlement of the regency; but, unhappily, he fell soon afterwards, in the lobby of the House of Commons, by the hands of an assassin, named Bellingham, who was actuated by no other motive than that of a determination to murder a minister, May 11, 1812.

PERCIVAL, Thomas, an English physician, born and educated at Warrington, Lancashire. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and afterwards visited the continent and took his degrees at Leyden, 1765. He settled in 1767, at Manchester where he continued to practice with increasing reputation till his death in 1804. In private life Dr. Percival was a most amiable man, and to his zeal in the cause of philosophy, Manchester is chiefly indebted for the establishment of its literary society, to whose memoirs he made many valuable contributions. He published besides moral and literary dissertations—medical ethics, and a Father's Instructions to his Children. In his principles Dr. Percival was a dissenter, and it is remarkable that one of his sons, after receiving all the instruction which so able and so learned a father could communicate, became a convert to the principles of the church of England, and was made one of its most active ministers.

PERCY, William, the progenitor of the illustrious house of the Percys, was one of the courtiers of William the Conqueror, and attended him from Normandy on his invasion of England, and was rewarded for his services and attachment by the grant of lands in the counties of York and Lincoln. The Percys, distinguished by their zeal in the cause of their sovereigns, were raised in 1377, to the rank of earl of Northumberland by Richard II. The most celebrated of the Percys was Henry, surnamed Hotspur, who after being the firmest support of the throne of Henry IV. took up arms against him, and after various encounters was at last defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. His father who had instigated him to hostilities made peace with the conqueror, but again abandoned his allegiance, and at last, three years after, fell in the field of battle, fighting against the forces of his sovereign in Yorkshire.

PERCY, Thomas, a learned prelate, and related to the family of Northumberland, was born at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, in 1728. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, in 1753, and, on entering into orders, was presented to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Willbye, in the same county. In 1769 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, in 1778 promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1782 advanced to the bishopric of Dromore in

Ireland, where he died in 1811. His works are—1. Han Kiou Chouan, a translation from the Chinese. 2. Chinese Miscellanies. 3. Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Icelandic Language. 4. A new Translation of the Song of Solomon. 5. Reliques of Ancient English Poetry 3 vols. 6. A Key to the New Testament. 7. The Northumberland Household Book. 8. The Hermit of Warkworth, a poem, in the ballad style. 9. A translation of Wallet's Northern Antiquities.

PERCY, George, president of the colony of Virginia, was appointed by the council in the place of captain John Smith, when he returned to England in September, 1609. Lord Delawar succeeded him in June, 1610. He was also at the head of the administration from the departure of lord Delawar in March until the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale in May, 1611.

PERCY, Baron Peter Francis, a celebrated French military surgeon, was born in 1754, at Montagney; was head surgeon to several of the French armies; introduced many improvements into surgical practice; received from Napoleon the title of baron and commander of the legion of honor; and died in 1825. Among his works are, The Army Surgeon's Manual; and Practical Surgical Pyrotechny.

PEREIRA-GOMEZ, George, author of Nova Veraque Medicini, Experimentis & Rationibus Evidentibus Comprobata, fol. 1558—and a now scarce treatise, to prove the Brute Creation to be mere Machines, 1554, was a physician of eminence, born at Medina del Campo in Spain.

PEREFIXE, Hardouin de Beaumont de, a French historian and divine, was born, in 1605, at Paris; studied at Poitiers and his native city; and, after having acquired great popularity as a preacher, was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. in 1644. In 1648 he was raised to the see of Rhodez, and, in 1662, was made archbishop of Paris. He died, generally regretted, in 1670. His principal work is the Life of Henry IV., which is the best history of that monarch, and has been translated into every foreign language.

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO, Anthony, a Portuguese divine, born at Macao, 14th February 1725, died at Lisbon 14th August, 1797. In the dispute between the courts of Rome and Lisbon, he published various tracts to prove the independence of kings in ecclesiastical affairs, and received the applause of his countrymen for his learning, and spirited conduct. He wrote also a New Method of Latin Grammar, edited ten times—a Portuguese Translation of the Bible, 23 vols. 8vo.—Tentativa Theologica, 1769—Elements of Ecclesiastical History in the form of dialogues, 2 vols. 8vo. 1765, left unfinished.

PEREZ, Anthony, a Spanish writer, nephew to the secretary of Charles V. When disgraced in Spain he retired to Paris, where he died 1611. He published "letters," which are well written and interesting. His works appeared at Paris 1598. There was also a Spanish lawyer of eminence of that name, who died at Louvain 1672, aged 89. Also another who was surgeon to Philip II. and wrote a treatise on the plague.

PERGOLESI, John Baptist, an Italian musician, born at Casoria, and educated under Gætano Greco at Naples. He was afterwards patronised by prince Stigliano, and his operas, when introduced on the theatre, were attended with extraordinary success. His Olympiad appeared at Rome, but by some accident did not meet the applause which its merits deserved. He died at the early age of 33, 1737. In compliment to his abilities he is called by the Italians the Dominichino of music. His chief works are—Stabat Mater,—Dixit et Laudate,—Salve Regina, la Serva Padrona—Orfeo & Eurydice Dr. Burney thinks very highly of his genius and of his compositions.

PERIANDER, Giles, a native of Brussels, 1540, who became professor of belles lettres at Mentz, and published Germania, in qua Doctiss. Virorum Elogia et Judicia continentur, 12mo. 1567—Nobilitatis Moguntiæ Diæcesis, Metropolitanæque Ecclesiæ, 8vo. 1568.

PERICLES, an illustrious Athenian orator, warrior, and statesman, was born between 490 and 500 B. C., and received the lessons of Zeno, Damon, and Anaxagoras. In opposition to Cimon, he espoused the popular cause, and he acquired a wonderful ascendency over the minds of his countrymen. For forty years he was at the head of affairs at Athens, during which period he increased the military glory of the state, and embellished the capital with many magnificent edifices. He died B. C. 429.

PERIER, James Constantine, an able French mechanist, was born, in 1742, at Paris, and died August 17, 1818, a member of the Academy of Sciences. He and his brother, who was a partner with him, were the greatest manufacturers in France of machinery, particularly of steam engines, and at one period had no less than ninety-three establishments. He wrote an Essay on Steam Engines; and some Essays in the Transactions of the Academy.

PERIER, Casimir, formerly a banker, and member of the French chamber of deputies, in which he was one of the most distinguished liberal orators, was born at Grenoble, in 1777, and, after finishing his education at the college of the oratory in Lyons, entered the military service at an early age. He served with honor in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his father, a respectable merchant, he abandoned the profession of arms for mercantile business. In 1802, he established a banking house in company with his brother, in the management of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. Cotton manufactories, machine manufactories, and several other manufacturing establishments, were carried on by the brothers, and Casimir introduced improvements into the processes. In 1815 Casimir Perier published a pamphlet against the system of foreign loans, characterized by clearness and soundness of views, and in 1817 he was elected to represent the department of the Seine in the chamber of deputies. Here he was no less distinguished as the firm and eloquent advocate of constitutional principles, than as an enlightened and sagacious financier. In the revolution of 1830, he took a decided part in favor of the national liberties; was one of the deputation appointed to wait on marshal Marmont during the three days; a member of the municipal commission of the provisional government, July 28; but did not sign their declaration of the dethronement of Charles X. When Charles made his last effort to retain the throne, he ordered the duke of Mortemart to form a ministry, who made M. Perier minister of finance, and general Gerard that of war. August 5th, Perier was chosen president of the chambers, and on the 12th formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, without holding the portfolio of any department. In March, 1831, he succeeded Laffitte as president of the council, with the department of the interior; Louis being minister of finance, Sebastiani of foreign affairs, and De

Rigny of the marine. The chief endeavor of M. Perier's ministry, so far, appeared to be to keep France at peace with Europe, and thereby to make commerce and manufactures flourish, to establish civil liberty and repress the military spirit; and, secondly to render the government more firm. The opposition reproach him with ignominiously courting the favor of the absolute monarch; with having deprived France of the honorable and elevated position due to her in the European system, with being unwilling to follow up, frankly, the principles of the "July revolution," and with having sacrificed Italy to Austria, and Poland to Russia.

PERIGNON, marquis Dominique Catheline de, peer and marshal of France, was born at Grenoble in 1754. He was deputed to the legislative assembly from the department of Upper Garonne in 1791, which station he quitted to join the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and gradually rose to the chief command as successor to general Dugommier. He displayed his talents at the battles of Jonquiere, St. Sebastian, and La Madeleine, and at the capture of the forts of Figuieres and of Roses. On the conclusion of peace with Spain he was nominated ambassador at Madrid, where he signed an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between France and Spain in 1796. He subsequently distinguished himself in the army of Italy, and in 1808, he replaced Jourdan as commander of the French at Naples, several years previously to which he had been made a senator and a marshal. In 1814 the count d'Artois nominated him commissary extraordinary of the first military division. On the return of Buonaparte he attempted to organize a plan of resistance in the south of France, and not succeeding he retired to his estates. After the second restoration of Louis XVIII. he was appointed to the government of the first military division, and was made a peer of France. His death took place in 1819.

PERINGSKIOLL, John, a native of Stregni in Sudermania, who became professor of antiquities at Upsal, secretary to the king, and counsellor. He wrote an history of the Kings of the North, 8vo. 1720—of the Kings of Norway, 2 vols. fol. 1697. Historical and Chronological tables from Adam to Christ, 1713, folio, besides an edition of J. Messenius's treatises on the kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 14 vols. folio, 1700. He died 24th March, 1720, aged 66.

PERIZONIUS, James, a learned German, born at Dam in Holland, 26th October, 1651. He studied at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht under the learned Grævius, and in 1674, he removed to Leyden. He was afterwards made rector of the Latin school at Delft, and then professor of eloquence and history at Franeker. He went in 1693 to Leyden, to fill the chair of eloquence, history, and Greek, and died there 6th April, 1717. He was a man of extensive erudition, great application, and sound judgment. He published various works in Latin on history, classical literature, and antiquities, the chief of which are Animadversiones Historicæ, 8vo.—Dissertations on various Points of Antiquity, &c.—orations—Origines Babylonicæ et Ægyptiacæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—an edition of Ælian, 2 vols. 8vo.—Historical Commentaries—an edition of Q. Curtius—and notes on Sanctius' Minerva.

PERKINS, William, a native of Marston, Warwickshire, educated at Christ-college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was in his principles a strict Calvinist, and his writings when translated into Dutch, drew upon him the attack of Arminius, and other polemics, and this occasioned the calling of the Synod of Dordt for the settlement of theological disputes. His works are comprised in 3 vols. fol. He died 1602, aged forty-six.

PERNETY, James, a native of Forez, historiographer of Lyons, and member of the academy there. He was an able writer, and assumed the pompous title of Miles Ecclesiæ Lugdunensis. He wrote History of Cyrus, 3 vols. 12mo.—Counsels of Friendships—Letters on Physiognomy, 3 vols. —Abuses of Education, 12mo.—Picture of Lyons —Lyonese worthy to be recorded, 2 vols. 8vo. He died 1777, aged 81.

PERNETY, Anthony Joseph, a relation of the preceding, born at Roanne en Forez, 13th February, 1716. He became librarian to the king of Prussia, and after residing for several years at Berlin, he returned to France, and died in the bosom of his family. He wrote a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, 12mo.—Dissertation on America against Pauw, 2 vols. 8vo. and History of a Voyage to the Maldives, 8vo.

PERON, Francis, a French naturalist and voyager, was born in 1775, at Cerilly, in the department of the Allier; entered the army in 1792, and served till 1795, during which period he was made prisoner and lost an eye; studied medicine and natural history after his discharge; was appointed, in 1800, zoologist to the expedition which was sent to the Australian ocean; and died in 1810. He is the author of a Narrative of his Voyage, two volumes quarto; and of Observations on Anthropology.

PEROUSE, John Francis Galoup de la, an illustrious navigator, descended from a noble family at Toulouse, and born at Albi 1741. He early entered into the French navy, and distinguished himself by his services for seventeen years in the Indian seas, and in 1778, was employed in America, under d'Estaing. He was present at the taking of Grenada, and in 1782, he destroyed the English factories which were established in Hudson's bay. At the peace he was selected by Louis XVI. to command the Astrolabe and the Boussole, on a voyage of discovery, and the expedition was so popular that the monarch himself traced out the places which he wished the bold adventurer to examine. After following the track of Cook, visiting the North West coast of America, and advancing to Behring's straits, Perouse came down the eastern coast of Asia along Japan, and in February 1788, visited Botany bay in New Holland, where he was received with merited distinction by the English settlers. In March, 1788, he sent home an account of his progress. From that period, however, nothing more was heard of him, though vain attempts were made to ascertain his fate. Chance has, at length, recently brought to light that both his vessels were lost on different islands of the New Hebrides.

PERRAULT, Claude, an eminent author, born at Paris, 1613. He was bred up a physician, but he practised only in his own family, and for the poor, and abandoned the profession for the more pleasing pursuits of literature and the fine arts. In architecture he was particularly great, and the entrance into the Louvre, as Voltaire observes, is one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world. At the request of Colbert he translated Vitruvius, and adorned the work with plates. He also contributed some valuable papers to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was member. He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with Boileau, against whom he maintained the superiority of the moderns against the ancients;

but though the poet ridiculed the artist, and was consequently abused in his turn, they were afterwards happily reconciled. Perrault died 9th October, 1688, aged 75. He wrote besides, Abridgment of Vitruvius, 12mo.—Description of Machines of his own Invention—Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals, folio—on the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments.

PERRAULT, Charles, brother of Claude, was born at Paris, 1626. His abilities early recommended him to Colbert, by whom he was made clerk of the buildings, and afterwards comptroller-general of the finances. This high situation enabled him to gratify the wishes of his heart. He patronised learned men, and encouraged the arts and the sciences, and to his honorable influence the establishment of the academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture, was owing. The death of Colbert, however, in 1683, produced his disgrace, and he retired from an ungrateful court, to a life of solitude and study. He wrote various works in verse and prose, and his poem called La Heinture, was received in 1668 with great applause. Le Siecle de Louis le Grand, which appeared in 1688, was a declaration of war against the opinions of learned men, and by elevating the moderns to a rank superior to the ancients in every species of composition, he brought on a controversy, in which he had to oppose the powerful abilities of Boileau, Menage, and other respectable writers. The opposition of Boileau was guided by interest as well as pride, and when the prince of Conti threatened to write on his seat in the academy, "tu dors, Brutus," thou sleepest, Brutus, the poet considered himself seriously called upon to combat Perrault, which he did most ably, in his work annexed to Critical Reflections on Longinus. These two great antagonists were reconciled in 1699, and Perrault, some time after published his Historical Eulogiums on the Great Men of the 17th century, 2 vols. folio. Perrault died 1703, aged 77. He was a man of great respectability, since madam Dacier, who has censured him with severity as an author, describes him as a pious, sincere, virtuous, polite, and modest character, employing his influence not to serve himself, but his friends. He wrote besides Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns—the Cabinet of the Fine Arts, folio—Reflections on Longinus, 8vo.—poems and Taernus's Fables.

PERRIER, Francis, a French painter, born at Maçon, 1590. He was dissipated in his youth, and ran away from his parents, and then joined himself to a blind beggar, whom he accompanied to Rome, and with whom he shared the alms obtained on the road from the hands of charity. In the midst of his distress at Rome, he applied himself to his pencil, and soon was enabled to live independently. He then returned to France through Lyons, and after a second residence of ten years, in Italy, he came again to Paris, in high favor with the great. He painted the gallery of the Hotel de la Vrilliere, and died professor of the academy, 1650. He etched some of Raphael's works, and other pieces, and also engraved in the chiaro obscuro, some antiquities in an admired style, of which he was said by some to be the inventor. In his manner he chiefly imitated Lanfranc, and in his landscapes was little inferior to Caracci.

PERRON, James Davy du, a cardinal celebrated for his learning, and his political knowledge. He was born of noble parents, 25th November, 1556, and educated in the protestant faith; and he displayed so much attention to his studies, that he was early distinguished as a scholar, and in 1576, he was introduced by Desportes, abbot of Trion, to Henry III. at Blois, as a prodigy of great learning. As a theological disputant he acquired much celebrity at Paris; but he soon after abjured the tenets of the protestants, and labored with great assiduity, to convert others to the catholic faith. Henry IV. was in the number of those on whom his eloquence and subtility prevailed, and so highly valued were his services, that he was made by the grateful monarch, at first bishop of Evreux, and afterwards grand almoner of France, archbishop of Sens, and at last raised to the dignity of cardinal, 1604. His abilities as a negotiator were repeatedly employed by the king with the see of Rome; and with the most persuasive eloquence and inviolate integrity he served his master without injuring the interests of the church. The last years of his life were devoted to retirement and the revision of his works. He died at Paris, 5th September, 1618, aged 63. Du Perron was universally acknowledged to be a man of deep erudition, well versed in profane and ecclesiastical history, artful and penetrating, capable of painting his plans as plausible and reasonable, and so powerful and argumentative in disputes, that the ablest scholars were afraid of him, and even Du Plessis Mornay, himself so celebrated, appeared against him in the presence of Henry with almost inferior abilities. He wrote a treatise on the Eucharist—another against king James I. of England—letters—dissertations—Acts of Conference with Du Plessis Mornay, all of which have been collected in 3 vols. folio, with an account of his life.

PERRON, Anquetil du, a learned Frenchman, member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and of the national institute. He undertook a voyage to the East, and became acquainted with the original works of Zoroaster, and also the language of the ancient Persians; and after surmounting many difficulties he returned to Europe, loaded with the literary spoils of India, which were deposited in the king's library at Paris. An account of this journey, so interesting to science, was published in 1771, 3 vols. 4to. This learned man died at Paris, November 1805, aged 73. He published several historical works besides, and left some valu able MSS.

PERRONET, John Rodolphus, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the learned societies of London, Stockholm, &c. rose by his merit to the respectable office of director-general of bridges and roads in France. He was a pupil of Beaufire, and for his services was rewarded with the order of St. Michael, and became inspector, and afterwards director of the school of engineers at Paris. The bridges of Neuilly, Nantes, and Orleans, were constructed under his direction, and the public roads of the kingdom, were improved by his judicious plans. This worthy man, as respect able in private life, as he was esteemed for his pub lic services, died 1794, aged 86. He published a Description of the Bridges which he had erected 2 vols. folio—Memoirs on the Method of construct ing Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 feet over Valleys, 4to.

PERROT, Sir John, was born of a respectable family, about 1527. Educated for the services of the court in the house of the marquis of Winchester, he quickly became one of the favorites of Ed ward VI. and was made a knight of the Bath at his coronation. Under Mary he was disgraced, and with difficulty escaped with his life, for extending his protection to some suspected protestants; but in the next reign he was recalled to court, and sent in 1572, as president of Munster, to quell a dangerous rebellion in Ireland. He also distinguished

himself as admiral of the fleet, against the meditated invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards; but when appointed lord lieutenant of that kingdom, in 1583, he rendered himself very unpopular by the severity of his measures. His enemies had in consequence sufficient influence to procure his recall, and in 1588 he returned to England, and was sent to the Tower, and four years after tried for high treason, and condemned. His services pleaded so strongly in his favor with Elizabeth, that she acknowledged his innocence, and respited him. He died the same year in his confinement.

PERROT, Nicolas sieur d'Ablancourt, a learned Frenchman, born at Chalons sur Marne, April 5th, 1506. He studied at Sedan and at Paris, and applied himself to the law, and was admitted advocate of the parliament. He soon after abandoned that profession, abjured the protestant faith, and devoted himself to literature. His preface to the "Honnete Femme," of du Bose procured him high reputation, and soon after he again was reconciled to the protestant tenets, and then visited Holland and England, till the clamor, excited by his religious inconsistency, had been hushed. In 1637, he was admitted into the French academy, and afterwards undertook a translation of Tacitus. He spent his last years in retirement, and died on his estate of Ablancourt, of the gravel, November 17th, 1664. He translated into French, Tacitus, Minutius Felix, Lucian, Cæsar, Arrian, Thucydides, and others. He wrote besides, a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul,—and an History of Africa, 3 vols. 4to.

PERRY, James, an able whig political writer, was born, in 1756, at Aberdeen; was educated at the high school and university of his native place; settled in London, in 1777, and was engaged as a writer in the General Advertiser and London Evening Post. In 1782, he established The European Magazine, the management of which he quitted at the end of a year, to become editor of The Gazetteer. He afterwards purchased The Morning Chronicle, of which he continued to be the sole proprietor till his decease; and he raised it to eminence among the public journals. He died December 4, 1821.

PERRY, Oliver Hazard, a distinguished officer of the American navy, born at Newport, Rhode Island 1785. In 1798, he entered the service as midshipman, and soon after joined the squadron destined to the Mediterranean. He served during the Tripolitan war, and, though debarred, by his extreme youth, from an opportunity of distinguishing himself, he acquired, by his conduct, the regard and favor of his superior officers, and the friendship and esteem of his associates. In 1812, he was advanced to be master-commandant; and, in 1813, he was appointed to the command of the squadron on Lake Erie. When he found himself in a condition to cope with the British force, although the latter were still superior in men and guns, he sought the contest, and on the morning of the 10th of September that year, he achieved the victory which has given his name a permanent place in the history of his country. The merit of Perry is greatly enhanced by the reflection, that, whilst no victory was ever more decidedly the result of the skill and valor of the commander, this was the first action of any kind he had ever seen. In testimony of his merit, Perry was promoted to the rank of captain, received the thanks of congress, and a medal; and the like marks of honor from the senate of Pennsylvania. He was afterwards appointed to command the Java frigate, built at Baltimore, and on the conclusion of peace with England, sailed, in 1815, in the squadron under commodore Decatur, despatched to the Mediterranean. In 1819, he sailed from the Chesapeake in the ship John Adams, for the West Indies; and, in August of the following year, he was attacked with the yellow fever, which in a few days closed his bright career of honor, at the age of 35.

PERSIUS FLACCUS, Aulus, a Roman satirist, was born, A. D. 34, at Volterra, in Etruria; studied at Rome, and imbibed the Stoic philosophy from Cornutus; was intimate with Lucan, Seneca, and other eminent men; and died in his 28th year. His six Satires, animated and often beautiful, but also often obscure, have been translated into English by Dryden, Brewster, Drummond, Howes, and Gifford.

PERTICARI (count Julio) an Italian philosopher and man of letters, born at Savignano, in 1779. He deserved the approbation of all true patriots by endeavoring in his writings, to excite his degenerate fellow-citizens to imitate the stern virtues of their ancestors, persuaded as he was that the inculcation of virtue was one of the first duties of a public writer. He was the author of some fragments published in the Propositions of Signor Monti for Corrections and Additions to the Dictionary of Della Crusca; and he was one of the principal contributors to the Giornale Arcadico of Rome. He died at Rome in 1822.

PERTINAX, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor of obscure origin. From an instructer of youth he became a soldier, and on the death of Commodus, 193, he was raised to the imperial purple. His virtues promised a happy reign for Rome, but the state was too deeply sunk into vice and debauchery, to suffer the rule of a magnanimous prince. He was assassinated by his soldiers a few months after his elevation.

PESCE, Nicholas, a famous Sicilian diver, who, according to Kircher, was, from his amazing skill in swimming, and his perseverance under water, surnamed the fish. This man had from his infancy been used to the sea; and earned his scanty subsistence by diving for corals and oysters, which he sold to villagers on shore. His long acquaintance with the water, at last brought it to be almost his natural element. Kircher says, he was frequently known to spend five days in the midst of the waves, without any other provision than the fish which he caught there and ate raw. He often swam over from Sicily into Calabria, a tempestuous and dangerous passage, carrying letters from the king. He was frequently known to swim among the gulfs of the Lipari Islands, no way apprehensive of danger. Some mariners out at sea one day observed something at some distance from them, which they regarded as a sea-monster; but, upon its approach, it was known to be Nicholas, whom they took into their ship. When they asked him whither he was going in so stormy and rough a sea, and at such a distance from land, he showed them a packet of letters, which he was carrying to one of the towns of Italy. He kept them thus company for some time in their voyage, conversing, and asking questions; and, after eating a hearty meal with them, took his leave, and, jumping into the sea, pursued his voyage alone. In order to aid these powers of enduring in the deep, nature seemed to have assisted him in a very extraordinary manner; for his fingers and toes were webbed, and his chest became very capacious. The account of so extraordinary a person did not fail to reach the king himself; who commanded Nicholas to be brought before him. The curiosity of this monarch had long been

excited by the accounts he had heard of the bottom of the Gulf of Charybdis, which he now therefore commanded our poor diver to examine; and as an incitement to his obedience, ordered a golden cup to be flung into it. Nicholas was not insensible of the danger to which he was exposed, and he presumed to remonstrate; but the hope of the reward, the desire of pleasing the king, and the pleasure of showing his skill, at last prevailed. He instantly jumped into the gulf, and continued for three-quarters of an hour below; during which time the king and his attendants became very anxious for his fate; but he at last appeared, holding the cup in triumph in one hand, and making his way good among the waves with the other. Having refreshed himself by sleeping, there were four things he said, which rendered the gulf dreadful, not only to men, but to fish. 1. The force of the water bursting up from the bottom, which required great strength to resist. 2. The abruptness of the rocks that on every side threatened destruction. 3. The force of the whirlpool dashing against the rocks. And, 4. The number and magnitude of the polypous fish, some of which appeared as large as a man; and which, everywhere sticking against the rocks, projected their fibrous arms. Being asked how he was able so readily to find the cup that had been thrown in, he replied that it happened to be flung by the waves into the cavity of a rock against which he himself was urged in his descent. This account, however, did not satisfy the king's curiosity. Being requested to venture once more into the gulf for further discoveries, he at first refused; but the king repeated his solicitations, and, to give them the greater weight, produced a larger cup than the former, and added also a purse of gold. With these inducements, says Kircher, the unfortunate diver once again plunged into the whirlpool, and was never heard of more.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, Caius, a Roman emperor, a native of Aquino, of a considerable family, was appointed governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia, by Commodus. On the death of Pertinax, the troops of Pescennius proclaimed him emperor, in 193, but he was opposed by Serverus. After having been defeated at Issus, in 195, he was killed by some soldiers, while he was on his flight to the Parthian dominions. His virtues rendered him worthy of a happier fate.

PESSELIER, Charles Stephen, member of the academies of Nancy, of Amiens, Rouen, and Angers, was born at Paris, 9th July, 1712. His parents wished to educate him for the law, but such was his partiality for literature and poetry, that his leisure hours were assiduously devoted to the muses. He was united with Lallemand in the management of the finances of the kingdom, and the plans he proposed were applauded by the French ministry. His extreme application to financial affairs proved too powerful for his delicate constitution, and he fell a victim to excessive mental fatigue 24th April, 1763. He wrote "Ecole du Temps," a comedy—Esope au Parnasse, a comedy—la Mascarade du Parnasse, a comedy in one act,—Letters on education, 2 vols. 12mo.—General Idea of the Finances, folio. 1759—Doubts addressed to the Author of Theory, of Taxation, 12mo.—Fables after la Fontaine's manner.

PESTALOZZI, or PESTALUZ, Henry, celebrated for having introduced a new method of education, was born, in 1745, at Zurich, in Switzerland. After having studied theology and jurisprudence, he relinquished his views with respect to the church and the bar, to cultivate his own small property. Witnessing the wretchedness of the peasantry he became anxious to ameliorate their situation by cultivating their mental faculties. In the pursuit of his benevolent purpose he published several works, and considerably injured his fortune. It was not till 1798, however, that his plans were patronised by the Helvetic government. Under that patronage he for several years conducted an institution, which acquired extensive celebrity. He died February 27th, 1827.

PETAVIUS, Dionysius, or DENIS PETAU, a French jesuit born at Orleans 21st August, 1583. His abilities were early observed and encouraged by his father, and after acquiring the most perfect knowledge of belles lettres, the classics, mathematics and philosophy, he was at the age of 19 made professor of philosophy at Bourges. He was admitted among the jesuits in 1605, and his great and extensive erudition was employed in the defence of the catholic religion against the protestants, and his criticisms were particularly directed against Scaliger, and even against his friend Casaubon. He died after a laborious life spent in the service of science and literature, 11th December 1652, at Paris, in the college of Clermont. He was according to Gassendus the most consummate scholar the jesuits ever had, and so high was his reputation that Urban VIII. and Philip IV. of Spain invited him with the most liberal promises to settle in their respective territories, which his attachment to his native country, and the precarious state of his health obliged him to decline. As a chronologist he was particularly eminent, and his Latin is universally acknowledged as elegant and refined. He wrote de Doctrina Temporum, 2 vols. fol.—Uranologia, 3 vols.—Rationarium Temporum, fol. and Leyden, 2 vols. 8vo. a valuable work abridged by Le Clerc—Dogmata Theologica, 5 vols. fol.—the Psalms translated into Greek verse, 12mo.—de Ecclesia Hierachia, folio, besides controversial pamphlets, and some valuable editions of some of the fathers.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, Jerome, a native of Chartres, who quitted the profession of the law to become a member of the constituent assembly. His conduct as a legislator was violent and factious, and as he possessed some powers as a speaker, he contributed much in extinguishing the splendor which surrounded the monarch. His popularity raised him to the dangerous office of mayor of Paris, and on the 20th of June he proved to the people how little he respected the unhappy Louis. His hatred against the king hastened the horrors of the 10th of August, and of the first days of September; but when he, as first magistrate of the city, might have checked or arrested the thirty assassins who murdered in cold blood the most innocent victims, he affected to permit the people to punish their enemies. The abolition of royalty and the fall of Louis completed the gratification of his guilty ambition, but while he aspired to the difficult office of guiding the destinies of a tumultuous republic, he found a powerful rival in Robespierre, and in the struggle was defeated by his antagonist. Outlawed by his victorious opponents, 31st May, 1793, he fled from the capital in disguise, and was some time after found lifeless in a cornfield near St. Emilion in the Gironde, a victim to hunger and misery, and with his corpse disfigured and partly devoured by birds of prey. His friends and supporters have represented him as a man of obliging manners, and of strict undeviating integrity; but posterity must view him as an ambitious hypocrite, whose sole aim was to gain popularity, and to ascend to the sovereignty on the ruins of the throne. His works, containing some Political Tracts, and speeches, have appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. 1793.

PETER, St. a bishop of Alexandria, 300, who suffered martyrdom 311. He was a learned prelate, and formed the penitential canons, and made some wholesome regulations for the suppression of vice in his diocese. Some of his letters are extant in Theodoret.

PETER III., king of Arragon, succeeded to his father James I., 1276. He laid claim to the dominions of Navarre, but was unable to establish his pretensions by force of arms. As he had married Constance, daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he formed the plan of seizing the kingdom against the claims of Charles of Anjou, and, to support the success of his designs, he determined to assassinate at one blow all the French in the island. This horrid massacre, which was perpetrated on Easter day, 1282, and which was therefore called Sicilian Vespers, made him easily master of the kingdom; but the indignation of the people rendered his possession precarious. Martin IV. excommunicated him, together with all the Sicilians, and also placed his Spanish dominions under the same interdict. Peter attempted to ward off the public odium by challenging his rival of Anjou; but though the day was appointed, he had not the courage to appear against him in the field. He died at Villefranche, 28th November, 1285.

PETER, the Cruel, king of Castille, succeeded at the age of 16 his father Alphonso XI. 1350. He was wanton and tyrannical, and three days after he had married Blanche, daughter of the duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her with every mark of disgrace, to renew his infamous connection with Maria de Pradilla his mistress. Another queen was treated with equal indignity, and Peter at last so irritated his subjects by his inhumanity that they rose up against him, 1366, headed by his natural brother Henry, count of Transtamare. Though for awhile he withstood his enemies, by the assistance of the English, he soon found the general odium too great to be conquered, and in a battle which was fought 14th March, 1369, he was defeated and killed by his brother, who ascended the throne.

PETER ALEXIOWITZ I., surnamed the Great, son of Alexis Michaelowitz, Czar of Muscovy, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Theodore, to the exclusion of his elder brother Iwan, whose health and intellects were too feeble to support the cares and fatigues of government. This gave offence to the princess Sophia, his half sister, who roused into rebellion the Strelitzes, a formidable body of militia, nearly resembling the Janissaries of the Ottoman Porte; but Peter was too wise to foment a civil war, and he consented to share the throne with his brother Iwan. Without education, yet endowed with the strongest powers of nature, Peter felt that much was still to be acquired before he could realize the vast projects which he had formed in his mind. To counteract the formidable power of the Strelitzes, who were not only devoted to the interest of the intriguing Sophia, but more inclined to dispute than to obey the commands of their superior, he determined to become the favorite of the army, and enlisting as a private soldier in the company which were dressed and disciplined in the German manner, he gradually rose to command by his services, and by sharing the toils and the privations of the military life. The sight of some Dutch and English ships roused his attention to naval affairs, and while he meditated the aggrandizement of Russia, he never abandoned his favorite scheme of erecting a navy. By the death of his brother, in 1696, he became sole emperor, and then increased his dominions by the conquest of Azoph from the Turks. Still, however, feeling his inferiority as a naval power, he sent in 1698, an embassay to Holland, and went in a disguised character in the ambassador's suite; and that he might personally be acquainted with the process of ship building, he enrolled himself at Amsterdam among the ship carpenters, and worked with unusual assiduity, under the name of master Peter. The next year he passed over to England, where in four months he acquired the complete knowledge of ship building, and after receiving every mark of respect from William III., he left the country, accompanied by several English ship builders, and artificers, whom he employed with great liberality and kindness in his naval yards. From England, he went to Vienna; but the intelligence that Sophia had again intrigued with the Strelitzes, and roused them to rebellion, hastened his return to Moscow. The ringleaders were punished with severity; but the princess, who was the most guilty, was only confined with greater severity in the solitude of a monastery. Improved by the view of foreign countries, the forms of their government, and the knowledge of their commercial resources, Peter now displayed to the world the enlightened plans of his capacious mind. He not only sent his nobles to foreign countries, to improve and adorn their minds, but he liberally invited the wisest and the most learned among distant nations, to come and seek an honorable residence in Russia, and to instruct his uncivilized subjects in the various arts which humanize and sweeten life. The hitherto barbarous coasts of Russia were therefore visited by sailors, artists, mechanics, mathematicians, and adventurers of every degree and profession, and though his subjects viewed these new settlers with jealousy, the policy of Peter soon mingled and united them by the strong ties of mutual dependence and social union. In 1700, he declared war against Charles XII., of Sweden, and though frequently defeated by the superior tactics and heroic valor of his enemy, he nevertheless persevered with undaunted courage, observing, "though I know I must be overcome for a great while, my armies will at last be taught to conquer." In the midst of his disasters in Poland, he formed the vast project of erecting a new metropolis on the Baltic sea, for his immense territories; and after he had added to his dominions the best part of Livonia and Ingria, he in 1703 laid the foundations of Petersburg, which he destined for the northern capital of his empire. Though often defeated, at last the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, came to crown his earnest wishes, and he saw the long victorious Swedes conquered, and their heroic leader, Charles, obliged to fly for safety into the Turkish dominions. Peter used this great victory like a wise man; the Swedish prisoners were induced, by liberal offers, to settle among their conquerors, and not less than three thousand officers were prevailed upon, by the kind treatment of the Czar, to fix their residence and spread civilization, improvement, and the arts of polished life, in various parts of his extensive empire. In consequence of the victory of Pultowa, Peter was enabled to secure the possession of Livonia and Ingria, to which he afterwards added part of Pomerania and Finland; but the intrigues of Charles XII. at the Turkish court, at last prevailed upon the Ottomans to break the truce, and in 1712, Peter was suddenly surrounded on the banks of the Pruth, and his army devoted to destruction. While he considered everything lost, his wife, Catherine, had recourse to stratagem, and by offering a large bribe to the grand vizier, she saved her husband's honor, and his army, and in consequence of this

meritorious action, the grateful Czar established the order of St. Catherine, into which only women are admitted. The defeat of the Swedish fleet near Holstein in 1714, and the subsequent treaty of peace with Charles XII., now enabled Peter to visit again foreign countries in pursuit of improvement and better knowledge. In 1716 he was in Denmark, and after visiting the schools, public places, and curiosities, he passed to Hamburg, Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, and Holland, and the next year proceeded to Paris. In the capital of France, he was received with great ceremony, and admitted member of the Academy of Sciences. Returned to Russia, Peter labored earnestly to reform and improve the character of his country. After breaking gradually to pieces the dangerous establishment of the Strelitzes, he established a regular body of one hundred thousand troops; he built a navy of forty ships of the line; he established colleges and schools of medicine, botany, and belles lettres, in the chief cities of his dominions, and by purchasing pictures of value and celebrity from Italy, he introduced a taste for painting and the fine arts among his subjects; and to supply resources for their gradual improvement, he made the largest possible collections of books and manuscripts in various languages, which were wisely distributed where they could prove most useful. In other respects he was equally attentive to the happiness and morality of his people. The laws were rendered more simple and less arbitrary, and the decisions of all law-suits, were to be announced before the expiration of eleven days; and in short, every measure which could tend to meliorate the situation of the people, to increase their knowledge, to enlarge their understanding, and to contribute to their comfort, was, with the wisest and most liberal policy, adopted and enforced. This truly great prince died 28th January, 1725, in his 53d year. Peter had a son Alexis, who lived to the age of manhood; but he unfortunately engaged in a conspiracy in 1717, against his father, and was condemned to die; and though the sentence was suspended, he died some short time after, not without suspicion of being cut off privately, by the resentment of the Czar, as several of his accomplices suffered the severest punishment of the law. At his death, Peter appointed for his successor his widow the Czarina, Catherine, whom, from a soldier's wife he had raised, in consequence of her great merits and heroic character, to share his bed and his throne. Peter is one of the few sovereigns who have been authors. He wrote several pieces on naval affairs; and as he was member of the Paris academy, he sent to that learned body a chart of the Caspian, which had been taken by his directions, and he always received with pleasure, the volumes of their memoirs, which were regularly transmitted to him.

PETER II., emperor of Russia, son of Alexis Petrowitz, was declared grand duke of Russia, 1726, and the next year succeeded the empress Catherine, at the age of thirteen. The prominent feature of his reign is the banishment into Siberia, of the great favorite and minister, Menzikoff. The Emperor died of the small-pox, 1738, aged 15.

PETER III., Emperor of Russia, son of Anne Petrowna, the eldest daughter of Peter the Great, and Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, was born 1728, and declared grand duke of Russia 1742, by his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, after whom he ascended the throne, 25th December, 1761. The beginning of his reign was auspicious; he disregarded the measures of severity which his predecessor had practised, and sought for popularity in the mildness and justice of his government. He was a strong admirer of the character of the heroic king of Prussia, but unfortunately wanted the vigor and decision which marked that great man. His attempts therefore to reform his people proved abortive, and rendered him contemptible; so that his wife Catherine took advantage of his timidity, and dethroned him, 6th July, 1762, and assumed the reigns of government under the name of Catherine II. Peter died seven days after his degradation; but though his death was attributed by some to an hemorrhoidal flux, it is too evident that violence terminated his existence. Little respect has been shown to his memory, and probably because he meditated the subversion of the religion of his country, and the introduction of the simpler worship of the protestants, in the stead of the more ceremonious and corrupted forms of the Greek church.

PETER NOLASQUE, a native of Languedoc, in the service of James, king of Arragon, under whose patronage he established, in 1223, the order of Mercy, whose sole business was the redeeming of Christian slaves from the power of the infidels. This worthy ecclesiastic, who so successfully and honorably contributed to soften the horrors of warfare and of captivity, died 1256, aged 67.

PETER of Cluni, or the Venerable, was born in Auvergne, of a noble family, and embracing the ecclesiastical state, was made in 1121, general of the order of Cluni. He received with becoming magnificence at his abbey, pope Innocent II., in 1130, and he afterwards granted a kind and friendly asylum to the unfortunate Abelard. He died 24th December, 1156, aged 65. He was a man of great learning, and exemplary piety. He wrote among other things, Treatises on the Divinity of Christ—against the Jews—on Infant Baptism—the Authority of the Church—and the Sacrifice of Mass.

PETER, an ecclesiastic of Blois, who studied at Paris and Bologna, and was preceptor and then secretary to William II. king of Sicily. He was afterwards invited by Henry II. to England where he obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and afterwards, that of London. He was a strict disciplinarian in the church, and a man of great piety. He died in England, 1200. Of his writings, one hundred eighty-three letters, and sixty-five sermons have been preserved, best edited by Goussainville, in folio, 1667.

PETER the Hermit, a gentleman of Amiens in Picardy, who quitted the military profession to become a hermit and pilgrim. He was actuated by the sentiments which pervaded the Christian world at the close of the 11th century; and under the expectation of the immediate dissolution of the world, he, with many other deluded men, hastened to the Holy land in 1093, that there he might terminate his days in a spot which had given birth to the Saviour of the world. On his return he spoke in so affecting a manner of the cruel treatment which the Christian pilgrims experienced in Palestine, that pope Urban II. sent him over Europe to preach a general crusade to deliver the Holy Land from the oppression of the infidels. The eloquence of Peter, and the spirit of the times prevailed; a numerous concourse of people flocked together for the pious labor, and the holy hermit began his march at the head of above forty thousand men, all animated with the zeal of devotion, and the hopes of celestial protection. In crossing Hungary this religious army committed the most horrid excesses, and so provoked the inhabitants to revenge, that in skirmishes with them and with the Turks, many lost their lives, and only three thousand reached the gates of Constantinople. In ad-

vancing through Asia, the siege of Antioch delayed their progress, and Peter would have abandoned the hopeless enterprise had he not been bound by an oath by Tancred to share the dangers of the crusade. At the conquest of the Holy Land, and in the siege of Jerusalem 1099, Peter behaved with great valor, and for his services was appointed vicar-general of Palestine. He afterwards returned to Europe, and died at the abbey of New-Montier, of which he was the founder.

PETER, the wild boy, a youth found in a savage state in the woods near Hamelen in Hanover, 1726, where he had lived for some time on berries and roots. He was about twelve years old, but it is unknown how long he had been in that wild state; though from the remains of a shirt collar found about his neck, it is probable he had not been many years exposed. He came to England in 1727, by the direction of queen Caroline, and was placed at a farm-house at North Church, Herts; but neither care nor imitation could ever make him articulate words, and he died in 1785, a melancholy spectacle of savage idiotism, and uncivilized nature. He was in his conduct very tractable. The government very handsomely allowed a pension of £35 a year for his support.

PETER D'OSMA, an ecclesiastic of the 15th century, at Salamanca, who may be said to be the forerunner of the reformation, as he preached and wrote against the doctrines and the infallibility of the church of Rome. The archbishop of Toledo ordered his writings to be burnt, and the pope confirmed the sentence in 1479.

PETERS, Hugh, a native of Cornwall, England, born in 1599. In August, 1635, he arrived in America with Richard Mather; and, in the following year took charge of the church in Salem, Massachusetts, as successor to the celebrated Roger Williams. Such was his success as a preacher, that during the five years of his ministry in this place, one hundred and sixty persons annexed themselves to his communion. He was, nevertheless, at the same time, occupied in mercantile pursuits. He also engaged in political matters, and was one of the most distinguished citizens of that period in the country. In 1641, he sailed for England, with a view to procure some alteration in the laws of excise and trade; but did not again return to America. During the civil wars in England he supported the cause of the parliament, and contributed much aid to it by his preaching. He was accused of great violence, in urging the king's condemnation; but he affirmed that he was opposed to it. Be that as it may, Cromwell appointed him to several public trusts, and, after the restoration, he was tried for conspiring with Cromwell, and compassing the king's death. The trial terminated in his condemnation; and he was executed October 16, 1660, aged sixty-one years. His eloquence was of a peculiar and striking kind, and was calculated to gain the attention of the lower classes of people. He had thousands of hearers in London. He published sermons, and other occasional productions.

PETERS, Samuel A. LL.D., an American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, born in Hebron, Connecticut, 1735, and graduated at Yale college in 1757. In the year 1762, he took charge of the parishes at Hartford and Hebron; but, not taking part in the revolution, in 1774, he went to England, where he remained till 1805, when he returned to America. Dr. Peters died at New York, April 19, 1826, aged ninety years. He published a history of the state of Connecticut.

PETERS, Richard, an eminent American judge and agriculturalist, was born near Philadelphia, August 22, 1744. He received his education in Philadelphia, at the college of which city he was graduated. In entering into active life, he was a good Latin and Greek scholar, and acquainted with the French and German languages. He adopted the profession of the law, in which he obtained early and considerable success, particularly by means of his intimate knowledge of the land laws of the commonwealth, and the fluency with which he spoke German. Even in his youth, he was distinguished for wit and humor. His powers of pleasantry were felt even by the Indians, when he accompanied a delegation from Pennsylvania to the Six Nations. The Indian chiefs, delighted with his vivacity, formally adopted him into their tribes. At the opening of the American revolution, Mr. Peters became captain of a company of volunteers, but was soon transferred by congress to the board of war, in which he continued until the year 1781, when he resigned his post, and received from congress a vote of thanks for his services. He was closely connected with Robert Morris in all the exertions and sacrifices which were made for supplying the necessities of the American army. No one possessed more curious and instructive anecdotes of the distresses and trials of the American government. Some of these are well related in the sketch of his life by Samuel Breck, Esq. After Mr. Peters quitted the war office, he was elected a member of congress. When the new government was organized, under the present constitution, president Washington offered him the place of comptroller of the treasury of the United States. This he declined, but accepted that of judge of the district court of Pennsylvania. He occupied this station for thirty-six years, until his death, always assiduous, and highly useful, particularly in admiralty cases. Agriculture and public works formed the chief objects of judge Peters, besides his duties on the bench. He was the first president of the company at whose expense the great bridge at Philadelphia, over the Schuylkill, was built. To him its preservation may be ascribed. The country is indebted to him, also, for the use of gypsum in agriculture. In 1797, he published a relation of his experiments with it on his own farm, which was widely circulated, and produced important improvements in American husbandry. He was president of the Philadelphia agricultural society, and enriched its memoirs with many valuable communications. In private life, he was preeminent for convivial humor, and equalled, probably, any one of his contemporaries in the number and felicity of his *bon mots*. He was an exemplary husband, parent, neighbor, citizen, and Christian.

PETERS, Hugh, an English jesuit, known in history as the friend and confessor of James II. His advice contributed much to the rash measures which rendered the monarch so unpopular, and which at last hastened his ruin.

PETION, Alexander Sabes, the late president of the black republic of Hayti, was born at Port-au-Prince, April 2d, 1770. Being the son of a colonist who possessed considerable property, he received a liberal education; and he was scarcely twenty years old, when the revolutionary commotions broke out in the island. He was one of the first who took arms; was made an officer of artillery; and obtained the rank of adjutant-general during the civil wars. After the English had left the island, Petion joined Rigaud, a man of color like himself, in opposing the projects of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Rigaud, being unsuccessful, embarked for France with Petion. They both returned to Hayti, however, with general Leclerc, under whom

Petion held a colonel's commission. The violent measures adopted by Leclerc and Rochambeau induced Petion to quit the French service; and, forming a union with the negro general Dessalines, assisted by the English, they succeeded in establishing the independence of Hayti in 1804. Petion obtained the government of the western district, while Dessalines, becoming chief of the republic, assumed the title of emperor; until, his conduct having given offence, he was assassinated in 1806. Christophe, his lieutenant, was elected president of Hayti by the senate, but he chose rather to take the title of king, and, behaving in a tyrannical manner, he was obliged to submit to a partition of his dominions. All the southern and western part of the island acknowledged the authority of the senate, by whom Petion was elected president, January 27th, 1807. A civil war now took place between the rivals, but Petion retained his office till his death in 1818, when he was succeeded by his lieutenant, general Boyer.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, Francis, interpreter of oriental languages to the French king, visited Turkey and Persia to perfect himself in the languages of those countries. He wrote the History of Gengis Khan, and other works on oriental history. He died at Paris, 1713.

PETIT, John Lewis, a celebrated surgeon, born at Paris, 1674. Under the kind directions of Littre, the anatomist, and Castel and Mareschal, the surgeons, he made such progress in anatomical and surgical knowledge, that he acquired a respectable practice in 1700. In 1726 he was invited to Poland, to cure the king, and he was equally successful in his attendance, in 1734, on Ferdinand, afterwards king of Spain. Though solicited to settle abroad on the most liberal terms, he preferred his native country, where he was noticed, and where he was honored with a seat in the academy of sciences, and with the rank of rector of the royal school of surgery. He died at Paris 20th April, 1750, aged 77. He invented some valuable surgical instruments, and wrote also, Surgery, published in three vols. 8vo. by Lesne, 1774—treatise on the Diseases of the Bones, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dissertations in the memoirs of the academy—besides Consultations on Venereal Complaints.

PETIT, Anthony, an eminent physician of Orleans. He wrote Chirurgical Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—Discourse on Surgery—Report in favor of Inoculation—Medical Consultations, and Project of a Reformation in Medicine. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and after practising with great celebrity at Paris, he retired to Olivet, near Orleans, where he died 21st October, 1794, aged 72.

PETIT, Samuel, an eminent scholar, born at Nismes, and educated at Geneva, where he became professor of theology, of Greek and Hebrew. He was a man of extensive learning, and very amiable manners, and died at Geneva, December 1645, aged 51. He wrote Miscellanea—Eclogæ Chronologicæ, 4to.—Variæ Lectiones—Leges Atticæ, fol. a valuable work.

PETIT, Peter, a French mathematician, born at Montlucon in the diocese of Bourges, 1598. He came to Paris, 1633, and was employed as engineer by Richelieu, and visited the sea ports to examine their state, and suggest improvements. These public employments did not prevent him from applying to philosophical experiments; he was the friend of Pascal, of Mersennus, and of Descartes, whose opinions he at first opposed, but afterwards warmly adopted. He died 1677. He was author of treatises on the Compass of Proportion—on the Construction and Use of the Cahbre of Artillery—on Sight—on Eclipses—on preventing the Inundations of the Seine, and on Comets.

PETIT, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 1617. He studied medicine, and took his degrees at Montpellier; but he neglected the profession when he came to Paris, and was tutor to Lamoignon's sons, and other great men. He was an excellent scholar, and wrote with great facility. He died 1687. His works are various. He wrote a treatise on the Motion of Animals—Homeri Nepenthes, 8vo.—a Latin treatise on the Amazons, 8vo. and in French, 2 vols. 8vo.—Miscellaneous observations—a treatise on the Sibyl—de Novâ curandorum Morborum Ratione per Transfusionem Sanguinis—de Naturâ & Moribus Anthropophagorum, 8vo. besides some poems, one of which, Codrus, in Latin, is mentioned with great applause.

PETIT, Radel, Louis Francis, a French architect, inspector-general of civil edifices, born at Paris in 1740. After having obtained several prizes from the Academy of Architecture, he travelled to Italy, and on his return home he delivered lectures on architecture. He consecrated a great part of his large fortune to the formation of a cabinet of antiquities, and other curious specimens of art. His death took place in 1818. Besides other works he constructed the grand basin of Roule. He also published engravings of ruins and architectural subjects; and a tract entitled "Projet pour la Reslauration du Panthéon Français," 1799, 4to.

PETIT, Radel Philip, brother of the preceding, president of the faculty of medicine, was born in 1749. He went as surgeon-major in the army to the East Indies, and after residing three years at Surat, he returned home, and in 1782, became professor of surgery at Paris. Having made a second voyage to the East Indies, he returned in 1797, and the following year was nominated professor of clinical surgery at the school of medicine at Paris. He died in 1815. He published "Voyage Historique, Chorographique; et Philosophique, fait dans les Principales Villes d'Italie," 3 vols. 8vo.; and he wrote the "Dictionnaire de Chirargie" for the Encyclopedié Methodique, besides other works.

PETITOT, John, a celebrated painter, born at Geneva, 1607. From a jeweller, and the trade of enamelling, he acquired a great taste in painting; and with Bordier his friend and afterwards his brother-in-law, he travelled into Italy, and by studying chemistry obtained a perfect knowledge of the useful preparation and management of colors. They afterwards went to England, and Petitot, whose pieces were now in universal esteem, was introduced by Mayerne the physician to Charles I. and he had the honor to take portraits of the whole family. The unfortunate death of his royal patron, to whom he was particularly attached, obliged him to fly to Paris, where he was treated with kindness by the second Charles, and particularly noticed by Louis XIV. who granted him a pension, and a lodging in the Louvre palace. The revocation of the edict of Nantes terrified the painter, who was a zealous protestant, and after thirty-six years of residence he quitted France for Geneva. He died at Vevay in the canton of Berne, where he had retired, 1691, aged 84. In his private character he was very amiable, and of the meekest disposition In the completion of his pictures he painted the heads and hands with astonishing effect of coloring and his friend Bordier painted the hair, the draperies, and the ground. He is deservedly regarded as the inventor of painting in enamel, in which he greatly excelled.

PETITOT, Claude Bernard, director-general

of the university of Paris, was born at Dijon in 1772. He went to Paris at the age of eighteen, and was employed in writing for the press till 1800, when he was appointed chief of the bureau of public instruction of the prefecture of the Seine. He relinquished that office in 1804, and five years afterwards his friend, M. de Fontanes, procured him the post of inspector-general of the university; and as he resigned his functions during the hundred days, he was, after the second return of the king, nominated secretary-general of the commission of public instruction. In 1821, he became a member of the royal council of the university; and he died in 1825. He was the author of three original tragedies, and he executed good translations of the tragedies of Alfieri, and the novels of Cervantes. He also edited Repertoire du Théâtre Français, avec Notices, &c. 1803–4, 23 vols. 8vo. and other works.

PETIVER, James, an English botanist, apothecary to the Charter house, and fellow of the Royal society, was distinguished as a judicious collector of natural curiosities. Sir Hans Sloane offered him £4000 for his valuable museum, and he afterwards obtained it when disposed of after his death. He died 20th April, 1718, and was honorably attended to his grave by the most eminent men of the age. He published Musæi Petiveriani Centuriæ decem, 8vo.—Gazophylacii Naturæ & Artis Decades decem, folio—a Catalogue of the Plants on the Mountains near Geneva—Pterigraphia Americana, folio—and Plantæ rariores Chinenses,—besides communications to the philosophical transactions, and assistance to Mr. Ray. His works altogether appeared two vols. folio, and one 8vo. 1764.

PETRARCH, Francis, a celebrated Italian poet, deservedly called the father of modern poetry, as his genius and great learning tended to revive ancient literature in Europe. His father, who was of noble birth, was driven from Florence by the superior influence of the party of the Neri, and retired to Arezzo, where the poet was born, 1304. The future bard was intended by his father for the law, but poetry, eloquence, and history, had more charms for him than all the writers on jurisprudence. Losing his mother in 1324, and his father the next year, he was left to his own independent choice, and soon fixed his residence at Vaucluse, five miles from Avignon, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. This spot became more and more endeared to him from his love for the beautiful Laura de Noves, whom he first saw and passionately admired in 1327; but though the warm feelings of his heart were conveyed in the most rapturous language of elegant poetry, he could, it is said, make no impression on the heart of the unkind fair. Perhaps to divert his affections, he now began to think of travelling, and after visiting Paris, Flanders, Germany, and Rome, he was at last persuaded to enter into the service of pope John XXII. The love of Vaucluse and of Laura, however, prevailed over the temptations of greatness, and the favor of the powerful; and Petrarch, once more restored to his favorite seat, again devoted his hours to studious pursuits, and to the praises of his beloved mistress. The sweetness of his poetry, and the graces of his muse spread in the mean time his celebrity beyond the confines of Avignon, and at the same moment he was solicited by the senate of Rome, by the university of Paris, and by the king of Naples, to come and receive the poetical crown. The offers of Rome, once the mistress of the world, and the cradle of poets, historians, and orators, were too flattering to be withstood, and the modest bard appeared in the capitol, where the poetic crown was fixed on his head with the most solemn ceremony by the Roman senator Orso count d'Anguillara, on Easter day 1341, and he was declared a citizen of Rome. From Rome he visited Parma, and in 1343 was drawn from his favorite Vaucluse by pope Clement VI. who sent him to compliment Joan on her accession to the Neapolitan crown. In 1352 he bid adieu for ever to his beloved retreat of Vaucluse, which the death of Laura had converted from a scene of pleasure and enjoyment, to corroding care and melancholy reflection; and he entered afterwards in the service of the Visconti at Milan, and was engaged in negotiations and political affairs Though informed that his patrimony was restored by the Florentines, he preferred to these new honors from the city of Florence, the peaceful retreat of Arqua, near Padua, given him by his friend and patron, Francis de Carrara, and there he died July 1374, aged 70. Petrarch was an ecclesiastic, though he never took priests' orders, and he obtained an archdeaconry and two canonries. He was in private life a very amiable and respectable character; he neither coveted nor despised riches; but was guided by moderation, though flattered by the great, and honored by the powerful. Petrarch as a poet is deservedly celebrated as one of the restorers of classical learning, and he displayed all the powers of genius and poetical inspiration, not only in his own native language, but in Latin. His sonnets are esteemed as the sweetest, the most elegant, and most highly finished verses ever written in Italian, and his songs possess equal beauty and grace. His Latin poems are not entitled to similar praise. His Africa, or the Punic War, is censured as faulty, incorrect, and unclassical. His other works are De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ, 4to. translated into French—De Otio Religiosorum—De Verâ Sapientiâ—De Vitâ Solitariâ—De Contemptu Mundi—Rerum Memorabiliam Libri Sex—De Republicâ optime administranda—Itinerarium Syriacum—Epistolæ—Orationes. His works have been edited in 4 vols. folio. Of his poems the best editions are that of Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1756.

PETRE, sir William, LL.D. a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1523, elected fellow of All-Souls. He applied himself to the study of the law, and was appointed principal of Peckwater-Inn. His abilities recommended him to lord Cromwell, who employed him in visiting the monasteries, and in the midst of the plunder of ecclesiastical property under Henry VIII. he received a considerable share. He had the art to continue in power under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, though the politics of the three reigns were very dissimilar; and under Elizabeth he added to his other employments, the office of secretary of state. Though dishonorably enriched by the plunder of the church, sir William was a man of great talents, and he evinced his respect for learning and piety by some munificent donations to Exeter college, and other charitable institutions. He died 1571.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman senator, who assassinated Valentinian III. and seized the throne, 455. He married the widow, who, ignorant of his crime, soon after called to avenge the death of her husband, Genseric, king of the Vandals. Petronius was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

PETTUS, Sir John, a native of Suffolk, who obtained the rank of deputy governor of the Royal mines, and was member of parliament for Dunwich, in the reign of Charles II. He wrote the History, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, fol. 1670—Volatiles

from the History of Adam and Eve, 8vo.—England's Independency of the Papal Power, 4to.—Fleta Minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature in knowing, and assaying, of Metals, fol. 1683, from the German, and translated while the author was in the Fleet prison. This intelligent man died about 1690.

PETTY, sir William, an eminent writer born 16th May, 1623, at Rumsey in Hampshire, where his father was a clothier. In his native town, at the grammar school, by strong application, he acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek and French, besides arithmetic, geometry, dialing, and navigation, and at the age of fifteen he went over to Normandy to improve himself further in the university of Caen. On his return home he was preferred in the navy, and at the age of twenty, being master, as he says himself, of three score pounds, he determined to travel abroad to augment his stock of knowledge. He visited Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris, where he studied medicine, and so managed his little property that at his return to Rumsey in 1646, he was richer by £10 than when he set out three years before. In 1647 he obtained from the parliament a patent for seventeen years for his invention of a machine for double writing; but though the scheme did not succeed, it yet recommended him to the notice of the learned, and procured him a settlement at Oxford, where he acquired some reputation as assistant to the anatomical professor. By the influence of the parliament he was appointed professor of anatomy, and soon after music professor at Gresham college. In 1652 he went as physician to the army in Ireland, under Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell; and in 1654 he obtained the permission of the government to measure the various estates of the island, so that by his perseverance and ingenuity, there was no estate worth £60 per annum, but was accurately marked, and all its boundaries ascertained. He was in 1655 made secretary to Henry Cromwell, and three years after was elected member of parliament for West Looe. At the restoration he was treated with great attention by the king, and knighted, and by patent created surveyor general of Ireland. About 1663 he invented his double bottomed ship, which could sail against wind and tide, of which he gave a model to the Royal society, a learned body, of which he was one of the first members, and the most active promoter of its establishment. Sir William, whose mind was perpetually engaged in promoting the honor of his country, by useful projects and ingenious inventions, paid at the same time particular attention to his own interests, and acquired honorable opulence by being concerned in iron works, in a pilchard fishery, in lead mines, and in the timber trade. He died 16th December, 1687. Sir William was a most correct and intelligent writer, and his various pamphlets on subjects of political economy, national and commercial pursuits, and financial affairs, all amounting to nearly thirty, display his abilities as a man of superior knowledge, extensive information, and the most consummate judgment, to which were united, the purest benevolence, and all the amiable virtues of private life.

PETTY, William, marquis of Lansdown, was descended from Sir William Petty, and born in 1737. He succeeded to the Irish title of earl of Shelburne, on the death of his father in 1761; and in 1763, was president of the board of trade, an office which he resigned to join the train of opposition led by Mr. Pitt (lord Chatham,) with whom he returned to office in 1766. When a change of ministry took place, in 1768, he became an antagonist of ministers till 1782, when he was nominated secretary of state for the foreign department. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham he was succeeded by lord Shelburne; but he was soon obliged to give way to the coalition between lord North and Mr. Fox. In 1784, his lordship became an English peer, by the titles of marquis of Lansdown and earl of Wycombe; and employed himself in the cultivation of science and literature at Bow Wood, his seat in Wiltshire. He collected a valuable library, the MSS. belonging to which were, after his death, purchased by the British Museum. His death took place in 1805.

PETYT, William, a native of Skipton, Yorkshire, eminent for his knowledge of law antiquities He studied the law, and was bencher and treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote the Ancient Rights of the Commons Asserted, 8vo.—a Summary Review of the Kings and Government of England, and of the Jus Parliamentarium, or Rights of Parliament, folio. He died at Chelsea, 1707. His valuable Collection of Parliamentary Tracts is preserved in the library of the Inner Temple.

PEUCER, Gaspard, an eminent physician and mathematician, born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, 1525. He was professor of medicine at Wittemberg, and married Melancthon's daughter, whose works he edited, 5 vols. folio; but his opinions brought him into trouble. He was for ten years imprisoned, and during that time he commited his thoughts on the margins of old books by means of ink, which he made with burnt crusts of bread infused in wine He died 25th September 1602. He wrote De Præcipuis Divinationum Generibus—Methodus curandi Morbos Internos—de Febribus—Hypotheses Astronomicæ—Vita Illustrium Medicorum—the Names of Monies, Weights, and Measures.

PEUTEMAN, Peter, a painter, born at Rotterdam. It is said that he was roused by an earthquake from sleep, in the dissecting room of an anatomical school, which he had entered to become more familiarized with the appearances of dead bodies, in the representation of some scenes of mortality in which he was engaged; and when he saw, during the violent concussion, the skeletons all in motion from the ceiling, and the skulls rolling around him, he fled with terror and precipitation, and never recovered from the sudden shock, but died soon after, 1692, aged 42.

PEUTINGER, Conrad, a learned German, born at Augsburg, 1465. He studied in some of the Italian universities; and at his return home was appointed secretary to the senate of Augsburg. He was also useful to his country as an able negotiator in some of the European courts. He died 1547. He published Convivial Discourses, 8vo.—De Inclinatione Romani Imperii & Gentium Commigrationibus—De Rebus Gothorum, fol.—Romanæ Vetustatis Fragmenta in Augusta Vindelicorum, fol. besides a Chart formed in the reign of Theodosius the Great, containing the roads of the Roman armies in the Western empire, edited at Vienna, 1753, with dissertations and notes by Scheib.

PEYRERE, Isaac, a protestant writer, born at Bourdeaux. He was imprisoned at Brussels for publishing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man; but he was set at liberty by means of the prince of Condé his patron, and then went to Rome, where he abjured his opinions and Calvinism before pope Alexander VII. He died 1676, aged 84. He wrote a Relation of Greenland, 8vo. —of Iceland, 8vo.—and a book on the Restoration of the Jews, and other things.

PEYRE, Marie Joseph, a French architect, who

was born at Paris, in 1730, and died in 1785. He was architect to the king, and a member of the Royal Academy of Architecture. In 1765 he published "Œuvres de Architecture," containing designs for a royal palace and a cathedral church; and he constructed, in concert with Wailly, the ancient hall of the Théâtre Français, now the Odeon. A second edition of his works was published at Paris, 1795, folio, by his son; who holds the office of architect to the government.

PEYRE ANLOINE FRANCOIS, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1739. He studied painting, but subsequently adopted the profession of his elder brother. He became a pensionary student at Rome in 1763, and he executed three fine designs, representing the interior of the basilic of St. Peter; a view of the cupola and canopy enlightened, by the luminous cross on Good Friday; and another view of the colonnade during the procession on the day of Corpus Christi. After his return he successively became comptroller of the royal buildings at Fontainebleau, and then at St. Germain. He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and being liberated on the fall of Robespierre, he was subsequently a member of the Institute, of the Council of Civil Architecture, and of the Administration of Hospitals. He died in 1823. His "Œuvres d'Architecture" were published at Paris, 1819–20, folio; and he was the author of several memoirs in the collection of the Institute.

PEYSSONNEL, Charles, a French writer, born at Marseilles 17th December, 1700. He went as secretary to Villeneuve the ambassador to Constantinople, and travelled over Asia Minor, with the judicious observations of the philosopher and antiquary, and not only accurately marked the situation of some of the most famous cities of ancient times, but made the most valuable collection of medals, coins, and curiosities. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna, and with equal zeal advanced the interests of his country, and the progress of science. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, whose memoirs he enriched by several valuable dissertations. He wrote besides an Eulogy on Marshal Villars—a Dissertation on Coral, and other pieces on Commerce. He died 1757, aged 69. His son was also consul at Smyrna, and a man of science and general information. He wrote Historical Observations on the Barbarians who once inhabited the shores of the Euxine and the Danube, 4to.—Observations on Baron de Tott's Memoirs, 8vo.—Les Numeros, 4 vols. 12mo. often edited—treatise on the Commerce of the Black Sea, 2 vols. 8vo.—Political Situation of France, 2 vols. 8vo.—Discourse on the Alliance of France with the Swiss and the Grisons, 8vo.—Examen of the Considerations on the Turkish War by Volney. This able and indefatigable author died in the year 1790, at the age of 80.

PEZAY, Masson, Marquis of, captain of dragoons, born at Blois. He instructed Louis XVI. in military tactics, and was rewarded with the place of inspector-general of the coasts. He behaved with haughtiness in this employment, and in consequence of complaints made against him was disgraced and banished to his estate, where he died soon after, 1778. He wrote poetry with great success. His Zelis au Bain, in six cantos, Les Soirees Helvetiennes, and the Campaigns of Maillebois, 3 vols. are admired. He also translated Catullus and Tibullus in French verse, but not elegantly.

PEZENAS, Esprit, a learned jesuit, born at Avignon, where he also died 4th February 1776, aged 84. He was professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles, and published various things, the most known of which are a treatise on Pilotage, 8vo.—Theory of Gauging, 8vo.—Memoirs of Mathematics and Philosophy,—besides translations of Maclaurin's Algebra and Fluxions—Desagulier's experimental Philosophy—Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide—Baker on the Microscope—Smith's Optics—and Dyche's Dictionary of Arts.

PEZRON, Paul, a learned Frenchman, born at Hennebon, in Bretagne, 1639. He devoted himself to the study of Greek and Latin historians, and employed much time in tracing the origin of the language of the Goths, and set up a new system of chronology, in which he supposed that the world was far more ancient than 4000 years; but nearer 6000 before the birth of Christ. He was of the order of Citeaux, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1697, abbot of Charmoye. He died 10th October 1706. His works were l'Antiquié des Temps retablie, 4to. in which he ingeniously defends the chronology of the septuagint against that of the Hebrew text—a Vindication of that work against Martianay et le Quien—Evangelical History confirmed by Jewish and Roman Histories—and on the Antiquity of the Nation and Language of the Celts, 8vo.

PFANNER, Tobias, called from his extensive knowledge, the living Archives of the house of Saxony, was secretary of the Archives to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He was born at Augsburg, and died at Gotha 1717, aged 76. He wrote the History of the Peace of Westphalia, 8vo.—the History of the Assemblies of 1652-4—Theology of the Pagans—and treatise on the Principle of Historic Faith, all in Latin.

PFEFFERCORN, John, a famous converted Jew, who wished to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all Hebrew books except the bible, because they contained magic blasphemies, and other dangerous things. This artful scheme would have been adopted, had not Caprio and Ulric de Hutten exerted themselves successfully against it. He wrote Narratio de Ratione celebrandi Pascha apud Judæos—and de abolendis Judæorum Scriptis, and died about 1520.

PFEIFFER, Augustus, a learned orientalist, born at Lawenbourg 1640. He was professor of oriental languages at Wittemberg, Leipsic and other places, and became superintendent of the churches of Lubec, where he died January 1698. He wrote Pansophia Mosaica—Critica Sacra—de Masora—de Trihæresi Judæorum—Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquit. Hebræorum, and his philosophical works were collected at Utrecht in 4to. 2 vols.

PFEIFFER, Lewis, a native of Lucerne, distinguished as a famous general in the service of Charles IX. of France. At the retreat of Meux, he preserved that monarch's life against the artful manœuvres of Condé, and by his valor contributed much to the victory of Montcontour in 1569. He influenced the Swiss to favor the cause of the duke of Guise, and afterwards retired to his native country, where he died 1594, aged 64, chief magistrate of Lucerne.

PFENNINGER, Matthew, a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1739, and died about 1810. He executed Views in Switzerland, from his own designs; and others from the designs of Aberli; besides the Tomb of Virgil, and the Statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, after Bandoin.

PFENNINGER, Henry, a painter and engraver, of the same family with the preceding, born in 1749. He executed many figures for Lavater's Physiognomy; seventy-five portraits to illustrate Leonard Meister's Historical Abridgment of the Lives of

Illustrious Natives of Switzerland, Zurich 1781, 3 vols. 8vo; and thirty-four more which accompany the same writer's Collection of the Portraits of the most celebrated German Poets, 1785, 8vo.

PFIFFER, Francis Louis de, a lieutenant-general in the French service, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland in 1716. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Fribourg, and in the battles of Rocoux and Lafeldt; and after fifty years' service he retired to his native country. He then commenced the formation of a plan of Switzerland, in relief. This work when finished was twenty-two feet and a half in length, and twelve in breadth, and was composed of one hundred and thirty-six pieces, which could be separated at pleasure. This fine monument of the industry and skill of the artist, which is remarkable for its accuracy, was engraved in the Tableaux Pittoresques de la Suisse, and also by Mechel in 1783, and by Clausner in 1795.

PHAER, Thomas, a physician born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Oxford. He studied the law for some time at Lincoln's Inn, but afterwards took his medical degrees 1559, and published various works, chiefly compiled from the French. He also translated the nine first books, and part of the 10th of Virgil's Æneid, in Alexandrines of seven feet. The other books, together with Mapheus' 13th book, were afterwards finished by Thomas Twyne, a young physician, but with some carelessness, as he prints, "they whisted all," conticuere omnes, in the opening of the second book "they whistled all," a ludicrous mistake. He died soon after, the 12th August 1560.

PHARAMOND, first king of France, and author of the famous Salique law, which forbad the succession of females on the throne, reigned at Treves about 420. Some consider him only as a general of the combined forces of the Franks.

PHARNACES, son of Mithridates king of Pontus, cruelly revolted against his father. He was defeated by Cæsar with such facility, that he expressed the rapidity of the conquest by these words, veni, vidi, vici.

PHELIPPEAUX, A. Le Picard de, a French officer of artillery, born in 1768. He received a military education, and was the fellow pupil and rival of Buonaparte. In 1786 he entered as second lieutenant into the regiment of Besançon; and having quitted France in 1791, he made a campaign the following year with the corps of emigrants under the French princes. In 1795 he re-entered France to organize a royalist insurrection, in the central provinces, when he raised a body of troops, took Saincerre, and for some time maintained his position in Berri. But he was at length obliged to seek concealment, and after being arrested and making his escape, he went to Paris, where he effected the liberation of sir Sidney Smith, then confined a prisoner in the Temple. With him he went to England, and sir Sidney procured for him the rank of colonel in the English service; and he afterwards accompanied an expedition to the Mediterranean and assisted in the defence of Acre against Buonaparte. He died of fatigue shortly after the raising of the siege of that place, May 20, 1799.

PHERECYDES, a philosopher of Syros, B.C. 560, known as the master of the great Pythagoras. The invention of prosody is attributed to him by Diogenes. There was another of that name 456 B. C. author of an history of Athens.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated sculptor of Athens. He formed for his country the famous statue of Minerva, and when banished in disgrace, he determined to outdo himself in making for the people of Elis the beautiful statue of Jupiter Olympius, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. He died about 432, B.C.

PHILELPHUS, Francis, a learned Italian, born at Zolentino in the march of Ancona, 1398. He was, after study at Padua, made professor of eloquence at Venice, and went as secretary to an embassy to Constantinople, where he married the daughter of the learned Emanuel Chrysoloras, 1419. He was afterwards noticed by the emperor John Palæologus who sent him to Sigismund of Germany, to implore assistance against the Turks. He afterwards taught at Venice, Bologna, and other Italian universities with great popularity; but he was so sensible of his eminence in literature that he wished to tyrannize over the rest of the learned, and therefore he quarrelled not only with literary men, but with Cosmo de Medicis, his patron and friend. He died at Florence 31st July, 1481, aged 83. He wrote treatises de Morali Disciplinâ—de Exilio—de Jocis & Seriis Conviviorum—dialogues, odes, and poems, which were all collected and published, Basle, 1739, folio. His eldest son Marius, a man also of learning, died at Milan 1480.

PHILIP II., king of Macedonia, was son of Amyntas, and ascended the throne 360, B.C. He had in his youth been educated at Thebes, and to the information and precepts which he received from the wisdom of Epaminondas, he added the most heroic valor and the most ardent ambition. After defeating the Illyrians and other barbarians, he made war against Athens, and aspired to the sovereignty of Greece. His gold proved as powerful as his arms, and neither the eloquence of Demosthenes, nor the desperate courage of the Athenians could oppose the torrent of his victories. He was assassinated by Pausanias, B.C. 336, whilst meditating the conquest of Persia, at the head of the Grecian forces, of which he had artfully been declared the general, and he left his projects to be pursued, to his son and successor, Alexander the Great.

PHILIP V., king of Macedonia, succeeded B.C. 220. His jealousy of the Roman power, and his alliance with Hannibal proved the source of his misfortunes. His dominions were invaded by the consul Lævinus, and he was conquered. He is deservedly censured for putting his eldest son, Demetrius, to death, at the base instigation of his other son Perseus. He died B.C. 178.

PHILIP, Marcus Julius, the Arabian, from an obscure origin, and the low rank of a common soldier, ascended the imperial throne of Rome, by the assassination of the younger Gordian, 244. Though guilty of murder, he acquired popularity at Rome by his conduct, and the magnificent manner in which he celebrated the secular games. He was assassinated by his soldiers near Verona 249.

PHILIP I., king of France, succeeded his father, Henry I., 1060, at the age of eight. His minority was under the care of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, but he lost this virtuous guardian in 1067, and gave way to mad schemes of ambition. He was defeated by the Flemings at Mont Cassel, and opposed with success by William the Conqueror of England; but he forgot his misfortunes in intoxication and voluptuous pleasures. Dissatisfied with his queen Bertha, he carried away Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, and married her, for which flagitious conduct he was condemned by pope Urban II., and excommunicated by the council of Poitiers. He was afterwards, however, reconciled to the church, and his marriage with Bertrade declared valid. He died at Melun, 29th July, 1108 after a reign of forty-eight years

PHILIP II., king of France, surnamed Augustus, succeeded his father, Louis VII., 1180, when fifteen years old. His youth promised success to the machinations of his enemies, and therefore the king of England invaded his dominions; but Philip bravely met him, and obliged him to renounce his pretensions, and to renew the former treaties which existed between the two kingdoms. In the moments of peace he devoted himself wisely to improve the character of his subjects, and to meliorate their situation. His conduct towards the Jews, however, tarnished the glory of his reign, and all their extortions could not justify his cruelty, nor permit that their just and lawful debtors should be discharged from their bonds. His disputes with the count of Flanders, and afterwards with Henry II. of England, were forgotten in his wishes to accompany the crusaders to the Holy Land. With the new king of England, Richard I., he laid seige to Acre, at the head of three hundred thousand men; but though victorious, he returned to Europe with little glory, and with no solid advantage. Jealousy between him and the king of England had produced a rupture, but though, on a mutual reconciliation, Philip had sworn on the gospels, not to make any attempt against his rival's dominions, in his absence, he had the cowardice to invade Normandy, and to take Evreux, and other places. A defeat at Rouen was followed by a truce. In 1199, Philip supported the pretensions of Arthur to the crown of England, against his uncle, the usurper, John, and on the base murder of the young prince, the guilty monarch was summoned before the peers of France, to answer for his unnatural conduct. Condemned for the atrocious murder, he was deprived of his dominions on the continent, and Philip, pleased to strip so powerful a vassal, was still further animated in his hostility by the pope, whom John had offended. The French monarch was empowered by Innocent II. to seize England; but while he prepared to execute this pleasing command, the cowardly John resigned his dominions into the hands of the holy see, and Philip was required to desist from attempts against the fief of the church. The numerous armaments which had been prepared for the conquest of England, alarmed the neighboring princes, and Philip had a war to maintain against Germany; but the famous battle at Bouvines in 1214, restored peace to France. Still ambitious to possess England, the French king prevailed upon the English barons, who offered him the crown, to call to their assistance his son Louis, who, consequently with his support, invaded the British dominions, and was crowned king at London. The death of John, however, frustrated all the plans of Philip; the English renounced their allegiance to their foreign master, for their lawful prince, and Louis returned a private man to France. Philip died soon after at Nantes, 14th July, 1223, aged 59. He was the most powerful of the French kings of the third race, and more than any other, enlarged his dominions by the acquisition of new provinces.

PHILIP III., or the Hardy, was proclaimed king, 1270, in Africa, on the death of his father, Louis IX., whom he had accompanied against the infidels. After defeating the Saracens, and making a truce for ten years with the king of Tunis, he returned to France. The murder of the French at Palermo, at the Sicilian vespers, roused his indignation, and as Peter, king of Arragon, was the cause of this dreadful massacre, Philip marched against him with an army. He took the towns of Elna and of Girone, and might have enlarged his conquests, had he not been seized by a violent fever, which proved fatal at Perpignan, 6th October, 1285, in his 41st year.

PHILIP IV., or the Fair, succeeded his father, Philip III., at the age of seventeen. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Edward I., of England, and had, in consequence, to maintain a war against him, the count of Flanders, and the emperor of Germany. Philip proved victorious in Guienne and at Furnes, 1296, but six years after, lost the battle of Courtrai, in which the count of Artois and ten thousand of the chosen troops of France lost their lives. Two years after, the French army recovered their honor at Mont-en-Puelle, where twenty five thousand Flemings were slain, and to celebrate this important victory, the highly finished equestrian statute of the monarch was erected in the church of Notre Dame. The peace with the Flemings was followed by a new dispute with the pope, Boniface VIII., and by opposing the claims of the holy see, in the collation of benifices, Philip saw himself excommunicated, and his kingdom under an interdict. The monarch, undismayed, ordered the pope's bull to be burned with every mark of indignity; but the differences were at last settled by the death of the pontiff; and the two next successors, Boniface IX., and Clement V., more peaceful and moderate, annulled the proceedings of their more violent predecessor, and a reconciliation was effected with France. More fully to please Philip, the pope assented to the abolition of the order of the knights templars, and these innocent victims to royal prejudice, were in consequence, treated with great cruelty, and the most wanton persecution. Philip died by a fall from his horse, 29th November, 1314, aged 46.

PHILIP V., king of France, surnamed the Long, was the younger son of Philip the Fair, and succeeded to the throne after his brother, Lewis Hutin, 1316, to the exclusion of his niece, agreeable to the provisions of the Salique law. He made war against the Flemings, renewed the alliance with Scotland, and banished the Jews from his kingdom. He formed the plan of equalizing weights and measures all over his dominions, but could never effect it. During his reign, leprosy was very prevalent, and as those afflicted with that terrible disorder were exonerated from certain taxes, and enjoyed peculiar immunities; instead of being lessened, the evil seemed to increase, till the general indignation was excited, and the wretched sufferers, accused of flagitious crimes, were either put to death, or confined in prisons. The king died 3d January, 1531, aged 28.

PHILIP DE VALOIS, first king of France, of the collateral branch of the Valois, was son of Charles count de Valois, the brother of Philip the Fair, and he ascended the throne on the death of his cousin, Charles the Fair, 1328. His elevation was disputed by Edward III., of England, the maternal grandson of Philip the Fair, though he had lately done homage to the new monarch for the territories of Guienne, and in consequence of this, a terrible war was kindled between the two nations. Assuming the title of king of France, Edward invaded the country, supported by the arms of the Flemings, and victory marked his steps. His fleet defeated the French ships in 1340, and in 1346, the celebrated battle of Cressy was fought, in which France lost nearly thirty thousand men, among whom were the flower of the French nobility, and the gallant blind king of Bohemia. The loss of Calais, and other important places, were the rewards of this signal victory; but though Philip refused to accept the challenge of his rival to single combat, a short cessation of arms was agreed upon

Philip died soon after, 23d August, 1350, aged 57, leaving an impoverished kingdom, and a disputed succession.

PHILIP I., son of the emperor Maximilian, by his marriage in 1490, with Jane, queen of Spain, the heiress of Ferdinand of Arragon, and Isabella of Castille, obtained the Spanish crown. He was a man of very moderate abilities, but regarded as the fairest man of his age. He died at Burgos, 25th September, 1606, aged 28, in consequence of exerting himself too much in playing at tennis.

PHILIP II., son of Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, was made king of Naples and Sicily in 1554, on his father's abdication, and also king of England by his marriage with queen Mary, and two years after he ascended the Spanish throne by the extraordinary resignation of his father. He made war against the French, and obtained a famous victory at the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557, during which, it is said, he was so terrified that he made two vows; the one, never again to appear in a fight, and the next, to erect a monastery in honor of St. Lawrence, to whose powerful influence he ascribed the success of his arms. This celebrated victory, which might have made him master of France, was followed by the capture of only a few neighboring little towns; so that Charles, his father, on hearing of the battle, asked if his son was at Paris, and being answered in the negative, turned his back with contempt on the messenger. Another victory at Gravelines was equally abused, till the treaty of Cateau Cambresis re-established peace between the two monarchies in 1559. On his return to Spain, Philip gratified himself with the exhibition of an autodafe, when the inquisition condemned to the flames forty wretches who were accused of heresy. Sanguinary in his conduct, and violent in his measures, he soon alienated the affections of his subjects; and the Flemings, harassed by his oppressions, threw off the yoke. In vain the duke of Alva, by valor as much as by severity, attempted to restore subordination; seven provinces were severed from the Spanish yoke, and under the name of United Provinces, established their rank and independence among nations. Though unsuccessful in the Low Countries, Philip had the good fortune to subdue Portugal to his power, and in the madness of his ambition he now formed plans for the subjection of England, which the death of Mary had placed under the administration of the heroic Elizabeth. In 1588 the Invincible Armada sailed from Lisbon, for the conquest of England; but the storms and the valor of the English were enemies which the ambitious monarch was not prepared to encounter. The fleet was dispersed and cut to pieces, and when Philip heard of the loss of his one hundred ships, and of twenty thousand of his men, he replied with great resignation, I had sent my fleet against the English, and not against the winds; the Lord's will be done. He died 13th September, 1598, aged 72. Though represented by some, ferocious and unprincipled as Tiberius, and by others, wise and discreet as Solomon, Philip may be considered as a man of great abilities, too much, indeed, guided by superstition, and too strongly attached to family pride, and the love of universal dominion, yet, endowed with sagacity, able and eager to distinguish merit, and during a long reign, if not the first man, yet the chief personage in Europe who could decide and regulate the interests of states, and command respect among all nations.

PHILIP III. son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria, succeeded his father on the Spanish throne at the age of twenty. The war of the Netherlands was continued with increased virulence, and he made himself master of Ostend by his general Spinola, after a siege of three years, and the loss of eighty thousand men; but vigor was wanted to guide his counsels, and by making peace with his enemies, he firmly established the house of Nassau in the possession of the rebellious provinces of Holland. Dissatisfied with the conduct of his Moorish subjects, who were accused of being Musselmans at heart, though their general behaviour was peaceful, and their industry was the support of the kingdom, Philip, in an unlucky hour, issued a decree for their banishment in thirty days, and thus robbed his kingdom of the arts, the knowledge, and the laborious services of above a million of his subjects. This severe blow on the population and the industry of the country could never be recovered, though the monarch granted the most liberal privileges for the encouragement of agriculture and of the arts. He died 31st March, 1621, aged forty-three.

PHILIP IV. son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was king of Spain after his father, 1621. On his accession the war with Holland was renewed, as the truce was expired; but though the Spaniards were successful while commanded by Spinola, they were defeated at sea by the Dutch, near Lima. In 1635 Philip increased the number of his enemies by declaring war against France; but though at first victorious, his troops were defeated at Aveness and Casal, and Artois was taken. The Catalonians also rebelled against their sovereign, under the patronage of France, and Portugal shook off her foreign yoke, and re-established her monarch under the auspicious government of the house of Braganza, 1640. These severe losses, occasioned by the incapacity of the monarch, and the negligence of his minister Olivares, instead of rousing the nation to active exertions, were received with indifference. Olivares was indeed disgraced; but the war, instead of being prosecuted with vigor, was concluded with France by a dishonorable treaty which separated Rousillon, Artois, and Alsace from the Spanish crown, 1659. The war with Portugal was still continued, but two unfortunate battles soon obliged Philip to acknowledge the independence of his rebellious subjects. This weak and effeminate monarch died 17th September 1665, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son Charles II.

PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, second son of Louis the dauphin of France, and Maria Anne of Bavaria, ascended the Spanish throne 1700, agreeable to the will of the last monarch Charles II. Though received with acclamations at Madrid, his elevation was opposed by the archduke Charles of Austria, supported by his father, the emperor, by England, Holland, Savoy, Prussia, and Portugal. The first events of the war were disadvantageous to the new king, he lost Arragon, Gibraltar, the Baleares, Sardinia, and Naples, and was obliged to quit his capital; but while he thought of relinquishing his European dominions, and of passing to America, there to establish a new kingdom, he received powerful assistance from France, under the duke of Vendome, and in the battle of Villa Viciosa, in 1710, he recovered his losses, and was more firmly fixed on his throne by the conquests of Villars, in Flanders, and by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Devoted to the improvement of his people under the administration of Alberoni, Philip still sought the recovery of his lost dominions, and by degrees made himself master of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, and Palermo. The measures which he pursued, and the jealousy of his neighbors again kindled a new war in 1717, and the Spanish

fleet was defeated with great loss in the Mediterranean, by admiral Byng. These and other disasters made the monarch anxious for peace, and the four allied courts of France, Germany, England, and Holland, insisted, as a preliminary, on the expulsion of the intriguing Alberoni, from the counsels of his master. Though peace was re-established in 1720, Philip no longer found happiness in the attachment of his people, but he became a prey to superstitious fears, and melancholy suspicions. Under this terrible mental calamity he resigned his crown, 1724, in favor of his son Louis, and retired to a monastery; but the sudden death of the new monarch, a few months after, of the small-pox, left the kingdom without a master. Roused from his retirement, Philip again resumed the reigns of government; and leaving all his superstitious apprehensions behind, he became the watchful, attentive, and affectionate father of his people. In 1733 he joined France, against the emperor, in the war which was rekindled in Europe, by the nomination of Stanislaus to the Polish throne, and he had the good success to see his son Don Carlos, with an army of thirty thousand men, conquer Sicily and Naples, and establish himself on the throne. These happy events from without were counterbalanced from within, by the dreadful conflagration which reduced the royal palace of Madrid, the archives of the kingdom, and the most valuable paintings, to ashes. Peace was restored in 1736, and Carlos confirmed in the possession of his Italian kingdoms. A new war was again kindled in 1739, but Philip died before its conclusion. He died 9th July, 1746, aged 63, after a reign of forty-five years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ferdinand VI.

PHILIP, the Good, duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Luxemberg, succeeded on the death of his father John, who was killed at Montereau, 1419. To avenge the fate of his father he warmly embraced the party of the English against Charles VI. of France and his successor Charles VII. He defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons-en-Vimen, 1421, and attacked with success, Jacqueline, countess of Hainault, and obliged her to acknowledge him as the successor to her dominions. In 1435 he abandoned the English interest, and was reconciled to Charles VII. but afterwards he embraced the party of Charles, duke of Berri, against his brother Louis XI. and engaged in all the tumults of war. He intrusted the command of his troops to his son, the count de Charolois, who treated with unparalleled cruelty the town of Dinan, near Liege, of which he burned the walls to the ground, and put the inhabitants to the sword; and instead of condemning such barbarity, the aged father caused himself to be carried from his bed of sickness to view with delight, the mournful spectacle. Philip, who by this lost all title to the appellation of Good, died at Bruges, 15th June, 1467, aged 71.

PHILIP DE DREUX, son of Robert of France, count of Dreux, was made bishop of Beauvais. Possessing, however, a strong inclination for military affairs, he joined the crusaders, and behaved with great valor at the siege of Acre, 1191. He afterwards joined Philip Augustus in his war against the English, and being taken prisoner, was treated with more harshness than was due to his rank. Philip complained of the severity of his confinement to pope Innocent III. who claimed him as his own son from Richard II. of England. The monarch in answer, sent to the pope the bishop's coat of mail all covered with blood, and asked the pontiff, in the words of Joseph's brethren, to Jacob, is this thy son's coat, upon which Innocent declined further to intercede. He was set at liberty 1202, and afterwards fought at the battle of Bouvines, in 1214, and again distinguished himself against the Albigenses, in Languedoc. He died at Beauvais, 2d November, 1217.

PHILIP, duke of Swabia, and son of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor after the death of his brother Henry VI. 1198; but a more powerful party placed the imperial crown on the head of Otho, duke of Saxony. This unfortunate division kindled a war in Germany, but at last the pope threw the weight of his authority on the side of Otho, and excommunicated Philip. Philip, however, made so respecful a submission to the sovereign pontiff, that he withdrew his anathema, and labored earnestly to effect a reconciliation between the two rivals. Arms, nevertheless, would have decided their different claims, had not Philip been basely assassinated at Bamberg, 25th June, 1208, after a reign of eleven years. He was a prince of great wisdom and strong powers of mind, and his memory is still respected in Germany.

PHILIP the Bold, fourth son of John, king of France, is celebrated for the valor with which he fought at the battle of Poitiers against the English, though only 16 years old, whilst his other timid brothers fled from the scene of slaughter. He was created duke of Burgundy, and during the confusion which prevailed in France, under his nephew Charles VI. he was called upon by the general voice of the nation to support the tottering power of the government. This elevation, and his marriage with the queen, excited against him the jealousy of the duke of Orleans, and laid the foundation of that enmity which proved so fatal to those two illustrious houses and to the kingdom. This brave and virtuous prince unfortunately was profuse in his liberalities beyond example, so that at his death his body was seized by his creditors, and with difficulty redeemed by his duchess. He died at Hall, in Hainault, 27th April, 1404, aged 63.

PHILIP, a Phrygian, made by Antiochus Epiphanes, governor of Jerusalem. He behaved with great cruelty, and compelled the Jews to change their religion. He was appointed by Antiochus, on his death-bed, guardian of the minority of his son; but Lysias seized upon the authority, and obliged him to fly. Philip returned and took Antioch, but was afterwards defeated and put to death by his rival.

PHILIP, sachem of Pokanoket, known by the name of king Philip. Notwithstanding that in 1662 he renewed the friendship which had subsisted between him and the English, yet in 1678 he commenced a war of extermination. He foresaw the loss of his territory, and the extinction of the natives, if the English settlements were left unmolested, and he made one mighty effort to avert the calamity. He lighted up the flame of war in different parts of the country at the same time. But the infant colonies though they suffered much from his endeavors to accomplish his object, were delivered from this danger by his death in 1676. He was killed at Mount Hope in Rhode-Island by a party under Captain Church.

PHILIPS, Thomas, a native of Ickford, Bucks, educated at St. Omers' among the jesuits, whose order he soon quitted. He was promoted to a prebend in Tongres cathedral, by the influence of the Pretender, and died at Liege, 1774, aged 66. He published a Letter to a Student in Divinity, 8vo. 1756, a performance of merit, and three times edited—the Life of Cardinal Pole, 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1767, a work of great celebrity, in which he supported the principles of the Romish

church, and attacked the tenets of the protestants, and thus drew against himself a host of able and judicious opponents. He had a sister of the same persuasion, who died abbess of a convent of Benedictine nuns in the town of Ghent.

PHILIPS, Catherine, a lady of great accomplishments, daughter of Mr. Fowler, a London merchant, born 1631. She married at the age of 16, James Philips of Cardigan, esquire, and died much regretted, of the small-pox, in London, 22d June, 1664. She translated Corneille's Pompey—and also the four first acts of his Horace, besides various poems, which she published under the assumed name of Orinda, of which a second edition appeared, 1678. Her poetical talents were very respectable, and she deserved to be celebrated by the learned men of her age, by lords Orrery, Roscommon, and by Cowley and others. Her elegant correspondence with sir Charles Cotterel appeared in 1705, under the title of Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus.

PHILIPS, John, an English poet, born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, 30th December 1676. He was educated at Winchester school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where extraordinary application marked his progress in literature. His first poem was the "Splendid Shilling," an excellent composition, which describes the most trivial things in the lofty language of Milton. "Blenheim" was the next effusion of his muse, and the "Cyder," a happy imitation of Virgil's Georgics, appeared 1705. He wrote besides a Latin "Ode" to his patron St. John, and it has been remarked by one of his biographers, that such was his addiction to tobacco, that he has introduced the praises of the fragrant fume in all his pieces except Blenheim. This excellent poet, whose character in private life was amiable and benevolent, died 15th February 1708, aged 32.

PHILIPS, Ambrose, an English poet, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. While at college he wrote his "Pastorals," a species of poetry in which he is said to have excelled, though Pope ridiculed them, and to render his satire more poignant, introduced into the Guardian a paper which, in a delicate strain of irony, compared the pastorals of the two rivals, and gave in an affected manner the superiority to Philips. Philips resented the attacks of the satirist, and unable to revenge himself by his pen, he stuck up a rod at Button's coffee-house, which was frequented by all the wits and literati of the age, and threatened to chastise his antagonist wherever he saw him. In his circumstances he was very independent, as connected with persons high in the state, and as the friend of the Hanoverian succession he was made a justice of the peace, and in 1717 appointed one of the lottery commissioners. He was in 1734 made registrar of Dublin prerogative court by his friend Boulter the primate, and he sat in the parliament of Ireland for Armagh. He returned in 1748 to England, to live on an annuity of £400 which he had purchased; but a stroke of the palsy carried him off, 18th June, 1749, aged 78, at his lodgings near Vauxhall. He wrote three dramatic pieces of some merit, the Distressed Mother—the Briton—and Humphrey, duke of Glocester—besides the Life of archbishop Williams, and a little poem called "a Winter Piece," which Pope condescended to commend, though he ridiculed all his other works. Dr. Johnson says he was eminent for bravery, and in conversation solemn and pompous.

PHILLIPS, George, was a native of England, and educated at the university of Cambridge. He was settled in the ministry at Boxford in Essex. But becoming a non-conformist, he resolved to quit England, and he came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He immediately became the minister of the new plantation at Watertown. He died 1664.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, graduated at Harvard college in 1708. He was ordained minister of Andover 1710, and died 1771, aged 81. He published numerous sermons.

PHILLIPS, John, LL.D., graduated at Harvard college in 1735. He was the sole founder of the academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, which bears his name. He was also a liberal contributor to the academy in Andover known by the name of Phillips academy. He died in 1795 aged 76. During his life time he appropriated £15000 for the Exeter academy. After assisting his brother in founding the Andover academy in 1778, in 1789 he gave that institution the further sum of $20,000 He bequeathed two thirds of his estate to Exeter Academy, and one third of the residue to the theological institution at Andover.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, LL.D., lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college in 1771. He was early engaged in public, being a member of the provincial congress, and of the house of representatives, and in 1780 assisting in forming a constitution for Massachusetts. On the adoption of the constitution, he was elected a member of the senate, and was its president from 1785 to 1801. He was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1801 and died in 1802, aged 50. He projected the academy in Andover, and was one of its distinguished benefactors. He bequeathed one thousand dollars, one sixth part of the interest of which he directed annually to be added to the principal, and the remainder to be expended in the purchase of bibles and other books to be distributed among poor and pious christians in other towns, and also among the inhabitants of places, where the means of religious knowledge are but sparingly enjoyed.

PHILLIPS, William, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was educated as a merchant; and on the death of his father became the possessor of a princely fortune. He was elected lieutenant-governor during the administrations of Strong and Brooks. He died 1827, aged 77. For many years he gave in charity from eight to eleven thousand dollars annually. During the last three weeks of his life he contributed $5000 to different objects. In his will he gave Phillips academy $15,000; to the theological institution in Andover, $10,000; to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians; the Massachusetts Bible society; the foreign mission board; the congregational society; the education society; and the Massachusetts general hospital, each, $5000; to the medical dispensary, $3000; to the female asylum, and the asylum for boys, each $2,000; in all, $62,000.

PHILLIPS, John, president of the senate of Massachusetts, was a nephew of lieutenant-governor William Phillips, and graduated at Harvard college in 1788. He was bred a lawyer, and was appointed at an early age county-attorney for Suffolk. For the last nineteen years of his life he was a member of the senate of Massachusetts, and when Mr. Otis was elected into the house in 1813, succeeded him as president. He was also a member of the convention which revised the constitution of the state in 1820, and on the incorporation of the city of Boston in 1823, was elected the first mayor. He died May 29th, 1823, aged fifty-three. No man in Boston possessed through life a greater share of the public confidence, or was more continually employed in the public service. He was industrious, intelligent, faithful, and discreet.

PHILOPŒMEN, a celebrated general, who has been called the last of the Greeks, was born B. C. 223, at Megalopolis, in Arcadia; became generalissimo of the Achæan league; reduced the Spartans to a tributary state, dismantled Sparta, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus; but was at length taken prisoner in a battle with the Messenians, and was put to death by poison, B. C. 183.

PHIPPS, Constantine, lord Mulgrave, eldest son of lord Mulgrave, was born 1746. He early embraced the naval profession, and by the influence of friends was made post captain in 1765. In 1768 he was elected member for Lincoln, and distinguished himself in parliament by his bold and manly conduct in the several popular questions which then agitated the house, especially the Westminster election, and the libel laws. His abilities as a sailor were employed in a voyage of observation and discovery towards the north pole in 1773, and he set sail with captain Lutwidge in two ships, and at his return published an interesting narrative of his remarks and observations in 4to. He was also author of a Letter of a Member of Parliament to his Constituents on the Proceedings of the House of Commons in the Westminster Election. He succeeded to the Irish honors of his father in 1775, and in 1790 was created an English peer, and died 1792.

PHIPS, Sir William, governor of Massachusetts. He lived in the wilderness of Maine till he was eighteen years of age, and was then an apprentice to a ship-carpenter four years. He went to Boston and learned to read and write. He chose to seek his fortune on the sea, and had the good fortune to discover the wreck of a very valuable Spanish vessel on the coast of Hispaniola, and by the aid of the British government, succeeded in fishing up plate, and pearls and jewels amounting in value to three hundred thousand pounds sterling, with which he sailed to England in 1687. He obtained by his enterprise sixteen thousand pounds, and the honor of knighthood. He returned to Boston in 1690, and commanded the expedition against Port-Royal, which place he captured. When the new charter of Massachusetts was obtained he was appointed the first governor under it. He arrived at Boston as governor in 1692. In 1694, in a dispute with the collector of the post he so far forgot his dignity as to descend to blows. He was removed from office, and returned to England. He received assurances of being restored, but before that event happened, he died in 1695, aged 44.

PHOCAS, a Chalcedonian noble, who seized on the empire of the East, by the murder of the emperor Maurice, and of his children, 602. To maintain his power, he dispersed his spies all over the empire, and devoted to destruction those who presumed to speak against his tyranny. But though absolute, he dreaded the attacks of foreign enemies, and afraid to meet the Persians in the field, he had the art to bribe their general, Narses, and to draw him to Constantinople, where in reward for his treachery, he burned him alive. A conduct so flagitious at last roused the general indignation, and Heraclius, governor of Africa, boldly conspired against the monster, and cut off his head and his right hand, 5th October 610.

PHOCION, an Athenian, illustrious for his virtues no less than for his talents, was born about B. C. 400, of an obscure family. Plato and Xenocrates were his masters in Philosophy. Forty-five times he was placed at the head of the Athenian armies, and on all occasions displayed bravery and skill. He was, however, a lover of peace, and he discouraged hostile proceedings against the Macedonians, because he was convinced that circumstances were such as to render success hopeless. In probity and disinterestedness, he was never surpassed. He was, nevertheless, condemned to die by poison, B. C. 318, and was even denied a grave in his own country. When the madness of popular passion had subsided, the Athenians raised a statue to his memory, and put his accuser to death.

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, who displayed great bravery during the Peloponnesian war. He sold his property to supply the pay of his army, but refused the rank of commander in chief.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, for ten years during which he was exposed to turbulent opposition and cabal. He was at last deposed, and died in a monastery, 891. He was author of a Commentary on Ancient writers, folio—a Collection of the Canons of the Church, folio—letters, folio.

PHREAS, or FREAS, John, an English writer, born in London about the close of the 14th century, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Baliol college. He settled at Bristol, but afterwards travelled to Italy, where learning was beginning to revive, and meeting with his countryman Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, he dedicated to him some of his performances. He translated into Latin, Diodorus Siculus, and Synesius, &c. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, where he read medical lectures, as well as at Florence, and Ferrara. He was presented by Paul II. to whom he dedicated his Diodorus, to the see of Bath, but survived the appointment only one month, being poisoned, it is said, by a competitor. It is said he acquired some fortune by practising physic in Italy. He died about 1466.

PIA, Philip Nicholas, an eminent chemist, born at Paris 15th September 1721. He was for some years chief surgeon of the hospital at Strasburg, and on his return to Paris, was named sheriff of the city in 1770. In this last place he exerted all his influence, and the knowledge which he derived from experience, to establish a society for the recovery of drowned or suffocated persons. He furnished the establishment with the necessary apparatus, and the first year not less than twenty-four persons were saved and restored from the waters of the Seine; but the revolution unfortunately ruined his humane projects, and reduced him to extreme poverty. This benevolent and amiable man died 11th May, 1799. He wrote an account of his humane projects in several vols. 8vo. and 12mo. published 1770, and 1773.

PIAZZI, Jerome Bartholomew, an Italian, born at Alexandria. He turned protestant from Dominican friar, and went to England, where he published a curious account of the inquisition in Italy, with which he was well acquainted, as he had been one of its delegate judges. He maintained himself by teaching French and Italian at Cambridge, and died there 1745.

PIAZZI, Joseph, a celebrated astronomer, was born, in 1746, at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered into the order of the theatins, and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, and Ravenna, was invited to Palermo, in 1780, to fill the professorship of the higher branches of mathematics. At Palermo he obtained the establishment of an observatory, and entered into a correspondence with the most eminent European astronomers. He made a new catalogue of stars, containing seven thousand six hundred and forty-six, and, on the 1st of January, 1801, discovered an eighth planet, to which he gave the name of Ceres Ferdinandea. Piazzi died July 22, 1826. He is the author of

Astronomical Lessons, and of various other scientific works.

PICARD, John, a French ecclesiastic, born at La Fleche. He was prior of Rille in Anjou, and member of the academy of sciences, and acquired great celebrity as an astronomer. By order of the French king, he visited in 1671, Uraniburg, and there assisted Tycho Brahe in his celestial observations, and after his return he was employed with Cassini in measuring an arc of the meridian in France. He died 1683. He wrote treatises on Levelling—on Measures—on Dioptrics—on the Measurement of the Earth—an Account of his Observations at Uraniburg, besides communications to the memoirs of the French academies. He was also the first who applied a telescope to a quadrant.

PICARD, Louis Benedict, a celebrated French dramatist and romance writer, was born, in 1769, at Paris; and died there in 1824. For many years he was also a popular actor. He wrote nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, most of which were crowned with success. The collection of them forms ten octavo volumes. His romances, among which may be mentioned The History of Gabriel Desodry, The Gil Blas of the Revolution, and The Confessions of Laurence Giffard, are inferior to his comedies.

PICART, Michael, a native of Nuremberg, who was professor of philosophy and poetry at Altorf, where he died 1620, aged 46. He was the friend of Isaac Casaubon, and published Commentaries on some of Aristotle's works—Disputes—Harangues—Critical Essays—a Latin translation of Appian, 1604.—His Liber Singularis Periculorum Criticorum, was published at Nuremberg by John Saubert, thirty-seven years after his death.

PICCINI, Nicholas, a celebrated musician, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended for the church by his father, but his fondness for music prevailed, and he had for his masters the famous Leo, and afterwards Durante, who saw and foretold his future celebrity. In 1754, he began to display his great abilities, and soon acquired the highest reputation in the cities of Italy. From Italy he went to Paris, and for awhile divided the applauses of the public with Gluck; but the climate of France was too severe for his weak constitution, and he returned to Naples. Instead, however, of being received with kindness, he was treated as a revolutionist, and accused before the government as a jacobin, mischievous and violent. Without the possibility of vindicating himself, he escaped from Italy and returned to France, and died at Passy, overpowered by age and misfortunes, 7th May, 1800, aged 72. In private life he was an amiable man, distinguished by benevolence, kindness, and affability. His operas, which he composed in Italy, are above one hundred in number, besides those performed in France, the best known of which are, Roland—Atys—Iphigenia in Tauris—and Dido. An account of his life and works has been published by his friend Ginguene at Paris.

PICCOLOMINI, James, an Italian ecclesiastic, born near Lucca. He became successively bishop of Massa, of Frescati, was made a cardinal 1461, and exchanged his name of Ammati for that of Piccolomini, out of respect for Pius II. his patron. He died 1479, aged 57. Sixtus IV. claimed the property which he had left at his death in the hands of his bankers, and appropriated part of it in the endowment of the hospital of the holy ghost. Piccolomini wrote Commentaries, or History of his own Times, from 1464 to 1469—besides Letters.

PICCOLOMINI, Alexander, author of several dramatic pieces, was born at Sienna, where he was coadjutor, and also archbishop of Patras. He died at Sienna, 12th March, 1578. He was the first who used the Italian language in philosophical subjects. His works are numerous, the best known of which are a treatise on the Sphere—Moral Institutes—a Theory of the Planets—and the Morality of Nobles. The work called, "Della Bella Creanza della Donne," is attributed to him.

PICHEGRU, Charles, a French general, born at Arbois in Franche Comte, 1761. Though of obscure birth, he received a good education among the monks of his native place, and then entering into the army, he rose from the ranks by gradual steps to command, and at the revolution obtained the office of general. His abilities were well known to his superiors, and therefore were usefully employed; and by the victory at Hagenau over the combined forces, he procured promotion, and was named commander in chief of the army of the north. The relief of Landau, the discomfiture of the Austrians under marshal Coubourg, and the able and rapid manœuvres by which he completed the conquest of Holland, tended strongly to recommend him to the national gratitude, and therefore he was elected in 1797 a member of the legislature. In this new office his conduct was firm and manly; but his opposition to the measures of the directory, drew upon him unpopularity, and he was one of those unfortunate victims who were accused of intentions to destroy the republic and restore royalty, and who were, without trial, and in the most arbitrary manner, sent with every mark of ignominy, prisoners to Cayenne. He had the good fortune to escape from this climate which proved so fatal to several of his fellow sufferers, and went to England. Here he remained an honorable exile till 1804, when he ventured to visit Paris in disguise; but so vigilant is an arbitrary government, he could not escape the eyes of the police, and as rumors of plots against the ruler of France were industriously circulated, he was seized with others on suspicion of machinations against the safety of the country, and immured in the Temple. A little time after, 6th April, 1804, he was discovered in his apartment, strangled by means of a black silk handkerchief, twisted round his neck with a short stick, taken from the faggot which was to light his fire. The position of his body was such that no struggle seemed to have been made in the agonies of expiring nature; but though it could easily be concluded that he had been assassinated, and that he could not possibly have been himself the cause of his own suffocation, the corpse was examined before a select number of medical men, and a prolix report was drawn up to prove that he had destroyed himself. So improbable an imputation against a man who had braved death in a thousand dangers, could not be believed even in the streets of Paris.

PICKERING, John, LL.D., and F. A. Acad. was born at Newington, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761. He was an eminent lawyer, and sustained some of the first offices in the state with great respectability. He was a principal member of the convention which formed the constitution of New Hampshire, and was at the head of the administration from the period of governor Langdon's resignation in 1789, until a new election took place. In 1787, he was elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, but declined taking his seat in it. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state from 1790 to 1795, and at

one period chief justice. Afterwards he was judge of the district court of the United States, for New Hampshire. For several years before his death his reason was impaired, and he was removed by impeachment in 1804. He died at Portsmouth, April 11th, 1805, aged 67.

PICKERING, Timothy, colonel, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 17th, 1745, of a respectable family. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1763, and, after the usual course of professional studies, was admitted to the practice of the law. When the disssensions between the mother country commenced, he soon became the champion and leader of the whigs of the quarter where he lived. He was a member of the committees of inspection and correspondence, and bore the entire burden of writing. The address which, in 1774, the inhabitants of Salem, in full town-meeting, voted to governor Gage on the occasion of the Boston port-bill, proceeded from his pen. A part of it, disclaiming any wish on the part of the inhabitants of Salem, to profit by the closing of the port of Boston, is quoted by Dr. Ramsay, in his History of the American Revolution. In April, 1775, on receiving intelligence of the battle of Lexington, he marched, with the regiment of which he was at the time commander, to Charlestown, but had not an opportunity of coming to action. Before the close of the same year, when the provisional government was organizing, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas for Essex, his native county, and sole judge of the maritime court (which had cognizance of all prize causes) for the middle district, comprehending Boston, with Salem and the other ports in Essex. These offices he held until he accepted an appointment in the army. In 1777, he was named adjutant-general by Washington, and joined the army then at Middlebrook, New Jersey. He continued with the commander-in-chief until the American forces went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, having been present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He then proceeded to discharge the duties of a member of the continental board of war, to which he had been elected by congress, then sitting at Yorktown, Pennsylvania. In this station he remained until he was appointed to succeed general Greene in the office of quartermaster-general, which he retained during the residue of the war, and in which he contributed much to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. From 1790, to 1794, he was charged by president Washington with several negotiations with the Indian nations on our frontiers. In 1791, he was also made postmaster-general, and, in 1794, removed from that station to the secretaryship of war, on the resignation of general Knox. In 1795, he was appointed secretary of state in the place of Mr. Randolph. From that office he was removed by president Adams, in May, 1800. At the end of the year 1801, he returned to Massachusetts. In 1803, the legislature of that state chose him a senator to congress for the residue of the term of Dwight Forster, Esq., who had resigned, and, in 1805, reëlected him to the same station for the term of six years. After its expiration in 1811, he was chosen by the legislature a member of the executive council, and, during the war of 1812, he was appointed a member of the board of war for the defence of the state. In 1814, he was sent to congress, and held his seat until March, 1817. He then finally retired to private life. His death took place January 29, 1829, in the 84th year of his age In his manners, colonel Pickering was plain and unassuming. In public life, he was distinguished for energy, ability, and disinterestedness; as a soldier, he was brave and patriotic; and his writings bear ample testimony to his talents and information. He was one of the leaders of the federal party in the United States.

PICTET, Benedict, a native of Geneva, who after studying in his native city, with great reputation, and travelling over Holland, England, and other parts of the continent, was honorably solicited to fill the chair of theology at Leyden. He declined the liberal offer, and preferred the divinity chair of his native town, which he filled with great ability. He died at Geneva 9th June 1724, aged 69. He was a most benevolent man, and a most pious and vigilant pastor. He was author of Christian Theology, 3 vols. 4to. in Latin—Christian Morality, 8 vols. 12mo.—History of the 11th and 12th centuries, 2 vols. 4to.—treatise against Religious indifferences—sermons—letters—and other religious tracts.

PICTET, Marcus Augustus, successor of the celebrated Saussure in the chair of philosophy at Geneva. He was born in that city in 1752, and he died there April 20, 1825, a correspondent of the French Institute, a member of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, Munich, &c. In 1798 he belonged to a deputation appointed to negotiate the reunion of Geneva to the French republic, and to settle the debts of the ancient government. At the same time he was nominated one of the fourteen delegates to administer the funds destined for the support of the Protestant religion, and the establishments for public instruction. These employments did not prevent him from cultivating the physical sciences, to the study of which he was particularly devoted. He became a member and afterwards secretary of the tribunate; and on the dissolution of that body of the legislature, he was appointed one of the five inspectors-general of the imperial university. After the political events of 1814 he retired to his own country, and spent the latter part of his life in scientific occupation and commerce with his learned contemporaries. Among his works are, "Essai sur le Feu," 1791, 8vo; "Voyage de trois Mois en Angleterre en Ecosse et en Irlande," 1803, 8vo; besides contributions to the Journal de Paris, the Voyages de Saussure, the Lettres de Deluc, and the Histoire Litteraire de Genève, par Senebier.

PICTET DE ROCHEMONT, Charles, brother of the foregoing, was born at Geneva 1755. At the age of 20 he entered into a Swiss regiment in the service of France, and ten years after returned to his native country. In 1692 he was employed to defend the city of Geneva against the attacks of the French under general Montesquiou; and in 1796, when the government was overturned by the French, he retired from the public service to devote his time to agriculture and literary pursuits. In conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice he conducted the Bibliotheque Universelle; and he also edited a Journal d'Agriculture, which he filled during twenty-nine years with instructive details, observations, and experiments made at his farm at Lancy, which became a model for rural establishments. The overthrow of the power of Napoleon led to his again engaging in the public service, and he was employed in missions to Paris, Vienna and Berlin, as minister plenipotentiary of the Helvetic confederation, after which he received from the diet a diploma of acknowledgement in the name of the twenty-two cantons. Honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens for his services, he resided at Geneva till his death, which took place December 29, 1824. He published "Traite des Assolemens,

oul' Art d' établirles Rotations des Recoltes," 1801, 8vo; "Cours d' Agriculture," 10 vols. 8vo. and translations of Paley's Natural Theology, and Edgeworth's Practical Education.

PIDOU, Francis, lord of St. Olon, a native of Touraine, became gentleman in ordinary to Louis XIV. who discovered his abilities, and employed him as his ambassador to Madrid, Genoa, and Morocco. He acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his master, and was made knight of St. Lazarus. He died at Paris, 1720, aged 80.

PIERRE, St. Jaques Henri Bernardin de, was born 1737 at Havre de Grace, where his parents, who were in easy circumstances, gave him a good education. But he embarked, at the age of twelve years, for Martinique, under the protection of one of his uncles, who commanded a merchant vessel. He soon returned, as he says in one of his letters, 'dissatisfied with his relative, with the sea, and with that island.' He then resumed his studies, and continued them successively at Gisors and at Rouen, under the Jesuits. His parents sent him to Paris to the school of civil engineers. He then entered into a corps of military engineers, and in the following year went to Malta. A quarrel determined him to embark for Holland with the intention of going to Portugal, then at war with Spain; but, an unforeseen obstacle preventing the execution of this design, he offered his services to Peter III. of Russia. He heard of the revolution, which precipitated that unfortunate monarch from the throne at this juncture, nevertheless he pursued his journey, under the idea of finding the empress Catherine at Petersburg; but on his arrival in that city he learned that she was at Moscow. He accordingly went thither, and obtained a commission as lieutenant in the corps of engineers, which he relinquished at the expiration of eighteen months. He then set out for France by way of Poland. That country was now convulsed by civil wars; he joined the party protected by France, and was taken prisoner by the Russians. Being released in a few days, he resided for some time at Warsaw, then visited Dresden, Berlin, and Vienna, with the intention of entering into the service of some foreign power; but, being unable to make up his mind on the subject, returned to Paris, and sailed for the Isle of France. Here he remained two years; but, the ordinary engineers considering him as an intruder, he quarrelled with them, and solicited and obtained permission to return home. Thus terminated his fruitless peregrinations and military career. At this period he commenced author. In 1773 was published his Voyage to the Isle of France, without his name. The Studies of Nature appeared at the end of 1784, when their author had attained the age of forty-seven years. Like Rousseau, his talents had no dawn, but suddenly burst forth in the full blaze of their splendor; his book was universally read, notwithstanding the well-founded censures of some natural philosophers, whose hostility was roused by his systems; and, in spite of the condemnation of a party, exasperated by his doctrines. The general voice of the public, and the applause of persons of taste, drowned those murmurs; new editions followed in rapid succession; the name of St. Pierre was enrolled among those of the best writers of France, and thenceforward poverty gave place to the comfort of honorable independence. Pensions and rewards now sought the man whom they had formerly shunned. The last lamented monarch of the house of Bourbon spontaneously appointed him intendant of the botanical garden and museum of natural history, with these words; 'I have read your book; it is the production of an honest man; and in you I have provided a worthy successor to M. de Buffon.' Under the Napoleon dynasty he received the cross of the legion of honor; and Joseph Buonaparte bestowed upon him, unsolicited, a pension of six thousand francs. Thus the declining years of St. Pierre were made comfortable; and, as he himself observes, 'his bark, long tossed by the tempest, advanced with propitious gales towards the haven of life.' In the first five years that succeeded the publication of the Studies of Nature, the author was engaged in preparing farther developements of his subject. He arranged his ideas slowly and leisurely; and, gradually disencumbering them of their first dress, at length clothed them in that delicate, picturesque, harmonious, and brilliant language which constitutes the charm of his works. This patient attention to the finishing of his compositions caused him to keep back, for several years, his Paul and Virginia, which he copied over seven or eight times. It was not published till 1789. Nearly at the same period he gave to the world the tale of the Indian Cottage, a production of a different stamp, in which satire was happily blended with that exquisite feeling for the physical and moral beauties of nature which pervades all the works of M. de St. Pierre. The fragments of the Arcadia, which he left unfinished, afforded the means of forming a complete idea of the original talents which he displayed as a painter and a colorist. He left behind him Harmonies of Nature, partly finished; Memoirs of his Life, and a number of irregular dramas and other sallies of imagination. He died 21st July, 1814.

PIERINO, or PIRING DEL VAGA, a native of Tuscany, son of a soldier, and nursed by a she goat. He was taught painting by Vaga, and exchanged the name of Buonapacorsi for that of his teacher. By great application he acquired extensive reputation, and was engaged by Raphael in the completion of his designs at Rome in the Vatican, and afterwards he embellished Doria's palace at Genoa, and adorned other cities of Italy with the extraordinary labors of his pencil. His passage of the Jordan, the fall of the walls of Jericho, the sun standing still at Joshua's command, are among his best pieces. He died of an apoplexy, 1547, in his 47th year.

PIERSON, Abraham, the first president of Yale college, which was then located in the town of Saybrook, Connecticut; but was afterwards removed to New Haven. Mr. Pierson was the son of a clergyman from England, of the same name, who, after officiating at Southampton, Long Island, and at Branford, Connecticut, became the first minister of Newark, New Jersey. The subject of this article graduated at Harvard college in 1668, and was for twenty years colleague with his father at Newark. Subsequently he was installed minister of Killingworth Connecticut, and in 1701, on the establishment of the college, was chosen president, or rector, as he was styled. President Pierson was a fine scholar, a distinguished divine, and an impressive preacher. He wrote a system of natural philosophy which was studied in the college for many years. He died May 5, 1707, aged about 60 years.

PIGAFETTA, Anthony, a voyager of the sixteenth century, was one of eighteen companions of Magellan, who survived the voyage, and returned to Seville, in 1522. In 1524 he was made a knight of Rhodes. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote a Narrative of the Voyage, the MS. of which was supposed to be lost, but was discovered, some years ago, in the Ambrosian library at Milan.

PIGALLE, John Baptist, an eminent sculptor,

born at Paris 1714. By the liberality of the elder Conston he was enabled to go to Italy, where with assiduous zeal he studied the works of the best masters. On his return to France he was patronised by Louis, who made him knight of the order of St. Michael, and chancellor of the academy of painting. His best works are a Mercury and Venus, for the king, and presented by him to the king of Prussia—Saxe's Monument—the Statue of Louis XV.—Voltaire—a Boy holding a Cage—a Girl extracting a Thorn from her Foot. He died at Paris, 20th August 1785.

PIGANIOL DE LA FORGE, John Aymar de, a native of Auvergne, who acquired some eminence as a writer on geography and history. He is author of a Description Historical and Geographical, of France, 15 vols. 12mo. a work of merit,—a Description of Paris, 10 vols. 12mo. afterwards abridged in 2 vols 12mo. Description of Versailles and Marly, 2 vols. 12mo. and Voyage de France 2 vols. This respectable man, amiable in private life, died at Paris, February 1753, aged 80.

PIGHIUS. Albert, a native of Kampen in Overyssel, who studied at Cologne, and Louvaine, and was provost of St. John's church at Utrecht, where he died 1542, aged 52. He was author of Assertio Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ, fol. and controversial works against Luther, Melancthon, and the other great reformers.

PIGHIUS, Stephen Vinand, a learned German, nephew to Albert, was born at Kampen in Overyssel 1520. He was well versed in Roman antiquities, and was patronised by Cardinal de Granvelle, and by the prince of Juliers and Cleves, to whose son he was tutor. He died at Santen, where he was canon, in his 85th year. He published an edition of Valerius Maximus—Latin Annals of Rome, 3 vols. fol.—Hercules Prodicus, a panegyric on the premature death of his illustrious pupil, and other works.

PIGNEAUX, N., late bishop of Audran, was born in the department of the Aisne, in France, 1740. He went in 1770, with the authority of the pope, as a missionary to Cochin China, and gained the esteem of the king, Caung-Schung, who confided to him the education of his only son. The troubles which disturbed the empire of his protector, obliged him to fly to the town of Sat-Gond, whence he proposed invoking the assistance of France. The king had been surprised by three ambitious brothers, who overthrew his empire and forced him to seek an asylum in the isle of Pula-Wa. In 1787 the bishop departed for France, taking his pupil with him, and formed an offensive and defensive league between France and Cochin China, returning with the title of ambassador extraordinary to that kingdom. Before his arrival in Cochin China, the Revolution broke out, and all help was refused him. Still he did not lose his courage, but, going to the Isle of Pula-Wa, brought thence Caung-Schung, who, profiting by the discontent of his subjects, regained his empire in 1790. He now created Pigneaux his first minister, and under his direction founded several manufactories. The bishop translated for him a Treatise on Tactics, instituted schools, to which fathers of families were obliged to send their children at the age of four years, and died in 1800, when Caung-Schung caused him to be interred with the highest funeral honors of the Cochin Chinese.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, was born at Lamberton, New Jersey, January 5th, 1779. When young he entered the army employed on the western frontier, as a cadet, and was some time after advanced to the rank of lieutenant. In 1805 he was employed at the head of a small party to explore the Mississippi, while Lewis and Clarke were sent on a similar errand up the Missouri. He was afterwards despatched to traverse the interior of Louisiana, and examine its principal rivers. He published an account of both those expeditions. In 1810 he received the commission of colonel; and at the commencement of the war, in 1812, was stationed on the northern frontier. In the beginning of 1813, he was appointed brigadier-general, and in April of that year despatched at the head of about 1500 troops against York, the capital of Upper Canada, and in a successful assault on that place was killed, with many of his troops, by an explosion of the magazine of the fort.

PILATE, Pontius, a Roman, governor of Judæa. It was before him that our Saviour was brought, and by him he was ignominiously condemned to death, through the fear of the Jews, though he asserted himself, from the tribunal, his innocence. Pilate was removed from Judæa by Tiberius for his cruelty and oppression, and sent an exile to Gaul, where he hanged himself, A.D. 37. The letter, said to be written by him, to Tiberius, giving an account of our Saviour, and his miracles, is spurious.

PILATRE DU ROSIER, Francis, a native of Metz, who learned the business of an apothecary in his native town, and then came to Paris, where he established a museum, and studied chemistry. The discovery of balloons by Montgolfier, roused all his attention, and he was one of the first who ventured to ascend the air in those frail and dangerous vehicles. After various successful experiments in the presence of the learned of Paris, and also of the Royal family, Pilatre formed the bold plan of passing over to England. He came to Boulogne, and on the 15th June, 1785, he, accompanied by his friend Romain, rose in a beautiful balloon before thousands of spectators, with the hopes of crossing the channel. Half an hour after, however, the machine caught fire, and the two unfortunate aëronauts were precipitated from a height of above 1500 feet to the ground, and dashed to pieces. Pilatre was taken up dead; but his companion showed signs of life for a few minutes. They were buried in the village of Wimille, where a monument records their merits and their misfortune.

PILES, Roger de, an ingenious painter, born at Clamecy, 1635. He studied at Nevers and Auxerre, and afterwards at Paris. He was tutor to Amelot, son of the president of that name, whom he attended when sent as ambassador to Venice, and other European courts, and thus had the opportunity of viewing the finest executions of art. After thus visiting Lisbon and Switzerland, he was in 1692, sent to Holland as a secret negotiator, but in character of a picture virtuoso. His intrigues, however, were discovered, and he was thrown into prison, from which the peace of Ryswick liberated him. In his confinement he wrote the lives of painters, and on his return to France received a pension. He died 1709, aged 74. He published besides a Translation of Dufresnoy—an Abridgment of Anatomy accommodated to Painting and Sculpture—Dissertation on the Works of Famous Painters—and Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting.

PILKINGTON, Lætitia, a lady of great wit and literary celebrity, daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, of Dutch extraction, was born in Dublin, 1712. She became early known for her poetical talents, and out of her many admirers she selected the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, author of some miscellanies, for her husband; but her union was attended

with unhappiness. The husband grew jealous, and the wife rendered the quarrel more inveterate by her levity of conduct. They separated, but afterwards she followed her husband to London, and lived with him; but at last, the apprehension of a gentleman in her bed-room, at two o'clock in the morning, rendered the breach between them incurable. She attempted to vindicate herself by saying, that this nocturnal intruder was waiting for her reading a book, which he refused to lend; but the apology is as improbable as it is indelicate. She afterwards lived on the generosity of the great and the learned, and especially of Cibber, and at one time set up with a stock of five guineas, a small shop for books, in St. James's street. She died soon after at Dublin, 29th August 1750, aged 39. She wrote the Turkish Court, or London Apprentice, a comedy—the Roman Father, a tragedy—and Memoirs of herself, besides light poems of considerable merit.

PILON, Frederic, a native of Cork, in Ireland, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, under Dr. Cullen, but quitted it for the stage. Nature had not, however, formed him for eminence as an actor, and he had recourse to his pen, and commenced author, by the publication of an Essay on the Character of Hamlet, as performed by Henderson. He afterwards wrote the Invasion, or a Trip to Brighton, well received in 1778. He wrote besides the Humors of an Election, a farce, 1780—He would be a Soldier, a comedy, represented with applause at Covent Garden, 1786. This author, whose merit began to be liberally patronised by the town, and whose company was courted by the witty and the fashionable of the times, unfortunately gave way to debauched habits, and died of intemperance, 1788, aged 38.

PINÆUS, Severinus, or PINEAU, an eminent surgeon, born at Chartres, 1550. He became surgeon to the king, and acquired reputation in cutting for the stone, an operation then little understood. He published a Latin Treatise on the Marks of Virginity, much read, besides a French Account of Stones extracted from the bladder. He died at Paris, 1619.

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, major-general, a soldier of the revolution, was a native of South Carolina, and educated in England. On his return to Carolina in 1769 he engaged in the practice of the law. He early took up arms in defence of his country against oppression. He rose to the command of a regiment in his own state. He afterwards joined the northern army and was appointed aid de camp to Washington. He was intrusted with the defence of Sullivan's island. At the capture of Charleston he was among the prisoners. After peace he was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. In 1796 he was appointed minister to France, and though the directory refused to receive him, he remained in Paris till February 1797, when he was ordered to quit the French territory. John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry were united with him as commissioners to France. When a demand of a loan was made as a pre-requisite to a treaty by some of the unaccredited agents of France, Pinckney replied, 'millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.' After a short unsuccessful negotiation, passports were given to Pinckney and Marshall, while Gerry was invited to remain. He was nominated by Washington a major-general in the army, of which he accepted the command in the administration of president Adams. In 1800 he was one of the candidates for the office of president of the United States. He died 1825 aged 79.

PINCKNEY, Thomas, governor of South Carolina. He was a soldier of the American revolution. He was elected governor of South Carolina, 1787. He was minister from the United States to Great Britain during the administration of Washington. In 1800 he was a member of congress. He died 1828.

PINCKNEY, Charles, governor of South Carolina. He was a patriot of the American revolution. He was in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was elected governor of South Carolina at four different elections between 1789 and 1808. He was a senator in congress in 1798. He was ambassador from the United States to Spain from 1801 to 1805. He died 1824 aged 66.

PINCKNEY, William, was a native of Maryland, and educated to the law. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner under Jay's treaty, and resided in London eight years. In 1806 he was sent minister to England. In 1811 he returned to America and settled at Baltimore. The same year he was appointed attorney-general of the United States. In 1816 he was appointed minister to the courts of Naples and Russia, and returned in 1818. He was a member of the senate in 1820. He died 1822, aged 57.

PINDAR, prince of lyric poets, was born at Thebes in Bœotia. He was particularly happy in celebrating the conquerors at the public games of Greece, and his fame was so highly honored, that when Alexander sacked Thebes, he spared the house where the poet was born He died about B.C. 440.

PINEAU, Gabriel du, a native of Angers, who was called to the bar, and came to Paris, where he acquired great celebrity by his genius and eloquence. His abilities were so respectable, and his opinions so disinterested, that he was confidentially consulted in all affairs of moment, so that he was made master of requests by Mary de Medicis, and by her son Louis XIII. mayor and captain general of the town of Angers. He was so universally respected that he acquired the extraordinary appellation of father of the people. He died 15th October 1644, aged 71. He was author of Latin Notes on the Canon Law, in opposition to Du Molin—Commentaries, Observations, and Consultations on various Questions on Custom and Law, with Dissertations, 4 vols. fol.

PINEDA, John, a learned jesuit, born at Seville. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and taught philosophy and theology in several colleges. He died 1637, much regretted. He wrote Commentaries on Job, 2 vols. fol.—and also on Ecclesiastes—a learned work De Rebus Solomonis, fol.—an Universal History of the Church, in Spanish, 4 vols. fol.—a History of Ferdinand II. in Spanish.

PINEL, Philip, member of the institute, and of the legion of honor, the Howard of the Insane, was born in 1745, at St. André, in the department of the Tarn, studied at Toulouse, and Montpellier, where he supported himself by teaching mathematics. In 1778, he went to Paris, and at first applied himself to the study of the sciences connected with medicine, but afterwards devoted himself entirely to that science itself. In 1791, he was made directing physician at the Bicêtre, an insane hospital, and, in 1794, at the Salpétrière. The harsh treatment of the insane then in vogue, their chains and unhealthy dungeons, filled him with horror. He introduced gentle treatment, uniting firmness with kindness, and was the first definitely to recommend moral remedies (in his work *Sur l'Aliénation mentale,*) and one of the

earliest to establish a regular police in the madhouses. He also proved the existence of what he called *manie sans délire*. He placed less stress on physical treatments, and in particular he agreed with Bordeaux in condemning blood-letting. In general, he recommended delay. "What art cannot effect," he used to say, "time may accomplish." His pathology was founded on Condillac's system of philosophy, and was directed more to a consideration of the obvious phenomena, than to a thorough insight into the nature of diseases; yet his *Nosographie philosophique*, (Paris, 1798; 6th ed. 1818) formed an epoch in French medicine, as it supplied a want then generally felt. In many respects, Pinel is to be considered as the precursor of Bichat, since he was the first to point out the philosophical and pathological difference of the various textures. In the time of terror, Pinel concealed the unfortunate Condorcet (q. v.) in his house. In 1823, when the school of medicine was reformed by the government, M. Pinel was removed from his post on suspicion of entertaining liberal principles; and he died three years later, at the age of eighty-one years.

PINELLI, John Vincent, an Italian, son of a noble Genoese, was born at Naples 1533. He settled at Padua, where he showed his taste, and the fruit of his excellent education, by holding a learned correspondence with the most scientific men of Europe, and by making a noble collection of books, which, to his honor, was freely opened to the perusal of the curious. He died 1601, and his excellent library, enriched with the most valuable MSS. and the most curious specimens of antiquity, medal, and botany, was removed from Padua to Naples, where his descendants preserved it. In 1785, on the death of Maphæus, his descendant, who had been a learned printer at Venice, this noble collection passed into the hands of an English bookseller, and was sold in London by public auction in 1790.

PINGRE, Alexander Guy, librarian of St. Genevieve, was born at Paris, 14th September 1711. His great abilities, and his partiality for astronomy soon recommended him, and he was sent by the French government, in 1760, to the South seas, to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's disc. He afterwards went with Courtanvaux, to Holland, to ascertain the accuracy of the sea time-pieces of Le Roy, and then embarked as historian on board of the Isis and Flora, on a voyage of discovery. He was, for his services to science, made marine astronomer, and admitted member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute. This venerable philosopher died at Paris, 1796, aged 84. His works are, State of the Heavens from 1755 to 1757—Memoir on the Discoveries in the South Seas, 4to.—an Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets, 2 vols. 4to.—a translation of Manilius' Astronomy, 8vo.—History of Astronomy in the 17th Century—Memoirs of the Abbé Arnaud.

PINKERTON, John, a fertile but eccentric author, was born, in 1758, in Edinburgh. He was educated at Lanark Grammar School, and served five years as clerk to an attorney; after which he settled in London, and gave himself up to literature. He began his career by poetical productions, among which were, Rhymes, Odes, and Tales, but he did not rise above mediocrity. In emulation of Chatterton he also produced two volumes of pretended Ancient Scottish Poems. One of his earliest works was Letters on Literature, under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed a degree of vanity and impudence which has seldom been equalled. In his latter years he took up his abode in France; and he died at Paris, March 10, 1826. One of the singularities of Pinkerton was his utter aversion of every thing Celtic. Among the works of this indefatigable writer are, an excellent Essay on Medals; The Treasury of Wit; A Dissertation on the Origin of the Scythians and Goths; A History of Scotland; Inconographia Scotia; Modern Geography; A Collection of Voyages and Travels; Recollections of Paris; and Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks.

PINTO, Ferdinand Mendez, a celebrated Portuguese traveller, was born, in 1510, at Montomer o Velho, and became a mariner at the age of thirteen. In the course of his peregrinations he visited Abyssinia, India, China, Siam, and many other oriental countries, and was several times reduced to a state of slavery. In 1558 he returned to Portugal, and published a narrative of his travels. The date of his death is unknown. Some of his stories are so extraordinary that they caused his authority to be discredited, and Pinto was long a synonyme for an enormous liar; but there is now reason to believe that he has been treated with injustice.

PINZON, Vincent Yanez, a Spanish navigator, accompanied Columbus on his memorable voyage; was the first European who crossed the line; discovered Brazil, and the river Amazons; was appointed one of the royal pilots; and died in the early part of the sixteenth century.

PIOZZI, Hester Lynch, a miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Salisbury, was born, in 1739, at Bodvel, in Carnarvonshire; and was united, in 1763, to Mr. Thrale, an opulent brewer. For many years Dr. Johnson was the intimate friend of her and her husband. After the death of Mr. Thrale she accepted the addresses of Signor Piozzi; an act which occasioned a dissolution of her friendship with Johnson. For a considerable period, she resided at Florence with her second husband, and while there she contributed to the Florence Miscellany. She died at Clifton, in 1821. Among her works are, Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson; Observations in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany; British Synonymy; and Retrospection.

PIPER, Count, counsellor of state and first minister to Charles XII. of Sweden, was taken prisoner by the Russians, at the fatal battle of Pultowa, and conveyed to Petersburg. His captivity was rendered more dreadful, as the Czar Peter suspected him to be the cause of the war which Charles had undertaken against Russia. He died in the fortress of Schlusselburg 1716, aged 70, and his remains were delivered to the Swedish monarch, who by a magnificent funeral atoned for the hardships which his minister had endured.

PIRANESI, John Baptist, an eminent architect and engraver, born at Venice. He settled at Rome, where he acquired great celebrity. His style of etching was so free that he generally drew all at once upon the plate without a previous sketch, so that his plates were very numerous and equally well finished. His engravings have been collected in several vols. folio, containing a very great number of most interesting and valuable plates. He was intimate with some of the English artists, especially Mylne, the architect of Blackfriar's bridge, and promised to dedicate one of his works to lord Charlemont, but erased, in consequence of a quarrel, the name of his patron from his plates. He died about 1778.

PIRANESI, Francis, a son of the foregoing, and the inheritor of his genius, was born, in 1748, at Rome. The magnificent works begun by his father he continued with such a kindred spirit that the labors of the parent and son cannot be distinguished

from each other; and he executed many others of equal magnitude. He died at Paris, in 1810.

PIROMALLI, Paul, a Dominican of Calabria, sent as a missionary into the East. During his residence in Armenia he converted to the catholic faith several Eutycheans and other heretics, and after visiting Persia and Georgia, he returned to Europe to represent Urban VIII. as his nuncio in Poland. On his return to Italy he was seized by pirates and carried to Tunis, and when set at liberty he was received by the pope with every mark of kindness and esteem. After revising an Armenian bible, he was again sent into the East, and appointed bishop of Nassivan. After a residence of nine years there he returned to Italy, and died three years after, at Basignano, 1667. He was a zealous and most learned ecclesiastic. He was author of Controversial and Theological Tracts—two Dictionaries, the one Latin-Persian, and the other Armenian-Latin—an Armenian Grammar—and a Directory.

PIRON, Alexis, a French poet, dramatist, and wit, was born, in 1689, at Dijon, and was about to become a barrister, when family misfortunes compelled him, not very reluctantly, to relinquish the bar. He went to Paris, and for a while earned a scanty subsistence as a copyist. To write for the stage was his next resource. He began by composing pieces for the theatre of the Comic Opera, and Harlequin Deucalion was his first effort. In 1728 he tried the regular drama, and produced the comedy of The Ungrateful Son. It was not, however, till 1738, that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of Metromania, which is justly considered as a masterpiece. He died in 1773. His works form seven octavo volumes.

PISANI, Victor, a Venetian general who distinguished himself against the Genoese and the Dalmatians. An unfortunate expedition turned his popularity into public odium, but the sentence of death was changed into imprisonment for five years. At the expiration of his confinement the sailors of Venice loudly demanded him to conduct them against the Genoese, who threatened their country with a dreadful war, and he was received with acclamations, and led his countrymen to victory. He died in the midst of his successes, 1380.

PISCATOR, John Fischer, professor of theology at Strasburg, was obliged to fly to Herborn, on embracing the tenets of the Calvinists. He was author of valuable Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments—Amica Collatio de Religione cum C. Vorstio, 4to. and died 1546.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, who flourished in the fifth century before the Christian era, and was distinguished for eloquence and valor. He thrice obtained the sovereign authority at Athens. Twice he was expelled, and in the last instance he remained eleven years in exile, before he could again seize the reins of power. He died about B.C. 527. Though bearing the name of a tyrant, Pisistratus was just and liberal. He established a public library at Athens, and collected the poems of Homer in their present form.

PISO CNEIUS, a Roman consul, accused of poisoning Germanicus in Syria, upon which he destroyed himself A.D. 20. A senator of that family assumed the imperial purple on Valerian's death, but was defeated by Valens, and put to death 261.

PISSELET, Anne de, a woman of great beauty, born in Picardy. She was one of the maids of honor to Louisa the mother of Francis I. and she captivated the heart of the young prince. More freely to enjoy her company, he married her to John de Brosses, who in thus assenting to a disgraceful union, recovered some lands which his family had lost, and rose to the rank of duke of Etampes that his guilty wife might shine with greater splendor in a corrupt court. Though the new duchess had a polished mind, and deserved to be called the fairest of the learned, and the most learned of the fair, yet she used her powerful influence to crush her enemies; and to enrich herself she hesitated not to betray the secrets of the state to the emissaries of Charles V. After the death of Francis she retired to one of her estates in the country, by order of the next king, Henry II. and there she died neglected and despised, 1576. In the last years of her life she became a convert to the principles of the protestants.

PISTORIUS, John, D.D., a native of Nidda, who studied medicine and afterwards the law, and became counsellor to the margrave of Baden Dourlach. Some time after he again changed his profession, and adandoning the protestant tenets embraced the catholic faith, and became a doctor of divinity, counsellor to the emperor, and provost of the cathedral of Breslaw, and prelate to the abbot of Fulda. He was author of treatises against the Lutherans—Artis Cabalisticæ Scriptores, a curious collection—Scriptores Rerum Polonicarum—Scriptores de Rebus Germanicis, 3 vols. fol. a valuable collection. He died 1608, aged 52.

PITCAIRNE, Archibald, an able physician, of an ancient family, born at Edinburgh, 25th December 1652. From Dalkeith school he was removed to Edinburgh, and applied himself to divinity, and afterwards to civil law; but at last adopted physic and mathematics as his favorite profession. He studied for some time at Paris, and on his return to Scotland, excited the public attention by a small publication in which he disputed the right of Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he asserted was fully known to Hippocrates. In 1692, he was invited to Leyden, where he accepted a chair as professor of medicine; but the next year he returned to Scotland and married. He acquired here greater reputation by his pen than by his profession. His Dissertations Medicæ, appeared 1701, and were again edited 1713. He wrote besides some obscure Latin satirical poems, chiefly levelled against the friends of the revolution, which he by no means approved. He died 1713. His Leyden lectures were published after his death. His only daughter married the earl of Kelly.

PITHOU, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Troyes, 1539. He studied at Paris under Turnebus, and at Bourges under Cujacius, and soon became distinguished at the bar as a learned and eloquent civilian. He escaped with difficulty the slaughter of St. Bartholomew, and as if the catastrophe influenced his opinions he immediately embraced the Romish faith. He visited England in the retinue of the duke of Montgomery, and so great was his character for learning and integrity, that Ferdinand, duke of Tuscany, referred some intricate points to his impartial decision, and the third and fourth Henries employed his abilities, not only to oppose the league, but to support the Gallican church against the usurpations of the Roman pontiff. Pithou died on his birth day 1596. He published some valuable works on law, history, and classical literature, and to his indefatigable industry we are indebted for the discovery of Phædrus, of the Novella of Justinian, and other ancient books buried in obscurity. The best known of his works are treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church, 4 vols. fol.—Commentary on the Customs of Troyes, 4to. and notes on authors.

PITHOU, Francis, brother of Peter, was born at Troyes 1544, and became procureur general of the chamber of justice under Henry IV. against the financiers, and afterwards was admitted into the king's council. He discovered the fables of Phædrus, which he published conjointly with his brother. He was a learned and amiable man, and published of his own a comparison of the laws of the Romans with those of Moses, 12mo.—an edition of the Salique Law with notes—treatise on the Greatness and the Rights of the French Monarchy, 8vo.—an edition of Comes Theologus—Observationes ad Codicem, fol.—Antiqui Rhetores Latini, Rutilius Lupus, and Aquila Romanus. He died universally respected 7th February 1621.

PITISCUS, Samuel, a learned man, born at Zutphen, 1637. He studied at Deventer and Groningen, and was elected master of the school at Zutphen, and afterwards obtained the direction of the college of Jerome at Utrecht, where he died 1717. He was author of several learned works, Lexicon Latino Belgicum. 4to.—Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum, fol.—besides an edition of Rufinus' Rom. Antiquities—and editions of Suetonius, Q. Curtius, Aurelius Victor.

PITKIN, William, governor of Connecticut, was elected in 1766. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1741, and chief justice in 1754. In this office he succeeded Mr. Fitch, and continued until chosen governor. In 1754, he was one of the delegates to the convention at Albany, and a member of the committee appointed to draw up the plan of union which was adopted on that occasion. He died at East-Hartford October 1st, 1769.

PILOT, Henry, a French mathematician, who was born at Aramont in the diocese of Uses, 29th May, 1695, and died there 27th December 1771. He was self-taught in mathematical knowledge, but so respectable that he gained the friendship of the great Reaumer, and in 1724, was admitted into the academy of sciences. He was in 1740, appointed by the states of Languedoc, their chief engineer, and he embellished the province with various monuments of his genius and abilities. He also conveyed water to Montpellier, from a distance of nine miles, by canals, which must ever excite the admiration of travellers. He was, in 1754, honored with the order of St. Michael, and he had been long before elected member of the Royal society of London, in consequence of his treatise on the Theory of the Management of Vessels, 1731, which was translated into English and much applauded. He enriched the memoirs of the French academies with valuable communications.

PITS, or PITSEUS, John, D.D., an English biographer, born at Alton, Hants, 1560, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. After two years' residence at Oxford he went to Donay, and thence to Rheims, and next to Rome, where he studied seven years, and became a priest. The civil wars of France drove him from the country to Lorraine, and afterwards to Germany. By the patronage of cardinal Lorraine he obtained a canonry at Verdun, and afterwards was confessor to the duchess of Cleves for twelve years. He next was promoted to the deanery of Verdun, where he died 1616. He wrote an useful work collected from English history, containing the lives of the kings, bishops, apostolical men, and writers of England, in four large volumes; but of these only part was published under the title of "de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus," and some other works.

PITT, Christopher, an English poet, born at Blandford 1699, and educated at Winchester school, where he distinguished himself so much, that when chosen to college he presented to his electors a poetical translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, which unfortunately is not now extant. In 1722, he obtained from his relation Mr. Pitt of Stratfield-sea, the living of Pimpern, Dorsetshire, and after taking his master's degree in 1724, he went to reside in his native country. He closed a life of benevolence and virtue 1748, and was buried at Blandford, where a stone records the candor and simplicity of his manners, and asserts that he lived innocent and died beloved. He is chiefly known as the author of an eloquent translation of the Æneid, which rivals Dryden's, but of which it may be said, that while Pitt pleases the critic, Dryden charms the people, and that Pitt is quoted while Dryden is read; each indeed possesses peculiar beauties, but if Dryden is admired for his vigor, Pitt is entitled to the highest commendation for the excellence of his lines, and the correctness of his versification. He also translated Vida's Art of Poetry, and wrote besides some poems published in an 8vo. vol.

PITT, William, earl of Chatham, an illustrious statesman, born 15th November 1708. His father was Robert Pitt, Esquire, of Boconnock in Cornwall, and his grandfather Thomas, was the governor of Madras. The young statesman was educated at Eton, and in 1726, he entered at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left for the military profession, and the rank of cornet. A different field of action, however, was destined for the exhibition of his powers, and in 1735, he was elected into parliament for Old Sarum, and soon began to distinguish himself as an eloquent and well informed speaker. He enlisted early in the ranks of opposition against Walpole, and his speeches against the Spanish convention, and against the bill for registering seamen, displayed such acuteness, vehemence, and depth of argumentation as astonished the house, and marked him as worthy of the highest offices of the state. The duchess of Marlborough, also the inveterate enemy of Walpole, applauded the patriotism of the young orator, and in her will left him an honorable legacy of £10,000 for defending, as she said, the laws of his country, and preventing its ruin. In 1746, his abilities were solicited to support the administration which had succeeded to Walpole, and he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after treasurer, and pay-master of the army, and privy-counsellor. In 1755, he resigned; but though the next year he received the seals of secretary of State for the Southern department, his continuance in office was of short duration; the public voice of applause, however, accompanied him in his retirement, and had such effect on the government, that in June 1757, he was reinstated in his office of secretary. The restoration of this favorite of the people to power, was the beginning of a new era of splendid conquests, and of national glory. The arms of England proved everywhere successful in consequence of the judicious plans of the new minister; Quebec was conquered, the French were defeated in Africa and in the East, and the shores of Europe too witnessed the bravery and the victories of the British by sea and land. The death of George II. in the midst of these brilliant achievements, and the accession of George III. was soon followed by the resignation of the popular minister, who refused to co-operate with an administration, which by the influence of lord Bute, as it is supposed, thwarted his vigorous measures. His retirement was accompanied not only by the regrets of the nation, but by the honorable grant of a peerage to his lady, and a pension of £3000. The peace of 1763, was censured by

this sagacious patriot, who declared that England from the extent of her victories was entitled to more solid advantages; yet whilst he blamed the minister, he did not continue a petulant and capricious opposition, but remained silent till the question of general warrants in 1764, called forth all his eloquence, and the keenness of his satire against the illegality and oppression of those unpopular engines of arbitrary power. In 1766, he was prevailed upon to accept the privy seal in the administration, and with an earldom; but he resigned the office November 1768, and ever after refused to be connected with the government. His health indeed declined, and a hereditary gout helped to undermine his constitution, without, however, diminishing the energetic powers of his mind. When the subject of the American war engaged the attention of the public, lord Chatham burst forth from his retirement, and, in his place in the house of lords, vindicated the honors of his country, and deprecated severe measures against the discontented colonists. On one of these occasions, after the duke of Richmond had replied to his powerful and convincing arguments in favor of conciliation, the venerable peer rose up to answer the speech of his opponent, but his debilitated constitution sunk under the attempt, and he fell in a fit into the arms of those who were near him. This extraordinary event, which exhibited a favorite statesman breathing his last, whilst he uttered the most animated sentiments for the honor, the glory, and the independence of his country, happened 8th April, 1778, and he died on the ensuing 11th May. All ranks and all parties now united to pay due respect to the memory of the departed patriot; the unpopularity which for a while had obscured his career, because he had accepted a pension and a peerage, had now disappeared in his unshaken character of the statesman, and the sagacious defender of the liberties of his country. As a statesman, says one of his biographers, lord Chatham was born with all the graces of the orator, and possessed every requisite to bespeak respect and even awe. A manly figure and penetrating look, fixed attention and commanded reverence, and the keen lightning of his eye spoke the high spirit of his soul, even before the lips had begun utterance. The most fluent and ready orators have shrunk back appalled from his all-powerful eloquence. He had not indeed the correctness of language so striking in the great Roman orator, but he had the verba ardentia, the bold glowing words, which darted with such irresistible efficacy, that Walpole, surrounded with power and the unshaken support of a decided majority, never heard his voice in the house of commons without being alarmed and thunderstruck.

PITT, William, a celebrated statesman, second son of the preceding, was born at Hayes, 28th May, 1759. From his earliest years he was instructed by his father, who foresaw the future greatness of his son, and taught him to argue with logical precision, and to speak with elegance, correctness, and force. He entered as student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, and afterwards went once or twice on the western circuit, where he was occasionally employed as junior counsel. A higher situation, however, awaited him. At the general election, he was proposed as member for Cambridge university, but few seconded his pretensions, and the next year he obtained a seat for Appleby, on the interest of sir J. Lowther. In the house, he enlisted on the side of opposition against lord North and the American war; and his first speech in support of Mr. Burke's bill, displayed that commanding eloquence which many of the members had before so warmly applauded in his illustrious father. The first motion which he offered to parliament was for the more equal representation of the people in parliament; and though it was lost by a small majority, it rendered him a popular and a leading member in the Commons. On the death of lord Rockingham, he accepted, at the age of 22, the office of chancellor of the exchequer; and under the administration of which he formed a part, the American war was concluded. Though he ably defended the conduct of his colleagues, the terms of the peace were regarded by the majority of the nation as unpopular, and the ministry was dissolved. Restored to privacy, Mr. Pitt passed some months on the continent; and after visiting Italy, and several of the German courts, he returned to England, and on the dismissal of the coalition administration of Mr. Fox and lord North, he was selected for the arduous office of first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, 18th December, 1783. Thus seated at the head of affairs, he bent the great powers of his mind to the framing of a bill for the regulation of India affairs, which might be more palatable to the nation, and less objectionable than that of Mr. Fox. His attempts, however, were at first unavailing, as his predecessors, though dismissed from office, still retained their influence in the Commons; and in consequence of this struggle between the house and the king's prerogative, an appeal was made to the sense of the nation in a new parliament. The people warmly seconded the measures of the youthful premier, and the new parliament not only approved of his India bill, but adopted his financial system for the reduction of the national debt by a sinking fund, and cemented the commercial treaty which, under his auspices, had been concluded with France, on a basis advantageous to the interests and the prosperity of England. Hitherto popular and successful as a peace minister, Mr. Pitt had next to contend with a new and formidable hydra in the French revolution. The murder of the French king, and the ambitious views of the rulers of France, were productive of disputes with England, and war was declared in 1793. During the continuance of hostilities for eight years, in situations where all precedents were unavailing, and all the political principles of former times disregarded, the premier conducted the affairs of the nation with that vigor and manly energy which future historians will celebrate to his honor and glory. Amidst the political cares of the continent, his mighty mind planned, in 1800, the union with Ireland, which, though at first opposed upon national and constitutional grounds, was completed under his auspices. He soon after retired from the head of affairs, in consequence of disputes with respect to the catholic emancipation; but more probably to make room for an administration which might, with more propriety, and greater probability of success, negotiate a peace with France. The insidious peace of Amiens, effected under the administration of Mr. Addington, met with the approbation of Mr. Pitt, as the most advantageous which the situation of the continent, and the gigantic power of France could allow, and in 1804, he was again replaced at the head of affairs. Difficulties, however, surrounded him on all sides; many of his old colleagues had joined the ranks of opposition, and not a few condemned the method by which he had regained his ascendancy in the king's councils, and it may be asserted that all the complicated machine of government was to be directed, in all its minute parts, by him alone. In the mean time, while public affairs assumed the most threatening aspect, a hereditary gout weakened the deli

cate constitution of the minister, and the seeds of the illness under which he labored, in 1802, and which had never been completely eradicated, produced the most alarming debility in the nervous system. He expired on the 23d January, 1806, and the last words which quivered on the dying lips of this most extraordinary and patriotic man, were, Oh, my country! To appreciate the character of so mighty a mind is no easy task. His history is the history of civilized nations; as his counsels directed or influenced every measure which was carried into execution in every corner of the habitable globe. To him particularly belonged constancy and steadiness of purpose and principle, a pride of superiority, arising from the consciousness of great talents, and firm integrity; and when, therefore, he had fixed upon an end, he maintained his opinion against all obstacles. This firm adherence to principles which eventually might be erroneous, was indeed a foible; but it was the foible of a great genius, and of a lofty mind. His eloquence, if it did not possess the vehemence of Fox, nor the brilliant splendor of Burke, was always correct, powerful, and convincing; he had a perfect command of language, and in the arrangement of his matter, he was natural and luminous; without art, without affectation. Thus elevated above the rest of the world, in situation, in talents, and in character, it is not a matter of surprise, that he had not only political, but private detractors, and that at a period when obloquy is hurled against whatever is most dignified and sacred among mankind, his conduct was attributed to motives of pride, of ambition, and of tyranny. Envy, indeed, as one of his biographers observes, may revile, and self-interest may seek to blacken; but his fame, in spite of every effort to blast it, in spite of all the assaults of little and low minds, will flourish while this kingdom, or its language shall last. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious politics sunk him to the level of the guilty great.

PIUS IV., John Angelo, cardinal de Medicis, brother of the famous marquis de Marignan, and not of the Florence family, was born at Milan, 499. He was early distinguished by his merit, and employed by Clement VII. and his successors in several honorable embassies, and in 1549, he was created a cardinal, by Julius III. He succeeded to the popedom on the death of Paul IV., 1559, and evinced his zeal for the church by his enmity against the Turks and against heretics. He re-established the council of Trent, and when it separated in 1563, he affirmed its decrees by a bull. A conspiracy formed against him by Benedict Accolti and others, in 1565, was discovered, and the conspirators punished. He died 9th December, 1565, aged 66.

PIUS V., Michael Ghisleri, was born at Bosco in Tortona, 17th January, 1504, and embraced the Dominican order. He was made archbishop of Sutri by Paul IV., and afterwards appointed inquisitor-general in the Milanese and in Lombardy, where his proceedings were often marked by cruelty and oppression. He was elected pope after Pius IV., 1566; but though in this new dignity he attempted to reform the morals of Rome and of his church, and to correct abuses, his measures frequently degenerated into severity, and rendered him unpopular among his subjects. His publication of the bull called In Cœna Domini, by which he attempted to enforce the power and superior jurisdiction of the papal see in temporal affairs, raised him many enemies. He joined his forces to those of the Spaniards and Venetians, against the Turks, and under his auspices, the famous battle of Lepanto was fought 1571, in which the infidels were so dreadfully defeated. He died of the stone, 30th April, 1572, aged 68, and he was regarded as so formidable that the Sultan Selim noticed his death by three days of public rejoicings. Some of his letters have been published.

PIUS VI., John Angelo Braschi, was born at Cesena, 27th December, 1717. He was patronised by Benedict XIV., who made him treasurer of the apostolical chamber, and he was raised to the rank of cardinal, by Gangenelli, whom he succeeded on the papal throne, 1775. His reign was one of the longest, and likewise one of the most unfortunate in the Roman history. His government was marked by popular and useful measures; he repressed abuses, punished the peculation of his officers, and labored successfully in completing the noble museum of the Vatican, begun by his predecessor, by the collection of vases, medals, statues, and monuments, which were dispersed through the ecclesiastical states. Of this valuable treasure, a magnificent account, with engravings, has appeared in 6 vols. fol. From the arts Pius turned his attention to commerce, the port of Ancona was repaired and embellished, and the Pontine marshes were drained of their pestilential waters. This labor which had engaged the attention of the ancient Romans, and had been attempted by Augustus, and some of his successors, and by several popes, was regarded as an object of great public utility. To convert to purposes of agriculture and commerce, the vast marshes which extend from the Appenines to the sea, and from Astura to Terracina and the Neapolitan frontiers, and to remove those noxious vapors which render the neighboring lands unhealthy and dangerous to the inhabitants, was reserved in some degree for the perseverance of Pius. At Rome, Pius adorned the city with a new church and some hospitals, and in the provinces his magnificence was equally displayed. In his character he was mild, and in his conduct hospitable, and Joseph II., of Germany, Paul of Russia, and other princes, were witnesses of his kindness and of his virtues. In ecclesiastical affairs, though he was successful against the innovations of Leopold in Tuscany in 1775, he found himself unable to stop the reforming hand of the German emperor. The suppression of monasteries, and the rejection of the papal superiority in Germany alarmed the Roman see; and Pius repaired in person to Vienna; but though treated with deference and respect, the innovations of the imperial reformer could not be checked. Pius had fresh troubles to meet in Italy, and the court of Naples disputed his right of nomination to the sees of Naples and Potenza. The payment of a tribute on the accession of the Neapolitan monarch to the throne, at last settled the dispute; but new quarrels arose with the Venetians and the court of Modena, when the French revolution began to engage the attention of Europe, and in its rapid vortex to drown all inferior considerations. Pius naturally disapproved of the conduct of the French reformers, who levelled their impious hands against all ecclesiastical establishments, and he embraced the cause of the allies. He received with kindness the banished priests, and this particularly drew upon him the vengeance of the French rulers. Buonaparte was directed to attack the Roman states, and after taking Urbino, Bologna, and Ancona, he checked his conquests, and offered peace to the sovereign pontiff, on condition of his paying a large sum of money, and of sending to Paris the choicest pieces in painting and sculpture preserved at Rome. A reconciliation thus tyrannically effected, proved not of long duration. Basseville, the new French ambassador, behaved

with such haughtiness, that the indignant Romans assassinated him, 1793; and though the pope was incapable of preventing this horrid deed, yet his enemies easily persuaded themselves that he was privy to it. The subsequent death of Duphot, who in the midst of Rome, while he attempted to restore order and tranquillity, was stabbed fatally, called on the French government for severe measures. Rome was therefore taken by the orders of Buonaparte, and the captive pope dragged a prisoner from his palace, and conveyed amidst the insults of the French soldiery, first to Sienna, and afterwards across the Alps into France. At Briancon, his presence converted the tumults and the ferocity of his oppressors into admiration and reverence, and at a moment when he expected to be murdered by them, he saw the enraged multitude suddenly moved with compassion, and fall down at his feet. From Briancon, he passed on to Gap, Grenoble, Voiron, and to Valence, where he was permitted to rest. Here his sufferings were completed; after an illness of eleven days, from fatigue and old age, he died 29th August, 1798, aged 82. This prelate, so well known by his misfortunes, was possessed of many virtues, and the humility, patience, and meekness, with which he endured the indignities of his barbarous persecutors, entitled him to universal veneration.

PIZARRO, Francis, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman by a woman of low condition, and born at Truxillo. Though thus obscurely born, and obliged to keep hogs for his support, he possessed an undaunted courage, and embarked for America with other adventurers. In 1524, fired with the love of glory, he united with Almagro and Lucque, to go in quest of new undiscovered countries. After incredible hardships and unceasing perseverance, he was enabled to penetrate into Peru, 1531, where he seized perfidiously the monarch Atahualpa, and afterwards cruelly and inhumanly put him to death. The possession of an opulent kingdom, and the servile submission of the inhabitants, did not inspire the Spaniards with the love of ease and tranquillity, but produced quarrels, and Almagro and Pizarro met in arms, 1538, to decide their superiority. Almagro was defeated and put to death; but the son and the friends of the fallen chief united against their oppressor, and Pizarro was assassinated in his palace, after making an obstinate resistance, 26th June, 1541. This bold adventurer, who knew not even how to read, was fully formed for command. He laid the foundations of the city of Lima, and might deserve the name of a hero, were not perfidy and cruelty indelible stains on his character.

PIZZI, Joachim, a native of Rome, educated among the jesuits, and made, in 1759, director of the academy of Arcades. He possessed genius as a poet, and vigor and correctness as a writer. His works are the Vision of Eden, a poem in four cantos—the Triumph of Poetry, a poem—Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry—Dissertation on an Antique Cameo. He died 1790, aged 74.

PLACCIUS, Vincent, an able philologer, born at Hamburgh, 1642. He studied at Helmstadt and Leipsic, and after travelling over France and Italy, he was made professor of eloquence and morals in his native city, where he died 1699, much respected and beloved. He published Theatrum Anonymorum, et Pseudonymorum, 2 vols. fol.—Liber de Juris Consulto Perito, 8vo.—de Arte Excerpendi, 8vo. —Carmina Juvenilia, 8vo.

PLACETTE, John de la, a protestant minister, born at Pontac in Bearn 1639. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Denmark, and then to Holland, and settled at the Hague, and lastly at Utrecht, where he died 1718. He wrote Moral Essays, 6 vols. 12mo.—treatise on Pride, 8vo.—on Conscience, translated into English by Basil Kennet—on Good Works—on Restitution-Christian Reflections, and a treatise against Bayle on the Origin of Evil, and the Trinity.

PLATER, George, was a judge of the court of appeals of Maryland, and after the revolution, governor of the state; under the old confederation he was a delegate to congress, and in 1788 was president of the convention of Maryland, which ratified the federal constitution. He died at Annapolis, February 10th, 1792, aged 56.

PLATINA, Bartholomew Sacchi, a learned Italian, born at Piedena, near Cremona, 1421. He abandoned the military life for the church, and going to Rome, by the friendship and protection of cardinal Bessarion, he obtained some preferment, and was appointed apostolical abbreviator. He was deprived of this office, which was abolished by the succeeding pope Paul II. but when he respectfully complained of the treatment, as he had purchased the place, he was indignantly rejected by the sovereign pontiff, and even imprisoned and put to the rack. The next pope Sixtus IV. made amends for his sufferings, and appointed him to be librarian to the Vatican. He died of the plague 1481. He wrote the Lives of the Popes, printed first at Venice, 1479, folio—History of Mantua—the Life of Nerio Cappani, and some other works, all in Latin, and collected in fol. 1752.

PLATO, a celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was the pupil of Socrates, after whose death he travelled into various countries, and then settled at Athens, where his lectures were attended by numerous and respectable auditors. After a life devoted to virtue and philosophy, he died at Athens, 348 B.C. aged 81. His writings are very valuable, as not only his language is very beautiful and correct, but his philosophy sublime, so that some writers have imagined he drew many of his opinions concerning the Supreme Being, from the writings of Moses, while he resided among the Egyptian priests.

PLAUTUS (MARCUS ACCIUS) a celebrated comic writer of antiquity, was a native of Sarsina, a small town in Umbria. His real name was Marcus Accius; he is thought to have received the surname of Plautus from his ill formed and splay feet. He is supposed to have been the son of a slave, but few particulars of his life are known. Cicero fixes the period of his death, B.C. 184, in the first year of the elder Cato's censorship, when Lucius Portius Licinius and Claudius Pulcher were consuls. The comedies of Plautus were so much esteemed in his own time that he gained considerably by them; but unfortunately entering into trading speculations he was ruined, and at the time of a general famine he was obliged to work at the mill, and during this drudgery he composed three plays. The original number of his plays is uncertain, only twenty remain, and not all perfect. Such was the admiration in which they were held by the Romans, that some of them were performed on solemn occasions so late as the reign of Dioclesian. Both ancient and modern critics unite in their opinion of his style, which is considered a standard of the purest Latin, and of the humor of his characters, which surpasses that of all other Roman comic authors. His occasional coarseness is the most objectionable trait to a modern reader. Numerous editions of Plautus have been published; the first edited by George Merula, was published at Venice in 1472, folio; the most esteemed of the later edi-

are the variorum by Gronovius, Amst. 1684, 8vo; that of Ernesti, Leipsic, 1760, 2 vols. 8vo; and of Schneider at Gottingen, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

PLAYFAIR, John, was born at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister, in 1749. He received his education at St. Andrews, and, in 1772, succeeded to his father's living; but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. When the royal society was established there, he was appointed one of the secretaries, and contributed many papers to the memoirs of that institution. In his latter years the professor applied to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardor; and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps, for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. He died at Edinburgh, July 20, 1819. His works are—1. Elements of Geometry, 8vo. 2. Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. 3. A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Professor Stewart's Statement. 4. An edition of Euclid. 5. System of Geography, 5 vols. 4to. 6. Outlines of Philosophy, 8vo.

PLAYFAIR, William, an ingenious projector and author, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1759, at Dundee; was originally apprenticed to a millwright; was for some time a draughtsman at the Soho manufactory; obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speculations; became a fertile writer upon politics and other subjects; and died February 3, 1823. Among his works are, Statistical Tables; The Statistical Breviary; The Commercial and Political Atlas; History of Jacobinism; British Family Antiquity; Political Portraits; and France as it is.

PLEMPIUS, Vopiscus Fortunatus, a native of Amsterdam, who took his medical degrees at Bologna, and practised in Holland. He was made professor of medicine at Louvain, where he died 12th December 1671, aged 70. He was author of Ophthalmographia, or de Oculi Fabricâ, 4to.—de Togatorum Valetudine tuendâ—de Affectibus Capillorum et Unguium Naturâ—Tractatus de Peste—Antymus Coningius Peruviani Pulveris Defensor repulsus a Melippo Protymo, a refutation of the utility of the bark, which was introduced by Coningius, the assumed name of the jesuit Fabri, and thus attacked by Plempius under the appellation of Protymus.

PLINY, Caius Secundus, the Elder, was a celebrated philosopher, born at Verona. He perished during an eruption of Vesuvius, while he approached too near to make observations on the awful phenomenon, A.D. 79. Of his works, which were numerous, only his Natural History remains, which is a valuable compilation of facts and observations, by the hand of a judicious master.

PLINY, Cæcilius Secundus, the Younger, was the nephew of the preceding. He studied under Quintilian, and enjoyed the friendship of Trajan, who made him consul. He was for some time governor of Bithynia, where he checked the persecution excited against the christians. He died A.D. 113, universally respected. His letters &c. are fine specimens of correct writing.

PLOT, Robert, LL.D., an English philosopher and antiquary, born at Sutton Barn, Kent, 1641, and educated at Wye school in that county. In 1658, he entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, and afterwards removed to University college, where he took the degree of doctor of laws 1671. He was elected member of the Royal society, and appointed one of its secretaries, and as such published the Philosophical Transactions from No. 143, to 166, inclusive. In 1683, he was nominated by Ashmole first keeper to his newly erected museum, and made also professor of chemistry, and in 1688, historiographer to the king. He was made in 1695, by the duke of Norfolk, Mowbray, herald extraordinary. He died of the stone 30th April, 1696, at Borden, leaving two sons. Dr. Plot, whose chief delight was the advancement of natural history and antiquities, published the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, both in fol. as essays towards a Natural History of England—de Origine Fontium, &c.—an Account of Elden Hole—and several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He left behind him several Manuscripts for the Histories of Kent, Middlesex, and London, which he intended to publish.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born, in 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt; was a disciple of Ammonius Saccas; encountered great danger in accompanying the emperor Gordian on his expedition against the Parthians, which he did with a view to obtaining a knowledge of Persian and Indian philosophy; and died, in 270, after having resided at Rome during many years. His works were translated into Latin, in 1492, by Ficino.

PLOWDEN, Francis, an historian and miscellaneous writer, a native of Ireland and a Roman Catholic, was a barrister and conveyancer. A verdict of £5000 obtained against him in an Irish court, in 1813, for an alleged libel in his History of Ireland, compelled him to retire to France, where he remained till his decease, at an advanced age, in 1829. Among his works are, The History of Ireland; Jura Anglorum; Church and State; The Case stated; and a Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities.

PLUCHE, Antony, a French writer, born at Rheims 1668. He distinguished himself by his application, and at the recommendation of Rollin, was made tutor to the son of the intendant of Rouen, after which he went to Paris and gave lectures on history and geography. He was presented in 1749, to the abbey of Valence St. Maur, and died of an apoplexy 1761. His works are Spectacle de la Nature, 7 vols. 12mo. an excellent work, twice translated into English, and also into most European languages—Histoire du Ciel, 2 vols. 12mo. containing a Mythological History of the Heavens, also translated into English—la Mechanique des Langues, 12mo.—Harmonie des Pseaumes et de l'Evangile, 12mo.

PLUKENET, Leonard, a well known English botanist, born 1642, and educated as is conjectured at Cambridge. He took his degrees in physic, but as he was without a patron, he had to struggle with numerous difficulties, till in his old age he was appointed by the queen superintendant of Hampton-court garden, and honored with the title of Royal professor of botany. His great work is his "Phytographia;" to the completion of which he devoted much of his time and of his money. He had correspondents for his botanical researches all over the world; but though he assisted Ray with liberal contributions, he differed much from Sloane and Petiver, and censured their labors with some asperity He died about 1705. His Phytographia appeared in four parts 1691-1696, containing 328 plates, 4to He published besides Almagestum Botanicum, 4to 1696, containing 6000 species—Almagesti Botanici Mantissa, 4to. 1700, with twenty-five new plates—and Amaltheum Botanicum, 1705, 4to. His Herbarium contained 8000 plants, and is now in the British museum. His works were reprinted 1779, 4 vols. and in 1779, by Dr. Giseke of Hamburgh with a Linnean index.

PLUMIER, Charles, a famous French botanist, born at Marseilles 1646. He was of the order of Minims, and studied mathematics at Toulouse under Maignan, but afterwards applied himself to botany and natural history. His reputation was now such that he was employed by Louis XIV. to go to the West Indies in search of curious and medicinal plants. He performed three voyages for this laborious and useful object, and explored not only St. Domingo, but the neighboring islands, and part of the continent. His zeal was honorably rewarded by a pension from the king, and the appointment of royal botanist. While at the request of M. Fagon the king's physician, he meditated a fourth voyage in the cause of natural history, he was attacked by a pleurisy, as he waited for the ship near Cadiz, and died there, 1706. His works are valuable, Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, 4to.—Description of the Plants of America, folio—Treatise on American Ferns, fol.—the Art of Turning, fol. with plates—Dissertations on Cochineal, in the Journal des Scavans. Besides these he left fourteen hundred drawings, which might make ten volumes more.

PLUNKET Oliver, D.D., a Roman Catholic divine, the titular archbishop of Armagh, went to Rome at an early age, and received the title of primate of Ireland from pope Innocent XI. In September, 1679, he was arrested on a charge of treason, and being sent to London, was executed at Tyburn in 1681. The life of this respectable man, whose innocence was subsequently established, fell a sacrifice to a conspiracy between some priests of a scandalous life, whose disorders he had censured, and certain persons under sentence of death.

PLUNKETT, William Conyngham, lord Plunkett, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman in the north of Ireland, was born in 1765, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where, as a reward for his classical merit, he obtained a scholarship. In 1787, he took the degree of bachelor of law, and he was then called to the bar under the auspices of lord Yelverton. His reputation in the courts soon became great, and his practice proportionally extensive. In 1797, he held a seat in the Irish parliament, and voted against the union. In 1803, he was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland, and in 1805, attorney-general and privy counsellor. On the trial of Robert Emmet, he was counsel for the prosecution, and was accused of some unfairness towards the prisoner; but from that charge he fully vindicated himself. Mr. Plunkett's practice, however, was chiefly in chancery, and he is described as displaying, in the complicated questions of that court, a mind at once subtile and comprehensive, with great power, acuteness and clearness of reasoning conveyed in perspicuous, copious, yet condensed language. His manner as a forensic speaker was characterized by great simplicity and earnestness; he was not so eminent as some of his brethren for mere law learning. During the short administration of the whigs in 1806, he continued to fill the office of attorney-general in Ireland, but retired when his friends were displaced. In January 1807, he first procured a seat in the imperial parliament, as one of the members for Midhurst, and in 1812, he was returned for the university of Dublin. In the house of commons Mr. Plunkett distinguished himself as an eloquent and argumentative speaker, particularly on the Catholic question. During the administration of lord Liverpool, he was again appointed attorney-general for Ireland, and in 1827 was raised to the peerage, under the title of baron Plunkett. Lord Plunkett was a constant and able advocate of the Catholic relief bill. In December, 1830, on the formation of the whig ministry, he was made lord high chancellor of Ireland.

PLUQUET, Francis Andrew, a native of Bayeux, who exchanged his canonry for the professorship of history in the university of Paris. He was an able lecturer and a diligent and elegant writer, and died of an apoplexy 1790, aged 74. He wrote an Examination of Fatalism, 3 vols. 12mo.—a Dictionary of Heresis, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Classical Books of Chinese, 7 vols. 12mo.—treatise on Luxury, 2 vols. 12mo.—a treatise on Sociability, 2 vols. in which he establishes the natural propensity of man to kindness and religion, against the opinions of Hobbes.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated philosopher and historian of Cheronæa in Bœotia. He travelled over various countries to improve himself, and was honorably received by the emperor Trajan, who raised him to the office of consul. He died in his native town at an advanced age A D. 140. The best known and most valuable of his many works, is the Lives of Illustrious Men, a composition of great merit and singular interest.

POCAHONTAS, daughter of Powhatan, a celebrated Indian warrior in Virginia, was born about the year 1595. She discovered the warmest friendship for the English, who colonized Virginia when she was about twelve years old, and was eminently useful to the infant settlement. The first remarkable evidence of this attachment was displayed in 1607, when captain John Smith, was taken prisoner by her countrymen, and brought before Powhatan, that he might put him to death. As the savage lifted his club, to dash out the brains of the prisoner, whose head was laid on a stone at his feet, Pocahontas threw herself on Smith's body, and prevailed on her father to spare his life. Captain Smith was suffered to return to Jamestown, whence he sent presents to Powhatan and his benefactress. From this time, Pocahontas frequently visited the settlements of the whites, to whom she furnished provisions at times when they were particularly needed. In 1609, Powhatan invited Smith to pay him a visit, promising him a supply of provisions, but designing to entrap and destroy him and his party. Pocahontas, becoming informed of this plot, ventured through the forest at midnight, to disclose it to Smith. For three or four years, she continued to assist these settlers in their distresses, and to save them from the effects of her father's animosity. During this period, the infant colony had experienced numerous vicissitudes of good and bad fortune. Smith had been driven by faction to England, and the rapacity of his successors plunged the settlement into an Indian war. An attack was made on one of the forts by the Indians under Powhatan, when the commander and thirty men, were slaughtered, only one person, a boy, surviving, who was saved by Pocahontas. About the year 1612, Pocahontas,—from what cause is not ascertained, but most probably on account of her extraordinary attachment to the whites, —incurring her father's resentment, left her home, and visited the territory of Japazaws, chief of Potowmac. Captain Argall, coming up the river on a trading expedition, and conceiving that Pocahontas would be a valuable hostage, prevailed on Japazaws, by the tempting offer of a copper-kettle, to surrender her to him. Powhatan refused to ransom her on the terms proposed. During her detention, Mr. Thomas Rolfe, an Englishman of respectable character, became attached to her, and offered her his hand. It was accepted, and, the consent of Powhatan being obtained, the marriage

was solemnized in presence of the uncle of Pocahontas, and her two brothers. This event relieved the colony from the enmity of Powhatan, and preserved peace between them for many years. In the year 1616, Pocahontas embarked with her husband, and several Indians, of both sexes, for England, where she was baptized, exchanging her Indian name for that of Rebecca. She became a subject of curiosity to all classes of people. She received, in London, a visit from her former friend, captain Smith, whom, for some unknown purpose, she had been taught to believe was dead. When she first beheld him, she was overcome with emotion, and, turning from him, hid her face in her hands. During her stay in England, she advanced greatly in the knowledge of the English language, and her conversation was much sought at court. Her residence among civilized men, however, was destined to be short. While about to embark from Gravesend, in company with her husband, and an infant son, to revisit her native land, she died, at the age of twenty-two years, leaving one son, who was educated by his uncle, in London, and afterwards became a wealthy, and distinguished character in Virginia. His descendants still exist in that commonwealth.

POCOCKE, Edward, D.D., a celebrated orientalist, born at Oxford, November 8th, 1604. He was educated at Thame school, and at 14 entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which, two years after, he removed to a scholarship at Corpus, and afterwards became a fellow of the college. He soon distinguished himself by his great knowledge of classical and oriental literature, and by the friendship of G. Vossius, and other learned men; and by the interest of Selden, he obtained, when in orders, the place of chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. He reached Aleppo in 1630, and devoted himself with unusual assiduity to the further acquisition of the oriental languages. He was in 1631, employed by Laud to make a collection of such valuable and curious MSS. and of such coins as might enrich an university library; and in 1636, he was informed by that liberal patron that he was nominated by him to fill his newly founded Arabic professorship in Oxford. He returned in consequence to England, but afterwards he went to Constantinople, in company with Greaves, who was going to explore the antiquities of Egypt. He was invited by Laud in 1640, to return, and in his way through Paris, he became acquainted with Grotius, to whom he communicated his intention of translating his book, de Veritate Christ. Religionis, into Arabic, which the pious author heartily approved. When he reached England, he found his learned patron in the Tower, and his death, and the consequent confusion of the nation, tended little to insure him tranquillity in the prosecution of his studies. In 1643, he was presented by his college to the rectory of Childrey, Berkshire, where he retired to perform his ecclesiastical duties; but he was deprived of his professorship by the republican party. His great merit, however, pleaded in his favor, he was in 1647, restored to his salary, and the next year nominated by the king, then a prisoner, professor of Hebrew and canon of Christchurch, an appointment approved by the parliament, but rescinded when he refused to subscribe to the engagement. The restoration reinstated him in all his offices, but he was neglected among those who had by their services contributed most to the advancement of religion and learning in the kingdom. He died at Oxford, 10th September 1691, aged 87. As a scholar and orientalist his abilities were most eminently displayed. His sole ambition was the advancement of oriental literature, to which he devoted himself with the most assiduous care. His works are Specimen Historiæ Arabum, 1648, much commended by Prideaux, Ockley, Selden, Reland, and others—Porta, Mosis, or six prefatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides—Eutychius' Annals—Abul Feraji Historia Dynastarum, 4to.—Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, folio—St. Peter's second Epistle, the second and third of John, and that of Jude, translated into Syriac—Letters with several learned men, published by Twells, 2 vols. folio, 1740.

POCOCKE, Richard, LL.D., a learned divine, related distantly to the celebrated orientalist. He was born 1704, at Southampton, where his father was master of the free school, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. He travelled into the East in 1737, and returned in 1742, and in 1744, was made precentor of Waterford. He accompanied as chaplain lord Chesterfield to Ireland, and was appointed by him arch-deacon of Dublin, and under another viceroy, the duke of Devonshire, he was made bishop of Ossory, 1756. In 1765, he was translated to Elphin and Meath, and died the September of that same year, of a fit of apoplexy during his visitation. He published a most valuable and interesting account of his travels, under the title of "Observations on Egypt, Palestine, the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus," &c. 3 vols. folio. He enriched also the British museum, by the gift of various volumes of MSS. from 4811—4827.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, John Francis, a learned and illustrious character, born of a respectable family at Terranuova in Florence, 1380. He studied at Florence, where he learnt Latin under John of Ravenna, and Greek under Emanuel Chrysoloras, and applied also to the Hebrew, though some commentators assert that that language was not cultivated in Italy before the fifteenth century. He was for some time at Rome, where he held the place of writer of the apostolic letters for ten years, and afterwards became secretary to the pope. In 1414, he attended the council of Constance, and directed all his attention to the recovery of classical authors from the wrecks of time; and to his indefatigable researches posterity is indebted for the preservation of Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Ammian Marcellinus, Lucretius, Tertullian, and other authors. He next extended his researches to England, and from London passed into Germany and Hungary, and on his return to Rome, married a lady of great beauty, and young, though he himself was 54. After continuing apostolic secretary under seven popes, during forty years, he was prevailed upon in 1453, to become secretary to the republic of Florence, and died in the neighborhood, at an elegant villa, which he had built for his summer retreat, 1459, aged 79, leaving a widow and six children, five of whom were boys, distinguished afterwards for their abilities. The works of Poggio were a Latin History of Florence from 1350 to 1455, 4to.—Epistles—de Tarietate Fortunæ—Funeral Orations—Facetiæ, or Witticisms, certainly unworthy of the author—a translation of Diodorus Sicules—of Xenophon's Cyropædia. To Poggio literature is much indebted. He not only cultivated letters himself, but promoted their advancement. Erasmus has censured his private character, which certainly was not always free from blame; but Machiavel and others speak in the highest praise of his learning, and the disinterestedness of his conduct; and his unavailing interference in favor of the unfortunate Jerome of Prague at Constance, must be recorded with every mark of approbation.

POIRET, Peter, a mystic enthusiast, born at Metz, 1646, and educated at Basil. He became minister at Heidelberg and Anwell, and by reading the works of madame Bourignon, and other mystical writers, he became an infatuated enthusiast. He afterwards retired to Holland, and died at Reinsberg, May, 1719. He wrote the Divine Œconomy, 7 vols. 8vo. translated into English—Cogitationes Rationales de Deo, Anima & Malo—Solid Principles of Christian Religion—Peace of Good Souls, 12mo.—Theology of the Heart, 2 vols. 12mo. —de Eruditione Triplici, 2 vols. 4to.—Life of Madame Bourignon.

POIRIER, Germain, a native of Paris, who was of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was engaged as a coadjutor in the art of verifying dates, and he continued with Precieux the 11th volume of the historians of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet. He was afterwards member of the national institute, and died at the beginning of 1803, aged 80.

POISSON, Nicolas Joseph, a priest of the oratory, admired for his eloquence, and made superior of the abbey of Vendome. He died at Lyons, 5th May, 1710, very old. He was the friend of Descartes, and was eminent as a philosopher. He wrote Delectus Auctorum Ecclesiæ Universalis, seu Gemma Conciliorum, 2 vols. folio—Remarks on Descartes' Discourses on Method, Mechanics, and Music—a treatise on Benefices—Account of his Travels in Italy—and treatise on the Rights and Ceremonies of the Church.

POISSON, Raymond, son of a mathematician at Paris, was patronised, after the early death of his father, by the duke of Crequi; but he quitted the profession of a courtier for the stage. He was afterwards noticed by Louis XIV. and died at Paris, 1690, respected as one of the first comedians of the French stage. He wrote the Baron de la Crasse —the Good Soldier, comedies of one act—Lubin —and the Fool of Quality, published together at Paris in 2 vols. 12mo. 1743.

POISSONNIER, Peter Isaac, a French physician, born at Dijon, 5th July, 1720. He was one of the first who read chemical lectures at Paris; and he acquired such reputation as a medical man, that he was sent by the court, at the request of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, who wished for the advice of an eminent physician. On his return he was admitted into the academy of sciences, made first physician to the army, and obtained a pension of thirteen thousand livres. The revolution not only stripped him of his independence, but sent him with all his family into confinement; but he was restored to liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died 1797, aged 79. He wrote treatises on the Means of rendering Sea Water potable—on the Fevers of St. Domingo—on the Diseases of Seamen, 2 vols. 8vo. —Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—and Course of Surgery, volume 5th and 6th.

POITIERS, Diana de, duchess of Valentinois, was born 31st March, 1500. When her father, the count of St. Vallier, was condemned to lose his head for favoring the escape of the constable Bourbon, Diana obtained his pardon by throwing herself at the feet of Francis I. and, according to some, by yielding her person to the wishes of the monarch. After the death of her husband de Breze, grand seneschal of Normandy, she was seen and admired by Henry II. and though aged forty, she so captivated the heart of the young monarch, who was only eighteen, that till his death in 1559, she remained sole mistress not only of his affections, but of the kingdom. She died in retirement, 26th April, 1566, aged 66. To great personal charms she united unusual powers of mind, and commanding dignity of manners.

POIVRE, N., a native of Lyons, who embraced the ecclesiastical order, and went as missionary to China, where he travelled with the sagacity of a philosopher and a naturalist. On his return to Europe, the ship in which he was embarked was attacked by Barnet, the English admiral, and during the fight he lost his right arm, which was shot off by a cannon ball, in consequence of which he renounced the ecclesiastical state. He was afterwards employed by the French East India company in 1743, to open an intercourse with Cochin-China, and in 1766, he was sent by the duke de Choiseul to the isles of France and Bourbon, with full powers to improve their commerce and agriculture. He there introduced the cultivation of various trees, especially the bread-fruit tree, the muscadine grape, and the clove. He returned to France, and died at Lyons, 6th January 1786. He is author of the Voyage of a Philosopher, 12mo. —on the Dying of Silks—on the History and Manners of China—and Orations.

POLE, Reginald, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was of royal descent, as being the son of lord Montague, the cousin of Henry VII. by Margaret the daughter of George duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. He was born, 1500, and entered, at the age of twelve, at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he had Cinacre and Latimer for his tutors. He took his first degree at fifteen, and when admitted into orders he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and soon after dean of Exeter. Thus liberally patronised by the favor of his relation Henry VIII. he was, with a splendid allowance, permitted to go to Italy to finish his education, and in the universities of Padua, Venice, and Rome, he acquired distinction by the extent of his learning, his engaging manners, and exemplary piety. He returned in 1525 to England, and was received with great kindness by Henry; but the agitation of the divorce from Catherine soon after disturbed the harmony which subsisted between him and the court. Henry wished to add to the favorable opinion of foreign universities the assent of his respectable kinsman. Pole, however, refused to approve what his conscience condemned, and after withdrawing from the presence of the king, who at one time was so enraged that he seized his poignard to stab him, he obtained permission to travel. In Italy the English ecclesiastic found retirement and tranquillity in the bosom of his friends, and in his intercourse with learned societies; but Henry, incensed against the pope, not only divorced his queen to marry Ann Boleyn, but dertermined to shake off the Roman yoke, and relying on the affection of his subjects, declared himself supreme head of the church. To reconcile this to the feelings of the people, a book was written in its favor by Sampson, bishop of Chichester, and sent over to Italy for the approbation of Pole. Without immediately answering the king's request, Pole expressed soon after his sentiments in a little book called Pro Unitate Ecclesiasticâ, which in maintaining the papal supremacy, highly offended Henry, and procured not only the withdrawing of all his pensions and his ecclesiastical revenues, but the passing of a bill of attainder against him. Stripped of his honors in England, Pole found protection and favor at Rome; he was created a cardinal, and sent as legate to France and Flanders, where, however, the intrigues of Henry were so powerful, and his influence so great, that he returned to Rome for safety. On the death of Paul III. 1549, Pole was twice elected by the cardinals to

succeed to St. Peter's chair, but he rejected the proffered honor, and soon after retired to a monastery in Verona, where he continued till the death of Edward VI. On the accession of Mary, Pole was selected as the fittest legate to reconcile England to the holy see; and after he was informed that the bill of attainder which condemned him and set a price on his head was repealed, he returned to his native country. He appeared before the parliament, and easily prevailed upon them to be reconciled to the ceremonies of Rome, after the example of their queen; and after he had granted them absolution, he made his public entry into London, with all the solemnity of Italian pomp. But though invested with great authority as the legate of the pope, and the favorite of the queen, Pole did not assent at first to those violent measures which bigotry and persecution wished to follow. Mild by nature, and humane in his disposition, he preferred the arms of persuasion to the violence of authority; but his opposition was at last overpowered, and by the influence of the queen, some severe measures were adopted against the protestants, which reflect disgrace, not so much upon the heart as upon the accommodating conduct of the legate. His forbearance, indeed, had been such that he was accused to the pope as a heretic, and for a while his legatine powers were withdrawn from him; but the respectability of his character, and the good opinion of the queen, prevailed at Rome, and restored him to his office. On the death of Gardiner, whose violent measures he reprobated, he was confirmed by the pope in the see of Canterbury, to which he had before, on the expulsion of Cranmer, been elected; and to his other dignities was added the honor of being chancellor to both universities. He was attacked by a quartan ague which proved fatal, November 18th 1558, sixteen hours after the the death of his royal mistress, whose demise is said to have hastened his own. If his attachment to the see of Rome had not been so bigoted and violent, Pole might have shone a very perfect character, as in learning, piety, eloquence, humility, and all the amiable virtues of private and of public life, no man was superior to him. Besides the tract already mentioned, he wrote two defences of it; one addressed to Henry, and the other to Edward VI. and several other pieces.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, the disciple of Xenocrates. By the representation of his master, whose school he once entered in a state of intoxication, he was persuaded to reform his conduct, and he became a most temperate man, and a very intelligent instructer. He died B.C. 270.

POLENI, John Marquis, a native of Padua, eminent as a professor of astronomy and mathematics. He was in 1739 admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris, after obtaining three prizes from that respectable body, and he was also honored with a seat in the London Royal society, the Berlin and other learned societies. His knowledge of hydraulics was such, that he was consulted by several states, and was appointed surveyor of the water works of the Venetian territories. He was also an able architect and his opinion was solicited by pope Benedict XIV. about St. Peter's church at Rome. He was the friend and correspondent of all the great men of Europe, of Newton, Leibnitz, Cassini, and the Bernouillis. He was also well skilled in antiquarian knowledge, and published a supplement to the collections of Grævius and Gronovius, 5 vols. fol. 1737, Venice. He died at Padua 1761, aged 78.

POLI, Martin, a native of Lucca, who studied and professed chemistry at Rome. It is said that he discovered some powerful agent of destructive effect in military affairs, which he communicated to Louis XIV. The monarch commended his ingenuity, and rewarded him liberally with a pension, and the title of engineer; but insisted that the secret should die with him, observing that the methods of destroying life, and increasing human miseries are already sufficiently numerous. This able man who had been admitted associate in the academy of sciences, and was invited by the French king to settle at Paris, died there of a violent fever soon after his arrival, 29th July, 1714, aged 52 He published Il Triomfo degli Acidi, an Apology for Acids, &c. 1706.

POLIDORO, Da Caravaggio, a painter so called from the village of Caravaggio near Milan, where he was born 1495. He was originally a day laborer to carry the stones and mortar for the masons in the buildings of the Vatican; but while he supplied materials for the fresco, his genius incited him to observe with accuracy, and to copy with success the figures described upon it. The first exertions of his pencil were so remarkably spirited, that Raphael, astonished at his powers, encouraged him and employed him among the other artists in the decorations of the Vatican; and not only that noble building, but many other edifices were ornamented by the labors of his genius. When Rome was besieged by the Spaniards he fled to Naples, and afterwards to Messina, where he was murdered by his servant, who had observed the great sums of money which he had drawn from the bank, with the intention of returning to Italy. He died 1543, aged 48. The murderer was discovered, and torn to pieces between four horses.

POLIGNAC, Melchior de, a French cardinal, born of a noble family 1662. He studied at Paris, and was well versed in the philosophy of Aristotle, and afterwards embraced the doctrines of Descartes, both of which he ably defended. He accompanied cardinal de Bouillon to Rome, and was afterwards sent by Louis XIV. as ambassador extraordinary to procure the succession to the crown of Poland in favor of the prince de Conti, upon John Sobieski's death. His ill success on this business produced his disgrace at court; but he was afterwards restored to favor, and sent to Rome, and in 1709 employed as one of the plenipotentiaries at the conferences at Gertruydenburg; and five years after he assisted at the settling the peace of Utrecht. Clement XI. raised him to the dignity of cardinal, and he resided at Rome under Louis XV. as minister of France. In 1726 he was raised to the see of Auch, and 1732 made commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Paris 1741, aged 81. He was member of the French academies, and evinced his abilities by his Latin poem called Anti-Lucretius, seu de Deo & Naturâ, in nine books, inculcating doctrines exactly contrary to those of Lucretius.

POLINIERE, Peter, a native of Coulonce near Vire, who studied philosophy at the Harcourt college, Paris, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. He was so well versed in philosophy, mathematics, and chemistry, that he was the first who read lectures on those abstruse sciences at Paris, where he had the king frequently among his auditors. He died suddenly at his house at Coulonce, 9th February 1734, aged 63. He was a man of great learning, but little acquainted with the world, and more fond of his books and of retirement than of public life. He wrote Elements of Mathematics—treatise on Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 12mo. 1741.

POLITI, Alexander, professor of rhetoric, philos-

ophy and divinity at Genoa, was born at Florence, 1679. In 1733 he became professor of eloquence and Greek at Pisa, and died there July 23, 1752, of an apoplexy. He is known for his edition of Eustathius's Commentary on Homer, with a Latin translation and notes, 5 vols. fol.—the Roman Martyrology, corrected in fol.—and Orations in the Academy of Pisa.

POLITIANO, Angelo, an ingenious Italian, born July 1454, at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany. His real name was Basso, or according to others Ambrogini. He learnt Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica, and studied philosophy under Ficinus, and Argyropylus. He was noticed by the Medicean family, and was for some time preceptor to Lorenzo's children, and afterwards professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. He was the intimate friend of the learned men of the times, and especially of Picus of Mirandula. He died 1494 and some have attributed his death to his great grief for the misfortunes of the Medicean family, who had been cruelly expelled from their country. Politiano was a man of great erudition, vast application, and a most sound judgment. As a poet his lines on the tournament of Julian de Medicis are much admired. He wrote besides the history of the Pazzi conspiracy—Miscellanea—some other poems, and a Latin translation of Herodian, so elegant and so spirited that it is doubted which is the more valuable, the original or the version—and a treatise on Anger. His works altogether were printed in 1550, 3 vols. 8vo. and 1553 folio, Basil. Though admired for his learning, wit, and vivacity by Erasmus, and others, Paul Jovius has described him as a malevolent satirist, who viewed the literary labors of others with mean jealousy, and with ferocious virulence resisted every criticism upon his own productions.

POLIZIANO or POLITIAN, Angelus, an eminent Italian scholar, whose family name was CINIS, was born, in 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in Tuscany; was professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, and tutor to the children of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of the Florentine capital. He died in 1494. Among his works are, The History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi; Poems; the drama of Orpheus; and a translation of Herodian.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian, of Megapolis. He was the friend of the great Philopœmen, and distinguished himself as a soldier against the Romans in the Macedonian war. After the ruin of Macedonia, Polybius became the friend of the Romans and of Scipio and wrote a valuable and interesting Universal History, of which only part remains. He died B.C. 121.

POLYDORE VIRGIL, a native of Urbino, who went to England in the suite of Corneto the papal legate. He so pleased Henry VIII. by his manners and his learning that he detained him in England by giving him the archdeaconry of Wells, and prevailed upon him to employ his talents in an history of the country. He afterwards left England in consequence of the tyrannical conduct of Wolsey, who had imprisoned him for one year for revenge, because his patron Corneto had solicited the see of York, and he retired to Italy, where he died 1555. His works are the History of England to the end of the seventh Henry's reign, dedicated to Henry VIII. a work written in elegant Latin, but not very accurate as an history, edited at Basil 1534, fol.—de Inventoribus Rerum, 12mo.—treatise on Prodigies, fol.—Corrections on Gildas—Collection of Proverbs.

POMBAL, Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, marquis of, a famous Portuguese minister, born at Soure near Coimbra, 1699. He studied at Coimbra, and afterwards embraced a military life, which he quitted for retirement and an union with Donna Almada, a rich and noble Spanish lady, who died 1739. He was in 1745 sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the countess of Daun, related to the marshal of that name, and by means of this lady who became a great favorite with the queen of Portugal, he rose to eminence in the state. On the succession of Joseph to the throne, 1750, Pombal was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and he displayed his abilities by the wisdom of his administration, and the excellent regulations which he introduced for the promotion of the agriculture, the finances, and the marine of the kingdom. A haughtiness in his conduct, however, displeased some of the nobles, and a conspiracy was secretly formed against him and the king; but the discovery of it brought disgrace and death on the accomplices, and the jesuits, who were concerned in the plot, were expelled from the kingdom. In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed Lisbon 1755, Pombal showed great benevolence, and the most liberal patriotism, and by his means the city rose from her ruins, with new splendor and increased magnificence. On Joseph's death 1777, Pombel fell into disgrace and was banished to one of his estates, where he died May 1782, aged 85.

POMEROY, Benjamin, D. D., an American divine, who graduated at Yale college in 1733. He was ordained at Hebron in Connecticut, 1735. During the visits of Whitefield, in that state, the subject of this article became much excited; and, in consequence of some disregard of the laws of Connecticut, he was for seven years deprived of his stated salary. In one instance, he was also brought before the assembly, for some supposed irregularity. He died December 22, 1784, aged 80 years. He has been described as a good scholar and an eloquent preacher.

POMEY, Francis, a jesuit of Lyons, known by his Pantheum Mysticum, translated into English by Andrew Tooke, as his own performance. He wrote besides a French and Latin Dictionary, 4to.—Flos Latinitatis—Libitina, or on the Funerals of the Ancients—Novus Rhetoricæ Candidatus, and died at Lyons, 1673, aged 55.

POMFRET, John, an English poet, born about 1667, at Luton, Bedfordshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Cambridge, and when in orders, obtained the living of Maldon, in Bedfordshire. In 1703 he went to London, for institution to a larger living, but found bishop Compton strongly prejudiced against him, for four lines in his poem called Choice, in which it was falsely said, that he preferred a mistress to a wife, and before the prelate's scruples could be removed, the unfortunate candidate for his favor, caught the small-pox, and died of it, aged 35. In his "Cruelty and Lust," he has introduced the character and conduct of Kirk, with great effect and pathos. No poem, says Johnson, has been oftener perused, than his Choice. A volume of his poems appeared 1699, and two other pieces were published after his death by Philalethes.

POMPADOUR, Jane Antoinette Poisson, marchioness of, the mistress of Louis XV. was daughter of a financier, and married D'Etiole, nephew of Normand Tournehem. The licentious monarch first saw her while he was hunting in the forest of Senar, and from that time he made her his favorite, and raised her, in 1745, to the rank of a marchioness. She enjoyed great influence at court, till her death, 1764, at the age of 44. The liberal manner with which she patronised the arts and literature, has in some degree blunted the shafts of criticism against the infamy of her life. Her memoirs have been

published, 2 vols. 8vo. and also her letters, 3 vols. in which she is represented as having great influence in the politics of France, and especially in the war of 1756.

POMPEY, Cneius, the Great, a celebrated Roman, who after bearing the highest honors of the state, and distinguishing himself in war, formed the first triumvirate with J. Cæsar and Crassus. An union ill cemented, was quickly broken, and war was declared between him and Cæsar. The battle of Pharsalia proved fatal to the cause of Pompey and of Rome, and the great fugitive flying from his enemy, was basely murdered in Egypt by order of king Ptolemy, whom he had formerly established on the throne, B.C. 49.

POMPIGNAN, John James le Franc, marquis of, a French writer, born at Montauban 1709. He was educated for the magistracy; but his genius led him to the cultivation of the muses, and his tragedy of Dido raised him to the rank of an able poet, little inferior to Racine. He became a member of the French academy, in 1760, and he had the courage to pronounce, at his admission, a discourse in favor of christianity, by proving that the man of religion and virtue is the only true philosopher, an oration which drew upon him the ridicule and satire of the profligate philosophers of the times; of Voltaire, Helvetius, and their infidel associates. This illiberal treatment drove him from Paris to his estate, where he spent the rest of his days in the labor of true philosophy and active religion, and died there of an apoplexy, 1784, highly and deservedly respected. His works were published in 6 vols. 8vo.

POMPIGNAN, John George le Franc de, a learned French prelate, brother to the preceding, born at Montauban, 22d February, 1715. He was, at the age of 29, made bishop of Puy, and afterwards translated to the see of Vienne. At the revolution he was deputy from Dauphiné to the constituent assembly, and became one of the ministry. The pope wrote to him, and called upon him to exert his authority and influence to prevent all the meditated innovations in the church. He died at Paris, 29th December 1790. He was author of sixteen different works, the best known of which are Critical Essay on the Present State of the Republic of Letters—on the Secular authority in Matters of Religion—Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself—Scepticism convicted by the Prophecies—Letters from a Bishop, 2 vols.—Pastoral Letters—and Defence of the Clergy of France in Religion.

POMPONATIUS, Peter, an Italian philosopher, born at Mantua, 1462. He was of a dwarfish stature, but possessed great genius, and taught philosophy with uncommon success at Padua and Bologna. His book "De Immortalitate Animæ," in 1516, occasioned a violent controversy, but while he maintained the immortality of the soul as a matter of faith, and not by the support of philosophical reasoning; he was, though patronised by Bembo, universally branded with the name of an atheist. His work, therefore, was condemned and publicly burnt. His philosophical works were printed at Venice, folio, 1525. He died 1525.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, Julius, an eminent scholar, whose real name was Julio Sanseverino, born at Amendolara, in Calabria, 1425. He was well acquainted with Latin, though totally ignorant of Greek, but rather inclined to heathenism, since he is said to have dedicated altars to Romulus, and to have refused to read the bible, for fear of acquiring a bad and corrupted taste. He was accused of conspiring against pope Paul II. and in consequence fled to Venice, but returned to Rome after that pontiff's death. It is said that before his death he became a sincere and penitent christian. He died 1495. He wrote Abridgment of the Lives of the Cæsars, fol.—de Romanæ Urbis Vetustate, 4to.—De Mahumedis Exortu, fol.—De Sacerdotiis, Legibus, 4to.—De Arte Grammaticâ—Vita Statii & Patris ejus—Editions of Sallust, Pliny, and Cicero—Commentaries on Virgil, Quintilian, Columella, though some consider these, from their Greek quotations, with which he was unacquainted, as the work of some other person.

PONA, John Baptist, author of Diatribe de Rebus Philosophicis, Venice, 1590—Latin Poems—Il Tirreno, a pastoral, &c., was a native of Verona, who died there, very young, 1588. His brother John was an eminent botanist at Verona, and wrote Plantæ quæ in Baldo Monte reperiuntur, 4to., reprinted in De l'Ecluse's Historia Rariorum Stirpium—Del Vero Balsamo degli Antichi, 4to., Venice, 1623.

PONS, John Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, of an illustrious family, born at Marly. He studied at Paris, and obtained a canonry at Chaumont, which he resigned to settle at Paris, to indulge his literary pursuits. He ably defended La Mothe, against Mad. Dacier. He was a learned man, deformed in his person, but of the best character. He died at Chaumont, 1732, aged 49. He was author of a System of Education—Four Dissertations on Languages, &c., printed together, 12mo. 1738.

PONT DE VESLE, Antony de Ferriol, count de, a comic writer, who loved retirement, but was drawn into public life by his uncle cardinal de Tencin. He was made governor of Pont de Vesle, and intendant general of marine, and died at Paris, 3d September, 1774, aged 77. He was author of the Complaisant, a comedy—the Coxcomb Punished, a comedy—Sleep Walker, a farce—songs, and many other fugitive pieces. His uncle Ferriol, ambassador at Constantinople, published one hundred engravings in folio, 1715, explanatory of the dress and manners of the Eastern nations.

PONTANUS, John Jovian, a learned Italian, born at Cerreto, 1426. He was preceptor, and afterwards secretary to Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom by his influence he reconciled to his father Ferdinand. These services ought to have been rewarded, but Pontanus, finding himself neglected, inveighed in his Dialogue on Ingratitude, against the conduct of the prince, who nobly disregarded the satirical attack. He died 1503, aged 77. He wrote the History of the Wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou, 4 vols. 8vo. Basil, 1556. His other works, which are miscellaneous, and contain some licentious and indelicate poetry, appeared at Venice, 3 vols. 4to. His epitaph on himself, has been imitated by Dr. Forster.

PONTANUS, John Isaac, an author, born in Denmark, of Dutch parents. He became historiographer to the king of Denmark, and died at Harderwyck, where he had for some time taught medicine and mathematics, 1640, aged 69. He was author of Historia Urbis & Rerum Amstelodam, folio.—Itinerarium Galliæ Narbonens. 12mo.—Rerum Danicarum Historica cum Chorographicâ Regni Urbiumque Descriptione, fol., a valuable work—Disceptationes Chorographicæ de Rheni Divortiis & Ostiis, et Accollis Populis adversus P. Cluverum, 8vo.—Observationes in Tractatum de Globis Cælesti & Terr. 8vo.—Discussiones Historicæ, 8vo. against Selden's Treatise on the Sea—Historia Geldrica, fol. translated afterwards into Flemish—Origines Francicæ, 4to., a learned book—Historia Ulrica, fol.—and the life of Frederic II. of Denmark.

PONCHASTEAU, Sebastion Joseph du Cambout, baron de, a French author, nearly related to Richelieu. He was born in 1634, and after travelling over Italy and Germany, he bid adieu to the world, and passed several years of his life, engaged as the gardener of the Port Royal congregation. He afterwards retired to Rome, and then to Orval, and died at Paris, 27th June, 1669, aged 57. His acts of charity and devotion were very numerous and singular. He was author of Treatises on the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, 12mo.—on the Moral Practice of the Jesuits—and Letter to Perefixe.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince Joseph, an illustrious Polish general, who was called to the Polish Bayard, was born in 1763, at Warsaw; distinguished himself in the cause of his country during the fruitless struggles of 1792 and 1794; entered the French service, and displayed conspicuous bravery and talent in the campaigns of 1806, 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814; was appointed a marshal on the field of battle at Leipsic; and was drowned in attempting to cross the Elster, on the 19th of October.

PONTEDERA, Julian, a native of Pisa, professor of botany at Padua, and superintendant of the botanic garden there. He was member of the learned societies of Paris, and died 1757, aged 69, universally respected for his extensive knowledge of botany. He wrote Compendium Tabularum Botanicarum in quo Plantæ 272, in Italiâ nuper detectæ, recensentur Patavii, 1718, 4to.—de Florum Naturâ 4to.—Antiquitat. Latin Græc. Enarrationes.

PONTOPPIDAN, Eric, bishop of Bergen in Norway, was author of a valuable History of the Reformation in Denmark, folio, and another of Norway, translated into English. He died about 1750. His uncle of the same name, was a native of the island of Funen, and became bishop of Drontheim, where he died 1678, aged 62. He wrote a Danish grammar, much esteemed, and other learned works.

POOLE, Mathew, an eminent nonconformist, born at York, 1624. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and when ordained according to the tenets of the presbyterians, he was made minister of St. Michael le Quern in London, from which he was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity. Among his other works, he wrote with great zeal against the papists, and according to Titus Oates' deposition in 1679, he was on the list of those who were to be cut off. In consequence of this meditated violence, he retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, October, 1679. He possessed great learning, and was indefatigable in his studious pursuits. Besides English Annotations on the Bible, completed after his death, in 2 vols. folio, and other things, he compiled that useful work, Synopsis Criticorum Bibliicorum, or Elucidations of Scripture by various hands, 5 vols. folio, 1669.

POPE, Alexander, an illustrious English poet, born 8th June, 1688, in the Strand, where his father was a hatter. He was sent to a popish school near Winchester, and then removed to a seminary near Hyde-park corner. At the age of 12, he went to live with his parents at Binfield in Windsor forest, and first discovered his taste for poetry by reading Ogilby's Virgil and Sandys' Ovid; but the writings of Spenser, Waller, and Dryden, now became his favorite employment. He early began to try his strength in poetry, and it is said that at the age of ten, he converted some of the stories of Homer into a play, which his school-fellows acted, with the assistance of his master's gardener, who undertook the part of Ajax. His first regular composition was his Ode on Solitude; but his pastorals, begun in 1704, introduced him soon as a promising bard to the wits of the age, especially Wycherley and Walsh, who applauded the labors of the youth, and strongly recommended to him to study correctness. In 1704, he also wrote his first part of Windsor Forest, which was completed not till six years after, and inscribed to lord Lansdown. The Essay on Criticism appeared in 1708, and in this most incomparable performance, though not yet twenty years old, he evinced all the taste, the genius, and judgment of the most mature reflection, and the most consummate knowledge of human nature. The fame of the essay was soon surpassed by the Rape of the Lock, which was published in 1712. The poet chose for his subject, the sportive conduct of lord Petre in cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair; and he had the happiness, by the elegant and delicate effusions of his muse, and the creative powers of his imagination, to effect a reconciliation between the offended parties. The Temple of Fame next engaged the public attention, and in 1713, he published Proposals for a translation of Homer's Iliad by subscription. This was generously supported by the public, and the poet received from his subscribers £6000, besides £1200, which the bookseller Lintot gave him for the copy. In 1717, he published a collection of his poems; but in his edition of Shakspeare, which appeared in 1721, he proved to the world that he had consulted his private emolument more than his fame. The success with which the Iliad had been received, encouraged him to attempt the Odyssey, with the assistance of Broome and Fenton, whose labors he rewarded with £500, and he received the same honorable subscription as before, but only £600, from the bookseller. In 1725, he joined Swift and Arbuthnot in writing some miscellanies, and in 1727, he published his Dunciad, with notes by Swift, under the name of Scriblerus. This singular poem owed its origin to the severe and illiberal remarks to which the poet had been exposed, from the inferior scribblers of the day, and after long exhibiting patience, he revenged the attack by the keenest of satires. As a composition, the Dunciad is a work of great merit; and Cibber himself, the hero of the piece, bears the most manly testimony to the talents of his persecutor, by declaring that nothing was ever more perfect and finished in its kind, than this poem. The principles, however, of the poet, must be condemned; if it was justice to retort abuse on those who had offended him, it was the most illiberal and profligate conduct to hang up to immortal ignominy, the characters of men of genius, talents, and respectability, who instead of censuring him, had been loud in his praise. Lord Bolingbroke, in 1729, entreated him to turn his thoughts to moral subjects, and this produced his Essay on Man, a work of acknowledged merit, containing a system of ethics in the Horatian way. A collection of his letters appeared in 1737, and the following year, a translation of his Essay on Man, was published in France, by Resnel, and at the same time, a severe animadversion on it by Cronsaz, a German professor, who declared it nothing but a system of materialism. This publication was answered by Warburton, and appeared as a commentary on the republication of the poem, in 1740. In 1742, the poet gave to the world a fourth book of his Dunciad, and prepared a more perfect and comprehensive edition of his works; but death stopped his hand. He expired 30th May, 1744, aged 56. A very interesting Essay on his writings and genius appeared in 1756, and in 1782, by Dr. Warton. Though a catholic in religion, it is generally supposed that Pope was little more than a deist, as his

Essay on Man fully justifies, yet in the latter part of his life, he attended the service of the English church. In his person he was little, and somewhat crooked; but the powers of the mind compensated for all the defects of the body. He was capricious in his friendships; and though he was courted by men of rank and fashion, by lords Harcourt, Bolingbroke, and others, distinguished for opulence, as well as celebrity and wit, yet he never forgot the homage which should be paid to the man of poetical eminence, and of acknowledged literary fame.

POPHAM, sir John, an eminent English lawyer, born at Huntworth, Somersetshire, 1531. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and afterwards went to the Middle Temple, and rose to high honors in the law. He was solicitor and attorney-general, and in 1592, was made chief justice of the King's Bench. He was considered as a severe judge against robbers; but his strictness proved of service to the kingdom; and reduced the number of depredators. He died 1607, aged 76, and was buried at Wellington. He published Reports and Cases in Elizabeth's Reign, folio—Resolutions and Judgments, 4to.

POPHAM, sir Home Riggs, a naval officer and knight commander of the Bath, was born in Ireland in 1762. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in the American war and after the peace went to India, where he commanded a country-ship and discovered a passage for navigation at Pulo Penang. In 1794, he rendered such service to the duke of York in Holland as to be appointed to the rank of master and commander, and shortly after attained that of post captain. He was next employed in the Baltic, where the emperor of Russia gave him the cross of Malta. In 1800, he was appointed to a command in the East Indies, and in 1803, he entered the Red Sea, where he settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. On his return home, however, his conduct was rigorously examined, and the most unfavorable report of it was made to the house of commons; from which he was effectually cleared on farther inquiry. He was afterwards engaged in the expedition against Buenos Ayres; but though successful, he was brought to a court-martial, and censured for it when the administration by whose orders he acted could no longer protect him. After the last peace he obtained the appointment of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, from whence he had but just returned, when death closed his services at Cheltenham, September 13th, 1820. Sir Home published—"A Statement of the Treatment experienced by him since his return from the Red Sea," and "A Description of Prince of Wales' Island."

PORDENONE, John Anthony Licinio, a painter, born in the village of Pordenone, near Udino, 1484. He studied attentively the works of Giorgone, and by his abilities deserved to be called the rival of the great Titian. He was for some time at Genoa, under the patronage of Doria, and then went to Venice, and to Ferrara, where he died 1540, it is said by the effects of poison, administered by some painters jealous of his fame. He was knighted for his services by Charles V. His nephew, called the younger Pordenone, born at Venice, studied under him, and became also eminent. He died at Augsburg, 1570.

POREE, Charles, a French jesuit, born near Caen in Normandy, 1675. He acquired reputation as professor of belles lettres, rhetoric, and theology at Caen, and afterwards in the college of Louis the Great at Paris. He died 1741, at Paris. He wrote comedies and tragedies in Latin—Orations, 3 vols.—poems, &c.—His brother Charles Gabriel, was of the society of the oratory, and canon of Bayeux cathedral, and died at his cure of Louvigny, near Caen, 1770, aged 85. He was author of la Mandarinade, or Histoire du Mandarinat de l'Abbe de St. Martin, 3 vols. 12mo.—and Letters on burying in Churches.

PORPHYRY, a platonic philosopher of Tyre, who wrote a violent book against the scriptures, which was publicly burnt by order of Theodosius the Great. He wrote besides various treatises, and died at the end of Dioclesian's reign.—There was a poet of that name in the reign of Constantine.

PORSON, Richard, an eminent hellenist and critic, was born, in 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; was elected Greek professor in 1793; became librarian of the London Institution; and died September 19, 1808. In profound knowledge of Greek, critical powers, and acuteness, Porson had few equals. Among his works are, Letters to Archdeacon Travis; editions of Æschylus, and some of the plays of Euripides; and Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms.

PORTA, John Baptist, a Neapolitan, eminent for his learning, and his knowledge of mathematics, medicine, and natural history. As he admitted a society of learned friends into his house, he was accused of magical incantations, and exposed to the censures of the court of Rome. He died 1515, aged 70. He invented the Camera Obscura, improved afterwards by Gravesande, and formed the plan of an Encyclopedia. He wrote a Latin treatise on Natural Magic, 8vo.—another on Physiognomy, mixed with Astrology, &c.—de Occultis Literarum Notis—Physiognomica, seu Methodus cognoscendi ex Inspectione vires Abditas cujusque Rei, folio—and de Distillationibus, 4to.

PORTE, Joseph de la, a native of Befort, who died at Paris, December, 1779, aged 61. He was for some time among the jesuits, but quitted their society for a literary residence at Paris. He published the Antiquary, a comedy of no great merit, and afterwards was engaged in a periodical work, called Observations on Modern Literature, which ended in the ninth volume. Afterwards he assisted Freron in the forty first volumes of the Literary Year, and he published separately the Literary Observer. He next was engaged in the publication of the School of Literature, 2 vols. 12mo. Dramatic Anecdotes, 3 vols. 8vo.—Literary History of French Ladies, 5 vols. 8vo.—the French Traveller, 24 vols. 12mo.—Pensées de Massillon.

PORTER, Francis, a native of Meath in Ireland, who was educated in France, and was admitted into the order of the Recollects, and was afterwards divinity professor in the convent of Isidorus at Rome, where James II. gave him the title of his historiographer. He published Securis Evangelica ad Hæresis Radicis posita—Palinodia Religionis prætense Reformatæ—Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum regni Hiberniæ, 4to.—Systema Decretorum Dogmatic. ab initio nascentis Eccles. per summ. Pontific. Concil. Generalia & Particul. huc usque editorum 1698. He died at Rome 7th April, 1702.

PORTER, Anna Maria, an English authoress advantageously known to the reading community. The following popular works were from her pen; "The Recluse of Norway;" "The village of Mariendorpt;" and "The Fast of St. Magdalen." She was never married, and was the sister of the gifted Miss Jane Porter, author of "The Scottish Chiefs," and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." The subject of this article died June 21st, 1832.

PORTER, sir Robert Ker, was born at Durham. His mother was left a widow with five children, and in scanty circumstances. Robert early manifested an uncommon genius for drawing, many of his sketches made, when he was only six years of age, being remarkable for their spirit; and, in 1790, he became a student at the royal academy, under the auspices of Mr. West. Not more than two years had elapsed since his commencing his studies at the academy, when he was employed to paint the figures of Moses and Aaron, for the communion-table of Shoreditch church. In 1794, he presented to the Roman Catholic chapel of Portsea, an altar-piece representing Christ calming the storm; and in 1798, he gave to St. John's college, Cambridge, an altar-piece, the subject of which is St. John preaching in the wilderness. He was only twenty-two when he began his large picture of the storming of Seringapatam. Though it contained nearly seven hundred figures as large as life, it was finished in ten weeks; nor did it bear any marks of haste, it being both in composition and coloring, a work of high merit. It was succeeded by two other pictures of the same magnitude—the Siege of Acre, and the Battle of Agincourt. In 1804, he was invited to Russia by the emperor, who made him his historical painter. He consequently visited St. Petersburg, where he was received with distinction, and employed to decorate the admiralty hall, in the Russian capital. While residing there, he gained the affections of the princess Scherbatoff, and was on the point of marrying her, when a rupture with England obliged him to leave Russia. He passed into Sweden to join the British forces under Sir John Moore, whom he accompanied to Spain, sharing in the hardships and perils of the campaign, which ended with the battle of Corunna. After having remained for some time in England, he again went to Russia, and received the hand of the princess Scherbatoff. With her he revisited his native country, where, in 1813, he obtained the honor of knighthood. From 1817, to 1820 inclusive, he was engaged in travelling through the East; and, in the course of his travels, explored the countries from the banks of the Black sea to the Euphrates, and from the Euphrates to the mouth of the Persian gulf. Among his works are Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden, 2 vols. 4to. 1808; Letters from Portugal and Spain 8vo. 1809; Narrative of the campaign in Russia, 1813; Travels in Georgia, Persia and Armenia, 1822.

PORTES, Philip des, a French poet, born at Chartres 1546. He greatly improved the French language, and was liberally rewarded for his poetical works. Henry III. bestowed on him ten thousand crowns, Charles IX. gave him eight hundred crowns of gold for a poem, and admiral de Joyeuse conferred on him an abbey for a sonnet. Though in high favor with the court, and promoted to various benefices, he yet refused a bishopric. He was an eminent friend to learned men. He obtained latterly the friendship of Henry IV. and died 1606. He wrote a translation of the Psalms—Imitations of Ariosto—Christian poems—the Amours of Hippolytus and Diana—Sonnets—and Elegies.

PORTEUS, Beilby, Dr., bishop of London, was a native of Yorkshire, where he was born about the year 1731; but he himself was accustomed to trace his descent from a Scottish family. His father, a tradesman of but little eminence, resided for many years in the north of England; and it was at the grammar-school at Ripon, under the care of the Rev. John Hyde, that young Porteus commenced his classical career. By that gentleman he was qualified for the university, having determined on the church as a profession; and accordingly, with a zeal worthy of his future fortune, but an ambition that did not extend beyond a rural cure, he was entered at Christ's college, Cambridge. Mr. Porteus obtained his first degree of B.A. in 1752, when he was only seventeen or eighteen years of age. The same year he gained one of the two gold metals, held out as a remuneration to those who should produce the best classical essays. In 1755, the degree of M. A. was conferred upon this respectable student, who now began to behold the dawn of his good forune; for he was elected a fellow by his college, and nearly at the same time appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall chapel. It was not, however, until 1759, that Mr. Porteus was known beyond the limits of his university, for it was then that he obtained the Seatonian prize, for the best composition on Death, which he published soon after, in conformity with the will of the founder. In 1761 his pen was occupied in controversial divinity. A little before this period appeared a work, entitled the History of the Man after God's own Heart; in which the many glaring defects in the character of David were artfully exposed and heightened. Mr. Porteus undertook to vindicate the Scripture account of the royal psalmist; he accordingly preached a sermon November 29th, before the university of Cambridge, which he published under the title of the Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated. It is perhaps to this little work that his future fortunes are to be attributed; for Dr. Secker, who, in 1758, had been translated from the see of Oxford to the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, having read this discourse, was induced to take Mr. P. under his immediate patronage. He accordingly was pleased immediately to appoint him one of his domestic chaplains and presented him with a living in Kent, and another in Middlesex. A prebendal stall in Peterborough soon followed; in return our divine on the death of the archbishop in 1768, edited and published his sermons and life. Previously to this event Mr. P., in 1765, married Miss Hodgson, a lady of some fortune, whose father had resided at Matlock in Derbyshire. The ceremony was performed there by his friend the primate. Two years after this the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his own university, and still greater honors now awaited him. The queen, hearing of Dr. Porteus's reputation, and being apprized of the excellence of his private character, appointed him her private chaplain; and such a high opinion did her majesty entertain of his piety and endowments, that she was determined to complete what Secker had begun. Accordingly in January 1777, on the translation of Dr. Markham to the archbishopric of York, the royal interposition was employed in favor of our divine, who was immediately raised to the see of Chester. In 1783 he produced a volume of his own sermons on several subjects; it was followed by two more, and these have since been considered as models. In 1787 a considerable change took place in his life, and the scene of his labors was not a little extended; for, on the death of the amiable and learned bishop Lowth, Dr. Porteus was translated to the see of London. This event gave entire satisfaction to every description of Christians in the metropolis. In the year 1792 he commenced a series of very popular lectures, at St. James's church, Westminster. They were delivered every Friday, to crowded and genteel audiences, and had for their object to demonstrate the truth of the gospel history, and the divinity of Christ's mission. It was on this occasion that, towards the latter end of

his life, he acquired the character of an accomplished orator; and seems fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines so earnestly recommended by him. This good prelate died early in 1809.

PORTHAN, Henry Gabriel, professor of rhetoric at the university of Abo, where he was born about 1739. He became one of the most learned men which Finland ever produced; and he was admitted into the Academy of Belles Lettres at Stockholm. He published the Chronicum Episcoponum Finlandensium of Justen with Notes; Academical Dissertation on Findlandish Poetry; Historia Bibliothecæ Regiæ Acad. Aboensis; besides other works. He died in 1804.

PORTUS, Francis, a native of Candia, educated at the court of Hercules II. of Ferrara, after whose death he retired to Geneva. He taught at Ferrara, and afterwards at Geneva the Greek language, and at Geneva embraced the protestant tenets. He died 1581, aged 70. He wrote Additions to Constantine's Greek Lexicon, folio.—Commentaries on Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other Greek authors. His son Æmilius was also an able Grecian, and published Dictionarium Ionicum & Doricum, Græco-Latinum, 2 vols. 8vo.—a translation of Suidas, and other learned works. He was professor of Greek at Lausanne and Heidelberg.

PORUS, king of India, is celebrated in history for the bold resistance which he opposed to the invasion of Alexander the Great, and the noble answer he made when asked how he wished to be treated.

POSSEVIN, Anthony, a jesuit, born at Mantua 1533. He distinguished himself as a preacher, and was employed by pope Gregory XIII. in embassies to Poland, Sweden, Germany, and other courts. He died at Ferrara, 26th February 1611, aged 78. He wrote Bibliotheca Selecta de Ratione Studiorum, 2 vols. folio—a Latin Description of Muscovy, folio—Miles Christianus—Apparatus Acer, 2 vols. folio—Confutatio Ministrorum Transilvaniæ & Fr. Davidis de Trinitate. He had a nephew of his name, physician at Mantua, who wrote Gonzagarum Mantuæ & Montis Serrati Ducum Historia, 1628, 4to.

POSTEL, William, a French visionary, born at Dolerie in Normandy, 1510. At the age of eight he lost both his parents by the plague, and had now to struggle with poverty, and a supercilious world. By persevering assiduity, however, he not only gained his livelihood, but improved his mind by study, and going to Paris, he became the assistant and the companion of some students in the college of St. Barbe. His merits at last became known to Francis I. who sent him to the East to collect curious MSS. At his return he was rewarded with the place of professor royal of mathematics and languages, with a good salary; but his strong attachment to the chancellor Poyet proved fatal to his happiness; and by the influence of the queen of Navarre, he was deprived of his literary honors, and banished from France. Now a fugitive, he wandered from Vienna to Rome, where he became a jesuit, and afterwards retired to Venice, where he was imprisoned. When liberated, he again came to Paris, and then to Vienna, where he obtained a professorship; but afterwards he made his peace with his French persecutors, and was restored to his chair for a while, till another fit of madness and eccentricity drove him away to die a penitent fanatic in a monastery, where he expired, 6th September 1581, aged 71. Though wild and extravagant in his conduct, he was a man of deep erudition, and of extensive information, so that his lectures were attended by the most numerous and respectable audiences. His works are twenty-six in number, on curious and strange subjects, the best known of which are, Clavis Absconditorum â Constitutione Mundi, 12mo. 1547—History of the Gauls—Description of the Holy Land—de Phœnicum Literis—de Originibus Gentium—Alcorani & Evangelii Concordia, 8vo.—de Linguæ Hebraic. Excellentiâ—de Ultimo Judicio,—de Tribis Impostoribus, &c. attributed by some to him.

POSTHUMUS, Marcus Cassianus Latinius, a Roman emperor, one of the thirty tyrants, was of obscure birth, but rose rapidly in the army till he obtained the command in Gaul. He assumed the imperial title in 257; ruled Gaul and a part of Spain, and obtained various successes against the Germans; and was murdered by his soldiers in 267.

POTEMKIN, Gregory Alexander, a Russian prince descended from a Polish family, and born at Smolensko, in 1736. He was an ensign in the horse-guards when his person first attracted the notice of Catherine, and he rapidly rose to the envied situation of favorite, and of war minister. He suggested to his imperial mistress the necessity of seizing upon the Crimea, and by his advice the foundations of Cherson were laid in 1778, on the banks of the Nieper, and a new city suddenly arose, important for its maritime situation, and well protected by a population of above forty thousand inhabitants. In the enjoyment of the favors of the empress, Potemkin sighed for new distinctions, and to obtain the riband of St. George, which was bestowed only on victorious generals, he persuaded his mistress to declare war against the Turks 1787, and he took the field in person at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand men. In the midst of the winter he laid siege to Oczakow, which he took by assault, and delivered up to the plunder of his licentious troops, who sacrificed to their fury upwards of twenty-five thousand men. Thus victorious he was received by Catherine with unusual pomp; the most splendid presents were lavished upon him, and he was better enabled to indulge that fondness for luxury and debauched intemperance which covered his table with the choicest dainties, and the rarest fruits at the most extravagant expense. He attended afterwards the congress of Yassi, which was to cement a reconciliation between the Russians and the Turks; but his intemperance here brought on indisposition, and as he wished to remove to the more salubrious air of Nicolaeff his distemper grew so violent, that he alighted from his carriage by the way, and expired suddenly under a tree, 14th October 1791, aged 55. Potemkin in his character was violent, haughty, and tyrannical; not only the courtiers of Catherine felt the overbearing power of this guilty favorite, but even foreign ambassadors were treated with studied disdain and ceremonious superiority. It is reported that not satisfied with the pompous title of chief of the Cossacks, he aspired to the dignity of duke of Courland, and to the throne of Poland, and in the midst of his elevation there were not some wanting who expected that at the head of the Russian armies he would declare himself independent, or presume to dethrone his benefactress.

POTHIER, Robert Joseph, one of the most eminent of the French juris consults, was born, in 1769, at Orleans; was professor of law in his native city; and died in 1772, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning. His great work is his Digest of the Pandects of Justinian, in three folio volumes. His treatises on

various legal questions form seventeen volumes octavo.

POTOCKI, Count Stanislaus, a Polish writer, and statesman, of a family which has produced several eminent characters, was born, in 1757, at Warsaw; was one of those who contributed most actively to establish the constitution of 1791; was appointed a palatine senator and one of the ministers of the grand duchy of Warsaw; was president of the senate in 1818; and died in 1821. Among his works are, a Treatise on Eloquence and Style; and the Journey to Ciemnogrod, a Satirical romance.

POTT, Percival, a very able surgeon, born in Thread-needle street, London, December 1713. Though he might have obtained preferment in the church, by means of his patron, bishop Wilcox, he chose the profession of a surgeon, and under the judicious directions of Mr. Nourse, soon distinguished himself. In 1745, he was elected surgeon of Bartholomew hospital, and by sound judgment, attention, and experience, he was enabled to introduce a mild and rational mode of practice in the treatment of his patients. In 1764, he was made fellow of the Royal society, and the next year he attracted the public attention by his lectures, and then removed from Watling street to Lincoln's Inn, and in 1777, to Hanover square. After a long life, devoted to the service of mankind, universally respected and admired, he died December 1788, in consequence of a cold which he caught in visiting a country patient. This worthy man advanced the science of surgery, not only by the result of long experience, but by the invention of several surgical instruments, and by the publication of some valuable treatises. The chief of his works are, a Treatise on the Hernia—on the Wounds of the Head—Observations on the Fistula Lacrymalis—Remarks on the Hydrocele—on the Cataract, &c. all of which have been collected and published 1790, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his son-in-law, Mr. Earle.

POTTER, Christopher, an English divine, born in Westmoreland, 1591. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became fellow, and also succeeded his uncle, Dr. Barnaby Potter, 1626, as provost. He published a sermon, preached at his uncle's consecration as bishop of Carlisle, 1628, and he himself was made dean of Worcester, 1635, and in 1640, vice-chancellor of Oxford. He signalized himself by his loyalty during the civil wars, and sent his plate to the king, saying that he wished rather to drink like Diogenes in the palm of his hand, than that his majesty should want. In January 1646, he was nominated to the deanery of Durham; but he died in his college the following March, and before he was installed. He was a learned and exemplary character. He wrote besides some tracts on predestination against the Calvinists.

POTTER, John, D.D., primate of England, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1674. He was educated at University college, Oxford, and at the age of nineteen, began to distinguish himself as an able Grecian, and acute critic, by his publication of Variantes Lectiones ad Plutarchi Librum de audiendis. He was in 1694, chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an eminent and popular tutor. He was in 1704, made chaplain to archbishop Tenison, and went in consequence to reside at Lambeth. In 1708, he was appointed canon of Christ church, and regius divinity professor, and in 1715, was raised to the see of Oxford. In 1737, he succeeded Wake, at Canterbury, and after supporting this high office with becoming dignity, died 1747. In his private character, it is said that he was haughty, and to prove this, it is mentioned that he disinherited his son for marrying below his rank. He published Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo.—which have passed through several editions—an Edition of Lycophron, folio, much valued—Discourse on Church Government—and Edition of Clemens Alexandrinus. His theological works and charges were edited, 3 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1753.

POTTER, Francis, an English divine, born in Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford. He succeeded his father as minister of Kilmington, 1637, and was admitted member of the Royal society in consequence of his presenting a curious hydraulic machine to that learned body. He was equally eminent as a painter; but his Explication of the Number six hundred and sixty-six, in the Apocalypse, 4to. Oxford, 1642, does not reflect much on his sense or genius as a commentator. He died blind, 1678.

POTTER, Robert, a learned divine, was born in Norfolk, in 1721, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1741. His first preferment was the vicarage of Searning in Norfolk, where he wrote several ingenious poems in imitation of Pope, which were published in one volume, octavo, in 1774. In 1777, appeared his translation of Æschylus, with notes, 4to.; reprinted in 1779, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1781, came out the first volume of his translation of Euripides, and the second volume in the following year. In 1788, he printed his Sophocles, for which his old school fellow, lord Thurlow, gave him a prebend in the church of Norwich; and bishop Bagot presented him to the vicarages of Lowestoft, and Kessingland. He died at Lowestoft in 1804. Besides the above works, Mr. Potter wrote "Observations on the Poor Laws;" an "Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets;" "A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon," &c.

POUCHARD, Julian, a native of Lower Normandy, who was engaged in the direction of the Journal des Sçavans, and was also professor of Greek in the royal college at Paris. He wrote a Discourse on the Antiquity of the Egyptians—and another on the Liberalities of the Romans, and died 1705, aged 49.

POUGET, Francis Amé, a French divine, born at Montpellier, 1666. He was priest of the oratory, doctor of the Sorbonne, regent of an ecclesiastical school a Montpellier, vicar of St. Roche, Paris, and died at the convent of St. Magloire, 1723. He was an able theologian, and is said to have proved his powers by the penitence and conversion of La Fontaine. He wrote a Catechism of Montpellier, or a Body of Divinity, 5 vols. 12mo., afterwards translated into Latin, in 2 vols. fol.—Christian Instructions on the Duties of the Knights of Malta, 12mo.

POULLE, Lewis, preacher to the king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon, his native place, 8th November, 1781, aged 79. Besides eloquence, which he possessed in the highest degree, he was also eminently known as a poet, and he obtained the poetical prize at Toulouse, in 1732 and 1733. His sermons were very popular, and it is remarkable, that he never committed them to paper, but retained them in his memory, and at last, after the lapse of forty years, he was with difficulty prevailed upon by his friends, to favor the public with discourses, which had charmed and consoled the most numerous audiences. They appeared in 2 vols. 12mo., 1778.

POUPART, Francis, a native of Mans, who studied anatomy and philosophy at Paris, and took

his degree of M.D. at Rheims. He wrote a dissertation on the Leech, in the Journal des Sçavans —a Memoir on Hermaphrodite Insects—History of the Formica-Leo, and Formica-Pulex, besides other valuable tracts, inserted in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member. Though in narrow circumstances, he maintained his character of gaiety, good humor, and modesty. He died October, 1709, aged 48.

POURCHOT, Edme, a native of Pouilly, near Auxerre, who became professor of philosophy in the college of the Grassins, and then of that of Mazarin, at Paris. He was a man of great information, and intimate with Racine, Despreaux, Mabillon, Montfaucon, and the other learned men of his time. He wrote Institutiones Philosophicæ, edited a fourth time in 4to, 1744, and 5 vols. 12mo., and also other works, and died at Paris, 22d June, 1734, aged 83.

POURFOUR, Francis, a physician, who died at Paris, his native place, 1741, aged 77. He is author of three letters on a New System of the Brain, 4to. —Dissertation on the New Method of operating for the cataract, 12mo—and on the Diseases of the Eyes, 4to., in three letters. He was also a most skilful herbalist, and after his death, which happened at Paris, 18th June, 1741, in his 77th year, there was found among his papers, a valuable MS. herbal, of 30 folio vols., of which the plants had been carefully prepared by himself.

POUSSIN, Nicholas, an eminent French painter, born at Andely, in Normandy, 1594. He studied at Paris, and in his 30th year, passed to Rome ; but scarce able to maintain himself by his pencil, till his genius burst through the clouds of prejudice, and established his character, as a great and sublime artist. He devoted much of his time to the contemplation of the sculptured heroes of ancient Rome, and her various relics of antiquity ; and thence arose that exactness in the manners and customs, the times and places, which he every where mingles with elegance of form, correctness and variety of proportion, and interesting air, and boldness of feature. His fame was so great, that Louis XIII. sent him an invitation which he could not refuse ; but though he was flattered, and lodged in the Thuilleries, he sighed for the classic retreats of his favorite Rome, and at last returned there, and died there, of a paralytic stroke, 1665. His chief works in France, were the Lord's Supper—the Labors of Hercules, for the Louvre, which he did not complete, in consequence of the satirical remarks made by Vouet and his pupils, upon him.

POWEL, David, D.D., a learned Welshman, born in Denbighshire, 1552. He was educated at Oxford, and became vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, and had some other preferment in the church of St. Asaph. He died 1590, and was buried in his own church. He published Caradoc's History of Cambria, with annotations, 4to., 1584—Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ per Sylv. Geraldum, 1585—Annotationes in Cambriæ Descripr. per Gerald.—De Britannicâ Historiâ recte Intelligendâ—Pont. Virunnii Historia Britannica.

POWELL, William Samuel, an able divine, born at Colchester, 27th September, 1717. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1740, and master, 1765, after promoting its interests as an active tutor. He was also archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of Fresh-water, in the isle of Wight, and died January 19th, 1775. He published a well-known sermon on subscribing to the thirty-nine articles, and other excellent discourses.

POWHATAN, a famous sachem, of great authority among the Indian tribes in Virginia, at the period of its colonization. He was deeply versed in all the savage arts of government and policy, and was insidious, crafty, and cruel. After the marriage of his daugher, the celebrated Pocahontas, to Mr. Rolfe, he remained faithful to the English Powhatan died, 1618.

POWNALL, Thomas, an English writer, born in Lincolnshire. He came early to America, and obtained the government of New Jersey, and afterwards that of Massachusetts, which he exchanged in 1760, for that of South Carolina. During the American war he returned to England, and was made comptroller-general of the expenditure of the army in Germany, and was also elected member of the commons in three parliaments. He afterwards retired from public business, for the pursuit of literary labors, and died at Bath, much respected, 1795, aged 73. He was a man of great information, and well skilled in antiquities, and contributed much to the memoirs of the Antiquarian society, of which he was a member. He wrote Memoirs on Drainage and Navigation—Letter to Adam Smith on his Wealth of Nations—treatise on Antiquities—Memorials to the sovereigns of Europe—Memorial to the Sovereigns of America—the Right, Interest, &c. of Government concerning East India Affairs—Topographical Description of Part of North America—Description of Antiquities in the Provincia Romana of Gaul—Intellectual Physics—Essay on the Nature of Being—and Treatise on Old Age.

PRADON, Nicolas, a French poet, who affected to be the rival of Racine. Through prejudice and party, his Hyppolytus and Phædra, for a time balanced the merits and the popularity of that great poet, but his presumption and ignorance have been severely censured by Bolieu. He was born at Rouen, and died at Paris, 1698 His works were printed 1744,. in 2 vols. 12mo.

PRATT, Charles, earl of Camden, third son of sir John Pratt, chief justice of the king's bench, was born 1713. From Eton and from King's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, he entered at the Inner Temple, and studied assidiously the law. His merits, however, remained buried in obscurity, till called forth by the protection of Henley and of Mr. Pitt, and when the former was made chancellor in 1757, he obtained the office of attorney-general for his friend. In 1762, he was raised to the dignity of chief justice of the common pleas, and it was in this office that he gained such deserved popularity, when after a patient hearing of arguments on both sides, he pronounced the detention of Mr. Wilkes illegal, against the opinion and the wishes of government. This impartial conduct procured for him the thanks and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box ; his picture was placed in Guildhall, as an honorable testimony of his virtues, and various cities in the kingdom re-echoed the sentiments of the capital. In 1765, he was raised to the peerage, and in 1766, advanced to the seals ; but his opinion on the Middlesex election was so opposite to the views of the ministry, that he was stripped of his honors, though he had the satisfaction to see some of his colleagues proud to share his disgrace. In the American war he reprobated the violent measures pursued by lord North, and in the case of the libel laws he wished to give greater power to the deliberation of jurymen. In 1782, he was appointed president of the council, and though the next year he resigned for a little time, he continued in the honorable office till his death. This venerable character died 18th April, 1794.

PRATT, Samuel Jackson, a once popular novel

ist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1749, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and after having been an actor, an itinerant lecturer, and a bookseller, he became an author by profession. He died in 1814. Of his numerous works, the principal are, the poems of Sympathy and Landscapes in Verse; the tragedy of The Fair Circassian; the novels of Liberal Opinions, Emma Corbet, the Pupil of Pleasure, Shenstone Green, and Family Secrets; Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; Gleanings in England; and Harvest Home.

PRATT, Benjamin, chief justice of New York, was born in Massachusetts, in 1710, and was graduated at Harvard college. He studied law, and entering on its practice in Boston, soon became eminent. Turning his attention to public affairs, he soon rose to political distinction, and by the influence of governor Pownall, was appointed chief justice of New York. He died in January, 1763. He had made collections for a history of New England, and possessed considerable talent for poetry.

PREBLE, Edward, in 1779, served as a midshipman under captain Williams, but soon obtained a lieutenantcy on board the sloop of war commanded by captain Little. In 1801, he was appointed to the command of the frigate Essex, and sailed in her for the protection of the East India trade. In 1803, he was made a commodore of the squadron fitted out against Tripoli. Commodore Preble commanded the expedition with great skill and bravery, and settled the difficulties with the Barbary powers, on the most favorable terms. He died 1807, aged 45.

PREMONTVAL, Peter le Guay de, member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, was born at Charenton, 1716. He wrote Monogamia, or a Tract on Single Marriage, 3 vols. 8vo.—Preservative against the Corruption of French Language in Germany, 8vo.—the Mind of Fontenelle, 12mo.—Thoughts on Liberty—Memoirs on the Berlin Academy. He inclined to the doctrines of Socinus and Epicurus, and of fortuitous creation. He died at Berlin, 1767.

PRESCOTT, William, a distinguished revolutionary officer, was born in 1726, at Groton, in Massachusetts. At the capture of Cape Breton, in 1758, he was a lieutenant of the provincial troops, and attracted, by his conduct in that campaign, the notice of the British general, who offered him a commission in the regular army, which, however, he declined. In 1774, when the struggle between the colonies and the mother country was at hand, he was appointed to command a regiment of minute-men, organized by the provincial congress, and on receiving notice of the intended operations of general Gage against Concord, marched with it to Lexington. Before he arrived, however, the British had retreated, and he then proceeded to Cambridge, where he entered the army that was ordered to be raised, the greater part of his officers and men volunteering to serve with him for the first campaign. On the 16th of June, 1775, he was ordered to Charlestown with three regiments, and directed to throw up works on Bunker-hill. On reaching the ground, it was perceived that the neighboring elevation, called *Breeds' hill*, was a more suitable station; and on it the defences were erected. The next day, as is well known, general Howe with a force more than quadruple that under the orders of colonel Prescott, attempted to dislodge him, and, after a contest among the most memorable in the American annals, succeeded in effecting that object with immense loss. Colonel Prescott was one of the last to leave the intrenchments when he found it necessary to order a retreat, and he offered to the commander-in-chief to retake the position the same night, if he would give him two regiments. In 1777, he resigned his command, and returned home; but in the autumn of the same year, he went as a volunteer to the northern army under general Gates, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. This was his last military service. He subsequently sat in the legislature of his native state for several years. He died in 1795, in his seventieth year, highly esteemed as an energetic, brave, and patriotic citizen.

PRESTON, Thomas, LL.D. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, was doctor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall in Elizabeth's reign. When the queen visited the university 1564, he played with such success in the Latin tragedy of Dido, that her majesty settled a pension of £20 on him. He wrote some dramatic pieces.

PREVILLE, Peter Louis Dubus de, an eminent French actor. He was intended by his parents for the ecclesiastical profession; but for some childish misconduct he left his father's house, and after working for a little time with some masons, he joined himself to a company of strolling players. From Lyons, where he first gained popularity, he came to Paris, and in his exhibition before the Royal family he so much pleased the king Louis XV. that he was made one of the comedians of the court. He withdrew from the stage in 1785, but again re-appeared in 1792, in support of his profession which had suffered by the revolution. He afterwards retired to the house of his daughter at Beauvais, where he died blind in 1800. As an actor he possessed great power, he could adopt the manners and expressions of every age and profession, and after exciting the loudest laughter, he has been known to rouse the deepest compassion, and to draw tears from his auditors.

PREVOT D'EXILES, Antony Francis, a French writer, born at Hesdin in the province of Artois, 1697. He was educated among the jesuits, but relinquished their society for the army, and afterwards retired among the Benedictines of St. Maur. The love of pleasure and of the world, however, prevailed upon him again to violate his vows, and fly from the monastery. He went to Holland, where he formed a connexion with a woman of some merit and beauty, and with her visited England 1733, and the following year returned to France. Under the patronage of Conti he promised himself a peaceful old age; but a fatal accident terminated his days. On the 23d November 1763, he was found in an apoplectic fit in the forest of Chantilly, and a surgeon, supposing him dead opened his body. The beginning of the operation restored the fallen man to his senses, but too late, as the vital parts had been lacerated. He is known as the author of translations of Clarissa Harlowe, and of sir Charles Grandison into French, besides which he wrote Memoirs of a man of Quality, in 6 vols. a romance of some merit—History of Cleveland, natural son of Cromwell, 6 vols.—Pro and Con, a periodical journal, continued in 20 vols. in which he censured with too much freedom the works of his contemporaries—the Dean of Coleraine, a novel—a General History of Voyages—History of Margaret of Anjou, 2 vols. 12mo. and other works.

PRICÆUS or PRICE, John, an Englishman who resided in Paris, but returned to England in 1646, which he left in consequence of the civil wars. He afterwards settled at Florence, where he became a Roman catholic, and was made keeper of the medals to the grand duke, and Greek professor. He died at Rome 1676, aged 76. He wrote notes on the Psalms—on St. Matthew—on

the Acts—on Apuleius, 1650, &c. in which he evinced extensive erudition and great taste.

PRICE, sir John, a gentleman of Brecknockshire, who was employed in surveying the monasteries which were doomed to dissolution at the reformation. He was well skilled in antiquities, and wrote a defence of British history in an answer to Polydore Virgil, published by his son Richard 1573. He died about 1553.

PRICE, Richard, D.D. LL.D. an eminent English dissenting minister and able political writer, born about 1723 in Glamorganshire. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, and began early to preach at Newington, Middlesex, and afterwards removed to Hackney. In 1764, he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and some years after obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from a Scotch university; and the degree of doctor of laws from Yale college in Connecticut. In 1772, he commenced author by his appeal to the public on the national debt, and in 1776, during the party disputes which attended the beginning of the American war, he published his famous observations on the nature of civil government. As preacher at the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, he delivered a discourse in 1789, which was afterwards made public. In this sermon 'on the Love of Our Country,' he enlarged on the French revolution with party prejudices, and with democratic zeal, and asserted the right of the people to cashier their governors for misconduct. These allusions to the fate of the French monarch were read and commented upon by Mr. Burke with great severity. Dr. Price died 19th March, 1791. As a political writer he carried his ideas of equality and liberty much farther than the vices and the passions of men will with safety allow. As a calculator on political questions he was eminently distinguished. His works are four dissertations on providence and prayer, on the evidences of a future state, on the importance of christianity—a Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals, 8vo.—Observations on Reversional Payments, Annuities, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. —Discussion of the doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Priestley, 8vo.—Essay on the Population of England and Wales 8vo—a volume of sermons on various occasional subjects. Mrs. Chapone has described him in her miscellanies, as a very amiable man in private life.

PRIDEAUX, John, an English prelate, born at Stowford, Devonshire, 1578. His parents were very poor, and when disappointed as candidate for the clerkship of Ugborough church, near Harford, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and from the mean occupation of a helper in the kitchen of Exeter college, he rose to be one of its most respectable fellows, and in 1612, was elected the rector of the society. In 1615 he was made regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ-church, and afterwards served the office of vice chancellor, and in 1641 was raised to the see of Worcester. The troubles of the state exposed him to great persecution for his loyalty, so that he died poor, of a fever, at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. H. Sutton, at Bredon, Worcestershire, 1650. He wrote various works in Latin, besides orations, lectures, and Fasciculus Controversiar. Theologicarum.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, D.D. an eminent divine, born at Padstow, Cornwall, 3d May, 1648. He was educated under Busby, at Westminster, and entered at Christ-church, Oxford, 1668; and in 1676. when he took his master's degree, he published his Marmora Oxiensia &c. in folio, a work of some merit, which explained more fully than Selden's account, the Arundelian marbles. This publication recommended him to the patronage of Finch, lord Nottingham, the chancellor, who gave him the living of St. Clement's in Oxford, and afterwards added a prebend in the church of Norwich, in 1681. He refused, in 1691, the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, of which he afterwards repented; but in 1702 he was promoted to the deanery of Norwich. He was unfortunately afflicted with the stone, for which he was cut in 1712; but so unskilfully was the operation performed, that he was afterwards obliged to void his urine through the orifice by which the stone had been extracted. This disagreeable accident disabled him from appearing in the pulpit; but his hours were devoted to the public service, and he then wrote his connections of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. fol. and 4 vols. 8vo. a work of great merit and utility, which has been translated into various languages, and often edited. This worthy character, amiable in private life, and respectable as an intelligent and learned author, died 1st November 1724. He wrote besides, the Right of Tithes—Directions for Church-wardens—some pamphlets—sermons, and a life of Mahomet, of which three editions were sold in one year, as part of a larger work on the Saracen Empire, a design which he abandoned.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, LL.D. an English philosopher and dissenting divine, born at Fieldhead, Yorkshire, 1733. He was educated at Daventry, under Dr. Ashworth, for the ministry among the dissenters, and at the proper age he took care of a congregation at Needham market, Suffolk, and afterwards at Nantwich, Cheshire. He became in 1761, professor of belles lettres in the Warrington academy, and after seven years residence there he removed to Leeds, and two years after accepted the office of librarian and philosophical companion to the earl of Shelburne. In this retreat the philosopher devoted himself laboriously to metaphysical and theological studies, and published various works, and when at last he separated from his noble patron he retired with an annual pension of £150 to settle at Birmingham as pastor to a unitarian congregation in 1780. While here usefully employed in advancing the cause of philosophy, and too often engaged in theological disputes, he became the victim of popular fury, and the conduct of some of his neighbors in celebrating the anniversary of the French Revolution in 1791, with more intemperance than became Englishmen and loyal subjects, excited a dreadful riot. Not only the meeting houses were destroyed on this melancholy occasion, but among others Dr. Priestley's house, library, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus, were totally consumed, and though he recovered a compensation by suing the county, he quitted this scene of prejudice and unpopularity. After residing some time at London and Hackney, where he preached to the congregation over which his friend Price once presided, he determined to quit his native country, and seek a more peaceful retreat in America, where some of his family were already settled. He left England in 1794, and fixed his residence at Northumberland in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1804. His writings were very numerous, and he long attracted the public notice, not only by discoveries in philosophy, but by the boldness of his theological opinions. Had he confined his studies merely to philosophical pursuits, his name would have descended to posterity with greater lustre; but he who attempts innovations in government and religion, for singularity, and to excite popular prejudices, must be little entitled to the applauses of the world. His chief publications are, an Examination of Dr.

Reid's Work on the Human Mind, Dr. Beatie's on Truth, and Dr. Osborne's on Common Sense, 1755—Disquisition on Matter and Spirit, in which he denied the soul's immateriality, 1777—Experiments and Observations on various Kinds of Air, 2 vols. 8vo. and other learned and valuable communications to the philosophical transactions—Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ, Ministry—History of the Corruptions of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. a work of singular character, which brought on a controversy with Dr. Horsley, and also excited the animadversion of the monthly reviewers and other writers—and History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ. He also published charts of History and Biography—History of Electricity—History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colors—Lectures on the Theory and History of Language, and on the principles of oratory and criticism. He at one time adopted the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which Dr. Price ably opposed him; and in America he defended his Socinian principles with great warmth in a controversy with Dr. Linn of Philadelphia. His discoveries and improvements in the knowledge of chemistry were very great and important; but he lived to see the general explosion of the doctrine of phlogiston, which he had so zealously established, and so pertinaciously defended. From his extensive information as a philosopher he had correspondents in every part of the world, and was member not only of the London society, but of other learned bodies in the two continents.

PRIMEROSE, Gilbert, D.D. a Scotch divine, minister of the French church in London, chaplain to James I. and canon of Windsor. He died 1642. He is author of Jacob's Vow in opposition to the vows of monks and friars, in French, 4 vols. 4to.—the Trumpet of Sion, in 18 sermons, and other theological works. His son James was a physician who for some time practised at Paris, and afterwards settled in Yorkshire. He wrote several treatises de Mulierum Morbis, 4to.—de Circulatione Sanguinis—Enchiridion Medico-Practicum—Ars Pharmaceutica—de Vulgi Erroribus in Medicinâ, 8vo. translated into French by Rostagny, and into English by Dr. Wittie, 1651, 8vo.—Academia Monspeliensis Descripta.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, Mad. le, a French lady, born at Rouen. She was long engaged in education in England, and by her various popular publications rendered instruction pleasing and delightful to her youthful readers. Her pieces are le Magasin des Enfans—des Adolescentes—l'Education complete—and other works, all of which are highly interesting, and promote the cause of morality and virtue. She died 1780.

PRINCE, Thomas, governor of Plymouth colony, was a native of England. He came to America in 1621, and was chosen governor of Plymouth in 1644, and was again elected in different years till 1657, and was then chosen without intermission till 1672. He died 1673, aged 73.

PRINCE, Thomas, minister in Boston, graduated at Harvard college 1707. He was ordained pastor of the old south church, as colleague with Dr. Sewall, October 1st, 1718. He died 1758, aged 71. Mr. Prince had a valuable collection of manuscripts relating to the civil and religious history of New England. The papers were left to the care of the old south church, and during the American revolutionary war, were unfortunately lost or destroyed. His publications were numerous, but mostly sermons.

PRINCE, Nathan, a distinguished American scholar, graduated at Harvard college in 1718. In 1723 he was appointed tutor of that institution; and in 1737 he became a fellow. His reputation as a mathematician and philosopher, and as a classical scholar and logician, ranked him among the first men of this country at that time. After leaving Harvard college, he took orders in the episcopal church. He died July 25, 1748, at Ratlin in the West Indies, where he was a minister.

PRINGLE, sir John, an eminent physician, born in Roxburghshire 10th April, 1707. He studied medicine at Edingburgh, and afterwards completed his education under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his medical degrees. He was in 1742, appointed physician to the army in Flanders, and he attended the forces of the duke of Cumberland to the battle of Culloden, after which he settled in London, and was made physician to the queen in 1761. His practice was great, and his reputation such, that he was created a baronet in 1766, and elected president of the Royal society, from 1772 to 1778, and physician to the king. This respectable man died in London, 18th January, 1782. He is author of Observations on the Diseases of the Army, 8vo.—Memoirs on Septic and Anti-septic Substances, 8vo. for which he received the gold medal of the Royal society—Observations on the Treatment of Fevers in Hospitals and Prisons—Anniversary Discourses before the Royal society.

PRIOLO, Benjamin, author of a good Latin History of France, from the death of Louis XIII. 1643 to 1664, was born of a noble family at Venice, 1602. After studying at Orthez, Montauban, and at Leyden, under Heinsius and Vossius, he visited Paris, and afterwards Padua, and at last became the friend and the associate of the duke de Rohan. After his patron's death, 1638, he retired to Geneva, and afterwards was engaged in various negotiations in favor of the French court. He died of an apoplexy at Lyons, 1667, as he was going on a secret embassy to Venice. The best edition of his history is that of Leipsic, 1686, 8vo.

PRIOR, Matthew, an English poet of celebrity He was born 21st July, 1664, in London, where his father was a joiner. After his father's death, his uncle, a vintner near Charing-cross, took care of him, and sent him to Westminster school, with the intention of bringing him up to his business; but while he pursued occasionally his studies, he was fortunately called to settle a dispute on a passage in Horace, by some company in his uncle's house, and lord Dorset was so pleased with his abilities and ingenuity, that he liberally patronised him. He was therefore sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he soon became fellow; and the application which he bestowed to learning, advanced him still more in the good opinion of his patron and of his friends. In 1686 he joined his friend Mr. Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, in ridiculing the Hind and Panther of Dryden, in the story of the country and city mouse, and at the revolution, when his poetical merits became publicly known, he was introduced by lord Dorset to king William, and employed about the court. In 1690 he was secretary to the plenipotentiaries at the Hague, and the king, sensible of his merits, kept him about his person, as gentleman of his bedchamber. He was afterwards secretary of the negotiations at Ryswick in 1697, and also principal secretary of state, in Ireland, and the next year he went as secretary to the embassy in France. In 1700 he was one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and obtaining a seat in parliament for East Grinstead, he voted for the impeachment of the lords who had advised the partition treaty

Though he celebrated the illustrious deeds of the English at the battle of Blenheim, yet he was an advocate for peace, and in 1711 he was sent by queen Anne to France as ambassador plenipotentiary. He continued in that character even after the accession of George I. but he was accused by the parliament, and committed to close custody; yet, though exempted from the act of grace passed in 1707, he was liberated from confinement, and no charge laid against him. He retired from public life to his seat, Down-hall, Essex, engaged solely in literary pursuits. He was employed for some time on a history of his own time, but he was suddenly carried off by a fever, September 18, 1721, in his 58th year. The History of his own Time appeared after his own death; but though said to be published from his papers, was evidently a spurious composition. The poems of Prior are chiefly on light subjects, but written with elegance, ease, and spirit. His Solomon on the Vanity of the World, was inscribed to his early patron lord Dorset.

PRISCIAN, or PRISCIANUS, a celebrated grammarian, was born at Cæsarea, and was the master of a famous school at Constantinople, about A.D. 525. His principal work is a treatise on Grammar. His rigid attention to correctness gave rise to the saying of "breaking Priscian's head," which is applied to the violators of grammatical rules.

PRITZ or PRITIUS, John George, a protestant divine born at Leipsic 1662. He was professor of divinity at Gripswalde, and died much beloved, as one of the minsters of Frankfort, 24th August, 1732. He published an Introduction to the New Testament, 8vo.—de Immortalitate Hominis—an edition of Macarius' works—Milton's Letters—and an edition of the Greek Testament.

PROBUS, M. Aurel Valer, a general, made emperor of Rome at the death of Tacitus 276. He was successful against the Goths and other barbarians; but at last was murdered by his own soldiers, 282. He was a prince of great worth, and deservedly beloved by his subjects.

PROTAGORAS, a Grecian sophist, was born at Abdera, about B. C. 488; exercised in his youth the calling of a porter; opened at Athens a school of philosophy, and acquired great reputation and riches; was banished on a charge of atheism; and perished by shipwreck at the age of seventy. Prodicus was one of his disciples.

PROTOGENES, an eminent Grecian painter, a native of Caunus, in Caria, flourished about B.C. 336. A considerable part of his life was spent in obscurity, but he was at length brought into notice by Apelles giving a large price for one of his pictures. His masterpiece was a picture of Ialysus, the founder of Rhodes, on which he was employed for seven years.

PRYNNE, William, an English lawyer, distinguished during the civil wars. He was born 1600, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's inn, 1620. His Histriomastix, or Discourse on Stage Plays, in 1632, was noticed by the court, as it was supposed to throw reflections on the queen, and the author was condemned by the star chamber to be pilloried, to pay a fine of £5000 and to lose his ears. This severity did not check his pen; he wrote other books which satirically reflected on the conduct of Laud, and for this offence he was in 1637, again brought before the star chamber, and condemned to be pilloried, fined £5000 to lose the remainder of his ears, to have S. L. schismatical leveller, branded on both his cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. He was, pursuant to the sentence, confined in Mount Orgueil castle in Jersey; but in 1640 he was set at liberty by the Commons, and he returned to London in triumph. He was member for Newport in Cornwall, in the long parliament, and was one of the visitors at Oxford in 1647. He was a violent enemy to Laud, and was the chief manager of his trial; but he attacked with equal violence the independents, and did not spare their leader Cromwell, by whom he was imprisoned in Dunster castle, Somersetshire. He was restored to his seat in parliament when the recall of Charles II. took place, and sat afterwards for Bath. At the restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower, with a salary of £500 per annum, and died at Lincoln's inn, 24th October 1669. He wrote a great number of books, chiefly on politics and religion, the best known of which are, his History of Laud, folio—the Lives of John—Henry III.—and Edward I.—Records, 3 vols. folio.

PSALMANAZAR, George, an extraordinary character, whose real name and birth place are unknown, though he is supposed to be a native of France. With an excellent education, obtained in some of the colleges of the jesuits, he began at an early age to impose upon the world, first in the habit of a pilgrim, and afterwards in the character of a native of Formosa. He travelled from Germany to Liege, pretending to be a Japanese converted to christianity; but afterwards he professed himself to be a heathen, and by the assiduity and zeal of the chaplain of brigadier Lauder's regiment, stationed at Sluys, he was admitted into the pale of the Christian church, and baptized. The conversion of so able and so extraordinary a man, procured an easy introduction to Compton, the bishop of London, and Psalmanazar was taken into his house, and patronised as a deserving character. He was prevailed on to translate the church catechism into the Formosan language, and he also composed a grammar of that language; and though there were some who suspected the imposition, yet he was generally considered by the learned as a man of superior abilities, and a great prodigy. He afterwards published his History of Formosa, which quickly passed through two editions; and that greater confidence might be placed in his narrations, he accustomed himself to feed on raw flesh, roots, and herbs. Some absurdities, however, were discovered in his history, and at last, after living some years on the credulity of the public, he confessed himself an impostor, and declared his sorrow for the impropriety of his conduct. Though thus disgraced and abandoned by his former patrons, yet he found sufficient means to subsist by his pen; he undertook a share in the Universal History, and displayed in the execution great abilities. He lived many years after in an exemplary manner, and died 1763, fully sensible, and sorry for the vile imposition which he had practised.

PSAMMETICUS, a king of Egypt, who shared the sovereign power with eleven other princes When exiled by his royal associates, he returned, and with the assistance of the Greeks defeated them, and made himself sole monarch. He died 616 B.C.

PSELLUS, Michael Constantius, a Greek writer, who flourished about 1105, and was tutor to Michael, son of the emperor Constantine Dumas. He was a good scholar, and wrote comments on twenty-four of Menander's plays extant in his time. He wrote besides, de quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis, 1556, 8vo.—de Lapidum Virtutibus, 8vo.—de Operatione Dæmonum, 8vo.—de Victus Ratione, 8vo.—Synopsis Legum, Versibus Græcis edita.

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or SOTER, was the son

of Arsinoe, the mistress of Philip of Macedon, and he became one of the generals and favorites of Alexander the Great. On the hero's death he obtained Egypt as his share of the spoils, and founded there a kingdom, and made Alexandria his capital. He patronised learning and the arts, and died B.C. 285.

PUCCI, Francis, a noble Florentine, who left the popish tenets for the protestant, but afterwards returned at Prague to his ancient principles. He travelled through Poland, and with new inconsistency again embraced the protestant faith, for which he was seized at Strasburg, and hurried to Rome, and burnt as a heretic 1600. In a book inscribed to pope Clement VIII. 1592, he supported the opinion that Christ by his death had made sufficient atonement for the sins of mankind.

PUFFENDORF, Samuel de, a famous civilian and historian, born 1631, at Fleti, near Chemnitz, in Upper Saxony, where his father was minister. He studied at Grim and Leipsic, and Jena, and by his great application qualified himself to become an active and distinguished counsellor in some German court. He was advised by his brother to seek for preferment and honor out of his country, and in consequence he accepted the place of tutor to the son of M. Coyet, a noble Swede, who was ambassador at the court of Denmark. War between the two countries, however, obscured his pleasing prospects; he was seized with all the retinue of the Swedish ambassador, and imprisoned, and during the tedious hours of his confinement for eight long months, he digested in his mind observations on what he had read in Grotius' book, de Jure Belli & Pacis, and Hobbes' work, and afterwards published it at the Hague, 1660, by the title of Elementorum Jurisprudentiæ Universalis Libri duo, and this gave rise to his excellent treatise de Jure Naturæ & Gentium. His literary reputation now procured him the appointment of professor of the law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, on the presentation of the elector palatine, and in 1670 he was honorably invited by Charles XI. of Sweden, to be professor in the newly founded university of Lunden. His fame continued to increase as a writer, and as a professor, and he was nominated historiographer and counsellor to the king, and raised to the dignity of a Swedish baron. He was afterwards in 1688 invited to Berlin in the most liberal manner, with the distinction of historiographer and counsellor, by the elector of Brandenberg, to write the life of the elector William the Great, and he died there 1694, of a mortification in one of his toes, in consequence of cutting the nail. This most enlightened philosopher wrote various works the most known of which are, History of Sweden from 1628 to 1654—History of Charles Gustavus, 2 vols. folio—History of the elector William, 2 vols. folio—An Historical and Political Description of the Papal State—Introduction to the History of the principal European States, 8vo.—treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations, 2 vols. 4to.—Opuscula Juvenilia.

PUGATSCHEFF, Yemelka, a Cossack, who, after serving against the Prussians and the Turks, deserted from the army, and after spending some time among some Polish hermits, appeared in Russia, and laid claim to the crown as the real Peter III. He met at first some success, and might have seized Moscow; but at last the cruelties which he exercised upon the inhabitants of the places where he passed, revolted even his own followers against him, and he was delivered up to the officers of Catherine. He was conveyed in an iron cage to Moscow, where he was beheaded 21st January 1775, and in his last moments he showed as much weakness as he had displayed vigor and intrepidity at the head of his desperate adherents.

PUISAYE, Count Joseph, one of the most able of the French royalist chiefs, was born, about 1754, at Montagne, and was descended from an ancient and noble family. He was intended for the church, but preferred the military profession. In 1789, the nobility of Perche deputed him as their representative to the states general. He sat in the constituent assembly, and was an enlightened friend of reform. In 1793, he held a command in the departmental army, under Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the Convention. He took refuge in Britanny, where, by dint of eloquence, talent, and activity, he organized a formidable force, under the name of Chouans. He visited England in 1794, obtained a powerful succour, and returned with it to France in 1795; but his hopes were blasted by envious intrigues of his own party, who occasioned the disaster at Quiberon. After having continued his efforts for two years longer, he resigned his commission, disgusted by the conduct of the Bourbons, and fixed his abode in Canada, whence he afterwards removed to England. He died December 13th, 1827. He published his own Memoirs.

PULASKI, Count, a celebrated soldier, was a native of Poland, and made brave though unsuccessful efforts to restore his country to independence. He came to the United States during the revolutionary war, and was appointed a brigadier general in the American army. He was mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah in 1779. Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory.

PULCHERIA, St., daughter of Arcadius, ascended the throne with her brother Theodosius the younger, and at his death in 450, she married Marcianus. She was a great patroness of learned men, and in her conduct very devout and exemplary. She assembled the council of Chalcedon, 451, and died three years after.

PULCI, Louis, an Italian poet of merit, born of a noble family at Florence, December 3d, 1431. He was the friend of Lorenzo de Medici. His chief work is Morgante Maggiore, an epic romance, which though compared by some to the compositions of Tasso and Ariosto, has been rightly considered by others as a vulgar and profane work, which unites the most solemn and serious subjects with the burlesque and comic. He wrote besides a poem on a tournament at Florence, 1468, called Giostra di Lorenzo de Medici, and some sonnets. He died about 1487. His brothers Luke and Bernard were also known as the successful votaries of the muses.

PULTENEY, William, earl of Bath, was born of an ancient and opulent family, 1682. He was early elected into the House of Commons, and was an able and eloquent opposer of the ministry in queen Anne's reign. At the accession of George I. he was made secretary at war; but after some years of cooperation with Sir Robert Walpole, he disagreed with him, and warmly opposed his measures for advancing the interests of Hanover at the expense of England. Difference of opinion produced altercation, and altercation hatred, so that Walpole's measures were opposed with personal virulence, and the king at last struck off the name of Pulteney from the list of privy counsellors, and put him out of the commission for the peace. These violent steps increased the opposition, and the popularity of Pulteney, and his sarcasms and his attacks were pointed with the most powerful effect against the minister, who often declared that

he dreaded his tongue more than another man's sword. At last opposition prevailed, Walpole was disgraced in 1741, and Pulteney rose in his seat, and was restored to the privy council, and made earl of Bath; but when he got into place, he lost his popularity, and afterwards despised that good public opinion which he could not procure. He died 8th June, 1764, and without issue. He was concerned in the "Craftsman," and wrote some political pamphlets.

PULTENEY, Richard, a native of Loughborough, Leicestershire, who after practising as an apothecary at Leicester, took his medical degrees at Edinburgh 1764. He was patronised by his relation the earl of Bath, and settled at Blandford, Dorsetshire, where he acquired great reputation in his profession. He was fellow of the Royal society, and other learned bodies, and died 1801, aged 71. He is author of a General View of the Life and Writings of Linnæus, 1781—Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, 2 vols. 8vo. and he made besides valuable communications to the History of Leicestershire by Mr. Nichols, and to that of Dorsetshire by Hutchins, newly edited by Gough; but he particularly contributed to the pages of the Gentleman's magazine, which he enriched by various dissertations and papers on antiquities, and especially on history, a science to which he was very partial, and which he had studied with great skill and attention. An Account of his Life has been published by Dr. Maton in 4to.

PURBACH, George, a learned German, born at Purbach. He was eminent as a divine and philosopher, and particularly applied himself to astronomy, in which science he made several observations, and for the improvement of which he invented some instruments, and calculated useful tables. He translated Ptolemy's Almagest, and died at Vienna, 1462, aged 39.

PURCELL, Henry, a celebrated musical composer, born in 1658. His abilities were early displayed, so that at the age of 18 he was appointed organist of Westminster, and in 1682, he was made one of the organists of the chapel royal. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of some sonatas, and anthems, and divided equally his services between the church and the theatre. Dryden, some of whose poetry he set to music, has highly complimented his powers, and from the superior style of his church music, he deserved the greatest encomiums. He died 21st November 1695. His works were published by subscription, under the title of Orpheus Britannicus, 1698, and dedicated to his patroness, lady Howard. His brother Daniel, a famous punster, was organist of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of St. Andrews, Holborn.

PURCHAS, Samuel, an able divine, born at Thaxstead, Essex, 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained in 1604, the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex, which he entrusted to the care of his brother to prosecute with greater facility his studies in London. He obtained afterwards the living of St. Martin's Ludgate, London, and was also chaplain to archbishop Abbot. He died about 1628. His great work was his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all ages, 5 vols. folio. These are a valuable compilation.

PURVER, Antony, an extraordinary character, born at Up-Hursborn, Hants, 1702. His parents were quakers; but though he was taught only to read and write, he applied himself with such assiduity that he was well versed in the most difficult parts of arithmetic, and had such a retentive memory, that, when young, in twelve hours he could repeat twelve of the longest and most difficult chapters in the bible. He was apprenticed to a shoe maker, but still turned his thoughts to learning, and acquired such a knowledge of the learned languages, that he began to translate the bible from the original text. To maintain himself he kept school at his native village, and at Trenchay Gloucestershire, where he married, and afterwards settled at Andover, where he completed, in 1764, his translation of the Old and New Testament, a most laborious work, the fruit of thirty years' application. It appeared in 2 vols. folio, by the generosity of his friend Dr. Fothergill, who gave him £1000 towards his expenses, and though it is occasionally deficient in judgment and taste, it yet possesses great and pleasing simplicity, as being very literal. As a preacher among the quakers, Purver was highly respected. He died at Andover, 1777, and was buried there in the ground of the quakers' meeting.

PURVES, James, a learned Arian preacher, born at a little village of Berwickshire, in 1734. His father was only a keeper of cattle and intended James for the same profession. He meanwhile, having obtained the loan of some books on mathematics, made himself master of geometry and trigonometry, and afterwards taught these sciences with other branches of mathematics, and assisted some public authors in compiling mathematical works, which have been well received. He joined a party of the ancient Cameronians, and in 1769, at one of their general meetings, was called to be a pastor among them. To qualifiy himself for this office he studied the Greek and Hebrew languages, and compiled a Hebrew grammar, which is still in MS. These acquisitions led him into the study of the Arian Controversy, when finally he adopted the opinions of Arius; and afterwards became preacher to a small Arian congregation in Edinburgh; where he also kept a school and a book shop, for many years before he died. His works are, 1. A Humble Attempt to investigate the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity. 2. Observations on Prophetic Times, 2 vols. 3. A Treatise on Civil Government. 4. Observations on Socinian Arguments. 5. A Scriptural Catechism. 6. Correspondence with the Buchanites. 7. Dissertation on the Seals, Trumpets, &c. 8. Enquiry into the Nature of Faith and Regeneration. 9. Review of Paine's Age of Reason. 10. A Treatise on Sacrifices. 11. Review of some Religious opinions, established by the Powers of the World, favorable to Despotism. 12. An Historic and Prophetic Representation of Events. 13. Scheme of the Lives of the Patriarchs. All these were published at Edinburgh within the last twelve years of his life, an evidence at least of uncommon industry. He was three times married, and left a daughter by each wife. He died in 1789.

PUTEANUS, Erycius, LL.D., properly VANDEPUTTE, an eminent scholar born at Venlo, Guelderland, 1574. He studied at Dort, Cologne, Louvain, and afterwards at Padua, and in 1601, was chosen professor of eloquence at Milan. His reputation as a teacher was so great that the king of Spain appointed him his historiographer, and the Romans enrolled him in the number of their patricians. In 1601, he was appointed to succeed his master, the celebrated Justus Lipsius, in the professor's chair at Louvain, and was further honored with the title of governor of the castle there. He died at Louvain 1646. He wrote several works on literary and political subjects, the best known of which is his Statera Belli & Pacis, the balance of peace and war, 1633, during a negotiation between

the Spanish monarch and the United Provinces. His works form 5 vols. folio.

PUTNAM, Israel, major-general in the American revolutionary army was a native of Massachusetts. He settled as a farmer in Connecticut, and early discovered that energy and decision of character, which distinguished him through life, and the remarkable instance he gave of it in the destruction of a wolf will always go with his name. He was engaged in the French war, and a detail of his adventures and distresses border on romance. He was among the first to take up arms at the occurrence at Lexington, and performed a distinguished part at the battle of Bunker-hill. He had an important command during the whole war. On one occasion a British officer by the name of Palmer was detected in Putnam's camp as a spy. He was claimed by governor Tryon as a British officer, and vengeance threatened in case he was not given up. Putnam wrote the following in answer to Tryon's letter. "Sir, Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and he shall be hanged as a spy. I. Putnam. P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged." The last military service performed by Putnam was that of preparing the works at West Point, a spot selected by himself for a fort by direction of Washington. He received a paralytic shock in 1779, which destroyed the activity of his body, and compelled him to pass the remainder of his life in retirement. He died 1790, aged 72.

PUTNAM, Rufus, an American citizen, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1738, much distinguished in the war of the revolution, holding the office of brigadier-general. On the return of peace he retired to his farm; and for several years was a member of the state legislature. In 1788, he with forty others planted himself at a place, which they called Marietta, in Ohio, then a wilderness. Here he died, May 1st, 1824, aged 86, having lived to see this wilderness become a populous state. Here he held various public offices; and sustained through life an excellent character.

PUY, Peter de, a learned Frenchman, author of some valuable political works, on the salique law, and other antiquarian subjects. He was born at Paris, and died 1652, aged 69, universally lamented. Voltaire as well as De Thou speaks highly of his abilities.

PUY SEGUR, James de Chastenet, lord of, a celebrated general, born of a noble family at Armagnac, 1600. He served his country forty-three years, and though present at one hundred and twenty sieges, and thirty battles, in which he behaved with activity and courage, he was never wounded. He died at his castle of Bernouille, near Guise, 1682. His memoirs, extending from 1617, to 1658, have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. and are written with boldness and truth. His son James was marshal of France, and author of a work on the Military Art, in folio, and 2 vols. 4to. 1743. He died 1743, aged 88.

PYE, Henry James, LL.D., a poet of an ancient Berkshire family, was born in 1745, in London; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; ruined his fortune by becoming a candidate for Berks; was appointed poet laureat and a police magistrate, in 1790 and 1792; and died in 1813. His principal works are, Alfred, an epic; translations of the poetics of Aristotle, six odes of Pindar, and Homer's Hymns; The Democrat; The Aristocrat; and Comments on the Commentators upon Shakspeare.

PYLE, Thomas, an eminent divine, born at Stodey near Holt, Norfolk, 1674. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and then became minister of King's Lynn, where he distinguished himself as a good preacher, and as an exemplary man. He engaged warmly in the Bangorian controversy, and for his services he was made prebendary of Salisbury, by Dr. Hoadly, and two of his sons also were presented to prebends in the church of Winchester. His paraphrase on the Acts, and all the epistles, is an excellent work, often reprinted. He published besides 3 vols. of sermons. This excellent character died at Lynn, 1757.

PYM, John, a lawyer, was born, in 1584, in Somersetshire. After having finished his education at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, he studied law at one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. he had a seat in parliament, and was a strict puritan, and a strenuous opponent of the arbitrary measures of the crown. He was one of the five members whom the infatuated Charles demanded to be given up to him by the House of Commons. Pym died in 1643, not long after having been appointed lieutenant of the ordnance.

PYNAKER, Adam, a landscape painter born at Pynaker, near Delft in Holland, 1621. He improved himself at Rome, and acquired great celebrity by the excellence and correctness of his pieces, especially his cabinet pictures. He died 1673.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about B. C. 340, was born at Elea, in the Peloponnesus, and was originally a painter, but became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied in the expedition of Alexander. On his return his fellow citizens made him their high priest, and the Athenians gave him the rights of citizenship. He lived to the age of 90. Pyrrho founded the sect of the Sceptics or Pyrrhonists.

PYRRHUS, a king of Epirus, celebrated in history as the friend and ally of the Tarentines in their war against the Romans. He afterwards made war against Sicily and against Sparta, and was killed at Argos by a tile thrown down upon his head by a woman, B. C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. After visiting Egypt and other places to improve his knowledge, and cultivate his mind, he settled at Crotona in Italy, where he established a famous school. He also reformed the effeminate manners of the Crotonians, and rendered infinite service to mankind, by the wisdom, prudence, and virtues, with which he inspired his numerous pupils. He was well acquainted with the true system of the universe as he placed the sun in the centre. He was the author of the absurd doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and forbad the eating of animal flesh. He died about 490 B. C.

PYTHEAS, a Greek philosopher, in the age of Aristotle. His discoveries about the different length of the days in various climates, appeared astonishing to the philosophers of his age.

Q.

QUADRATUS, St., a disciple of the apostles, and the learned author of an apology for the Christians, a valuable work which he himself presented to the emperor Adrian. Some suppose him to be the angel, or Bishop of Philadelphia, mentioned in the apocalypse, and it is asserted that he was made bishop of Athens, about 126. Only fragments of his apology remain.

QUADRIO, Francis Xavier, a jesuit, born 2d December, 1695, in the Valteline. He was of a melancholy turn of mind, and retired to Zurich, where, with the consent of the pope, he became a secular priest. He died at Milan, 21st November, 1756. He is author of a treatise on Italian poetry, under the name of Joseph Mary Andrucci—History of Poetry, 2 vols.—Historical Dissertations on Rhætia and the Valteline, 3 vols. 4to. 1755.

QUARLES, Francis, an English poet, born 1592. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's inn, and was afterwards cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., electress Palatine, and queen of Bohemia. He was next secretary to archbishop Usher in Ireland, and was a great sufferer in the Irish rebellion. He did not meet that friendly reception in England which his loyalty deserved, and it is said that the loss of his valuable MSS. preyed deeply upon his mind, and hastened his death, which happened 1644. He was eminent as a poet, and in no case, says Langbaine, offended in his writings against the high duties he owed to God, to his neighbor, and to himself. He wrote some theatrical pieces, but the best known of his works, are his Emblems, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics. Some have imagined that Pope was much indebted to his writings. He died of the plague in London, 1665, aged 41.

QUATROMANI, Sertorio, a native of Cosenza in Naples. He obtained admission into the Vatican by means of his friend, Paul Manutius, and in this valuable library, he devoted himself with indefatigable diligence to the study of Greek literature. His great abilities recommended him to the notice of the duke of Nocera, in whose service he was for some time employed. He, after his patron's death, went into the family of the prince of Stigliano, but soon left him, and died 1606, aged 65. He was in his temper, capricious and haughty, easily offended at trifles, and censorious on the faults of others. He, however, possessed learning and information, and his translation of the Æneid into Italian verse, is held in estimation. His other works have been collected in 1714, in 8vo.

QUENSTEDT, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, author of a Latin account of learned men from Adam, to 1600, 4to.—Sculptura Veterum, 8vo. his best work—a System of Divinity, according to the confession of Augsburg, 4 vols. folio, and some other works. He was born at Quedlimburg, and died 22d May, 1688, aged 71.

QUENTAL, Bartholomew du, a native of the Azores, distinguished for his piety and learning. He became confessor to the king of Portugal, and refused a bishopric, that he might with greater ardor devote himself to preaching, and to the more laborious works of charity. He died 20th December, 1698, aged 72. Clement XI. gave him the appellation of the Venerable.

QUERLON, Anne Gabriel Meusnier de, an eminent scholar, born at Nantes, 15th April, 1702. For twenty-two years, he published a periodical paper for Britany, and other prints, and had also some share in the Journal Encyclopedique. He died April, 1780, universally regretted. His chief works are, Les Impostures Innocentes, a little entertaining novel—Collection Historique—Marsy's Latin Poem on Painting, translated into French—Editions of Lucretius, with notes—also of Phædrus, and of Anacreon.

QUERNO, Camillo, an Italian poet, born at Monopolis, in Naples. He carried his poem, called Alexiada, containing twenty thousand lines, to Leo X., who honored him with his friendship, and made him his buffoon, 1514. After the taking of Rome, he retired to Naples, and died in the hospital there, about 1528.

QUESNAY, an eminent French physician, born at Ecquevilii, 1694. Though the son of an obscure laborer, he rose to reputation in his profession, and became first physician to the king of France, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the London Royal Society He had an early taste for agriculture, and was a leading man in the society of Economists. He died December, 1774. His works are, Observations on Bleeding, 12mo.—Essay on Animal Economy, 3 vols. 12mo.—the Art of Healing by Bleeding—Treatise on Continued Fevers, 2 vols. 12mo.—on Gangrene, 12mo.—on Suppuration—and Physiocratia, besides an elegant poem, called the Farm House.

QUESNE, Abraham, marquis du, a native of Normandy, who entered into the naval service of France, under his father, and soon distinguished himself. He was in 1637, at the attack of the Isles of St. Margaret, and the next year he greatly contributed to the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Cattari. He afterwards signalized his valor before Tarragona, Barcelona, and before Cadiz, and in 1644, he went into the service of Sweden, and was particularly instrumental in the defeat of the Danish fleet. He was recalled home in 1647, and intrusted with a squadron in the Mediterranean, and he next obliged Bourdeaux, which had revolted, to surrender, and afterwards, in 1676, in three engagements, defeated the combined fleets of Holland and Spain, under Ruyter, near Sicily. He next carried the terror of his arms against Algiers and Genoa, and every where commanded respect and submission. This gallant officer was deservedly ennobled by the French king. He died at Paris, 2d February, 1688, aged 78, leaving four sons.

QUESNEL, Pasquier, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and priest of the oratory, born at Paris, 1634. In 1675, he published at Paris, the works of St. Leo, 2 vols. 4to., and as his notes defended the ancient Gallican church, against the opinions of the Roman pontiffs, the work was condemned at Rome, and the author, in 1685, retired, through fear of persecution, to Brussels. He published in 1687, his Moral Reflections on the New Testament; but though he seemed strongly to favor the Jansenists, the work was well received, and became very popular, on account of the meekness and philanthropy of his sentiments; but the work, though thus publicly countenanced, and even commended by pope Clement XI., was soon after attacked by the jesuits, and condemned, for reasons of state, even by the pope himself, who issued against it his famous bull, called Unigenitus. By the influence of the jesuits, Quesnel was seized and imprisoned; but, by means of a Spanish gentleman, who secretly espoused his cause, he escaped, and reached Amsterdam, where he died, 1719. He was author of various works, but chiefly on polemical subjects. The author of the History of the Jesuits, was also a Quesnel, Peter, and he died at the Hague, 1774.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS, Francisco de, a Spanish author, born at Madrid, 1570. He possessed great powers of writing in verse, as well as prose, and on subjects of wit, of morality, and of science, showed himself correct, judicious, and enlightened. His works were published by Gonzales de Salas, under the title of Parnasso Espagnol, in 3 vols. 4to. His Visions, a prose work, have been indifferently translated into English, from a French version, and some others of his works have also appeared in an English dress. His satire was so keen, and so imprudently used, that he rendered count d'Olivares, the prime minister, his enemy, and in consequence of this, was imprisoned, till the fall of the royal favorite. He died 1645, or, according to some, 1647.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, James le, a French author, born at Paris, 1647. He was successively an officer in the French Guards, an advocate at the bar, and lastly, a literary character. His General History of Portugal, 2 vols. 4to., procured his admission into the academy of Inscriptions, at Paris. He afterwards published a Treatise on the Use of Posts among the Ancients and Moderns, 12mo., 1734, which was so well received, that it gained him the office of director of the posts of French Flanders. In 1713, he went with the French ambassador to Portugal, and was received with great kindness by the court, and rewarded with a pension. Out of gratitude to the monarch, he determined to continue his History of Portugal, which had concluded in 1531, at the death of Emanuel I.; but excessive application brought on disease. He died at Lisbon, 20th May, 1728, aged 81.

QUIEN, Michael de, a French Dominican, born at Bologne, 1661. He was an able scholar, and well versed in oriental literature. He published Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum, 4to.—Nullity of the English Ordinations, against Courayer—Oriens Christianus in quatuor Patriarchatus digestus in quo exhibentur Ecclesiæ, Patriarchæ, cæterique Præsides Orientis, 3 vols. folio—Defence of the Hebrew Text against Perron, besides an edition of John Damascenus, 2 vols. fol. He died at Paris, 1733.

QUILLET, Claudius, a French writer, born 1602. He studied physic, and practised for some years; but his views were changed by his interference with the affair of the nuns of Loudun, who were said to be possessed of the devil. He ridiculed the measures which were pursued there by the secret intrigues of Richelieu; and in consequence of this he fled to Rome, for fear of persecution. He became, at Rome, acquainted with d'Etrées, the French ambassador, who made him his secretary; and there he wrote his famous poem called "Callipædia," on the Art of having fine Children, in which he reflected with satirical severity on cardinal Mazarine. The cardinal, instead of persecuting the author, made him his friend, and gave him an abbey, and Quillet, in gratitude, when he published the second edition of his poem, erased the offensive parts, and dedicated it to his noble patron. This well-known poem is written in elegant poetry, and contains many very beautiful passages. The work, however, though defended by Bayle and de la Monnoye, as containing only the language of a man who wrote like a physician, has been deservedly censured by Baillet, as abounding in description both indelicate and licentious. The Callipædia has been translated into English by Rowe. He wrote besides two other short Latin poems. He died 1661, aged 59.

QUIN, James, a celebrated actor, born in King-Street, Covent Garden, 24th February 1693, and descended from a respectable family in Ireland. After performing inferior parts on the Dublin theatre, he went to London, and engaged himself with the managers of Drury-lane, and two years after, 1717, he removed to Rich's theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields. In 1732, Quin, who was now become a popular performer, removed, with the Lincoln's Inn Fields company, to Covent-Garden, which was opened on the 7th December for their reception, but two years after, he quitted it for Drury-lane. In this theatre, he continued a favorite actor till 1742, when he returned again to his old friend Rich, at Covent-Garden. At this time he had to struggle against the rising fame of young Garrick, of whom he said sarcastically, that he was a new religion, and that, as Whitfield, he was followed for a time, but that people would all come to church again. In this, however, he was disappointed, Garrick, contrary to his expectations, rose to high and deserved reputation; but the two rival heroes, who now divided the applauses of the town, were prevailed upon to act together in the Fair Penitent. Their appearance on the stage together, was received with loud and reiterated plaudits, and each performed with admirable success, and fully supported his former claims to superior eminence. In 1751, Quin retired from the stage to Bath, though, in a few instances, he afterwards appeared in the character of Falstaff, for the benefit of his theatrical friends; and the 19th March, 1753, was the last time of his acting, when, in compliment to his abilities, the price of admission to the pit and boxes, was raised to five shillings. This respectable actor died at Bath, of a fever, 21st January, 1766, aged 73. He was, in consequence of his merit, patronised by Frederic, prince of Wales, and he had the honor to teach his children a correct mode of pronunciation and delivery. In his character, Quin, was a man of strong sense; his wit was pointed, often coarse, and in his temper he was occasionally violent, but not devoid of the noblest feelings of human nature. When Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was arrested, Quin who knew him only by character, nobly stepped forth, and liberated the poet from the spunging-house, by paying the debt and the costs. He was, at times, intemperate in the use of the bottle, and some pleasant stories are related of his character, as an epicure.

QUINAULT, Philip, a celebrated French poet, born at Paris, 1635. His first theatrical piece, called "Les Sœurs Rivales," a comedy, appeared before the public when he was only eighteen, and his future years were, with equal diligence and good success, devoted to the muses. His marriage with a rich widow, set him above dependence, and he afterwards became auditor of accounts. Though satirized by Boileau, he was commended by his contemporaries; and Voltaire has observed of him, that artless and inimitable strokes of nature frequently appear with interesting charms in his writings. His works consist of sixteen dramatic pieces, which have all appeared on the stage, besides operas, which were set to music by the famous Lully. His works were published at Paris, with his life prefixed, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1778. He was member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and died at Paris, 1688.

QUINCY, John, author of a Dictionary of Physic, 8vo.—an Universal Dispensatory, 8vo.—Chemical Pharmacopœia, 4to. besides a Translation of Sanctorious' Aphorisms, and other valuable works; was a physician of high reputation, who practised with success in London, and died there, 1723.

QUINCY, John, an American citizen, born 1689

He having graduated at Harvard college, in 1708, was early employed in public life. For forty years without interruption he was a representative and a member of the council; and was long the Speaker of the House. He inherited an ample fortune, and discharged with fidelity the various offices with which he was honored. He died July 13, 1767, aged 78 years. When that part of Braintree, in which the Quincy farms lay, was incorporated, the general Court, in honorable remembrance of his long and faithful services, gave it the name of Quincy. He left an only son, who died without issue. His daughter was the mother of the wife of John Adams; and his paternal estate is now the property of John Quincy Adams, his great-grandson.

QUINCY, Edmund, agent for Massachusetts at the court of Great Britain, was born at Braintree, October 21st, 1681, and graduated at Harvard college in 1699. In 1718, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and held a seat for a long time in the house of representatives, and in his majesty's council. In 1737, he was selected as an agent to the British court to procure a decision of the controversy, respecting the boundary line between Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and died while in London, on the 23d of February, 1738, in his fifty-seventh year. The general court testified the high respect in which they held him, by erecting a monument to his memory in Bunhill Fields, on which they commemorate him as distinguished for talents, learning, piety, and uprightness, and ability in discharging the various public duties to which he had been called.

QUINCY, Josiah, jun., a distinguished lawyer, orator, and patriot, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in that place in 1743, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1763. He early became eminent in the practice of law, from superior talents as a speaker, and extremely popular for his courage and zeal, in the cause of liberty. In 1774, he took a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to advocate the cause of the colonies. He died on his return on the 25th of April, 1775, the day the vessel arrived in the harbour of Cape Ann. His eminent talents, and zealous attachment to the cause of freedom, as well as his amiable and interesting manners, made his death a subject of universal lamentation.

QUINETTE, Nicholas Marie, a member of the national convention, who before the Revolution was an attorney or notary at Soissons, his native place. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. and having been sent a commissioner to the army commanded by Dumouriez, he was one of the four deputies delivered up to the Austrians. In 1795, they were exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. and Quinette returning to Paris became a member of the council of Five Hundred. He was in 1799, appointed minister of the interior, and in 1800, under the consular government, made prefect of the department of the Somme. He displayed great wisdom in his administration, and after holding various offices under the imperial government, he, in 1814, gave in his adhesion to the deposition of Buonaparte, who notwithstanding nominated him commissary extraordinary of the Somme, and the Lower Seine, and a member of the chamber of peers during the hundred days. After the second abdication of Napoleon, Quinette was called by Fouché to form a part of the provisional government. Towards the close of 1815, he was banished as a regicide, when he retired to Brussels, where he died in 1821. He was the author of a "Report of the Representatives of the People, Camus Bansal, Lamarque Quinette, and Drouet, on their detention, read to the Council of Five Hundred," Paris, 1796, 8vo.

QUINTILIAN, Marcus Fabius, a Roman orator and critic of great celebrity. He was intimate with Pliny, and patronised by the emperors, and he established a school of rhetoric at Rome, where he died about sixty A.D. His Institutiones Oratoricæ are well known, edited by Burman, 4 vols. 4to Leyden, 1724.

QUINTINIE, John de la, a famous French gardener, born at Poitiers, 1676. He studied philosophy and the law, and was admitted an advocate at Paris. After practising with great reputation, he devoted himself totally to agricultural pursuits, and enlarged his knowledge of that pleasing science by travelling into Italy, and by visiting England. He received liberal offers from Charles II. to settle in England; but he preferred the service of his king, and was appointed director-general of the fruit and kitchen-gardens of Louis XIV. He died at Paris, after 1790, universally regretted. He published, in 2 vols. 4to. "Directions for the Management of Fruit and Kitchen Gardens," which have been adopted throughout Europe.

QUIRINI, Angelo Maria, a Venetian cardinal, born 1680, or, according to others, 1684. He was admitted among the benedictines at Florence, and after storing his mind, with astonishing application, he began in 1710, to travel over Germany, Holland, England, and France; and every where received distinguishing marks of respect and esteem. Thus noticed and honored by the friendship of Basnage, Gronovius, Kuster, Bentley, Newton, Burnet, Cave, Potter, Fenelon, Montfaucon, and other learned characters, he returned to Italy, and was raised to the dignity of cardinal, and of archbishop, by Benedict XIII. This amiable man, equally respected by protestants and catholics, for his liberality and benevolence, as well as for his learning, died in the beginning of January 1755, of an apoplexy. His works are numerous and respectable, the best known of which are Primordia Corcyræ, ex Antiquissimis Monumentis Illustrata, 4to.—Veterum Brixiæ Episcoporum Vitæ—Specimen Variæ Literaturæ quæ in Brixia, ejusque Ditione, Typographiæ in Cunabula florebat, 4to.—Enchiridion Græcorum—Gesta et Epistolæ Franc. Barbari—De Mosaicæ Historiæ præstantiâ.

QUIROGA, Joseph, a Spanish jesuit, distinguished by his labors as a missionary in South America. He was a native of Lugo in Gallicia, and having studied mathematics was admitted into a naval school, and subsequently made several sea voyages, before he took the habit of St. Ignatius. He then went to America to preach the Gospel, and also had a commission from the king of Spain to explore Terra Magellanica, and ascertain whether that country afforded any harbour fit for commercial establishments. Returning to Europe, he visited Rome, to give an account of the missions of Paraguay, and he died at Bologna in 1784. He published "Tratado del Arte Verciadera de Navigar por Circulo paralelo a la Equinoxial," 1784; and the journal of his travels is also extant. Many of his MSS. are preserved at Bologna.

QUISTORP, John, a Lutheran divine, author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles—Articuli Formulæ Concordiæ Illustrati—Manuductio ad Studium Theologicum. He was the friend of the great Grotius, and attended him during his last illness. He died at Rostock, 1646, aged 62.

QUITA, Domingos dos Reis, a Portuguese poet, born January 6, 1728. He passed the early part of his life in penury, and received no instruction but what he derived from reading the works of Ca

moens and F.R. de Lobo. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a barber, but his attachment to learning enabled him to overcome all obstacles to improvement, and at length he obtained the patronage of count San Lorenzo, and was admitted a member of the society of Arcades at Lisbon. He suffered from the earthquake in 1755; but he fortunately found a protector in donna Theresa Theodora de Alvieu, the wife of a physician, in whose house he resided till his death, in 1770. He was the author of five tragedies; sonnets, elegies, pastorals, &c. His best production is a tragedy entitled "Inez de Castro." His works were published at Lisbon, in 2 vols. 8vo.

R.

RABAN-MAUR, Magnentius, a native of Fulda, of noble birth. He studied at Fulda, and afterwards at Tours, under Alcuinus, and on his return home he was elected abbot of Fulda. He was made archbishop of Mayence, in 847, and afterwards engaged in a controversy with Gotescalc, whose doctrines he condemned, and whose person he delivered up to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. He died at Winsel, 856, aged 68. His works, which are numerous, and on theological subjects, were published at Cologne, 1627, in 6 vols. folio.

RABAUD St. ETINNE, John Paul, a protestant minister, born at Nismes, from which place he was sent as deputy to the constituent assembly. He possessed eloquence and address; but though deluded by the factious spirit of the times, he resumed his moderation in the convention, and spoke with boldness against the punishment of Louis XVI. These sentiments marked him for death under the sanguinary Robespierre, and though he escaped to Bourdeaux, he was, two months after, seized and brought to Paris, where, the day after, he was guillotined, 28th July, 1793, aged 50. He was a man of learning and information, and published a Letter on the Life and Writings of Gebelin, 8vo.—Letters on the Primitive History of Greece, 8vo.—Considerations on the Interest of the Tiers Etat.—and Pieces on the Revolution.

RABELAIS, Francis, a celebrated wit, born 1483, at Chinon, in Touraine, where his father was an apothecary. He was admitted among the Franciscans at Poictou; but he excited the envy of the fraternity, on account of the application with which he studied literature, and especially Greek, then regarded as a barbarous language. An intrigue exposed him to fresh insults, and he escaped, at last, from persecution, and was permitted by pope Clement VII. to renounce the order of Franciscans, and to enter into the society of the Benedictines, whom also he soon after left. He next settled at Montpellier, and took his degrees in medicine, and became a popular professor. When du Prat, the chancellor, abolished the privileges of Montpellier university, that learned body deputed their professor to go to Paris, and his eloquence and arguments proved so powerful, that the decree was reversed, and Rabelais' successful interference was ever after commemorated by investing, in the robe which he wore, all future candidates for academical honors. He quitted Montpellier in 1532, for Lyons; but in 1534, followed du Bellay, bishop of Paris, to Rome, as his physician, and six months after, returned to France, and obtained from the Roman pontiff, the privilege, though now a layman, of holding ecclesiastical benefices. In consequence of this he obtained the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris, and died 1553. His chief work is the "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel," a satirical romance against priests, popes, fools, and knaves, which, though praised by some as a magazine of wit, learning, and science, may be considered as a bold, unintelligible rhapsody, wild and irregular, and disgraced by profane allusions, coarse raillery, obscene and vulgar jests. He wrote besides, some medical works, and other tracts, the whole of which have been published in 5 vols. 8vo. 1715, and in 1741, 3 vols. 4to. Rabelais was universally acknowledged as a man who possessed great brilliancy of wit, and smartness of repartee.

RABURN, William, governor of Georgia, was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, April 8th, 1771, and removed to Georgia at the age of fifteen, where with few advantages of education, he rose by his superior mental powers, industry, and exemplary moral and religious deportment, to the highest honors of the state. After having been a judge of the inferior court and member of the assembly and senate, he was in 1817 elected governor. The second year of his administration was memorable for the Seminole war on the frontiers of Georgia, and the neighboring Spanish territory. He held the office till his death, October 23d, 1819.

RACAN, Honorat de Bueil, marquis of, a French poet, born at Roche Racan, in Touraine, 1589. He wrote pastorals, sacred odes, letters, and memoirs of his friend Malherbe, of whom he learnt the art of poetry, and though not a first rate poet, deserved to be highly commended by Boileau and by Menage. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and died 1670. His works were edited 1660, 8vo. and 1720, 2vols. 12mo.

RACINE, John, an illustrious French poet, born at Ferté-Milon, 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, where his abilities began to unfold themselves by the most rapid progress in the attainment of the Greek and Latin, and by an excessive fondness for the sublime compositions of Euripides and Sophocles. He afterwards went to Paris, and in 1666, he produced his Alexandria. About this time he was engaged in a controversy with Nicole, of the Port Royal, who had inveighed against romance and dramatic writers, and denominated them poisoners not of bodies, but of souls, and in consequence of this attack, produced two spirited pamphlets. In 1668 he produced his "Plaideurs," a comedy, and Andromache, a tragedy; and in 1670 appeared Britannicus, Berenice in 1671, Bajazet in 1672, Mithridates in 1673, Iphigenia in 1675, and Phœdra in 1677. He had formerly worn the ecclesiastical habit at the Port Royal, but his confessor in this instance, with commendable sincerity, expostulated with him, and prevailed upon him to marry, and thus instead of bidding adieu to the world, to become one of its most useful and honorable members. He was afterwards prevailed upon by Mad. Maintenon to write a sacred tragedy to be acted by her young ladies at St. Cyr, and this produced Esther, and afterwards Athalie, which last was, when after his death introduced on the public theatre, rewarded with the most unbounded applause. He was in 1673 admitted member of the French academy, and in 1677 he was employed with Boileau his friend to write the history of Louis XIV.; but the efforts of these two great geniuses proved abortive, and

the work was never completed. Racine afterwards drew up the History of the Port Royal, 2 vols. 12mo. in an elegant and pleasing manner. His excessive sensibility at last proved his death. He wrote a memorial on the Miseries of the Poor, which he lent to Mad. Maintenon, but it fell accidentally into the hands of the king, who expressed his indignation at the presumption of the poet. Racine heard of the royal displeasure, and was so terrified that he fell into a fever, and though the king was very kindly inquisitive after his welfare, the disorder at last proved fatal. He died 1699. A pension was honorably settled by the king on his family. He wrote besides, Canticles or Hymns, for the use of St. Cyr—Letters and Epigrams, &c. He has often been compared to Corneille, and on them Perrault observes, that if Corneille surpassed Racine in heroic sentiments, and the grand character of his personages, he was inferior to him in moving the passions, and in purity of language. His works appeared in London, 2 vols. 4to. 1723.

RACLE, Leonard, an eminent architect, born at Dijon in France, 1736. He acquired a knowledge of mathematics almost without a master, and was also skilled in various branches of natural philosophy. Being introduced to Voltaire, he was employed to erect the buildings which had been projected at Ferney. Racle afterwards established near Versoix, and then at Pont-de-Vaux, a manufacture of China-ware; and he was also employed in the construction of canals, and erected the first iron bridge which was seen in France. He likewise invented a kind of durable cement, susceptible of a high polish. His death took place in 1791. He published "Reflexions sur le lours de la Riviere de l'Ain et les Moyens de le fixer," Bourg, 1790, 8vo.; and he left other works in manuscript. M. Amanton published Notice Biographique sur L. Racle, Dijon, 1810, 8vo.

RADCLIFFE, John, a celebrated English physician, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650. From the school of his native town he went to University college at Oxford; but not finding, as he expected, a vacant fellowship, he removed to Lincoln, where he became fellow. In 1677, he resigned his fellowship in consequence of a quarrel with the rector of the college, and two years afterward removed to London. Here his reputation had preceded him, he quickly became the most popular practitioner of the town, and added to his other honors the title of physician to the princess Anne of Denmark. When called in 1699, to attend king William, his rough address proved very offensive to the court. The king showing him his swollen ancles, asked his opinion; I would not, answered the blunt physician, have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms. Though discarded from the court, he found his practice undiminished in the town; but his popularity created him enemies, and while his opinion was consulted above that of others, his medical opponents censured him as an adventurous empiric, whom success and not merit had raised to eminence. On the last illness of queen Anne, it is said by some of his biographers that he refused to visit her, though requested by the privy council; but it seems by his own statement, that he was never solicited to attend, and that the unpopularity which consequently awaited him on the occasion of the queen's death, and the attempts to censure him in the house of commons, were totally unmerited. He died Nov. 1, 1714, aged 64, three months after the queen; and it is said that the public odium which was heaped on him in consequence of the charge of disrespect and obstinacy towards his sovereign, hastened his death. In his character and conduct Radcliffe was violent, fickle, and avaricious. His maxim to make a fortune was to use all mankind ill; but though he practised in some degree what he taught, it has been observed, that Mead who followed a contrary rule obtained much greater opulence. The vast bulk of his fortune was left to charitable purposes; besides creating two travelling fellowships in University college, Oxford, he left ample provision for the erecting of an infirmary, and of a splendid library in his favorite city, which bear his name. The library, in the erection of which above £40,000 were expended, was finished in 1747, and opened 12th April, 1749, with great academical pomp. Dr. Radcliffe was chosen member of parliament for Buckingham the year before his death.

RADCLIFFE, Anne, a celebrated romance writer, whose maiden name was Ward, was born, in 1764, in London. In her 23d year she married Mr. Radcliffe, who was brought up for the bar, but was never called to it, and became proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle. Her first production was The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne, and it did not indicate that high talent which she subsequently displayed. It was succeeded by the Sicilian Romance, The Romance of the Forest, the Mysteries of Udolpho, and the Italians; works which placed her fame upon an imperishable basis. "She seems (says Mrs. Barbauld) to scorn to move those passions which form the interest of common novels; she alarms the soul with terror; agitates it with suspense, prolonged and wrought up to the most intense feeling by mysterious hints and obscure intimations of unseen danger." She died February 7, 1823. Besides the above works she wrote A Journey through Holland, and the romance of Gaston de Blondeville; of which the last was a posthumous publication.

RADEGONDE, St., daughter of Bertarius, king of Thuringia, renounced, at the age of 10, paganism for the Christian faith, by the direction of Clotaire who afterwards married her. She united to personal charms the most amiable virtues of private life; but such was her attachment to religious duties, that she obtained from her husband, six years after her marriage, the permission of retiring from the world and of devoting herself to the seclusion of a monastery. She died 13th August, 587, aged 68, at the abbey of St. Croix, after acts of the greatest charity and most exemplary devotion.

RADLOFF, John Gattlieb, a German writer, born in 1775 at Lauchstadt, and died at Berlin in 1825. He was professor-emeritus at the gymnasium of Bonn, and was the author of some valuable works on the early history of Germany and on the German language.

ROGOTZKI, Francis Leopold, prince of Transylvania, was imprisoned at Neustadt in 1701, on suspicion of attempts to make the Hungarians revolt against the emperor. He, however, escaped soon after, and from Poland repaired to Hungary, where he joined the disaffected, and was declared chief of the insurgents. Success emboldened him, and when degraded by the imperial court, and condemned to lose his head, he caused himself to be proclaimed protector of Hungary and prince of Transylvania. In 1713, when peace was restored, he retired to France, and from thence went to Constantinople, where the Turks paid great deference to him. He died at Rodosto on the sea of Marmora, 8th April, 1735, aged 56. His Memoirs on the Revolutions of Hungary, in 2 vols. 4to. or six in 12mo. are interesting; but the Testament Politique and Moral which passes under his name is supposed to be a fictitious publication.

RAFFENEL, Claudius Denis, a French author, was born, about 1797, in the department of the Jura; travelled in the Levant and Africa; and gave promise of future eminence in literature, but was killed by a cannon bullet at Athens, in 1827, while serving as a volunteer in the Greek service. He wrote a complete History of the Events in Greece; A History of the Modern Greeks; and Summaries of the History of Persia, and of the Lower Empire.

RAFFLES, Sir Thomas Stamford, LL.D., an eminent statesman, was born at sea, in 1781, off Jamaica, and entered the East India Company's service, at an early age, a clerk in the home secretary's office. In 1805, he was appointed assistant secretary at Prince of Wales's Island; in 1810 he was made agent of the governor general with the Malay states; and, in 1811, was raised to be lieutenant governor of Java. During his government, which lasted till 1816, he acted upon the most enlightened principles, and gained the warm affection of the Javanese. In 1818 he was placed at the head of the factory at Bencoolen, and he introduced many important reforms there. But the master stroke of his policy was the establishing of the settlement and free port of Sincapore in 1819. In 1824 he left Bencoolen, but, at a short distance from the land, the vessel took fire, and all his valuable collections and manuscripts became a prey to the flames. He died, of apoplexy, at Highwood Hill, in Middlesex, July 5, 1826. His chief work is, The History of Java, two volumes quarto.

RAGUEAU, Francis, a professor of jurisprudence at Bourges, author of a Commentary on the Customs of Berry—and of an Account of the Royal Rights. He died 1605.

RAGUENET, Francis, a learned ecclesiastic of Rouen, who obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy 1689, on the subject of the dignity and merit of martyrdom. His parallel of the Italian and French music and operas, in which he allows the superiority to the Italians, occasioned a long paper war between him and Frenuse. He died in a good old age, 1722. He wrote besides the Monuments of Rome, or a Description of the Finest Works of Painting, Sculpture, &c. of Rome, with Observations, 12mo.—History of Oliver Cromwell, 4to.—History of the Ancient Testament—and History of Turenne, 12mo.

RAHN, John Henry, a Swiss physician, born at Zurich in 1749. He obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the gymnasium in his native city; and in 1782 he became one of the founders of the Medico-surgical Institute, and he contributed to the establishment of various other scientific societies. Being created a count-palatine by the elector Charles Theodore, he was a deputy to the Helvetic National Assembly in 1799. He died in 1812, leaving many medical works, chiefly written in German.

RAIMONDI, John Baptist, a celebrated Orientalist, born at Cremona in Italy, about 1540. He passed several years in Asia, where he acquired a knowledge of the Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew languages. Returning to Italy, cardinal Ferdinand de Medicis made him director of the Oriental press, whence originated the famous institution of the Propaganda. Raimondi was for a long time engaged in preparing a Polyglott Bible more complete than those of Alcala and Antwerp, but want of funds obliged him to abandon the undertaking. He published in 1610 an Arabic Grammar, dedicated to pope Paul V. The period of his death is uncertain.

RAINAUD, Theophilus, a jesuit, born at Sospello in Nice, 1583. He was engaged in teaching belles lettres and theology among the jesuits, and died at Lyons 31st October, 1663, aged 80. Though learned and well informed he was singular and capricious in his conduct, and his writings are often obscure and uninteresting. His works appeared at Lyons 1665, in 20 vols. fol.

RAINE, Matthew, a divine, was born in 1760, and educated first under his father, who was a clergyman, at Hackforth, in Yorkshire; and next at the Charter-house, from whence he was elected to Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1791 he was appointed master of the Charter-house school. In 1798 he took his doctor's degree; and in 1809 was elected preacher of Gray's Inn. He died in 1810. Dr. Raine published only two sermons.

RAINOLDS, John, D.D., an English divine, born at Pinto, Devonshire, 1549. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, where he became fellow. In 1598, he was made dean of Lincoln, but the next year exchanged it for the presidentship of his college. He was offered a bishopric by Elizabeth, but modestly refused it. He died 1607. He was a man of learning, and his private character was exemplary for piety and every virtue. He was one of those divines employed in the translation of the bible under James I. He wrote besides Censura Librorum Apocryphorum Vet. Testamenti.—Apologia Thesium de Sacrâ Script. et Eccles.—de Romanæ Eccles.—Idolat. in Cultu Sanctorum, &c. He had a brother William, originally of New college, who turned papist, and became Hebrew professor of the English college at Rheims. He was author of Calvino-Turcismus, 8vo.—and a Defence of the Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, and died at Antwerp 1594.

RAKOUBAH, or RAGUBAH, peishwah, or prince-regent, of the Mahrattas, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He acted an important part in the events which occurred in the East Indies from 1772 to 1782. Having usurped the sovereign power, to the prejudice of his nephew, he was deposed and abandoned by all the Mahratta chiefs, when he fled to Bombay and procured the protection of the English government. At length peace taking place between the East India company and the Mahrattas, the cause of the peishwah was abandoned by the former, and he was allowed four months to decide on the place of his future residence. From that time he sunk into obscurity, and the date of his death is not recorded.

RALEIGH, sir Walter, an illustrious Englishman, born at Hayes, in the parish of Budley, Devonshire, 1552. He was for some time at Oriel college, Oxford; but the pursuits of ambition, and an active life were more congenial to his feelings than academical labors. In 1578 he embarked for the Netherlands with the troops sent against the Spaniards, and the next year he went with his half-brother sir Humphrey Gilbert, on an expedition to discover and colonize some part of North America. The plan did not succeed, and in 1580 he engaged as captain in the wars of Ireland, and became one of the commissioners for the government of Munster in lord Ormond's absence. On his return to England he became a favorite of the court by his polite attention and gallantry to the queen. In 1583 he sailed again with his brother Gilbert in an expedition to Newfoundland; but though his companions were attacked by a contagious disease, and his brother was drowned on his return, he still was animated with the desire of new discoveries. In 1514, therefore, he obtained letters patent, and

sailed to America, where he discovered Wigandacoa, which was called Virginia, in honor of his virgin mistress, and in this country he afterwards in a second and third voyage settled flourishing colonies. He had been chosen member of parliament for Devonshire in 1584, and knighted, and now the favor of the queen appointed him seneschal of Cornwall, and warden of the Stannaries; but the wish to improve navigation by the discovery of the North West passage, and by visiting distant countries, was still the ruling object of his ambition. A fourth and a fifth expedition were fitted out to Virginia; and if he had done no other service to the nation, his recommendation of tobacco, which he first introduced into the country from Virginia, would in a commercial point of view have procured him high distinction. In 1588 his courage was eminently displayed against the Spanish armada, to the destruction of which he ably contributed, and the following year he was employed with a fleet in the restoration of Don Antonio the expelled king of Portugal. In 1592 he was at the head of the expedition, sent to attack the Spaniards at Panama, and on his return he became an active and eloquent speaker in the house of commons. He engaged in 1595 in the discovery and conquest of Guiana in South America, and after storming the city of St. Joseph, and taking the Spanish governor prisoner, he returned to England. He was afterwards employed against Cadiz, and then became active in his opposition to Essex, and greatly contributed to the defeat of his treasonable designs; but on the death of the queen his happiness was at an end. On the accession of James, Raleigh was not only stripped of his honors, but tried and condemned for high treason, on charges not only frivolous, but oppressive and arbitrary. Though reprieved, he remained for several years a prisoner in the Tower, while his estates were lavished on Car, the royal favorite. During his long captivity, the heroic prisoner devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote some valuable works, among which is his History of the World, of which the first volume appeared in 1614, folio. In 1616, after a confinement of nearly thirteen years, this illustrious character was permitted to leave his prison, and James, as if pretending first to discover his merits, sent him on an expedition to explore the golden mines of Guiana. The affair proved unfortunate, sir Walter lost his eldest son, who was killed by the Spaniards at St. Thomas, and after destroying the town, which was burnt against his orders, he returned home to meet the most cruel and arbitrary treatment. Incensed at his conduct, the Spaniards were loud in their complaints by Gundamor their ambassador, and James ordered Raleigh to be seized. Though no blame could attach to him for his conduct in Guiana, the king, determined on his punishment, ordered his execution on his former attainder. In vain the unfortunate leader pleaded in his defence, and asserted that his life could not be taken away in consequence of a sentence passed fifteen years before, and which had been revoked, since in his late expedition, the king had granted him power of life and death over his crew. Nothing, however, availed, and the pusillanimous James, either to please the vindictive Spaniards or to gratify his own personal enmity, assented to his death. This injured hero was beheaded in old palace yard, 29th October 1618, and suffered with great magnanimity. Without hesitation sir Walter must be pronounced one of the greatest and most useful characters of those times. His perseverance in making discoveries and in visiting foreign countries first inspired the nation with that ardor after maritime distinction, which has since not only increased its commerce and prosperity, but raised its glory to the most exalted rank. He was distinguished not only as a bold navigator and a valiant leader, but as an able negotiator; and as a man of letters his valuable works, composed in the obscurity of a dungeon, on subjects of history, politics, geography, and philosophy, as well as some respectable poetical pieces, will transmit his name with honor to the most distant posterity.

RALLE, Sébastien, a French Jesuit who became a missionary among the North American Indians. He arrived at Quebec in October 1689; and, having spent several years in travelling through the interior, he settled at Norridgewock on the Kennebec river. Here he remained twenty-six years till his death; which took place in 1724. He was considered an enemy to the English, and as exciting the Indians to commit depredations. A party was hence got up, who proceeded against the village in which he lived. Being unconscious of danger, Ralle and about thirty of the Indians were killed and scalped. He was a man of talents, and was so familiar with the Latin language as to speak it with facility, and great purity. His urbanity of manners gave him great influence over the Indians. He spoke the language of the Norridgewocks, called the Abnakis, and was acquainted with the Huron, Outawis, and Illinois. He left a manuscript dictionary of five hundred pages quarto of the Abnakis language, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard university. His death occurred when he was in the 67th year of his age.

RALPH, James, a miscellaneous writer, originally a school-master at Philadelphia. He went to London in the beginning of the second George's reign, and wrote himself into notice. His "Night," a poem, and some theatrical pieces, were received with applause. His History of England possesses merit, and some of his political pamphlets for a time enjoyed popularity. He died January 24th, 1762. He was one of the heroes of Pope's Dunciad.

RAMAZZINI, Bernardin, an Italian physician, born at Capri, near Modena, 1633. He studied and took his degrees at Parma, and after visiting Rome, settled at Modena, where he became medical professor, and practised with great success. In 1700 he removed to Padua, and though blind, discharged the duties of professor with great applause. He died 1714, upon his birth day, 5th November aged 81. His works appeared at London, 1716, in 4to.

RAMEAU, John Philip, a celebrated musician, born at Dijon, 25th September 1683. He at first travelled over the country with a strolling company, and afterwards was made organist of Clermont cathedral in Auvergne. He now studied the principles of his art with great success, and produced his treatise on Harmony, and his new System of Music. In 1750 he gave to the public his famous "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony," in which he makes the whole depend on a single and clear principle, the fundamental base, and for this excellent work he has been deservedly called the Newton of that science. He was made manager of the opera at Paris, and for his great merit appointed composer to Louis XV. and by him honored with the order of St. Michael, and raised to the rank of nobility. He died at Paris, September 12, 1764. He was a man of exemplary character, a good husband, and a benevolent neighbor As a theorist he is deservedly admired by Handel, but as a composer some dispute his merit.

RAMEL, John Peter, a French general officer, born at Cahors in 1770. He was chief of a bat-

talion in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he incurred the hatred of the jacobins, and narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to their vengeance. Being set at liberty after sixteen months' imprisonment, he was appointed adjutant-general, and made a campaign on the Rhine under Moreau. He valiantly defended the fortress of Kehl, of which he had the command; and in 1797 he was made commander of the guard of the two councils, under the directorial government. His conduct in this station has been the subject of much animadversion; and he was one of the victims to the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. He was then banished, with fifteen more persons, to Cayenne, whence Ramel, Pichegru, Barthelemy, Willot, and others, made their escape in June 1798 to the Dutch colony of Surinam. Ramel thence embarked for England; and in 1799 he published "Journal surles Faits relatifs a la Journée du 18 Fructidor, sur le Transport, le Sejour, et l'Evasiondes Deportes." After the elevation of Buonaparte to power, this officer returned to France, and entering into active service made many campaigns. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 appointed commander of Toulouse. He retained that post after the second restoration of Louis XVIII., and he exerted himself to establish tranquillity among the inhabitants; but having endeavored to disarm the companies of Verdets, whose existence was not authorized by the government, he became all at once the object of public displeasure. A band of ruffians having vowed his destruction, rushed into his hotel, wounded him in several places, and covered with his blood paraded the city. The unfortunate general survived this outrage two days, and died August 17, 1815, without having denounced his assassins. M. de Villele, who was then mayor of Toulouse, published a proclamation relative to this affair.

RAMLER, Charles William, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1725, at Colberg, of poor parents; became professor of logic and belles lettres at the Berlin royal cadet school; and died in 1798. He was called the German Horace. Among his works are, Odes; Poems; and a complete translation of the Odes of Horace.

RAMMOHUN ROY, Rajah, a learned Bramin, was born about the year 1780, at Bordouan, in the province of Bengal. The first elements of his education he received under his paternal roof, where he also acquired a knowledge of the Persian language. He was afterwards sent to Patna, to learn Arabic; and here, through the medium of Arabic translations of Aristotle and Euclid, he studied logic and mathematics. When he had completed these studies, he went to Calcutta, to learn Sanscrit, the sacred language of the Hindoo Scriptures; the knowledge of which was indispensable to his caste and profession as a Bramin. About the year 1804 or 1805, he became possessed, by the death of his father and of an older brother, of the whole of the family property, which is understood to have been very considerable. Shortly after this he commenced his literary career; making himself acquainted with the English, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. It is said, he was acquainted, more or less, with ten different languages. He understood two, the Sanscrit and Arabic, critically. He also spoke and wrote fluently, the Persian, Hisdostanee, Bengalee, and English; and, he published works in five different languages. Among his publications is a work Against the Idolatry of all Religions; and in 1820 he published a series of selections, principally from the first three gospels, entitled "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness." Rajah Ramnohun Roy died in England, September 27, 1833, to which country he had sometime previous come, on a political mission. He was charged with a commission from the king of Delhi to enforce a claim against the British East India Company to the extent of £500,000 sterling. Previous to his death a compromise on the subject had been made. In this compromise, he and his heirs were to receive annually forever the sum of from £3,000 to £4,000. So soon as he thought himself seriously ill, he called his native servant, Ram Rotton to him, and charged him to closely observe all his actions, that he might, on his return to India, testify to his countrymen that he had never changed his religion or lost his caste; and that servant, when the Rajah was in the extremities of death, actually went through the rites of the Braminical religion.

RAMSAY, Andrew Michael, called also the chevalier Ramsay, was a Scotchman, born at Ayr, 9th June, 1686. He studied at Edinburgh, and was tutor to lord Wemys's son at St. Andrew's, and afterwards travelled to Leyden, where the conversation of Poiret the mystic divine, shook his religious principles. In 1710 he visited the celebrated Fenelon at Cambray, and became by his persuasion a convert to the catholic faith, and in consequence of this connection obtained the place of tutor to the duke of Chateau Thiery, and to the prince of Turenne, and was made knight of St. Lazarus. He was afterwards at Rome engaged in the education of the children of the pretender called there James III. but soon after returned to Scotland, where he was favorably received. In 1730, he was honored by the university of Oxford with a doctor's degree, and afterwards returned to France, and died in the service of his patron the duke of Turenne, at St. Germain-en-laie, 6th May 1743. He wrote Discourse sur la Poesi Epique—la Vie de Fenelon, in return for the influence of the learned prelate in his conversation—Essay sur le Gouvernment Civil—les Voyages de Cyrus, the best of his works—Histoire de M. de Turenne—la Psychometre, or Reflections on lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics, besides a Plan of Education, and Philosophical Principles of natural and revealed Religion, two vols. 4to. and smaller pieces.

RAMSAY, Allan, a Scotch poet, born at Peebles, 1696. He was originally a barber at Edingburgh; but possessing emulation, and a strong genius, he devoted himself to the muses, and was honored with the patronage of the great and the learned. Of all his poems the most deservedly known is his "Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, which was first acted at Edinburgh 1719, and which for merit, simplicity, and elegance is most universally admired. For some time the poet kept a bookseller's shop, but retired in his old age, and died a private man, 1763, aged 67. His poems form 2 vols. 4to. and his songs 4 vols.

RAMSAY, Alexander, M.D., a native of England, but for several years an itinerant lecturer, in this country, on anatomy and physiology. He was considered a man of skill in his profession; and published Anatomy of the heart, cranium, and brain, with a series of plates, which was deemed a work of merit. He died, November 24th 1824, at Parsonsfield, Maine, about 70 years of age. Two years previous he had been bitten by a rattle-snake; and, he supposed his last sickness was occasioned by the poison he then received.

RAMSAY, David, M.D., the historian, was born in Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1749. He early exhibited a superiority of talent, and made uncommon proficiency in his studies, both at school and at

college. He was graduated at Princeton, in 1765. After two years devoted to general literature, he commenced the study of medicine at Philadelphia, and received a diploma, from the Medical college of that city in 1772. After practising medicine a short time in Maryland, he went, in 1773, to Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon rose to eminence in the profession, and enjoyed extensive employment. At the commencement of the war of the revolution, he took a decided and active part in the cause of freedom, and contributed much to its promotion by his exertions in the legislature of South Carolina, of which he was a member during the whole war; and in the army, where he served for some time as a surgeon, as well as by his conversation and numerous publications in the papers. He was one of the privy council for some time, and was banished, with others, by Cornwallis to St. Augustine, where he remained eleven months. In 1782, he was elected to a seat in congress, and was a conspicuous member of that body. He was again elected in 1785, and chosen president, pro-tempore, during the illness of Hancock, and discharged the duties of that station through the year. In 1786, he resumed his profession, and was distinguished for an assiduous attention to its duties, and for skill. During the progress of the revolution, doctor Ramsay employed himself in collecting materials for a history of that event; and his great impartiality, his fine memory, which retained whatever came within his observation, and his extensive intercourse with many of the principal persons, both of the army and national legislature, eminently qualified him for that task. He gave his History of the Revolution in South Carolina to the public in 1785, a work characterized, like all his others, by vigorous thought, neatness of style, judiciousness, and fidelity. In 1790, he published a History of the American Revolution; in 1801, a Life of Washington; and in 1808, a History of South Carolina. He also wrote a Universal History, and a History of the United States up to the year 1808, which have been published since his death. He was distinguished through the whole course of his life by great enterprise, industry, and perseverance. He was eminently philanthropic and pious, engaged with ardor in every plan to advance the well-being of mankind, and exhibited a bright example of the Christian virtues. He died on the 7th of May, 1815, of a wound received in the street from a maniac.

RAMSAY, Martha L. the wife of Dr. David Ramsay, and daughter of Henry Laurens, was born November 3, 1759. She spent ten years in England and France; and having returned to this country, she was married in 1787. She was a woman of talents, piety, and learning. One of her Sunday employments was to read the Greek Testament. Such were her attainments in classical literature, that she fitted her sons for college, and she was as much characterized for her benevolence as for her learning. When in France her father presented her with five hundred guineas. A portion of this sum she used in purchasing French Testaments for distribution. Mrs. Ramsay died June 10, 1811, aged 51 years. Her husband published an interesting account of her life, with extracts from her writings.

RAMUS, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Vermandois in Picardy, 1515. Though of a respectable family, his parents were poor; but such was his devotion to literature, that rather than abandon it, he was content to attend the college of Navarre at Paris in the humble character of a servant. Assiduity, however, overcame every difficulty, and when a candidate for his master's degree he boldly attacked the prejudices of the times, by assuming for his thesis that all that Aristotle had written was false. This kindled a violent disturbance in the university of Paris, where Aristotle's works were regarded as the effusion of more than human powers, and the young professor was not only accused of intentions of sapping religion, but he was forbidden to teach philosophy; and that his disgrace might be more publicly known, the sentence was published in every street in Paris, and his person and character exposed to ridicule on the stage. He, however, was gradually restored to public favor, and in 1551, was made Royal professor of philosophy and eloquence, but the Sorbonne viewed with a jealous eye his elevation, and when he attempted an innovation in the pronunciation of Latin, by pronouncing *Quisquis* with the sound of the *Q*, and not *Kiskis*, as in the old way, he was exposed to great virulence till the matter being referred to a court of justice, was dismissed; and every person allowed to pronounce his words as he pleased. When Ramus deserted the catholic religion for the protestant, he exposed himself to fresh persecutions, and was in consequence driven from his professorship; but though afterwards restored for a while to favor, he found himself still attacked by new injuries, and at last fell by the hands of the assassins in the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572. He wrote various learned works, the best known of which are treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry—de Militiâ Cæsaris—de Moribus Veterum Gallorum—Grammars in Latin, French, and Greek.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, LL.D., a native of Kent, educated at Christ-church, and made master of Broadgate-hall, Oxford, 1549. He was disgraced by Mary on account of his religion, but his abilities as a negotiator were employed by Elizabeth in France, Russia, and Scotland, and he was knighted for his services, and made chamberlain of the exchequer and master of the posts. He died 1590, aged 60. He wrote an Account of his Embassy in Russia, 1568, inserted in Hakluyt's Voyages—Letters and Instructions.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, an English poet, born at Newnham, Northamptonshire, 1605, where his father was steward to lord Zouch. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He possessed great genius, but unfortunately was too much addicted to pleasure, and thus shortened his life. He was the friend and favorite of Ben Jonson, who often called him his son, and in his poems he displayed all the vivacity of a genuine wit. He died 1634, when not yet 30. His works, among which is the "Muse's Looking Glass," a superior comedy, and three other dramatic pieces, were collected by his brother Robert, of which the fourth edition appeared in 1664.

RANDOLPH, Edward, an agent sent from Great Britain to ascertain the state of the New England colonies, and who gave them great trouble by his hostility to their interests. He came to Boston in 1676, and was the principal means of depriving Massachusetts of her charter. He was a conspicuous character during the government of sir Edmund Andross, and was imprisoned with him in 1689 as a traitor. He was, however, released and went to the West Indies, where he died. He was violent in his prejudices, arbitrary, unjust and implacable in enmity to the colonies.

RANDOLPH, Peyton, first president of the American congress, was a native of Virginia, and one of the most distinguished lawyers and patriots of that state. He was as early as 1756 appointed

king's attorney for that colony, and held the office for many years. In 1766 he was elected speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1773 a member of the committee of correspondence. The following year he was appointed a delegate to the congress which assembled at Philadelphia, and was elected its president, and also presided in the congress of 1775, till obliged to return to Virginia, when Hancock was chosen his successor. He soon resumed his seat in congress, but died suddenly on the 22d of October, 1775, aged 52.

RANDOLPH, Edmund, governor of Virginia, was the son of John Randolph, attorney general of that colony before the revolution. He was an eminent lawyer, and a warm friend of the revolution. After having held several honorable stations in the state he was in 1779 elected to a seat in congress, and held it till 1782. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, but voted against its adoption. The next year he was chosen governor of Virginia, and in 1789 was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and in 1794 secretary of state, but engaged in an intrigue with the French minister, by which he lost the confidence of the cabinet, and resigned in August 1795. He died September 12, 1813.

RANDOLPH, Thomas, D.D., an English divine, born about the commencement of the eighteenth century, in the city of Canterbury, and was educated at Oxford. Besides the benefices of Petham, Waltham, and Saltwood, all in the immediate neighborhood of his native city, his distinguished talents, as a theologian, raised him to the lady Margaret divinity chair, and the archdeaconry of Oxford, to which latter dignity he was elevated in 1768. He acquired considerable reputation by his Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity—A View of the Ministry of our Savior Jesus Christ 8vo. 2 vols.—The Christian's Faith a rational Assent—Citations from the Old Testament contained in the New—and a volume of Sermons preached at St. Mary's, Oxford. He died in 1783.

RANDOLPH, John, D.D., an English prelate, born in 1740. After having held several offices of honor, in 1799 he was elevated to the bishopric of Oxford. In 1807 he was translated to that of Bangor; and, thence, in 1809, to that of London. In 1811 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. He passed a great part of his life in the University of Oxford, and enjoyed a considerable reputation for learning, and it is generally understood, that, when he was elevated to the see of Oxford, the university was complimented with the nomination by the crown. By some, however, it has been insinuated that his opinions were somewhat too high and determined, to succeed so very mild and conciliating a prelate as Dr. Porteus. His publications are—A sermon preached at an ordination, 1779; A Sermon at the consecration of Dr. Lewis Bagot, 1782; A Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, 1803; and several other charges, sermons, and other works. Bishop Randolph died in 1813.

RANDOLPH, John, an American citizen distinguished for genius, eloquence, and eccentricity, was born in Virginia, on the 2d of June 1773. He was descended, in the seventh generation, from the celebrated Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, a great Indian chief. His father died in 1775, leaving three sons and a large estate; and his mother was married, in 1783, to St. George Tucker, who was the guardian of Randolph during his minority. Mr. Randolph's early life was spent at different places under different instructers, of most of whom he said 'he never learned anything.' He passed a short time at Princeton college, at Columbia college, and at William and Mary college, and was a little while a student at law under Edmund Randolph. Of himself he remarks, "With a superficial and defective education, I commenced politician." He was elected a member of congress in 1799, and continued a member of the House of Representatives, with the exception of three intervals of two years each till 1829. He was also in one of those intervals a member of the United States Senate; and was afterwards appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Randolph was never married; his estate was large; and at the time of his death, he had three hundred and eighteen slaves, and one hundred and eighty horses. He died at Philadelphia, May 24 1833, aged 60 years. As a declaimer, his name and eloquence form a conspicuous portion of the history of every measure which was discussed in Congress while he was a member. He never spoke without commanding the most intense interest. At his first gesture or word, the house and galleries were hushed into silence and attention. His voice was shrill and pipe-like, but under perfect command and, in its lower tones, it was music. His tall person, firm eye, and peculiarly 'expressive fingers' assisted very much in giving effect to his delivery. His eloquence, taking its character from his unamiable disposition, was generally exerted in satire and invective; but he never attempted pathos without entire success. In private life he was capable of kindness, generosity, and courtesy. He was a kind master, a good neighbor, and among his immediate constituents was even popular.

RANS, Bertrand de, a native of Rheims, who, after living in deep solitude as a hermit in the forests of Parthenay and Tournay, imposed himself in 1336 upon the credulity of the people as the emperor Baldwin I. of Constantinople, who about twenty years before had been defeated by the Bulgarians, and put to death. Though the daughter of Baldwin, who was governess of Flanders, discovered his artifice, the imposture prevailed, and Rans was acknowledged by the Flemish nobility as their lawful sovereign. At last deception ceased, and the usurper, when tortured, confessed his guilt, and was hanged at Lisle.

RANTZAN, Josias, a noble native of Holstein, who left the Danish service for the French, and was made marshal of the kingdom by Louis XIII. He was wounded and lost an eye 1636 at Dole, and afterwards lost an arm, a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645 he became a protestant, and died five years after in prison. He is chiefly known as the active instrument by whom the protestant religion was established in Denmark.

RAPHAEL, Sanzio, an illustrious painter, born at Urbino, on Good Friday, 1483. His father was a painter, and under him and Perugino he first began to cultivate his talents, after which he visited Siena, and Florence to see the incomparable works of Leonardo da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. By studying thus the best masters, he soon rose to eminence and reputation, and merited the appellation of the divine Raphael. He also excelled as an architect, and was employed by Leo X. in the building of St. Peter's at Rome, and he enjoyed the patronage and esteem not only of the popes, but of Francis I. of France, and of other princes. He unfortunately was too much given to licentious pleasures, which at last hurried him to an untimely grave, on his birth day 1520. He surpassed says a connoisseur, all modern painters, because he possessed more of the excellent parts of painting, and above all he possessed the graces in so advantageous a manner, that he has never since been equalled by any other.

RAPHELENGIUS, Francis, a learned Fleming. He studied the oriental languages at Paris, and was Greek professor at Cambridge. He was afterwards corrector of the press to Christopher Plantin, whose daughter he married, and he was concerned in the publication of the famous Antwerp Hebrew bible, printed 1571. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden, and died there 20th July, 1597. His works besides are, a Hebrew Grammar—an Arabic Lexicon—and a Chaldee Lexicon.

RAPIN, Nicholas, a French poet, born at Fontenai-le-Comté, Poictou. He was the favorite of Henry III. by whom he was made provost of Paris, from which he was expelled by the league, but afterwards restored by Henry IV. His works, which were elegantly written, consisted of odes, epigrams, and elegies. He attempted to banish rhyme from the French poetry, and to write after the Greek and Latin metre. He died 1609. His poems are among the Delices des Poetes Latins de France.

RAPIN, Renatus, a learned jesuit, born at Tours 1621. He taught for nine years polite literature with success, and wrote Latin with great elegance. His poem on Gardens, in four books, has been translated into English by Evelyn, and also by Gardiner. This and his other poems, consisting of odes, and sacred eclogues, were published 2 vols. 12mo. 1681. His treatises on Polite Literature were translated from the French into English, by B. Kennet, 2 vols. 8vo. They contain well written comparisons between Demosthenes and Cicero on eloquence, between Homer and Virgil, and are intended to restore good taste and polite studies in France. He died at Paris 1687.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, Paul de, a Frenchman, known as an eminent historian, born at Castres, Languedoc, 1661, and descended from an ancient family in Savoy. He studied at Puylaurens and Saumur, and then, after the example of his father, who was an advocate of respectability, he applied himself to the law. He afterwards abandoned the law for the profession of arms, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France, and went to England in 1686; but after a short stay in London, he went to Holland, where he enlisted in a company of French volunteers. He accompanied William III. into England, and served in the army in Ireland, and was at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick, where he was wounded. In 1693 he became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, with a pension of £ 100 from the king, and the promise of greater patronage, which he never received. He travelled over Europe with his pupil, and married at the Hague, where he settled for some time. In 1707 he retired to Wezel, in the duchy of Cleves, with his family, and there devoted himself for seventeen years to the completion of his History of England. His health suffered by his great application, and the attack of a fever carried him to his grave after a week's illness, 1725. He published before his death eight vols. 4to. of his history, to the death of Charles I. and two more were added in 1724. This history has been translated by Tindal, and published in 8vo. and in folio, with a continuation to 1760, and notes, and also by J. Kelly, in two vols. folio. As an historian, Rapin has his admirers and detractors, and while admired by some for moderation, he is charged by others with tediousness and obscurity. Voltaire has said of him, that he was the author of the best and most impartial history of England that had hitherto appeared.

RAPP, John, a modern French general, was born of an obscure family at Colmar in 1772, and entered upon a military life in 1788. Having become a lieutenant, in the tenth regiment of chasseurs, he served as aid-de-camp to Dessaix in the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, and afterwards in Egypt. After the battle of Marengo he became aid-de-camp to Buonaparte; and in 1802 was employed in the subjugation of Switzerland. Returning to Paris the following year, he accompanied Buonaparte into Belgium: at the battle of Austerlitz he defeated the Russian imperial guard, and took prisoner prince Repnin. In December 1805 he was a general of a division; and appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807. After the campaign of 1812 he commanded the garrison of that city, which he defended with great skill and valor, but he was at length obliged to capitulate. In 1814 he submitted to the Bourbons but joined Napoleon on his return; and after all his vicissitudes died in 1823 in favor with Louis XVIII., and a member of the chamber of Peers. Mémoires du General Rapp appeared at Paris the same year, 8vo.

RASORI, John, an eminent Italian physician, born at Parma in 1767. He studied medicine at Florence, Pavia, and in England, where he adopted the Brunonian system, and on his return home he published a translation of the works of Dr. Brown. He became professor of pathology at Pavia, but was obliged to resign that office on account of his political opinions. On the entrance of the French into Italy in 1796 Dr. Rasori went to Milan where he published a journal entitled "L'Amico della Liberta e dell'Uguaglianza." He was made secretary to the minister of the interior of the Cisalpine republic, which employment he was forced to resign in 1797; and he then returned to Pavia, where he was professor of the practice of medicine. He afterwards removed to Milan, and when the Austro-Russian army entered the Milanese in 1799, he took refuge at Genoa, where Massena then held the command. After the battle of Marengo he again went to Milan, and obtained the places of first physician to the government, chief of the military hospital, and professor of chemical medicine at the hospital of the Santa Corona. From these offices he was removed by the minister of the interior of the kingdom of Italy. Towards the end of 1814 he was arrested as an accomplice in the conspiracy of the Carbonari, and confined in the citadel of Mantua, whence he was released two years after, and he died in 1823. Besides the works of Dr. Brown, he translated Darwin's Zoonomia, and was the author of "Storia della Febre Petechialedi Genova," 1803, 8vo. and various other publications.

RASTAL, John, an eminent printer, born in London, and educated at Oxford. He wrote a Description of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the form of a drama, with cuts—and also Canones Astrologici—Dialogues concerning Purgatory—Rules of a good Life—Anglorum Regum Chronicum—and Apology against John Fryth. He married a sister of the great sir Thomas Moore, and died 1536. His son William was one of the justices of the King's Bench under Mary, and at her death retired to Louvain. He published a Chronological Table from the Conqueror—the Chartuary 1580—Terms of the English Law—Collection of Statutes, and the Life of sir Thomas Moore.

RATRAMNUS, a monk of the abbey of Corbie in the ninth century. He published two books on predestination, against Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, which are inserted in the Vindiciæ Predestinationis, 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides, treatises on the Conception of Christ—and on Transubstantiation, a work much quoted by the Calvinists.

RATTE, Stephen Hyacinth de, an astronomer, was born at Montpellier in 1722. He was secreta-

ry to the Academy of Sciences in his native city, and published two volumes of its memoirs; but was prevented from continuing the collection by the Revolution. He was also counsellor of the court of aids; and when the National Institute was formed he was chosen an associate. He died in 1805. His observations have been published by Flauguergues.

RAULIN, Joseph, an eminent physician, born in the diocese of Auch in 1708. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Nerac, where his merit was not sufficiently appreciated; but the president de Montesquieu having induced him to remove to Paris, he there acquired great reputation, was loaded with honors, and employed by the government in the composition of various medical works. He died in 1784. Among his principal productions are, "Traité des Maladies occasionées par les promptes Variations de l'Air," 1752, 12mo; Traité des Maladies occasionées par les Exces de Chaleur, de Froid, &c." 1756, 12mo; "Traité des Affections Vapoureuses du Sexe," 1759, 12mo; "De la Conservation des Enfans," 1768, 2 vols. 12mo; and "Traité de la Phthisie Pulmonaire," 1784, 8vo.

RAVAILLAC, Francis, a native of Angouleme, who took the habit of the Feuillans, a society from which he was soon after expelled on account of his irregularities. The excesses and the fanatical discourses of the advocates of the league had so deranged his understanding, that he formed a most inveterate hatred against Henry IV. and determined to cut him off. Full of melancholy fury he went to Paris, and for some days followed the monarch to commit his horrid purpose. On the fatal 14th May, 1610, when the royal carriage was stopped in the street by some waggons, the murderer raised himself upon the wheels of the chariot, and with two blows stabbed the monarch to the heart. He was seized by the duke of Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses. The dreadful sentence was executed the following 27th May, and he declared to the last that he had no accomplice in the cruel deed.

RAVIUS, Christian, a native of Berlin, who travelled into the East, where he learned the Persian, Turkish, and Arabian languages, and collected valuable MSS. On his return to Europe, he became professor of oriental languages at Utrecht, afterwards at Kiel, and at Frankfort on the Maine, where he died 21st June, 1667, aged 64. He was also one of the learned correspondents of queen Christina. He wrote a Plan of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology—a Grammar, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English, London, 8vo.—A Latin translation from the Arabic of Apollonius Pergæus.

RAVRIO, Antoine Andre, a famous manufacturer of gilt bronzes, born in 1759, at Paris, where he died in 1814. He united great skill in the art he professed, with considerable knowledge of various sciences, and he consecrated his leisure to poetry and literature. Ravrio was a member of the academical society of the Children of Apollo, and of the societies of Arts and of Friendship. He printed for his friends a collection of pieces entitled "Mes Delassemens, ou Recueil de Chansons," 1810–12, 2 vols. 8vo; and he was also the author of "Arlequin Journalisté,"--and other dramatic productions.

RAWDON, Hastings, Francis, marquis of Hastings, earl of Rawdon, &c. was the son of John, baron Rawdon, and earl of Moira, of the kingdom of Ireland, and was born December 7, 1754. He was educated at Oxford, and after a short tour on the continent, he entered into the army in 1771, as an ensign in the fifteenth regiment of foot. Having obtained a lieutenancy, he embarked for America in 1775, and he was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill. After having served in other engagements, he was nominated in 1778 adjutant-general of the British army in America, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He next commanded a distinct corps in South Carolina, where he successfully opposed general Gates; and at the battle of Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, lord Rawdon commanded one wing of the army under lord Cornwallis. He subsequently defeated general Green; but the surrender of lord Cornwallis's army, and the declining state of our affairs, put a period to his exertions A severe and dangerous illness, however, obliged him to quit the army before the conclusion of hostilities. He embarked for England, and the vessel which carried him was captured and taken to Brest, but he was immediately released, and returning home was made aid-de-camp to the king, and created an English peer by the title of baron Rawdon. He distinguished himself both in the English and Irish parliaments, particularly in the former, in the debates relative to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts. In June 1793 he succeeded his father as earl of Moira, and the same year he was advanced to the rank of major-general. In the summer of 1794, he was sent with a reinforcement of ten thousand men to join the duke of York, opposed to the French in Holland. In 1797 an attempt was made to place him at the head of the ministry; but the scheme did not succeed. When the whigs, with whom he had acted, came into power in 1806, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, which post he resigned on the fall of his party. He was engaged subsequently in political negotiations, which proved abortive; and in 1812, as he could not act with the administration then in power, he obtained the appointment of governor-general of British India. In 1816 he was created viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquis of Hastings; and he twice received the thanks of the East India Company, and of the houses of parliament, for his able services in the Indies. He returned to England in 1822, when he was succeeded by lord Amherst. In March, 1824, he was nominated governor of Malta, where he resided till near the time of his death, which occurred November 28, 1825, on board his majesty's ship Revenge, in Baia bay, near Naples. The later years of the life of this conspicuous nobleman were clouded by the consequences of his profuse liberality and generous hospitality, particularly to the French emigrant noblesse. Unhappily, as is usually the case with men of uncalculating generosity both with regard to themselves and connexions, the permanent evil in the sequel is sure to exceed the temporary good. The marquis of Hastings endured much himself; others have encountered ruin and broken hearts.

RAWLET, John, B. D., an English divine, lecturer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a place which he refused to quit for the living of Coleshill, Warwickshire. He wrote the Christian Monitor, an excellent book often edited—and a treatise on Sacramental Covenanting, and died 1686, aged 44.

RAWLEY, William, D. D., chaplain to Charles I. and II. and also to the great Bacon, and the editor of his works, was born at Norwich 1588. He was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and in 1616 obtained the rectory of Landbeach, near Cambridge, from which he was expelled during the rebellion, but replaced at the restoration. He died there 18th June, 1667.

RAWLINSON, Thomas, a judicious collector

of books, and a liberal patron of learning, and of learned men. While in Gray's inn, he had four chambers filled with his valuable collections, and he removed to London-house, Aldersgate-street, which though once the palace of a bishop, could scarce contain the number of his books. He died there 6th August 1725, aged 44. His library was disposed of by auction after his death, and his MSS. took sixteen days in the sale, and the books a much greater portion of time. Addison alluded satirically to him in the 158th number of the Tatler, under the character of Tom Folio.

RAWLINSON, Richard, LL. D., fourth son of sir Thomas, was an eminent antiquary, educated at St. John's college, Oxford. This indefatigable man made a collection for the enlargement of A. Wood's Historia and Antiquitates Oxon. and for the continuation of the Athenæ Oxoniensis, and History of Oxford, and he assisted liberally his contemporary antiquaries in the completion of their works. He also published a translation of Fresnoy's New Method of studying History, 2 vols. 8vo. —and the English Typographer, &c. 8vo. He also founded in 1750 an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed to the university all his books, papers, MSS. seals, and curious and valuable collections. He died at Islington, 6th April, 1755. He was also a great benefactor to Hertford college, and particularly to St. John's college, to which he left an estate worth £700 per annum. Dr. Rawlinson's printed books were sold in 1756. The sale lasted fifty days, and that of the pamphlets ten days more.

RAWLINSON, Christopher, eminent for his knowledge of Saxon and Northern literature, was born at Springfield, Essex, 13th June, 1677, of an ancient family, situated at Clarkhill, Lancashire. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and published, whilst there, an edition of Alfred's Saxon translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, 8vo. He left a valuable collection of MSS. respecting the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He died 8th January 1732-3, aged 55, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Alban's.

RAWSON, Grindall, a graduate of Harvard college in 1678, who became an ordained minister at Mendon Massachusetts about two years afterwards. At this time there were only about twenty families in that town. Here were also a number of Indians; and, such was his benevolence towards them, that he studied their language that he might preach to them, in the most acceptable manner. This he usually did, on Sunday evenings. He died in the year 1715, aged 56, much esteemed for his talents and piety.

RAWWOLF, Leonard, a native of Augsburg, who, in pursuit of botanical knowledge, travelled into Syria, Judæa, Arabia, and other Eastern countries, where he obtained a great number of curious plants. On his return to Europe 1576, he removed to Lintz, and gained some reputation as a medical practitioner, and was made physician to the archdukes of Austria. He died 1606. His Travels were published at Frankfort, 1582, in 4to. which were translated into English by Staphrost, 1693, and afterwards by Mr. Ray. The catalogue of his plants was published by J. F. Gronovius, at Leyden, 1755, under the name of Flora Orientalis, 8vo.

RAY, or WRAY, John, an eminent English naturalist, born 1628. He was educated at Cambridge, from which two years after, he removed to Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowship. As he distinguished himself in the university by his application, he was in 1651, made Greek lecturer of his college, and two years after, mathematical reader, and in 1655, humanity reader. Not only, however, the business of the college commanded his attention, but he devoted himself particularly to botany, and the universal history of nature, and in 1660, published a cataloge of the Cambridge plants. To enlarge his knowledge of plants, he travelled over the greater part of England, Wales, and Scotland, and in these journies was generally accompanied by his pupil and friend, Mr. Willoughby, by by sir Philip Skipton, and Mr. P. Courthope. At the restoration, he took orders, but two years after, he resigned his fellowship, as he refused to subscribe against the solemn league and covenant. In 1663, he embarked for the continent, where he continued about three years with his learned pupil, in pursuit of botanical knowledge, of which he published an account in 1673. In 1667, he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and contributed much, by his valuable communications to the philosophical transactions. He died 17th January, 1704-5 As a botanist, Ray has acquired great and deserved celebrity, and his writings are held in high estimation. To strong benevolence of heart, he added great humility of mind and modesty of manners, and in his character he was so amiable, that those who knew him, respected him, not so much for his literary acquirements, as from personal friendship. The best known of his works are, the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation, 8vo. edited three times—three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Conflagration of the world, 8vo.—Synopsis Methodica Animalium, Quadrupedum, Avium, & Piscium—Rawwolf's Travels into the East translated, 8vo. Persuasive to a Holy Life, 8vo.—Collection of English Proverbs, often reprinted, 8vo.—Catalogue of English Plants—Observations, Topographical and Moral, in foreign Countries—Discourse on Seeds and the differences of Plants—Methodus Plantarum Nova—Historia Plantarum Generalis—Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum—and Synopsis Methodica.

RAYNAL, William Francis, a celebrated French historian, born at St. Genies, in Rouergue, 1718. He early entered among the jesuits, and became a popular preacher; but his love of liberty and independence was too great to continue in the confinement of a cloister, and he left the society in 1748, and settled at Paris. Here determined to support himself by his pen, he wrote Literary Anecdotes, 3 vols., and Memoirs of Ninon de L'Enclos, and was engaged in the Mercure de France; but as he had greater partiality for commercial occupations, he devoted himself more closely to that subject, and in 1770, published his History, Philosophical and Political, of the Establishment, and of the Commerce of the Europeans in the East and West Indies. This work was received with general approbation; but while the style and the language were admired, his calculations were discovered to be erroneous, his principles suspicious, and his conclusions false. To correct and improve, therefore, a composition which embraced so many concerns of policy and commerce, he travelled over France, Holland, and England, in pursuit of information, and of well attested facts. His reputation was such, that in England, the speaker of the commons observing him among the spectators, suspended the business of the house, till he had seen the historian placed in a more commodious seat. On his return, he published a new edition of his work at Geneva, in 10 vols. 8vo.; but though corrected in some parts, his severe language against governments drew upon him the censure of the parliament of Paris, and not only his history was burnt with igno

miny, but his person was ordered to be seized. He was, however, allowed sufficient time to make his escape, and he went to reside in Germany, and received marks of favor and protection from the king of Prussia, and from the empress of Russia, though he had spoken of them with sarcastic indifference. In 1788, he returned to Paris, and viewing the rapid progress of the constituent assembly, in the destruction of whatever was venerable and useful in the French monarchy, he had the boldness, in 1791, to address a letter to that body, and in firm and energetic language, he censured the imprudence of their proceedings. This magnanimous appeal to the sense of the legislators was ridiculed as the effusion of dotage; but it proved too prophetic of the calamities which followed. Displeased with the tumults of the capital, the venerable philosopher retired to Passy, where he expired, 6th March, 1796, aged 84. Though the favorite of great men, and of princes, he died in poverty, and the only property found belonging to him, was an assignat of fifty livres, worth not three pence in ready money. His reputation, nevertheless, will be immortal, and though he is to be censured for his opinions, which are often licentious and skeptical, his writings possess vigor, clearness, and elegance, and exhibit the nervous powers of an ardent imagination, and the striking features of a rapid invention. He published besides, an History of the Stadtholderate, 2 vols.—History of the English Parliament, 2 vols. 12mo.—Historical Anecdotes from the Age of Charles V., 3 vols. 12mo.—History of the Divorce of Henry VIII.—Ecole Militaire—Historical Memoirs of Europe—History of the Revolutions of the English American Colonies, 2 vols. It is said, that he had written besides, an History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which he partly destroyed during the reign of the sanguinary Robespierre.

READ, George, a distinguished American citizen, of Irish descent, born in Maryland, 1734. He studied law, and settled in the state of Delaware, where he was attorney-general of the three lower counties from 1763 to 1775. In 1774, he was chosen a member of congress, and continued, during the revolutionary war, a member of that body. He was president of the convention which formed the first constitution of Delaware, a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and was a senator of the United States. From 1793 to the autumn of 1798, the time of his death, he was chief justice of the state of Delaware. In his several stations of honor and responsibility, he had the reputation for talents and wisdom.

READ, John, a lawyer of Boston, Massachusetts, distinguished for genius, learning, wit, patriotism, eloquence, and integrity, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1697. He studied divinity, and preached for some time, with popularity, but at length left that profession for the law, and soon became eminent in the practice. He first reduced the redundant and obscure phraseology of the English deeds of conveyance, to the simple form now in use. He held a conspicuous place for some time also in the house of representatives and council. He died at an advanced age, in 1749, after having been long and justly regarded as one of the greatest and most useful lawyers his country had produced.

REAL, Cæsar Richard de St., a French writer, born at Chamberri. He came early to France, and afterwards visited England. After living some time at Paris, he returned to Chamberri, and died there, 1692, very old and poor. He possessed great abilities, and was well acquainted with history and literature. He wrote Discourses on History—Don Carlos, an historical novel—Account of the Conspiracy of the Spaniards against the Venetian republic—the Life of our Saviour—Discourse on Valor—treatise on Criticism—and Apostacy of Geneva, all which were published together, in 5 vols 4to. 1722, at the Hague, and also at Paris, 1745, with his letters to Atticus.

REAL, Gaspar de, seigneur de Curban, author of a valuable work on the science of government, in 8 vols. 4to., was born at Sisteron, and died at Paris, 8th February, 1752, aged 70. His nephew, the abbé, was also born at Sisteron, and died 1774, aged 73, author of a Dissertation on the Name of the Royal Families of France and Spain, 1762, in 12mo.

REAUMUR, René Anthony Ferchault sieur de, a French philosopher, born at Rochelle, of a good family, 1683. He studied philosophy at Poitiers, and the law at Bourges; but his inclinations led him particularly to the pursuits of mathematics and physics, and for that purpose he removed to Paris. His high reputation as a philosopher, procured him a seat in the academy of sciences at Paris, 1708, and he repaid the honor by contributing largely to their memoirs. He died in 1757, in consequence of a fall. His works were very ingenious, and therefore much admired. The best is his History of Insects, 6 vols. 4to., besides a History of the Rivers of France.

REBOULET, Simon, a native of Avignon. He was brought up among the jesuits, but left them on account of bad health, and afterwards married He was author of Histoire des Filles de l'Enfance, 2 vols. 12mo.—Memoires du Chevalier de Forbin, 2 vols.—Histoire de Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to.—Histoire de Clement XI. 2 vols. 4to., &c. He died at Paris, 1752, aged 65.

REDI, Francis, an Italian physician, born at Arezzo, 1626. He studied at Florence, and then at Pisa, where he became doctor of philosophy and medicine. Though in great reputation as the physician of Ferdinand II., duke of Tuscany, he devoted much of his time to literature, and assisted greatly in the compilation of the Crusca dictionary. He published experiments on the Generation of Animals, 4to.—Observations on Vipers—Experiments on Natural Curiosities brought from India, 4to He was not only a learned man, but the liberal patron of learning. He was found dead in his bed, 1697.

REDMAN, John, M.D., a native of Philadelphia, born February 27, 1722. After a regular course of medical study, he went to Bermuda, where he commenced practice, and spent several years. Subsequently he proceeded to Europe, in order to perfect himself in medical science. For this purpose, he spent one year in Edinburgh; attended lectures, dissections, and hospitals, in Paris; and was graduated at Leyden, in 1748. He now returned to America, and established himself in his native city, where he became the first president of the college of physicians in Philadelphia. In the evening of his life, he withdrew from the labors of his profession. His death took place in 1808, at the age of 86 years. Dr. Redman was distinguished for piety and benevolence. In a sick room, his talents were remarkable. It is said he would soothe pain by his kind and affectionate manners; or would chase it away by his conversation, which was occasionally facetious and full of anecdotes, or serious and instructive.

REED, Joseph, a patriot of the American revolution, was graduated at the college in New Jersey, in 1757. While a member of Congress, in 1778, the British commissioner endeavored to procure his

influence to bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country : he rejected their offers with the reply—" That he was not worth purchasing ; but such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy him." In 1778, he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and retained that office till his death, in 1781.

REED, Isaac, an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1742. He was brought up to the conveyancing business ; but relinquished it for literary pursuits, though he retained his chambers in Staple's Inn, where he collected a large and curious library. In 1768, he published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montague ; in 1773, he edited the Seatonian prize poems ; in 1780, he revised and enlarged Dodsley's old plays ; in 1782, he published the Biographia Dramatica, 2 vols. ; in 1783, four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the Repository ; and in 1785, an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 vols., which he extended afterwards to 21 vols. Mr. Reed was for many years editor, and one of the proprietors of the European Magazine. He died January 5, 1807, and was buried at Amwell. The sale of his library took up thirty-nine days, and produced four thousand pounds.

REES, Dr. Abraham, an author and dissenting divine, was born in 1743, in North Wales, was educated at the dissenting establishment, Hoxton, of which he became the mathematical tutor ; was appointed theological professor at Hackney College ; officiated more than forty years as minister of the congregation in the Old Jewry ; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other institutions ; and died June 9, 1825. He wrote Sermons, and contributed to the monthly review ; but is best known as the editor of the enlarged edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, and of the still more extensive Cyclopædia, in forty-four volumes.

REESE, Thomas, D.D., a graduate of Princeton college, in 1768. Subsequently, he was for several years settled over the presbyterian church at Salem, in South Carolina. He died at Charleston of that state, in 1796. He is known to have published the following works only ;—an Essay on the influence of religion in civil society—the death of Christians is Gain—and the Character of Haman.

REEVE, Tapping, LL.D., an eminent lawyer, was born at Brook-Haven, 1744, and was graduated at Princeton college. He established himself as a lawyer in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he founded the law school, of which, for nearly thirty years he was the principal instructer. He was for many years judge of the supreme court of that state, and some time chief justice. His legal attainments were of a high order, and as a man, he possessed the esteem and respect of the community.

REEVES, John, was born in 1752, was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, studied the law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1780. Disgust, however, at being called upon to defend alike the right and the wrong, soon induced him to discontinue the active practice of his profession. After having been law clerk to the board of trade, he was in 1791, appointed chief justice of Newfoundland. In 1792, on his second return from the colony, his alarm on witnessing the prevalence of revolutionary principles, induced him to form the celebrated Association for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levellers. In 1795, he was prosecuted, by order of the House of Commons, for an alleged libellous passage in his Thoughts on the English Government ; but was acquitted. He was appointed one of the king's printers in 1799 ; and from 1803 to 1814, he held the superintendence of the alien office. He died August 7, 1829. His learning was extensive, his judgment was acute, and no man ever possessed a more kind and benevolent heart. Among his principal works are, a History of the English Law—History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation—and a Collection of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms.

REGA, Henry Joseph, professor of medicine, and physician at Louvain, was author of various treatises of merit, on his profession. De Urinis Tractatus duo—Sympathia, seu de Consensu Partium Humani Corpor. 12mo.—Accurata Methodus medendi per Aphorismos Proposita, 4to.—Dissertatio Medica de Aquis Mineral. Fontis Marimont He died at Louvain, 1754, aged 54.

REGIOMONTANUS, an eminent astronomer, whose real name was John Mullerus, born at Konigsberg, Franconia, 1436. He studied at Leipsic, and then removed to Vienna, where he was the pupil, and afterwards the successor of the famous Purbachius, the professor. To be able to read Ptolemy, he travelled in the suit of cardinal Bessarion to Italy, and began to learn Greek under Beza, and after visiting the universities of that country, he returned to Vienna. He was afterwards employed at Buda, to make a library for Corvinus, king of Hungary, and in 1471, he settled at Nuremberg. In 1474 he went to Rome, to assist pope Sixtus IV. in the reformation of the calendar, and for his services, was named by him archbishop of Ratisbon, but died at Rome, 1476, of the plague, or, as some assert, by poison, administered by the sons of his enemy Trapezentius.

REGIS, Peter Sylvain, a French philosopher, born at Agenois, 1632. He studied at Cahors, under the jesuits ; but the lectures of Rohault determined him to leave divinity for the study of philosophy. He went in 1665, to Toulouse, and there acquired great reputation as a lecturer on the new philosophy introduced by Des Cartes, and in 1670 he removed to Paris, where he was attended by such numerous audiences, that the followers of the old doctrines prevailed upon the archbishop of Paris to silence this bold and eloquent innovator. He was member of the academy of sciences, and died 1707. He wrote System of Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to.—Use of Reason and Faith, 4to.—and an Answer to Huet's Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ. These works, though once popular, and written with plausibility, have long since ceased to interest the public in consequence of the new lights thrown on the walks of philosophy.

REGIUS, Urban, or LE ROY, was born at Langenargen. He studied at Lindaw, Friburg, Basil, and Ingolstadt, and distinguished himself so much by his literary talents, that he received from the hands of the emperor Maximilian, the poetical and oratorical crown. He was afterwards made professor of poetry and rhetoric ; but being a convert to Luther's opinions, he went to settle at Augsburg, where he established a reformed church. He died suddenly at Zell, 1541. His works are contained in 3 vols. folio.

REGANARD, John Francis, next to Moliere, the best comic writer in France, was born at Paris, 1647. He early indulged his passion for travelling ; but in passing from Italy to Marseilles, the ship in which he embarked was taken by pirates, and carried to Algiers. Now doomed to slavery, he gained the good graces of his master by his skill in making ragouts, and thus he became a useful man in the kitchen ; but an amour brought on new difficulties and dangers. He was discovered, and had no choice, but either to turn Mahometan, or to be burnt alive. The French consul, however, extricated

him from his situation, by ransom, and sent him back to his country. In 1681 he resumed his travels, and visited Flanders, Holland, and Sweden, and extended his excursion to Lapland, as far as the borders of the Icy sea. He returned through Poland and Vienna, and after three years' absence, settled at Paris, and ardently devoted himself to the muses. He was made treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests, and in the midst of independence, led the life of a voluptuary. He died at Dourdan, near Paris, it is said, of chagrin, 1709. His dramatic pieces have been published in 5 vols. 12mo.

REGNAULT, Michael Louis Stephen, a French statesman, born at St. Jean d' Angeli in 1760. He adopted the profession of an advocate, and became lieutenant of the presidency of the marine at Rochefort. Having distinguished himself at the bar, he was chosen a deputy to the States-General from the tiers-etat of the county of Aunis. He became the editor of a daily paper, called "Journal de Versailles;" and when the constituent assembly removed to Paris, he supplied notes of its proceedings for a paper entitled Postillon par Calais. Being proscribed after the 10th of August, 1792, he fled from Paris, and being discovered and arrested at Douai, he did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. He was subsequently employed in the army of Italy, where he became known and attached to Buonaparte; and he was one of those who contributed to bring about the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, 1799. Successively appointed counsellor of state, secretary of state to the imperial family, count of the empire, and attorney-general in the superior court, he acquitted himself of his different functions with great ability. On the opening of the Russian campaign he foresaw the fall of Napoleon, to whose interests notwithstanding, he continued faithfu. to the last. He followed Maria Louisa to Blois; and when Napoleon returned from Elba he again appeared on the scene. After the battle of Waterloo he pleaded for the resignation of Buonaparte in favor of his son; and his proposition being rejected, he quitted France for America. Having obtained permission to return home after four years' exile, he landed in his native country in the last stage of sickness, and died a few hours subsequent to his arrival, March 10, 1819. Besides the works already mentioned, he assisted in the Journal de Paris, and in the Ami des Patriotes, 1791, 4 vols. 8vo.

REGNIER DES MARETS, Seraphin, a French writer, born at Paris, 1632. He went in 1662, as secretary to his patron, the duke de Crequi, ambassador to Rome, and in consequence of some elegant Italian sonnets, obtained a seat in the Crusca academy. In 1684 he became secretary to the French academy, in the room of Mezeray, and died 1713, prior of Grammont, and an abbot. He published a French Grammar—an Italian translation of Anacreon—Poems in French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian—and History of the Disputes of France with the court of Rome. Besides a translation of Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, finished at the age of fifteen. Voltaire says of him, that he did great service to the French language.

REGNIER, Claude Ambrose, duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon. He was born at Blamont, in the department of La Meurthe, in 1736; and at the beginning of the Revolution he exercised with success the profession of an advocate at Nanci. He adopted popular principles, was nominated a deputy to the states-general, and afterwards to the Constituent Assembly, in which he chiefly devoted his attention to matters of judicature and administration. Having escaped from the proscription of the 10th of August, he lived in obscurity during the reign of terror, and again appeared on the political stage after the fall of Robespierre. He then became a member of the Council of Ancients, and took an active part in several public measures. He was one of those who assisted in the elevation of Buonaparte, and on the establishment of the consulate he was made a member of the council of state in the section of finance; and in 1802 he was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, and charged with the direction of the general police. In 1813 he resigned his office to become president of the legislative body, in which post he continued till the abdication of Buonaparte, in whose reverse of fortune he was associated. The duke of Massa died June 24, 1814.

REYMIER, Jean Louis Antoine, a naturalist and writer on agriculture, brother of general Regnier. He was born at Lausanne in 1762. After travelling in Holland and various parts of France he settled on an estate in the Miernais, which he quitted to join his brother in Egypt, where he obtained a civil employment. After the return of Buonaparte to France, Regnier was called by general Kleber to the committee of administration and under Menou he was charged with the direction of the finances. Joseph Buonaparte, when governing in Italy, made him commissary-royal in Calabria, and Murat afterwards employed him as superintendant-general of the posts in the kingdom of Naples. The events of 1814 having deprived him of all his functions, he went and settled in the canton de Vaud, where he accepted the direction of the posts, devoting his intervals of leisure to scientific pursuits. He died at Lausanne in 1824. He was a contributor to the Encyclopedie Méthodique, and to various periodical journals; besides which he published Du Feuet de quelqu uns de ses principaux Effets, 8vo; Guide du Voyageur en Luisse, 12mo; Precis d' une Collection des Médailles Antiques, 8vo; and Traité de l'Economie Publique et Rurale de plusieurs Peuples Antiques.

REICHSTADT, duke of, son of Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Paris, March 20th, 1811, the only offspring of the marriage of Napoleon with the archduchess Maria Louisa. Immediately upon his birth he received the title of king of Rome; but the downfall of the father entirely changed the condition and prospects of the son. His name was changed from Napoleon to Francis-Charles-Joseph; and in 1818 he was created duke of Reichstadt. He was very tall in stature; possessed of distinguished talent and great kindness of disposition and early gave indications that his ruling passion was military ambition. He died July 22d, 1832, aged 21 years. He is said to have been attended by the archduchess with great affection during his last illness. But the parent and child had been estranged from each other; and the large family borne by Maria Louisa to her second husband (the late Count Neipperg) is supposed to have in some degree alienated her imperial highness from the solitary pledge of her first nuptials.

REGULUS, Marcus Attilius, a Roman general, who went to Africa to carry war against Carthage His rapid successes were checked by the arrival of Xantippus, and Regulus, defeated and taken prisoner, was sent by the Carthaginians to Rome, to induce his countrymen to make peace. He dissuaded the Romans from accepting the offer, and on his return to Carthage, was cruelly put to death B.C. 251.

REID, Thomas, D.D., a late eminent Scottish

writer, was the son of the Rev. Lewis Reid. He was born at Strachan in April, 1710, and educated first at the parish school of Kincardine O'Neil, whence he was sent to the Marischal college, Aberdeen, in his twelfth year; where he took his degree of M.A. and studied theology. After obtaining his license he cultivated mathematics under professor John Stuart, whose place he often supplied in his absence. After this he was preferred to the church of New Machar, and soon overcame the popular prejudice against him, on account of that patronage. On the 22d November, 1751, he was appointed professor of philosophy in King's college, Aberdeen; an office for which he was peculiarly qualified. Soon after this he wrote his Essay on Quantity, published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 45; which is esteemed the finest specimen of metaphysical mathematics extant. About this time, too, he was made D.D., and published his celebrated Inquiry in the Human Mind, on the principles of Common Sense. On the death of Dr. Adam Smith, he was called to be professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow, on the eleventh of June, 1764. In 1773 appeared in lord Kane's Sketches of the History of Man, a brief Account of Aristotle's Logic, with Remarks by Dr. Reid; which is esteemed the best analysis yet given of that philosopher's writings. In 1785 he published Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man, dedicated to Dr. Gregory and professor Stewart of Edinburgh; and, in 1788, Essays on the active powers of Man; both in 4to. He died in October 1796, aged 87. He had been married, and left one daughter.

REIHING, James, a native of Augsburg, who, after violently opposing the tenets of Luther, at last embraced them with unusual warmth, and obtained the chair of professor of theology at Tubingen. As he married, the catholics ascribed his conversion to his attachment to the female sex. He died 1628, aged 48. His works are all controversial.

REINEGGS, James, a German traveller and adventurer, born in 1744, who was the son of a barber at Isleben, in Saxony, named Ehlich. He at first followed his father's employment, but at length quitted his native country, and became successively a journeyman barber, a student of medicine at Leipsic, a theatrical performer at Vienna, a physician in Georgia, and favorite of prince Heraclius, who raised him to the rank of a bey, and had his name inscribed in letters of gold on the foundry near Teflis. Reineggs acquired a title to these honors by spreading among the Georgians the knowledge he had gained in Europe. He improved the manufacture of gunpowder and the casting of cannon, and he erected a printing press, where he had printed the Principles of Political Economy of his countryman Sonnenfels, which he translated into Persian, whence a Georgian version was made. But after having conferred so many benefits on the country in which he had found an honorable asylum, Reineggs was induced to sacrifice its interests to his own ambition: being sent by Heraclius as a negotiator to the court of Catherine II. he became the secret agent of that princess, and thus contributed to destroy the independence of Georgia. As the reward of his treachery he was made counsellor of the imperial college, director of the students in surgery, and perpetual secretary of the imperial college of medicine at Petersburg, where he died in 1793. He was the author of a History of Georgia, published by the celebrated traveller Pallas in the second volume of his Nordische Beytrage; and a Topographical and Historical Description of the Caucasus, found among his papers after his death, was published by Schroeder, Gotha, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo.

REINESIUS, Thomas, a learned native of Gotha, in Thuringia, who studied medicine, and practised at Altenburg, where he became burgomaster. He was afterwards counsellor to the elector of Saxony, and then retired to Leipsic, where he died 1667, aged 80. He was also an elegant scholar, and philologist, and published besides medical treatises, Variarum Lectionum Libri tres, 4to.—Syntagma Inscriptionum Antiquarum, 2 vols. folio.—Some letters and lectures, &c.

REINHOLD, Erasmus, an eminent astronomer, and mathematician, born at Salfeldt, Thuringia, 11th October 1511. He studied and was also professor at Wittemberg, and died 19th February 1553. He published an edition of Pinbachius' Theoriæ Planetarum—Ptolemy's Almagest, and other astronomical works. His son of the same name was also eminent as a mathematician and physician.

REINHOLD, Charles Leonard, a German metaphysician, born at Vienna in 1758. He studied among the jesuits, and was engaged in his noviciate when their order was suppressed in 1773. He then entered among the Barnabites, and became professor of philosophy. He formed an acquaintance with many of the German literati, and was a contributor to a philosophical journal published at Vienna, connexions which probably led to his renouncing his profession, and removing to Leipsic, where he published An Apology for the Reformation, 1783. He afterwards settled at Weimar, and married the daughter of the celebrated Wieland, in conjunction with whom he edited the Mercury, a periodical journal. He occupied for a time the chair of philosophy at Jena, which he quitted in 1794 to become attached to the university of Kiel, where he died in 1823. His son, professor of philosophy at Jena, published an interesting account of his life and literary labors, 1825, 8vo. Besides other works, he wrote An Essay to conciliate the Discussions of Philosophers; and Letters on the Philosophy of Kant, of which he was an enthusiactic admirer.

REISKE, John James, an eminent critic, born in the duchy of Anhalt, 1706. He studied at Leipsic, and by application surmounted the difficulties which arise from narrow fortune, and the want of powerful patrons. He afterwards went to Leyden, where he resided eight years, till the severity of his remarks on Burman's Petronius excited a cabal against him, which obliged him to return to Leipsic. In 1758, he was placed above independence by being appointed rector of the academy of Leipsic and his classical reputation was increased by his marriage in 1764, with Ernestina Christina Muller, a lady of great talents, well versed in literature, and well qualified to assist and cheer his literary labors. He died 1774. He published animadversiones in Auctores Græcos, 5 vols. a valuable work —an edition of the Greek Orators, 12 vols. 8vo. which were completed by his widow—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 7 vols.—Plutarch's Works, in 9 vols.—and Theocritus.

RELAND, Hadrian, a learned orientalist, born at Ryp, North Holland, July 17th, 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, and made such progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic, and in polite literature, there and at Utrecht, under Grævius and Leusden, that at the age of twenty-two he was offered a professorship at Linden, which, however, his father would not permit him to accept. In 1699 he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Harderwick, and two years after removed to the chair of oriental languages at Utrecht. This learn-

ed and amiable man died of the small-pox at Utrecht, 5th February 1718. His chief works are Palæstina Monumentis vet. Illustrata, 2 vols. 4to. —Dissertations on the Medals of the Ancient Hebrews, 3 vols. 12mo.—Introduction to Hebrew Grammar—Antiquitates Sacræ Veterum Hebræorum—de Religione Mahomedicâ, 8vo.—de Spoliis Templi Hierosolymit. in arcu Titiano Romæ conspicuis—Epictetus, a new edition—Dissertationes Tredecim, on some curious subjects. These works are all in elegant Latin.

REMBRANDT, Van Rein, a celebrated Flemish painter, son of a miller, born on the banks of the Rhine near Leyden, 1606. His education was so neglected that he scarce knew how to read, but nature supplied all the deficiences of art, and gave him a genius with which he soared to fame, affluence, and immortality. His manner was entirely his own, and his knowledge of the chiaro obscuro was particularly correct. His chief aim was to imitate living nature, and he here succeeded to an admirable degree. He was singular in his conduct, he was fond of low company, and in his appearance was slovenly. He died at Amsterdam, 1668, or as some say 1678. When once told that his grounds were dark, he replied that he was a painter, not a dyer.

REMI or REMIGIUS, St., archbishop of Rheims, is known as the prelate who converted Clovis to christianity and baptized him. He died before 535. The letters published under his name are spurious.—Another, almoner to the emperor Lothaire, became archbishop of Lyons, 854. He presided at the council of Valentia, and was also present in other ecclesiastical synods. He died 875, author of a tract in support of St. Augustine's doctrine of predestination.—Another professor in the university of Paris, and author of a commentary on the Psalms. He died about 998.

REMI, Joseph Honoré, a native of Remiremont, who was advocate in the parliament of Paris. He lost his eye-sight at the age of eight by the small-pox, but recovered it six years after. He acquired celebrity by his learning, and was author of Cosmopolisma—Days, a burlesque, in opposition to Young's Night Thoughts—la Code des François, 2 vols. 12mo.—Eloge on the chancellor de l'Hopital, a valuable work crowned by the French academy, though censured by the Sorbonne—eloges on Moliere, Colbert, Fenelon, besides several articles of jurisprudence in the New Encyclopedia.

REMUSAT, M. J. P. Abel, one of the most distinguished linguists, and orientalists of Europe, was born at Paris, September 5, 1788. He was long secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and some time president. He was also Keeper of the Royal Library; and, in 1814, was appointed Professor of the Chinese and Tartar language in the College of France. Professor Remusat died at Paris, June 3, 1832.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, Bernard, a mathematician, born at Bearn, of an ancient family. Under the protection of Colbert du Terron, of Seignelai, and of the count de Vermandois, he obtained distinction, and was employed by Louis XIV. in the improving of the construction of vessels, for which he was rewarded with a pension. He advised the bombarding of Algiers which succeeded against the opinion of other engineers, and afterwards he was very useful in conducting the sieges of Philipsburg, and Manheim. His services were honorably noticed, and he was made counsellor of marines, and grand cross of the order of St. Louis, and enjoyed the rank and privileges of a captain of the navy. This ingenious man died 30th September, 1719, aged 67. He wrote the Theory of the Management of Ships, 1689, 8vo.—Letters in Answer to the Objections of Huygens and Bernouilli against his Opinions and Theory.

RENAUDOT, Eusebius, was born at Paris 1646. He was educated by the jesuits, and acquired great knowledge of oriental literature. In 1700, he went with cardinal Noailles to Rome, and received from Clement XI. high marks of attention, and the priory of Fossay in Britany. He was also honorably received by the grand duke of Tuscany, and admitted member of the Crusca academy. Some of his learned dissertations are published in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member, as also of other learned societies. He died at Paris, 1720, highly respected for his learning and piety. He prevented, says Voltaire, the publication of Bayle's dictionary in France. His works are, a Continuation of Nicole's Book on the Perpetuity of Faith, 2 vols. 4to.—Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum, &c. 4to.—Relations on the Indies and China, from the Arabic—Collection of Ancient Oriental Liturgies, 2 vols. 4to.—and Athanasius's Life, from the Arabic.

RENNELL, Thomas, F.R.S., son of Dr. Rennell, dean of Winchester, master of the temple, &c. and grandson, by the mother's side, of Sir William Blackstone, was born at Winchester in 1787. At an early age he was placed at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his progress in classical literature, and obtained Dr. Buchanan's prize for the best Greek Sapphic ode on the Propagation of the Gospel in India. He joined at this period three of his contemporaries in the publication of a series of essays, under the name of the Miniature, which went through two editions. In 1806, he removed to King's College, Cambridge, and gave additional proof of his literary attainments, by gaining, in 1808, Sir William Browne's annual Greek medal for an ode entitled Veris Comites, as well as by his contributions to the Museum Criticum. Having taken orders he became assistant preacher to his father at the Temple church, and in 1811, published his Animadversions on the Unitarian Translation of the New Testament, under the designation of a Student in Divinity, and about the same time became editor of the British Critic. In 1816, he was elected Christian advocate in the university of Cambridge, and the bishop of London conferred on him in the same year the vicarage of Kensington. In the former capacity he produced his Remarks on Scepticism as it is connected with the subjects of Organization and Life. Mr. Rennell was the rather induced to enter into this inquiry as he had himself made no slight progress in the study of anatomy. It was first printed in 1819, and went rapidly through six editions. His last work, undertaken in the same character, was entitled Proofs of Inspiration, or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume. In 1823, he obtained the mastership of St. Nicholas' hospital, with a stall in Salisbury cathedral; and in the same year a pamphlet appeared from his pen addressed to H. Brougham, Esq. M.P., on the subject of a speech made by that gentleman at Durham, taken in connexion with some articles in the Edinburgh review. In the autumn of this year he married a Miss Delafield, of Kensington; not many weeks after which a violent attack of fever terminated in a gradual decline, which carried him off in June the following year; just as he had completed his new translation of Munter's Narrative of the Conversion of Count Struensee. In private life he was highly esteemed.

RENNEL, John, an eminent English geographer, was born, in 1742, at Chudleigh, in Devonshire; and entered the naval service at the age of fifteen. He quitted the sea, however, in his twenty-fourth year, went to India as an officer of engineers, resided there for some years, and rose to the rank of major and surveyor-general of Bengal. On his return home he became a member of the Royal Society. He died May 29, 1830. Among his chief works are, The Bengal Atlas; a Map of Hindostan; Memoirs on the Geography of Asia; and The Geographical System of Herodotus explained.

RENNIE, John, one of the most celebrated civil engineers and mechanists, was born, in 1761, at Phantassie, in East Lothian, and first became known by the talent which he displayed in the mill work of the Albion Mills. He soon, however, became eminent in labors of a superior kind. Among his numerous works are the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet and Avon, and many other canals; the Southwark, Waterloo, and New London Bridges; the Breakwater at Plymouth; and several docks and harbors, among which are those of London, Hull, and Sheerness. He died October 4, 1821.

REPTON, Humphrey, an ingenious gentleman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, in 1752. He accompanied Mr. Wyndham to Ireland, in 1783, and for a short time held a lucrative situation in the castle of Dublin; but when his friend quitted that kingdom, Mr. Repton also returned to England. He now directed his attention to drawing, architecture, and particularly ornamental gardening, in which last line he obtained considerable employment. He died in 1818, leaving several sons, one of whom married a daughter of lord Eldon. Mr Repton published some books on miscellaneous subjects; but his principal works are on landscape gardening.

RESENIUS, Peter John, counsellor and professor of moral philosophy at Copenhagen, was born there 1625. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and was made counsellor at Padua. He was, on his return home, promoted to offices of trust and honor, and ennobled. He died 1688. He published Jus Aulicau Norvegicum, 4to.—an Icelandic Dictionary, 4to.—an edition of Edda Islandorum, Danice and Latine, 4to.—translated by Mallet in his introduction to the History of Denmark.

RESTIF DE LA BRETONNE, Nicholas Edmund, a French author, equally remarkable for his fertility as a writer, and for his cynicism and vanity as a man, was born, in 1734, at Sacy, in Burgundy, and died at Paris, in 1806. He wrote more than two hundred volumes of novels, and other productions, of which the best is Le Paysan Perverti. At one period he was a printer, and some of his compositions were transferred from his head to the press without being previously committed to paper.

RESTOUT, John, a native of Rouen, eminent as a painter. He became painter to the king, member and president of the academy of painting, and died 1768, aged 76. His best pieces are Alpheus saved in the arms of Diana, the triumph of Bacchus, painted for the king of Prussia, and the destruction of the palace of Armida. His son John Bernard, became also known as a painter. He studied at Rome, and was member of the French academy of painting. He died 1797. His best pieces are Anacreon with a cup in his hand, Jupiter and Mercury entertained by Philemon and Baucis.

RETZ, John Francis Paul de GONDI, cardinal de, remarkable for his daring and intriguing spirit, was born, in 1614, at Montmirail; became coadjutor to the archbishop of Paris, archbishop of Corinth, and a cardinal; took a prominent part in the troubles of France, and in opposing Mazarin, during the minority of Louis the fourteenth; was imprisoned, but escaped, and remained in exile till 1661; practised in his declining years those virtues which he had trampled under foot in his youth; and died in 1679. His Memoirs are highly interesting.

RETZIUS, Anders Jahan, professor of natural history, and chemistry at the university of Lunden in Sweden. He was born at Christianstadt, in 1742, and devoting himself to the study of the natural and physical sciences, he attained great reputation, especially as a botanist. Retzius was a member of thirty-one learned associations, and he founded at Lunden a Physiographical Society. His death took place in 1821. Among his publications may be mentioned, Observationes Botanicæ, sex Fasciculis comprehensæ, Leips. 1779—91, folio, with colored plates.

REUCHLIN, John, a learned German, who greatly contributed to the revival of literature, born at Pforzheim 1455. He studied at Paris and Basil, and took the degree of doctor of law at Orleans, 1479. Both at Basil and at Orleans he acquired great reputation as a scholar, and as professor of Greek and Latin. He accompanied the count of Wirtemburg to Italy, and when he came to Rome he was persuaded by the learned of that place to alter his German name, which signifies Smoke, into the more dignified corresponding Greek word Capnion. He was afterwards sent by the court of Wirtemburg as ambassador to the emperor Frederic III. by whom he was honorably received; but after the death of his patron, he retired to Worms, till again employed in negotiations at Rome by the elector Palatine. He died 1522, universally respected for his learning, and regarded as the first scholar who introduced the study of the Hebrew among modern christians. He wrote de Arte Cabalisticâ, folio, 1517, and the celebrated, "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," according to some authors.

REVELLIERE LEPAUX, Louis Marie, one of the members of the French executive directory, was born in 1753, at Montaign in La Vendée. He was educated for the bar, and in 1775, admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Paris; but he relinquished his profession, and applied himself to the study of botany, on which he delivered lectures at Angers. The Revolution taking place, he displayed great ardor in support of popular opinions, and was chosen a deputy to the states-general, and afterwards a member of the national convention. He assisted in the formation of a republican club, and the publication of a journal, in which he advanced his own peculiar opinions. It was he who, by way of reprisals against the manifesto of the duke of Brunswick, procured the decree of the convention, purporting "that the French nation would give assistance to all oppressed people who wished to recover their liberty." He voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people. He afterwards opposed Danton, and in vain defended the proscribed Girondists. He was obliged himself to seek for safety in concealment, but after the overthrow of Robespierre he returned to Paris. In March, 1795, he resumed his seat in the convention, and his first act was to oppose the outlawry of the former president of the committee of public safety, by whom he had been recently proscribed. After other employments, he became a member of the directory, in which sovereign-council his influence was not very considerable; and after the

events of the 30th of Prairial, he gave in his resignation, and retired to private life. On the creation of the Institute he was nominated a member of the class of moral and political sciences. He read before that assembly Reflections sur le Cullé, les Cérémonies Civiles, et les Fêtes Nationales, in which he advocated the principles of theophilanthropy; and he was regarded as the high-priest of that once prevalent mode of religion. He refused to take the oath of fidelity to Buonaparte required from the members of the Institute, and retired to the neighborhood of Orleans, where he lived for some time in obscurity, and afterwards returned to Paris. He died March 27, 1824. He dictated to his son Memoirs of his Life, to be published at some future period after his death; and he was the author of several tracts, besides his "Reflections on Public Worship," already noticed.

REYHER, Samuel, a native of Schleusingen in Henneberg, professor of mathematics and jurisprudence at Kiel, and counsellor of state to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He wrote Mathesis Biblica—a Dissertation on the Inscription on the cross of Jesus Christ, and on the Hour of his Crucifixion—and translated Euclid into German. He died at Kiel, 22d November, 1714, aged 79.

REYNEAU, Charles René, an eminent mathematician, born at Brissac in Anjou, 1650. He taught philosophy at Pezenas and Toulon, and in 1683, was promoted to the mathematical chair at Angers. He published Analysis demonstrated 2 vols. 4to. a popular work, in which he attempted to reduce to a body the theories of Newton, Descartes, and Leibnitz. He was member of the French academy, and distinguished himself further by the publication of "Science du Calcul des Grandeurs," 2 vols. 4to. and a tract on Logic, 12mo. He died 1728, universally esteemed.

REYNER, Edward, author of Precepts of Christian Practice—Vindication of Human Learning and Universities, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated and graduated at Cambridge. He settled at Lincoln 1627, but was ejected from his living for nonconformity at the restoration, and died soon after. His son John was born at Lincoln, and became fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge. He took orders, but was deprived for nonconformity, after which he studied physic, and practised at Nottingham, where he died young. He wrote some things of considerable merit.

REYNOLDS, Edward, a native of Southampton, educated at Merton college, Oxford, and appointed rector of Braynton, Northamptonshire, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn. Though he favored the ruling party in the civil wars, and was a member of the Westminster assembly, and one of the presbyterian ministers at the Savoy conference, yet he became bishop of Norwich, to the great offence and indignation of his dissenting brethren. He died 1676, aged 81. He was in his opinions a strong Calvinist. His works, all on theological subjects, have appeared in one folio vol.

REYNOLDS, sir Joshua, a celebrated painter, born 16th July, 1723, at Plympton, Devonshire, where his father, a clergyman, was master of the grammar school. He had very early a strong partiality for painting; but being intended for the church, he was sent to Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Nothing, however, seemed so congenial to his taste as painting, and his father indulged him, and placed him in London under the care of Hudson, after which, about 1749, he travelled into Italy. Here he continued two years in company with Mr. afterwards lord Keppel, and after improving himself in the Italian school, and copying the best productions of Roman genius, he returned to England. His first production which attracted notice, was a portrait of his friend Keppel, and other pieces equally correct, and equally finished, continued to command the public attention, and to rank him among the greatest artists of the age. But though portrait painting was the fashion of the times, the young artist did not neglect historical subjects, but acquired from these more solid fame. On the establishment of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in 1769, none seemed more entitled to the honorable office of president than Reynolds, and he accordingly was appointed, and received the dignity of knighthood on the occasion. But not only as a painter the name of Reynolds must stand respectable, but also as a literary character, and as the active promoter of the literary club, which was established in 1764, and which had among its illustrious members the names of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Douglas, Goldsmith, the Whartons, Windham, &c. He furnished some valuable annotations to his friend Mason, when he published in 1782, a translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, and he also contributed much to the illustrations of Shakspeare's text by his curious and original remarks. In the academic lectures which he delivered, sir Joshua displayed not only great taste and a perfect acquaintance with his profession, but strong powers of language, sound judgment, an elegant style and luminous order. His merits did not pass unrewarded; he was created doctor of laws by the universities of Dublin and Oxford, and was honored with the friendship of the greatest men of the age at home and abroad. The last portrait which he painted was that of Mr. Fox, which displayed to the last period of life the strong powers of his genius and elegant taste. He resigned the chair of president of the Royal academy, and died 23d February 1792, aged 69.

REYNOLDS, John, governor of Georgia, was the first who held that office after the resignation by the trustees of their charter to the king. He was an officer in the navy at the time of his appointment in 1754. In 1757, governor Ellis succeeded him, and Reynolds returned to England.

REYRAC, Francis Philip de Laurens de, canon of Chancelade, minister of St. Maclou of Orleans, and member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, was born at Longueville, Limousin, 1734, and died at Orleans 21st December 1782, aged 49. He was not only a learned but an amiable character. He wrote an Hymn to the Sun, in poetic prose—Idylls also in prose—sacred poems, 8vo.—Manuale Clericorum.

REYS, Antony dos, author of Latin poems—Life of Ferdinand de Menaza, in Latin—Introduction to a collection of Portuguese Poets—and an edition of a Corpus Illustrium Poetarum Lusitanorum qui Latine scripserunt, 7 vols. 4to. was a native of Peres, and died at Lisbon 1738, aged 48 He was chronologer of Portugal and an ecclesiastic but he refused to be raised to a bishopric, satisfied with retirement and privacy.

RHAZIS, Mohammed Eben Zacharia Abubetrial, a learned Arabian physician, born at Rhei in Chorosana, 852. He was the first after Serapion who introduced the medical art among his countrymen, and wrote various useful works, published folio 1548. His treatise on the Small Pox, was published by Dr. Mead, 8vo. 1767. He died about 935.

RHENANUS, Beatus, author of an History of Germany, 4to.—Illirici Provinciarum Utrique Imperio cum Romano tum Constantinopolitano Ser-

vientis Descriptio, 8vo.—an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and other classics, was a native of Sckelestat, and died at Strasburg 1547, aged 62. He was for some time corrector of the press to Frobenius at Basil, and thus became acquainted with Erasmus, whose life he wrote.

RHETICUS, George Joachim, a German astronomer, born at Faldkirk, Tyrol. He was mathematical professor at Wittemberg, and afterwards assisted the great Copernicus in his calculations. He was afterwards professor in Poland, and at Cassaria in Hungary, where he died 1576, aged 62. He published Narratio de Libris Revolutione Copernici.

RHODIUS, Ambrose, professor of physic and mathematics at Anglo in Norway, was a native of Wittemberg. During the civil dissensions which prevailed in Norway he was seized and cruelly sent to prison, where he died 1633, aged 56. He was author of a treatise on the Transmigration of the Soul, and other works.

RHUNKEN or RHUNKENIUS, David, LL.D. a celebrated German critic, was born at Stolpen in Pomerania, in 1723. Intended for the clerical profession, he passed some time at the university of Konigsberg, devoting himself to classical literature; he then removed to Wittemberg, and afterwards to Leyden, where Hemsterhuis procured him the situation of a tutor, and through his advice he published an edition of the Greek Lexicon of Timæus. He subsequently went to Paris, and in 1757 became assistant to Hemsterhuis at Leyden; and in 1761 he succeeded Oudendorp as professor of Latin and of history. He died much regretted in 1798. His chief works are an eulogium on his friend Hemsterhuis; an edition of Rutilius Lupus on Rhetoric; and of the history of Velleius Paterculus.

RIBADENEIRA, Peter, a Spanish jesuit of Toledo, elegant as a writer, but superstitious in the extreme. He studied at Paris and Padua, and was professor of rhetoric at Palermo. He died at Madrid 1611, aged 84. He was author of Lives of Saints, folio, 1616, of Ignatius Loyola, of Francis Borgia, of Lainez, and Salmeron, &c.—a treatise on the Schism of England—the Prince—and the Library of the Jesuits, 8vo.

RIBAS, Joseph de, a general officer in the Russian service, who was descended from a family of Spanish origin, but was born at Naples in 1735. He was banished from Italy on account of some intrigues in which he had engaged, and taking refuge at Leghorn he became acquainted with Alexis Orloff, who commanded a Russian fleet, which had been sent thither to carry off the natural daughter of the empress Elizabeth, whom prince Radziwill had taken to Rome and abandoned to a state of the utmost destitution. Ribas assisted Orloff in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catharine II. the reward of his services. He was placed as a military instructer in the corps of cadets at St. Petersburg; and he afterwards attended on his travels the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff. On his return to Russia he obtained a regiment of carabiners; and in 1790 he commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilia and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. He again signalized himself in 1791, and he was nominated one of the three commissioners to treat of peace with the Turks at the congress of Jassy. In December 1792 the empress made him a rear admiral, and shortly after gave him a pension of 20,000 rubles. He subsequently was appointed commandant of the projected port of Hagi Bey, on the Black Sea

RICARD, Dominic, a native of Toulouse who settled at Paris, where he devoted himself to literature. Between 1783 and 1796, he translated the works of Plutarch in 17 vols. 12mo. in a manner elegant, correct, and faithful, and wrote the Sphere, a poem, in eight cantos, with learned and curious notes. This benevolent ecclesiastic died at Paris, January 1803, aged 63.

RICARDO, David, a celebrated writer on finance and statistics. He was of a Jewish family, and was born in London, April 12th, 1772. His father was a Dutch merchant; and the son being intended for the same profession, was sent to Holland for education. At an early age he offended his friends, by uniting himself in marriage with Miss Wilkinson, a quakeress, whose relations were equally displeased at the temerity of the young couple, who were thus, with few resources but their own industry, left unsupported on all sides. Mr. Ricardo, however, young as he was, had established among his father's connexions a character for probity, industry, and talent, which procured him immediate offers of assistance and support, of which he availed himself; and becoming a member of the Stock Exchange, he gradually accumulated immense property. In 1810 he first appeared before the public as a writer in the Morning Chronicle on the subject of the depreciation of the national currency; and he afterwards embodied his ideas in a distinct work, and defended his opinions against the animadversions to which they were subjected; and he had the satisfaction to see his reasonings adopted and confirmed in the Report of the Bullion Committee of the House of Commons. His most important production is his treatise on Political Economy and Taxation, which affords a luminous exposition of the origin and fluctuations of national wealth and expenditure, and which deserves to be ranked with the most celebrated productions on those subjects. In 1819 Mr. Ricardo obtained a seat in Parliament for the Irish borough of Portarlington. He died in 1823.

RICAUT or RYCAUT, sir Paul, an English writer, the tenth son of sir Peter Ricaut, knight. He travelled over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in 1661, accompanied lord Winchelsea, the ambassador at the Ottoman court as secretary, and while there he wrote the Present State of the Ottoman Porte in three books, printed 1670, folio. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna for eleven years, and during his residence there wrote the State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, published 1679. In 1685, he went with lord Clarendon, the viceroy of Ireland, as secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and he was, in 1688, knighted by James II. and made judge of the Irish court of admiralty. He went afterwards as resident for king William in the Hanse towns, and after ten years absence returned to England in 1700, and died that same year. He wrote besides a Continuation of Knolles' History of the Turks, fol.—a Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes, fol.—Vegra's Commentaries of Peru translated, fol.—the Spanish Critic, 8vo.

RICCATI, Vincent, a jesuit, born at Castel Franco in the Trevisa. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna till the suppression of his order, after which he retired to his native town, where he died 1775, aged 68. He wrote some mathematical works, the best known of which is his treatise on the Integral Calculus, 3 vols. 4to.

RICCI, Matthew a jesuit, born at Macerata, 1552. He went to India, and after finishing his studies at Goa, he was sent as missionary to China. With difficulty he reached Pekin, where his mathematical knowledge recommended him to the notice

of the emperor, for whom he formed a geographical map, in which out of flattery he placed China in the middle of the earth. He conducted himself with such address that he obtained leave to build a church at Pekin. He died there 1610, aged 58. He wrote Lettres Edifiantes—and Memoirs of China.

RICCI, Michael Angelo, a cardinal, born at Rome. He was an able mathematician, and was patronised by Innocent II. who raised him to the purple 1681. His treatise de Maximis and Minimis, is a valuable performance. He died 21st May, 1682, aged 63.

RICCI, Lawrence, a native of Florence, of illustrious birth. He embraced the order of the jesuits, which was suppressed while he was general. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo by pope Clement XIV. and obliged to write a circular letter to his order to announce their final suppression. He died in his confinement, 24th November, 1675, aged 72. He wrote a memoir which appeared after his death, in which he protested against the violence offered to the jesuits, and declared that they had committed nothing which deserved such harsh treatment.

RICCIOLI, John Baptista, an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara, and educated among the jesuits, of whose society he became a member. He taught rhetoric and philosophy, at Parma and Bononia, but chiefly devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and died 1671, aged 73. His best known works are, Geographiæ, and Hydrographiæ, lib. 12, 1672.—Chronologia Reformata, fol.—Astronomia Vetus, 2 vols. fol.—Astronomia Reformata, fol.

RICCOBONI, Lewis, a native of Modena, who distinguished himself on the Italian theatre, and in 1716, came to France with his wife and his son, where he acquired equal celebrity. He abandoned the stage in 1729, in conseqence of religious scruples, and died 1753, aged 79. He wrote several comedies, some of which were received with great applause, Thoughts on Declamation—Discourse on the Reformation of the Theatre, 12mo.—Observations on Comedy, and on Moliere's Genius—History of the Italian Theatre, 8vo.—Reflections on the Theatres of Europe, 8vo. His second wife Mary Laboras de Mezieres was a native of Paris, who acquired reputation as an actress in the Italian theatre, which she quitted 1761. She was a woman of great sensibility, elegant taste, and vast information. She wrote several romances, which possess merit, besides letters and other miscellanies. She died in great distress 6th December, 1792, aged 68. His son Antony Francis, by his first wife, was born at Mantua. He was on the stage in the Italian theatre at Paris, from 1726 to 1750, and played with success. He wrote some pieces, some of which are still in MS. but his Art du Theatre in 8vo. 1750, possesses great merit, and is still read with satisfaction. He died 15th May, 1772, aged 65.

RICE, John H. D.D. an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Virginia, who died September 3d, 1831, aged 52. He was professor in the Union theological school of state, established in 1824. He was also for some years editor of the Virginia Evangelical and Literary magazine. And he published memoirs of S. Davies; an Illustration of the Presbyterian church in Virginia; and a Discourse before the foreign Board of Missions.

RICH, Claudius John, a learned writer, was born in 1776, and at the age of 17, became resident of the East India Company at Bagdad; for which situation he was indebted solely to his merit and literary attainments. His researches into the antiquities of the East were extensive. He wrote Memoirs of Ancient Babylon. He died at Shiraz, in 1821.

RICHARD I. king of England, surnamed Cœu de Lion, succeeded his father Henry II. 1189. The beginning of his reign was disgraced by the massacre of the Jews, and by the plunder of their property, not only in London, where their appearance at the coronation had excited the indignation of the populace, but at York and other places. In 1190, Richard, instead of establishing order and tranquillity in his dominions, set sail with Philip Augustus of France for the Holy Land. Though, however, dissension between these monarchs partly defeated the purpose of the enterprise, and caused the return of Philip to France, Richard led his army against the infidels, defeated Saladin in a battle at Cæsarea, and then concluding a truce with him, embarked for Europe. In his return he was shipwrecked on the Venetian shores, and as he passed in disguise through Germany, he was seized by Leopold duke of Austria, and delivered to the emperor Henry VI. and cruelly doomed to the horrors of captivity. His retreat was discovered by the fidelity of his friend Blondel, and by the eager loyalty of his subjects, and for a large ransom he was restored to liberty and landed at Sandwich 1194. To give greater dignity to his return, he was crowned a second time, and soon after marched against Philip Augustus, who had not only excited John against his absent brother, but had seized part of his continental dominions in Normandy. Though a peace was made in 1196, Richard three years after renewed the war and while besieging Chalus in the Limousin, he received a mortal wound from an arrow. He died 6th April 1199, aged 42. Though brave, Richard was haughty and avaricious, and it was said of him that he would have sold even London, if he could have found a purchaser.

RICHARD II. son of Edward prince of Wales, succeeded his grandfather Edward III. on the English throne 1377. The severity of some taxes imposed by the parliament, raised discontent among the people, and an armed multitude, headed by Wat Tyler, appeared in Smithfield in defiance of the government. Richard, though but 15, boldly rode up to meet the insurgents, and when the lord mayor, Walworth, who attended him, had with the blow of his mace struck dead the chief of the rebels, the young king called out to the multitude, who prepared by acts of violence to avenge the death of their leader, "what, my lieges, will you kill your king? follow me, I will be your leader." The appeal was successful, and the people returned to their duty; but though their grievances were redressed after the punishment of a few violent leaders, still by degrees acts of oppression were permitted to prevail. Afterwards Richard made war against France and Scotland, but his administration revolted some of the nobles, and at last Henry duke of Lancaster, his cousin, offended with the tyranny of his conduct, took up arms against him. The king, abandoned by his subjects, threw himself on the mercy of his victorious enemy, and begged only for life and a pension. He was afterwards deposed by the parliament, and on the breaking out of an insurrection in his favor, eight murderers entered his apartments at Pontefract castle, determined to take away his life. The unhappy man wrested a battle axe from one of the assassins, and after laying four dead at his feet, perished by the repeated blows of the others, 1400.

RICHARD III. duke of Gloucester, and brother of Edward IV. was a monster of iniquity. He caused his infant nephews Edward V. and Richard duke of York to be murdered in the Tower, and then procured his own nomination to the crown,

1483. Soon after he had to defend himself against Buckingham, who had supported him in his crimes; but he triumphed and beheaded his enemy. He was less fortunate against Henry, earl of Richmond, who had invaded the kingdom. The rival armies met in Bosworth field, and after performing prodigies of valor, Richard fell, covered with wounds, and left his victorious antagonist in possession of the throne, 22d August 1485. Though a tyrant and a hypocrite he possessed great courage, and for firmness of mind had few equals.

RICHARD I., surnamed the Fearless, succeeded his father William as duke of Normandy, 942. His territories were invaded by Louis IV. of France, and by Otho of Germany; but his rights were defended by the valor of his subjects, and the aid of the king of Denmark and the count of Paris. He died at Fecamp 996, aged 64.

RICHARDS, James, missionary in Ceylon, was born at Abington, Massachusetts, February 23d, 1784, and graduated at William's college in 1809. He studied theology at the seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, and medicine at the medical school in Philadelphia. He was one of the mission sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Ceylon, and embarked for that island in October, 1815. Soon after his arrival there he was seized with a pulmonary complaint, which suspended his labors as a missionary, and at length terminated in his death on the 3d of August, 1822.

RICHARDSON, John, a native of Cheshire, educated at Oxford, and afterwards incorporated at Dublin. He became bishop of Ardah, in Ireland; but left the country during the rebellion, and came to London. He died 1654. He is author of Observations on Ezekiel, &c. fol.

RICHARDSON, Samuel, an eminent English novel writer born 1689. In 1706, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, of Stationers' hall, and afterwards he worked as compositor, and corrector of the press, till, on taking his freedom, he hired a house in one of the courts of Fleet street, from which he removed to Salisbury square. He was in 1723, engaged with the duke of Wharton, in the publication of the True Briton; but as the work was violently severe against the government, he stopped at the sixth number. He next was concerned with the Daily Journal, and afterwards with the Daily Gazetteer, and at last, by the friendship of Onslow, the speaker, he obtained the lucrative office of printer of the Journals of the house of commons. In 1754, he was elected master of the company of Stationers, and in 1760, he purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king, which he conducted with Miss Lintot, afterwards the wife of sir H. Fletcher. In 1740, he appeared before the public as the author of Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded, a novel, which was universally read, and universally approved; and afterwards he produced Clarissa Harlowe, and then Sir Charles Grandison. These works were particularly popular, and the author was every where regarded as a man of the most virtuous sentiments, of the most amiable modesty, and possessed of the most dignified powers of the imagination. By the creative faculties of his mind, Richardson thus raised himself to celebrity and opulence; but his elevation was still adorned by all the humble virtues which rejoice in the opportunity of doing good, and of disseminating blessings wherever human nature is capable of improvement. Sedulous in business, he acquired property and independence; but in the midst of the consequence of wealth, and the flattery of admiring friends, he was the kind master and the hospitable friend, and never forgot to add exemplary conduct to religious appearances, and sincere devotion to pious exhortations. This worthy and amiable man, who was honored with the friendship, or favorable good opinion of every person of talents, of virtue, and of rank, in his time, was afflicted in the last part of life with a paralytic disorder, which proved fatal, 4th July 1761, in his 72d year. Besides his excellent novels, he published a volume of familiar letters, for the use of young people—Æsop's fables, with reflections—a paper, No. 97, in the Rambler—Negotiation of sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Porte.

RICHARDSON, William, a Scotch poet and miscellaneous writer, a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, became a student at Glasgow, in 1758; accompanied Lord Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; was for more than forty years professor of humanity at Glasgow; and died in 1814. Among his works, all of which are marked by elegance and learning, are Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters; Poems; and Dramas.

RICHELET, Cæsar Peter, a French writer, born at Cheminon, in Champagne. He was the author of an useful dictionary of the French language, full, however, of satirical reflections and obscenities, in 4to. Geneva, afterwards enlarged to two vols. fol. 1721, Lyons, and again 3 vols. fol. Lyons, 1755. He also translated Vega's Conquest of Florida, and wrote a dictionary of Rhimes, and other critical works. He died 1698.

RICHELIEU, Armand du Plessis de, a celebrated statesman in France, born of noble parentage at the castle of Richelieu, 5th September, 1585. He studied at the Sorbonne, and at Rome, and in 1607 was made bishop of Lucon. On his return to Paris, he became the favorite of Mary de Medicis, to whom he was appointed almoner, and he soon was made secretary of state. The death of marshal d'Ancre, however, his friend and protector, checked his ambition, and he retired with the queen mother to Blois; but soon again to be restored to favor. By intrigue he effected a reconciliation between the queen and her son Louis XIII. and in 1624 he was placed in the difficult office of prime minister of France, and afterwards of superintendant of navigation and commerce. Naturally bold, and fond of war, the new minister, who had been raised to the dignity of cardinal, determined to reduce Rochelle, whose protection of the protestants was offensive to the nation, and whose independence and naval power seemed a disgrace to the greatness of France. After a vigorous siege, during a year, Rochelle opened her gates to the conqueror, 28th Oct. 1628, and proud of his conquest, the minister advanced to the subjugation of the protestants in other parts of the kingdom. He next attacked Savoy, and after taking Pignerol and Casal, he returned to Paris, to conquer the intrigues of his enemies, and to restore himself to the undisputed favor of the king. By his power, Gaston, the king's brother, was banished, and Mary de Medicis, the queen, to whom he owed his elevation, was sent to end her life in melancholy exile at Cologne, and while all France was submissively obedient to his nod, the neighboring kingdoms were, by his intrigues, torn by dissensions, secretly agitated by fears, or openly threatened by insurrections. Yet while engaged in establishing his own power, he did not forget to consolidate the prosperity of the people; and while he persecuted, and cruelly punished his enemies and his rivals, he did not neglect the glory of France. He erected the French academy, rebuilt the Sorbonne, founded the royal print

ing house, and established the botanical garden, with a munificence worthy not merely the minister, but the monarch of a great kingdom. He was liberal in his patronage to men of letters; but as he had a poetical turn, he was unfortunately jealous of the celebrity of the Cid of Corneille, and employed some of the literary hirelings of the court to depreciate the merits of the immortal bard. He died 4th December 1642, aged 58. In his character Richelieu united all the abilities, and the ambition of a great man, but little of the virtues of a good man; and while he patronised the arts and sciences, and extended protection to literature and industry, it might proceed not from the motives of a generous mind, but the ostentatious wish of being surrounded by men whose works and gratitude can confer immortality. Besides the dignity of cardinal conferred on him by Gregory XV. he was created duke and peer of France, and enjoyed all the favors which the partiality of the king, and the adulation of the nation could bestow on him. He wrote Political Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—Methods of Controversies concerning Points of Faith—Defence of the Catholic Faith—Christian Instruction—Perfection of a Christian—a Curious Journal—letters, and relations. His life has been written by J. Le Clerc, 5 vols. 12mo. 1753.

RICHELIEU, Louis Francis Armand du PLESSIS, duke of, a French marshal, descended from the brother of the cardinal, was born in 1696, and died in 1788. He was an odd compound of scoundrel and hero; in which admirable mixture the first ingredient bore a large proportion. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philipsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; and reduced Minorca. He compelled the duke of Cumberland to capitulate at Closter Seven, after which he pillaged the electorate of Hanover in the most infamous manner. On more than one occasion he proved himself an able ambassador. The rest of his life was spent in open defiance of all the laws of morality.

RICHELIEU, Armand Emanuel du PLESSIS, duke of, a French statesman, grandson of the foregoing, was born, in 1766, at Paris. He emigrated at the commencement of the revolution; entered the Russian service; and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismael. After having fought for a while under the banners of the prince of Condé, he went back to Russia, and was appointed governor of Odessa. By his prudent measures he raised that city from insignificance to the height of prosperity. The restoration of the Bourbons enabled him to return to France, and in 1815 and 1820 he held the office of prime minister. He died in 1822, respected for his disinterestedness and his good intentions.

RICHER, Edmund, a native of Chaource, in Langres. He possessed great powers of mind, and a lively imagination, and he embraced with unusual ardor, the party of the League, whose conduct he ably defended with his pen. He took his degrees in theology at Paris, and in 1611, wrote against the Dominicans, and asserted the superiority of general councils over the pope. This drew upon him the censures of the pope's legate, though he was defended by the parliament of Paris, and at last he was dismissed from the office of syndic in the university, and afterwards imprisoned, and obliged by the virulence of his enemies, to make a public recantation of his opinions. These proceedings injured his constitution, and hastened his death, which happened 28th November 1631, aged 72. His other works are Vindiciæ Doctrinæ Majorum de Auctoritate Ecclesiæ in Rebus Fidei and Morum 4to.—de Protestate Ecclesiæ in Rebus Temporalibus, 4to.—History of General Councils, three vols. 4to.—Obstetrix Animorum, 4to.

RICHER, Henry, a native of Longueil, in Caux. He was intended for the law; but he preferred literature, and settled at Paris, where he died 12th March, 1748, aged 63. He translated into verse Virgil's Eclogues—a Collection of Fables—Life of Mecænas, with notes—Sabinus and Coriolanus, two tragedies.

RICHER, N. a French philosopher, who first observed the shortening of the pendulum, while at Cayenne, 1672. This singular discovery, in the hands of Newton and Huygens, led to the most astonishing truths.

RICIMER, a Roman patrician, who acquired such power as a general, that he put down the emperors, and introduced revolutions into the state, as he pleased. He put to death Majorian, and raised to the throne in his room, Libius Severus, 461, and he afterwards bravely repelled the Vandals of Africa, who attacked the dominions of his master. After the death of Severus, Anthemius was made emperor, and Ricimer married his daughter, but soon after dethroned him.

RICIUS, Paul, a converted Jew, professor of philosophy at Pavia. He was afterwards physician to the emperor Maximilian, and was highly esteemed by Erasmus, and other learned men. He had a controversy with Eccius, and supported that the celestial bodies are animated. His works are, De Cœlesti Agriculturâ, fol.—Talmudica Commentariola, 4to.—De LXXIII. Mosaicæ Sanctionis Edictis, 4to.

RICOBONI, Antony, a learned native of Rovigo He was professor of eloquence at Padua, and died there, 1599, aged 58. He wrote in elegant Latin, Historical Commentaries—treatise on Rhetoric, 8vo.—History of Padua university—Commentaries on Aristotle's and Cicero's Works.

RIDER, William, author of a History of England—a Commentary on the Bible—and other popular works, was lecturer of St. Vedast, Fosterlane, and for several years under-master of St. Paul's school. He died 1785.

RIDLEY, Nicolas, an eminent bishop and martyr, born of an ancient family in Tynedale, Northumberland, 1500. He was educated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. His abilities were such that he was invited to University college, Oxford, but declined the liberal offer, and went for three years to travel on the continent. On his return to Cambridge, he distinguished himself by his application, and by his zeal in favor of the reformation. By the friendship of his patron Cranmer, he obtained the vicarage of Herne in Kent, and afterwards was chosen master of Pembroke hall, and nominated chaplain to the king. During the royal visitation in the north of the kingdom, he attended the visitors and preached to the people, and explained with eloquence and ability the true principles of religion. In 1547, he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and three years after, on Bonner's expulsion from the see of London, he was placed in his room, where he behaved with tenderness and affectionate attention to the mother and relatives of his predecessor. He was very instrumental in settling the articles of religion, the liturgy and the homilies, and by his influence with the king, he procured the establishment of those noble foundations, Christ's hospital, St. Thomas's, Southwark, St. Bartholomew's, and Bridewell. The share which he bore in the labors of the reformation, marked him as an object of hatred under Mary, and particularly the zeal with which he embraced

the cause of the unfortunate Jane Grey. He was ordered to dispute on theological subjects at Oxford with some popish bishops; and when he refused to recant the principles which he had advanced, he was cruelly sentenced to the stake. He suffered this inhuman treatment with great resignation, and was burnt near the corner of Baliol college, with his friend the venerable Latimer, 1555. He was author of a treatise against transubstantiation, and some of his letters and sermons were afterwards published.

RIDLEY, Thomas, a native of Ely, of the same family as the preceding. He received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and then applied himself to the study of the civil law. His abilities recommended him to the court; he was knighted, made master in chancery, and afterwards vicar general to the archbishop of Canterbury. He was author of a View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and died 1626.

RIDLEY, Gloster, LL.D., an eminent divine, born at sea, in 1702, in the Gloster Indiaman, from which circumstance he received his christian name. He was educated at Winchester school, and became fellow of New college, Oxford. He had a great partiality for the stage in his younger years, and wrote with some friends, a tragedy, in four acts, and to this partiality may be attributed the eloquence and graceful delivery which he displayed in the pulpit. He obtained the living of Westow, Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middlesex; and after some years spent in the peaceful obscurity of a country curacy, he was at last, in 1768, in consequence of his able labors, presented to a golden prebend in Salisbury, by archbishop Secker. He died 3d November, 1774, and had his virtues recorded in an epitaph by the learned Dr. Lowth. He published the Life of bishop Ridley, from whom he was descended—Sermons at lady Moyer's Lectures—Melampus, a poem—two tragedies, never printed—Review of Philip's Life of cardinal Pole—and Psyche, a poem. His son James was author of the Tales of the Genii, 2 vols., a book much admired—and James Lovegrove, a novel. He was minister of Romford, Essex, and had been educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford.

RIDPATH, George, a native of Stirlingshire, educated at Edinburgh. For his attachment to protestantism, and for boldly opposing the second James in his religious innovations, he fled from Scotland; but afterwards returned at the revolution, and was one of the clerks of session. He died 1717, aged 54. He translated Craig's Scotland's Sovereignty.

RIEDESEL, John Herman, baron de, a learned German, author of Travels in Greece. He was in the service of the Prussian court, and resided as ambassador at Vienna, where he died 1785, aged forty-five.

RIENZI, Nicolas Gabrini de, a remarkable character in the 14th century, who, though but the son of a miller, or a common vintner at Rome, raised himself to the sovereign power. By education and labor he polished and improved a mind, naturally strong, fervent, and ambitious, and in reading the historians of ancient Rome, he flattered himself that he should one day restore the glories and the liberties of his country. Inveighing with bitterness against the debaucheries of the great, and painting, in the most striking colors, the ancient glories and the present decay of Rome, he persuaded his friends and followers that he was able to restore their country to its former dignity. Surrounded by those who were necessary to his views, he ascended the capitol, and after haranguing the people with the permission of the papal vicar, he raised up the ensigns of liberty, and promised to the Romans that he would reward their obedience to the laws by the grandeur and the powerful influence of their forefathers. Declared sovereign of Rome, he had the address to obtain the pope's approbation to his measures, and to conciliate his protection; but though he for a while commanded the respect of the Romans, envy attended him, and enemies arose, determined to effect his downfall. While he reprobated the conduct of the nobles, he himself was guilty of excesses, and the obscure plebeian, raised to sovereignty, not only feasted with all the luxury of the monarch, but acted frequently in a capricious and oppressive manner. After enjoying absolute power for six months, under the title of tribune of Rome, he was forced to fly by the nobles, and being seized by his enemies, was sent to the pope at Avignon, and thrown into a dungeon. Innocent VI., the successor of Clement, knew, however, the influence of his prisoner, and he drew him from his confinement, where he had pined away three years, and sent him to Rome, with the title of governor and senator, hoping that by his gratitude he might defeat the schemes and insurrections of those petty tyrants who harassed and distracted the state. Rienzi again raised himself, over the opposition of his enemies, to power; but success again made him violent and resentful, and four months after his second elevation, during a tumult excited by some conspirators, a dagger was aimed at his heart, which deprived him of life, 8th October, 1354. Petrarch, who witnessed his elevation, speaks with raptures of his conduct, and recalling to mind the splendid achievements of Rome, compares him to the immortal Brutus.

RIGALTIUS, Nicolas, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Paris, 1577. He was brought up by the jesuits, and applied himself to the law, which, however, he soon relinquished for polite literature. He soon recommended himself to the notice of the learned, particularly Thuanus, and he was appointed king's librarian, after the departure of Isaac Casaubon to reside in England. He was also made by the king procureur-general of the court of Nancy, and counsellor of the parliament of Metz. He died 1654. His works are, excellent editions of Cyprian, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with valuable notes—Continuation of Thuanus' History—de Verbis in Novellis Constitutionibus post Justinianum Glossarium, 4to. Diatribe de Juvenalis Satirâ—Funus Parasyticum—Auctores Finium Regundorum—and de Modo Fœnori Proposito.

RINUCCINI, Octavio, an Italian poet, born at Florence. He went to France in the retinue of Mary de Medicis, and was said to be the inventor of the opera, which, however, some attribute to Emilio del Cavabero, of Rome. His poetry, as well as his operas, are highly and deservedly admired. He died 1621, at Florence, where his works were published.

RIOLAN, John, a physician at Paris, born at Amiens. He defended the doctrine of Hyppocrates against the modern chemists, and wrote various works on anatomy and medicine, printed together, Paris, 1610, fol. He was a man of great erudition, and died 18th October, 1605. His son John was also a physician of eminence, and professor of anatomy and botany. He wrote Comparatio Veteris Medicinæ cum Novâ, 12mo.—Schola Anatomica, 8vo.—reprinted in folio, with additions—Gigantomachia, 8vo., in consequence of the pretended discovery of the skeleton of a giant—Gigantologia, 8vo.

RIPAULT, Louis Madeline, a learned antiquary and philologer, who was born at Orleans, in 1775.

He was educated for the church, and at the age of fifteen, he obtained a benefice, but at the revolution, he quitted his profession, and settled at Paris, as a bookseller and public writer. He became one of the conductors of the Gazette de France, and afterwards, joining the expedition of Buonaparte to Egypt, he was made librarian to the Egyptian Institute, and also librarian to Buonaparte. The latter situation he resigned in 1807, and retiring to the neighborhood of Orleans, died there, in 1823. He published Description abrégée des principaux Monumens de la Haute Egypte, 1806, 8vo.—Histoire Philosophique de l'Empereur Marc-Antonine, 1820, 4 vols. 8vo.—and an abridgment of the last mentioned work; besides which he left a quantity of manuscripts relating to hieroglyphics, and the Eastern languages.

RIPPERDA, John William, baron de, a native of Groningen, of illustrious family, who, after serving the States General as colonel of infantry, was sent as ambassador to Spain. His conduct was so pleasing to Philip V., that he settled at Madrid, and was employed on affairs of importance, and was created a duke and peer of the kingdom, and intrusted with the departments of marine, war, and finance. These offices were too high for his abilities, and he was disgraced, and afterwards sent to the prison of Segovia; but he escaped to Portugal, and after passing through England, he landed in Holland, where he was persuaded by the ambassador of Morocco, to go and settle in Africa. At Morocco, he became a great favorite with the emperor, and professed the religion of Mahomet. To render himself still more popular, and to acquire authority, he pretended to establish a religion which embraced all the tenets of the Christian, Judaic, and Mahometan doctrines; but these measures at last created him enemies, and he fled from Morocco to Tetuan, where he died, November, 1747. His two sons were drowned in coming from Spain to England.

RISBECK, Gaspard, a German writer, born near Mayence. An ardent imagination and the love of independence hurried him into extravagance, and at last, while he despised all political and civil employments, he found himself poor and without resources. He then entered into the service of a bookseller, and afterwards travelled, and then settled at Zurich, and next at Arau, where he died, 3d February, 1786, aged 36, a victim to melancholy and affected misanthropy. He wrote Travels through Germany—and an History of Germany.

RITSON, Joseph, a native of Stockton on Tees, who became a conveyancer in Gray's inn, and afterwards purchased the office of high bailiff of the Savoy, in 1785. He studied antiquities, and published observations on Shakspeare's editions by Johnson and Stephens—Criticisms on Malone's edition—Descent of the English Crown—Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry—English Anthology—Collection of English Songs, 3 vols.—and of Scotch Songs, 2 vols.—Bibliographia Poetica—Metrical Romances, 3 vols.—Treatise on Abstinence from Animal Food, &c. Though a man of learning and information, he adopted a most singular and capricious form of orthography, and in his temper was violent and overbearing. He died 1803, aged 51.

RITTENHOUSE, David, LL.D., a celebrated mathematician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1732. During his early life, he was employed in agriculture, but as his constitution was feeble, he became a clock and mathematical instrument maker. In 1770 he removed to Philadelphia, and practised his trade. He was elected a member, and for some time president, of the philosophical society; and one of the commissioners employed to determine the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and between New York and Massachusetts He was treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1789, and from 1792 to 1795, director of the United States mint. His death took place in 1796. His mathematical talents were of the highest order.

RITTERSHUSIUS, Conradus, a learned civilian, born at Brunswick, September 25th, 1560. He studied at Helmstadt, and afterwards became professor of law at Altorf, where he continued to reside till his death, 1613, though he had the most liberal invitations from German and Dutch universities. He edited Oppian's Cynegeticon, and some other works. His son George wrote the life of his father, and his son Nicolas was afterwards professor of law at Altorf, and published Genealogiæ Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum, &c., 7 vols. folio. He died 1670.

RIVARD, Francis, a native of Neufchateau in Lorraine, eminently known as a mathematical professor at Beauvais. He published several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. and died at Paris, 5th April 1778, aged 81.—Another of his name, Denis, was an eminent surgeon at Neufchateau, and very skilful in cutting for the stone. He died 17th March, 1746.

RIVAROL, Anthony de, a French writer, born at Bagnols in Languedoc, 17th April, 1757. He settled at Paris, and became the friend of the learned, of Voltaire, d'Alembert, and Buffon. On the breaking out of the revolution, he retired to Germany, and lived for some time at Hamburgh and at Berlin, where he was honored by the notice of the royal family, and where he died 11th April 1801. He was a man of great information and some genius. He published the Universality of the French Language, which obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, 1784—Hell, translated from Dante—Letters on Religion and Morality—a little Almanack of great Men, a satire—Letters to the French Nobility, 1792, 8vo.—La Fayette's Political Life—Prospectus of a New Dictionary of the French Language—a Discourse on the Intellectual and Moral Faculties of Man, 4to.—poems. His life was published in 1802, 2 vols. 12mo.

RIVINUS, Andrew, a native of Hall in Saxony, whose real name was Barchmann. He was a physician, and became a professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipsic, and died 4th April 1656, aged 56. His works are, Remarks on Ancient Christian Poets—Dissertations on Literary subjects, published under the title of Philo-Phisiologica, 4to.—Veterum Scriptorum de Medicinâ Collectanea, 8vo.—Mysteria Medico-Physica, 12mo.

RIVINUS, Augustus Quirinus, a professor of medicine at Leipsic, who died there 1722, aged 70, respected as an able practitioner and botanist. He wrote Introductio in Rem Herbariam, folio, with plates—Ordo Plantarum quæ sunt Flore Irregulari monopetalo, tetrapetalo, pentapetalo, folio, with figures—Censura Medicamentorum Officinal, 4to.—Dissertationes Medicæ, 4to. Manuductio ad Chymiam Pharmaceuticam, 8vo.—Notitia Morborum.

ROBBINS, Chandler, D.D., was born at Branford Connecticut, August 24, 1738, and graduated at Yale college in 1757. In 1760 he was ordained at Plymouth Massachusetts, where he remained till his death, June 30, 1799, aged 60 years. In his private and social life he was exemplary and amiable; and, as a man of talents and learning he had a reputable standing in his profession. He published several occasional sermons and other small works. Among the former was an election sermon, 1791;

a Sermon on the landing of our forefathers, 1794; and, a Sermon before the humane society, 1796.

ROBERT, king of France, surnamed the Wise or the Devout, succeeded his father Hugh Capet, 996. He married Bertha, daughter of Conrad, king of Burgundy; but as she was his cousin, this union was annulled by the pope, Gregory V. and the monarch afterwards took for his second wife Constance, daughter of the count of Arles and Provence. He refused the crown of the empire and of Italy, better satisfied to reign over his native dominions, where he labored earnestly for the happiness of his people. He died at Melun, 20th July 1031, aged 60, much respected.

ROBERT of France, count d'Artois, brother of St. Louis, refused the empire of Germany offered to his ambition by pope Gregory IX. and he accompanied his brother to the Holy Land. He behaved with great valor at the battle of Massourah, 9th February 1250; but being too eager in pursuit of the flying enemy, he was attacked with stones, and perished.

ROBERT of Anjou, succeeded his father, Charles the Lame, on the throne of Naples, 1309. He supported the papal power against the encroachments of the emperors, and died 19th January 1343, aged 64, universally respected by his subjects and by foreign nations.

ROBERT the Magnificent, duke of Normandy, succeeded his brother Richard, 1028. In 1035 he undertook a pilgrimage on foot to the Holy Land, and on his return was poisoned at Nicæa in Bithynia. He was succeeded by his natural son William, better known as the Conqueror.

ROBERT, surnamed Short Shanks, was son of William the Conqueror, and obtained for his inheritance the dukedom of Normandy. He was in the holy wars, where he behaved with great valor; but on his return, he found himself stripped of the throne of England, which belonged to him, and afterwards he lost Normandy, and being made prisoner by his brother Henry, remained in long and cruel captivity till his death in 1134.

ROBERT Bruce, a Scotch nobleman, who disputed the crown with John Baliol. The influence of Edward I. of England, prevailed in favor of his rival; but after his deposition, though watched by the English, he escaped from retirement, and appearing in the midst of his countrymen, he was unanimously elected king. He maintained his elevation by valor, and defeated the English at the famous battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Peace was afterwards re-established between the two kingdoms, and Robert devoted himself to advance the happiness and the prosperity of his subjects. He died 1329, and desired that his heart might be conveyed to Jerusalem, and buried in the holy sepulchre. He was succeeded by David II.

ROBERTS, Barré Charles, was the son of Edward Roberts, esq. deputy clerk of the pells of the exchequer, and born in Westminster, March 13, 1789. He was educated first at Chiswick, and next under Mr. Goodenough at Ealing, where he remained six years, during which he became an excellent classical scholar. His favorite study, however, was history; in his application to which he became particularly partial to numismatics; on which subject he wrote several articles in the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1805 he went to Christ church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, and took his first degree; but died of a consumption, January 1st, 1810. In 1814 his Letters of Miscellaneous Papers were printed, with a memoir in quarto.

ROBERTS, Peter, a learned divine, was born in North Wales, and educated at Trinity-college, Dublin, where he took the degree of master of arts. On entering into orders he was presented by the bishop of St. Asaph to the rectory of Halkin, in the county of Flint, where he died in 1819. His works are—1. Observations on the Principles of Christian Morality. 2. Christianity vindicated against Volney. 3. Harmony of the Epistles. 4. Sketch of the early History of the Cymri, or ancient Britons. 5. View of the Policy of the Church of Rome. 6. Chronicle of the Kings of Britain. 7. Cambrian Popular Antiquitiés.

ROBERTSON, William, D.D., an eminent divine, born in Dublin, 16th October 1705. From Dublin he went to Glasgow university where he distinguished himself as a zealous defender of the rights of the students to elect their rector, in which cause after much trouble and great obloquy, he at last succeeded. His conduct on this occasion recommended him to the notice of lord King, bishop Hoadly, and other leading characters, and he afterwards took orders and went to settle in Ireland, as rector of Ravilly in the county of Carlow. Other preferments followed, and he acquired some distinction among the clergy by freeing his parishioners from tithes, and by defending in pamphlets his conduct. Thus popular, and in the way of procuring higher ecclesiastical honors, he happened to read Free and Candid Disquisitions, which totally changed his ideas with respect to his profession, and at last induced him in 1764 to resign all his preferments. About 1766 he returned to London, and was complimented in consequence of his Apology of his Faith and Conduct, by his alma mater of Glasgow, with the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1768 he was appointed by the company of Merchant Taylors, master of Woolverhampton free school. He died there 20th May, 1783, and was buried in the church yard of the new church.

ROBERTSON, Joseph, a native of Knipe, Westmoreland, educated at Appleby school, which he quitted in 1746 to enter at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. When in orders he obtained Herriard vicarage, Hants, and in 1770 was presented to Sutton rectory in Essex, and nine years after to Horncastle vicarage in Lincolnshire. He possessed eminent literary talents, and from 1764 to 1785, supported by his able criticisms the character of the Critical Review. He was also author of a small volume called Introduction to the study of Polite literature, 1782, and in 1785 he published his valuable essay on Punctuation, and three years after his dissertation on the Parian Chronicle, which excited some controversy. His translation of Telemachus with the author's life, and learned notes appeared in 1795, and in 1798, an Essay on the Education of Young Ladies His Essay on the Nature of English verse was published 1799, and he died 1802.

ROBERTSON, William D.D., a celebrated historian born in Scotland 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and from his earliest years evinced the most laudable application, and the strongest wishes of distinguishing himself in literature. His first and greatest work, the History of Charles V. was followed by the History of Scotland, in which he labored earnestly to vindicate the character of the unfortunate Mary. His next work was the History of America, which is unfinished, and afterwards he published a disquisition concerning India. These popular compositions did not pass to the perusal of the public unrewarded. The author was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, historiographer to the king for Scotland, one of his majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and one of the

ministers of the Old Grey-friars church, Edinburgh, and he might have risen to higher honors, if he had been willing to remove from Scotland into the English church. As a preacher, zealous, active, and pious, he acquired no less fame than as an elegant, well informed and luminous historian. His learning and abilities have conferred immortal honor, not only on the university over which he presided with such dignity, but on the whole kingdom; and the History of Charles V. will be read to the latest times with increasing approbation. This worthy man left two sons and three daughters, and died universally, and most deservedly, esteemed, at Grange-house, Edinburgh, June, 1793. His works have passed through several editions. He published besides a sermon before the Scotch society for promoting christian knowledge.

ROBERTSON, Abraham, Savilian professor of astronomy, and superintendant of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. He was born at Dunse in Berwickshire, in 1751, and receiving some education in the country, at the age of twenty-four he removed to London. Being disappointed in his expectations of procuring a situation in the East Indies, he went to Oxford, and through the patronage of professor Smith and others, he obtained admission into Christ church college. Subsequently taking orders, he was made one of the chaplains of Christ church; and in 1789 he was presented to the collegiate benefice of Ravensthorpe, near Northampton. In 1792 he superintended the printing of Torelli's edition of Archimedes at Oxford; and the same year he published a work entitled Sectionum Conicarum Libri VII. In 1795 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and contributed some valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1797 he succeeded Dr. Smith as Savilian professor of geometry; in 1807 he took the degree of D. D.; and in 1810 having succeeded Dr. Hornsby at the Radcliffe Observatory, he exchanged the geometrical chair for that of astronomy. His death took place at Oxford, December 4th, 1826. He was the author of a treatise on the Elements of Conic Sections; and he published the second volume of Bradley's Astronomical Observations, besides other works.

ROBERVAL, Giles Personne, sieur de, author of a treatise on Mechanics, inserted in the Harmony of father Mersennus, and of an edition of Aristarchus Samius, was a native of Roberval in Beauvais. He was professor of mathematics at Paris, and in his philosophical inquiries had some disputes with Descartes. He died 27th October, 1675, aged seventy-three.

ROBESPIERRE, Maximilian Isidore, a sanguinary demagogue during the French revolution. He was born at Arras of poor parents, 1759, and was educated at the expense of the bishop of the diocese. After studying at Paris he applied himself to the law, and in 1784 obtained the prize of the academy of Metz, by his discourse on the disgrace which attends the relations of criminals. At the meeting of the constituent assembly he obtained a seat, and began now to distinguish himself more by the originality of his observations, than his eloquence. Though not visibly engaged in the atrocious scenes of the 20th of June, of the 10th of August, and of September, he was anxious to reap the fruit of those bloody transactions, and when admitted into the convention he artfully employed his influence, and the darkest intrigues to render his opponents unpopular, and to lead them to the scaffold. With the criminal wish of being declared dictator, he hastened the destruction of the unfortunate Louis, and persecuted his innocent family, and after making Danton, Hebert, and others, the guilty ministers of his atrocious deeds, he prevailed upon the intimidated convention to send them to the guillotine. France was now filled with denunciations, in every province, and in every town tribunals were erected, which condemned alike the innocent and the guilty, and no man could with safety, intrust his secrets, or his life into the hands of his parent, his neighbor, or his friend. Suspicious, timid, and irresolute, the tyrant yet had sufficient art to interpret the machinations formed against his power as treason against the republic, and to sacrifice his personal enemies, and his public rivals as the most abandoned and perfidious citizens of France. Proscription thus followed proscription, and every day the streets of Paris exhibited the melancholy procession of wretched victims dragged to the scaffold, on the accusation of persons whom they had never known, and for crimes which they never had meditated. If he had known how to spare, Robespierre might have longer continued to direct the government of France; but his cowardly conduct in sacrificing those who were ready to be his associates and ministers in the vilest deeds, at last roused the courage of a few, who suspected that they were next marked for destruction. The tyrant and his two accomplices Couthon, and St. Just, were suddenly impeached in the convention, and "down with the tyrant," were the only exclamations which were heard on all sides when these bloody assassins attempted to ascend the tribune to defend themselves. In vain the commune of Paris took up arms against the convention to protect its accused leaders, Robespierre was conducted as a criminal, fearful and suppliant, and no longer haughty and ferocious, to the Hotel-de-Ville, where a gen-d'arme discovering him in the midst of the uproar and confusion, concealed in an obscure corner, fired a pistol at him, and broke to pieces his lower jaw. Extended on a table, in the severest agonies, yet without uttering a groan, the tyrant viewed in silence the preparations made for his punishment. On the morrow, 28th July, 1794, at four in the evening he was carried with twenty-two of his accomplices, amidst the groans, the hisses, and the rejoicings of the populace, to that scaffold where he had made to bleed so many thousand innocent victims. Such was the influence of this sanguinary monster, that France forgot her religion and her honor at his command; but after he had seen the altars insulted, the churches thrown down, and the public worship abolished, he claimed the merit of restoring to the Supreme Being some share in the government of the universe, and he appeared in the name of the convention, as the priest and founder of a new religion, and decreed with great solemnity that a god existed in the world.

ROBIN-HOOD, the leader of a band of robbers, who issued out from the recesses of Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire, and spread terror and confusion over the kingdom. This formidable body of depredators, over which presided Little John, as second in command, continued their plundering life with success, and with little opposition, from the year 1189 to 1247. Some authors have asserted that Robin-Hood, was no other but Robert earl of Huntingdon, whom the malice of his enemies banished from the favor of the first Richard.

ROBINS, Benjamin, an eminent mathematician, born at Bath, 1707. His parents were quakers, and possessed of little property, yet he received some instruction, which, by severe application, he greatly improved. His knowledge of mathematics was such that he was recommended to Dr. Pemberton, and went to live in London, as mathematical

teacher. Here, besides his professional engagements, he devoted much time in perusing the works of the most celebrated mathematicians in ancient and modern times; and as a proof of his abilities he published in the Philosophical Transactions, 1727, a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's treatise on Quadratures. The next year he attacked in the present state of the republic of letters, Bernouilli's dissertation in support of Leibnitz's Opinion of the Force of Bodies in motion. After bestowing much attention on gunnery, and visiting some of the best fortified places in Flanders, he engaged in a controversy against Dr. Berkeley's Analyst on the Fluxionary Method, and published in 1735, a discourse concerning the nature and certainty of sir I. Newton's Method of Fluxions, and of prime and ultimate ratios. He afterwards defended sir Isaac against Baxter, and printed Remarks on Euler's Treatise on Motion. In 1739 he published three political pamphlets, which attracted much of the public attention, and in 1742, appeared his New Principles of Gunnery, a work of merit, and the result of his own laborious experiments. In 1748, lord Anson's Voyage round the World was published, and though it appeared under the name of Walter, the chaplain of the Centurion, it is clearly ascertained that the whole work was written by Robins, from the materials furnished by the journals, and the observations of the reverend gentleman. He afterwards wrote an apology for the unfortunate affair of Preston-pans, in favor of sir John Cope, and by the protection of lord Anson, he was employed in superintending the improvements made in Greenwich observatory. His reputation was now such that he was offered to go to Paris as commissioner, to settle the boundaries of Acadia, or to proceed to the East Indies as general engineer of the company, in visiting and repairing their forts, and he accepted this last honorable appointment. He reached India in 1750, and immediately formed plans for the improvement of the forts of Madras, and of St. David; but unfortunately did not live to see them carried into execution. The climate proved unfavorable to his constitution, and a gradual consumption proved fatal, 29th July, 1751.

ROBINSON, Robert, a native of Swaffham, Norfolk. He was well educated at the public grammar school of his native town; but the indigence of his parents was ill calculated to support further expenses at the university, and, therefore, he was apprenticed to a hair dresser. Instead of shaving, and of combing wigs with diligence, he paid more attention to books, and by the preaching of Whitfield, he became a convert to methodism. With enthusiasm he now embraced the tenets of Calvin, which he soon after exchanged for those of the baptists, and then settled at Cambridge, where his abilities and eloquence were exerted with great success in his appeals to crowded audiences. The respectable character which he here supported, endeared him not only to the inhabitants of Cambridge, but to some of the learned in the university, and his Plea of the Divinity of Christ, when published, proved to the world that he was not destitute of talents, nor of the powers of argumentation. He was in 1785, invited to preach to the baptists in London; but after some trials, he preferred his farm at Chesterton, near Cambridge, and the approbation of his neighbors, to the uncertain profits of a residence in the metropolis. He died in the summer of 1790, at Birmingham, where he had gone on a visit to Dr. Priestly, aged 55. He published besides a translation of Saurin's Sermons, 4 vols. 8vo.—an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, and a History of Baptism. In the latter part of life he was a Socinian.

ROBINSON, Richard, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Westminster school, from which he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He was made prebendary of York, and vicar of Aldborough, by archbishop Blackburne, to whom he was chaplain, and in 1751 he went as chaplain to the duke of Dorset in Ireland, and obtained the bishopric of Killala. In 1759, he was translated to Leighlin and Ferns, two years after to Kildare, and in 1765, to the primacy of Armagh, and in 1777, he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Rokeby. He employed the munificent patronage which he possessed in the most liberal manner, and not only built an elegant palace at Armagh, which he adorned with an observatory, but he founded a school, and built four new churches. He died 10th October 1794.

ROBINSON, John, LL.D. a Scotchman, who became director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt in Russia, and on his return to Scotland was made professor of chemistry at Glasgow. He afterwards became professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. Besides elements of mechanical philosophy, and some articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica, he published in 1797, Proofs of a Conspiracy, a work which, together with that of the abbé Baruel on the same subject, produced a great sensation in Europe, and in tracing the various causes of the French revolution, proved that it proceeded from a conspiracy among the illuminati of France and Germany, for the destruction of all society, of morality and religion in the world. Dr. Robinson died at Edinburgh 1805.

ROBINSON, Moses, governor of Vermont, succeeded Mr. Chittenden in 1789. He was afterwards a representative from that state, and a member of the senate of the United States under the administration of president Adams. He was one of the minority, who were opposed to the ratification of Jay's treaty. He died at Bennington, May 26th, 1813, aged 72.

ROBINSON, Jonathan, brother of the preceding, was appointed chief justice of Vermont, in 1801, in the place of judge Smith, resigned, and in 1806 succeeded Mr. Smith as senator in congress. He died at Bennington, November 3d, 1819, aged 64.

ROCCA, Albert John Michael, a French officer, knight of the legion of honor, who served as a lieutenant of hussars in the campaigns of Buonaparte in Prussia and in Spain. In the latter he was severely wounded, and was obliged to quit the army. About 1811 he retired to the residence of his family at Geneva, where he became acquainted with the celebrated madame de Staël, to whom he was secretly married. The union was divulged after her death in July 1817; and M. Rocca survived her but a few months, dying January 30, 1818, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was the author of "Memoire sur la Guerre des Français en Espagne," 1814, 8vo., which was translated into English; and "Campagne de Walcherenet d'Anvers en 1809," 1815, 8vo; besides which he wrote a novel, entitled "La Maladie du Pays," which has never been published.

ROCHEFORT, William de, author of a Translation of Sophocles—of a refutation of M. Rabaud's System of Nature—of Ulysses, Antigone, and Electra, three tragedies—and of a Critical History of the Opinions of the Ancients on Happiness, was a native of Lyons, and member of the academy of instructions and belles lettres at Paris. He died 1788, universally and deservedly respected.

ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT, Francis Alexander Frederic, duke de la, was born in 1747, and was grand master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and XVI. During the revolution, he was the friend of liberty, but the enemy of licentiousness. The downfall of the throne compelled him to quit France, and, after having resided for some time in England, he visited America. In 1799 he was allowed to return to his native country, and he died in March, 1827, generally respected for his liberal principles and his active benevolence. It was chiefly by his exertions that vaccination was introduced into France. His principal work is, Travels in the United States.

ROCHEJAQUELEIN, Henry de la, one of the most eminent of the Vendean royalist leaders, was born, in 1773, near Chatillon sur Sevre and was a son of the marquis de la Rochejaquelein. First as one of the chiefs, and afterwards as generalissimo, of the royalists, he displayed great talent, and the most daring valor. On first taking the command he addressed his men in the following pithy harangue : "I am young, and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy ; if I give way, kill me ; if I advance, follow me ; if I fall, avenge me." He was killed in March, 1794.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmot, earl of, a celebrated wit at the court of the second Charles, born April, 1648. He was well educated at Burford school, and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled over France and Italy. He was in 1665 in the action at Bergen, under lord Sandwich, when an attack was made on the Dutch fleet that had taken shelter there, and he was in another engagement, in both of which he displayed great intrepidity and coolness, though his courage was afterwards called in question for refusing to fight a duel with lord Mulgrave. The excellent qualities of his mind were, however, ruined by the dissipation of the court, and so fond of intemperance and of voluptuous indulgence did he gradually show himself, that he was the greatest libertine of the age, and was, for five years, as he confessed to Dr. Burnet, in a continual state of intoxication. Thus devoted to low gratifications, the lamp of life was soon extinguished, and at the age of 31 he found all the debilities and the rapid decay of extreme old age. Sickness at last brought on reflection, and in a moment of contrition he sent for Dr. Burnet, to whom he opened his heart, and the alarming state of his conscience, and after living an atheist and a libertine, he prepared himself to die a good Christian, and a sincere penitent. He expired 29th July, 1680, leaving a son behind him, who died the next year, and three daughters. The writings of this licentious nobleman have, unfortunately for religion and morality, been too much and too extensively dispersed, and not perhaps with the antidote which his contrition and a death-bed repentance should convey to the profligate mind. Besides his licentious poems, he wrote a tragedy, called Valentinian, and a speech, delivered in the character of a mountebank, a profession which for some time he followed with great success in Tower-street. His wit rendered him a cheerful companion, and at the court he was regarded as lively and facetious, full of mirth, repartee, and extravagance.

BODGERS, John, D.D., minister of New-York, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 5th, 1727 His parents removed while he was young to Philadelphia, and gave him a classical education. He early became pious by the instrumentality of Mr. Whitefield, and in 1747 was licensed to preach, and after having spent some time as a missionary in Virginia and Maryland, was settled in St. George's, Delaware, on the 19th of March, 1749, where he continued to labor with popularity and usefulness until 1765. In July of that year he removed to New-York, and became collegiate pastor of the Wall-street presbyterian church at that time the only church of that denomination in that city. He continued in that station, laboring with exemplary diligence in the duties of his office, and enjoying in an unusual degree the affection of his people and the respect of his fellow-laborers in the gospel, till the close of his life. He died on the 7th of May, 1811, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the sixty-third of his ministry.

RODNEY, George Brydges lord, a brave English admiral, son of a naval officer, of a Somersetshire family, was born about 1718. He was early engaged in the naval service of his country, and in 1751, was promoted to the rank of commodore, and in 1759, employed, as admiral, to bombard Havre de Grace. In 1761, he was sent against Martinico, and for his great services in that expedition was made knight of the bath. The return of peace, and interference in a severely disputed election at Northampton, rendered his pecuniary resources very scanty, and he fled to France to escape the impor tunities of his creditors. His distresses were seen by the French government, and very liberal offers were made to him to enter into the service of the king of France, a proposal which he rejected with becoming indignation. This noble conduct was not, however, buried in oblivion. It was honorably mentioned by M. Sartine the French minister to the English government, and Rodney, at the invitation of lord Sandwich, returned to serve his country. He was immediately placed at the head of a fleet, and had the good fortune, in 1780, to capture a Spanish convoy near Cadiz, and a few weeks after to defeat the squadron of admiral Langara, by the capture of five ships of the line. This great success was the prelude of new victories. In 1781 he took St. Eustathius from the Dutch, and on the 12th April, 1782, he obtained a complete triumph over de Grasse's fleet in the West Indies, by the sinking of one ship and the capture of five others. For these services he was raised to the peerage, and had a pension of two thousand pounds a year settled upon him. Lord Rodney died 1792.

RODOLPH I., of Hapsburg, surnamed the Clement, was elected emperor of Germany 1273 Though he refused to go to Rome to be crowned by the pope, he made a treaty of alliance with him. He made war against Ottocar king of Bohemia and obtained with victory the cession of Austria, Styria, and Carniola. This disgrace, and the doing of homage to the conqueror disgusted Ottocar, and by the advice of his queen he renewed the war, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Marckfeld near Vienna, 26th August 1278. The emperor died at Gemersheim, 30th September 1291, aged 73.

RODOLPH II., son of Maximilian II., was born at Vienna 1552. He was made king of Hungary 1572, of Bohemia and of the Romans 1575, and the following year elected emperor on his father's death. He was an irresolute and unfortunate monarch, his dominions were invaded by the Turks, and he showed neither spirit nor courage to repress the attack, and when his brother Matthias revolted from him he yielded up to him with little opposition the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. He was very superstitious, and though he patronised learned men, he had the weakness to listen to the suggestions of astrologers. He died unmarried 20th January 1612, aged 60.

ROE, sir Thomas, an eminent statesman, born at Low Layton, Essex, 1580. He resided for about two years at Magdalen college, Oxford, and then studied at one of the inns of court. He was knighted by James 1604, and 1614 went as ambassador to the court of the Great Mogul, where he continued four years. In 1621, he went as ambassador to the Grand Segnior, and remained there till 1628. During his residence abroad, not only the commercial interests of his country were his chief concern, but also literature, and he made a most valuable collection of MSS. in the Greek and Oriental languages, which at his return he presented to the Bodaian library. He brought also as a present from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. the famous Alexandrian MS. of the Greek bible, since transcribed and published by Dr. Grabe. In 1629, he successfully negotiated a peace between the kings of Sweden and Poland, and in that embassy gained the confidence and friendship of the great Gustavus Adolphus, whom he advised to make a descent on Germany to restore the freedom of the empire, which he actually effected. In 1640, sir Thomas was elected member for Oxford, and afterwards went again as ambassador to Ratisbon in favor of the king of Bohemia's son. At his return he was made chancellor of the garter, and privy counsellor. He died 1644, no doubt broken in heart to see the disastrous affairs of the times. His curious account of his negotiations, &c. at the Porte were published 1740. There are besides published of his, Speeches in Parliament—and a Discourse on the Spanish King's Seizure of the Valteline.

ROEMER, Olaus, a Danish astronomer, born at Arhusen in Jutland, 1644, and educated at Copenhagen. He accompanied back to Paris, Picard, who had been sent by the French king to make observations in the North, and so great did his knowledge of mathematics appear, that he was appointed to instruct the dauphin. After ten years' residence at Paris he was, in 1681, recalled back to Copenhagen by Christian V. and made professor of astronomy there. His abilities were employed in reforming the coin of the kingdom, and in measuring the roads. He died at Copenhagen 1710, leaving no literary work behind him. Some of his observations were published by his pupil Horrebow in 1735, under the title of Basis Astronomiæ, 4to. His observations on light were noticed and applauded as correct by the great Newton.

ROGER, first king of Sicily, conquered Apulia, Calabria, and Naples, and by embracing the party of the antipope Anacletus he strengthened his power. He took Innocent II. prisoner, and restored him to liberty only upon his confirming his dominions in Italy. He afterwards made war against the Eastern empire, and after plundering Athens, Corinth, Negropont, &c. and advancing to the gates of Constantinople, he returned to Sicily loaded with booty. He died 1154, aged 58.

ROGERS, John, an English divine, educated at Cambridge. He was for some time chaplain to the English factory at Antwerp, and on the succession of Edward VI. he returned home and obtained a prebend of St. Paul's church. As he was an eloquent and zealous preacher, he was marked for persecution in Mary's reign, and was the first who suffered martyrdom at the stake in Smithfield, 1555. He had assisted Coverdale and Tindal in translating the bible into English.

ROGERS, John D.D., an able divine, born 1679, at Ensham, Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar He was educated at New college school, and became fellow of Corpus Christi, and in 1712, went to London as lecturer of St. Clement Danes He obtained in 1716, the rectory of Wrington, Somersetshire, and about that time married lord Coleraine's sister. He engaged in 1719, in the Bangorian controversy, and he acquired on that occasion so much credit by his discourse on the visible and invisible church of Christ, that the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1721. He obtained a canonry, and the office of sub-dean, in the cathedral of Wells, and in 1728, when he wished for the retirement of a country life, he was promoted to the living of St. Giles', Cripple-gate, London. He died six months after, May 1, 1729. After his death were published 4 vols. of his sermons—and a Persuasive to Conformity, addressed to Dissenters. He wrote besides, a Defence of Christianity against Collins' Scheme of Literal Prophecy.

ROGERS, Nathaniel, a native of England, who came to America in 1636, and in 1639 was settled as a minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He died July 3, 1655, aged 57 years. The subject of this article was a grandson of John Rogers, the martyr, and was educated at Cambridge of his native country. Having had liberal advantages for intellectual improvement, he became one of the most eminent men among the first settlers of New England. As a preacher he possessed a lively eloquence, which charmed his hearers. His son John was president of Harvard college.

ROGERS, Ezekiel, the first minister of Rowley, Massachusetts, and a cousin of Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, was born in England, 1590. He was educated at Cambridge of his native country; and on entering the ministry, became highly popular as an orator. Although liberally patronized, he was induced, in consequence of the religious troubles of that country, to repair to New England, which he reached in 1638, bringing with him a number of respectable families. In 1639, he commenced the settlement at Rowley, where he spent the remainder of his days. He had the reputation of being pious and zealous in his profession. He bequeathed his library to Harvard college; and his house and lands to the town of Rowley for the support of the ministry. In 1643, he preached the election sermon. His death took place, January 23, 1661, at the age of 70 years.

ROGERS, John, president of Harvard college, was born at Assington, England, and came with his father to Massachusetts in early life. He was educated at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1649. He studied theology, and preached some time, but at length became a physician. He was elected successor of president Oakes, in 1682, and installed in August, of the next year, but died suddenly in 1684, on the 2d of July, the day after commencement.

ROGERS, William, D.D., a Baptist minister, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1751; and graduated at Brown university of that state, in 1769, being a member of the first class which received the honors of that institution. In 1771, he was settled over the first Baptist church of Philadelphia. In 1789, he was appointed professor of belles lettres in the college of that city, which office he relinquished in 1812. Dr. Rogers was an eloquent preacher, and was highly esteemed by brethren and all who knew him. He died, April 24th, 1824, aged 73 years.

ROHAN, Henry, duke of, a peer of France, prince of Leon, born at Blein castle in Britanny, 1579. He gained the friendship of Henry IV. by his bravery at the seige of Amiens, and afterwards distinguished himself at the head of the Huguenots.

for whom he obtained a very advantageous peace with Louis XIII. From France he passed into the service of Venice, and was made general in chief of the armies of that republic against the imperialists. He was then recalled by Louis XIII. and his abilities were employed in negotiation as well as in war, but the jealousy of Richelieu drove him to Geneva. From Geneva he went to join the arms of his friend the duke of Saxe Weimar against the imperialists, and was fatally wounded in battle, and died six weeks after, 13th April, 1638. His memoirs of the political affairs of France, from 1610 to 1629, in 2 vols. 12mo. are much admired. He wrote besides, the Interest of Princes, printed Cologne, 1666, 12mo. — on the Government of the 13 Cantons—an Abridgment of Cæsar's Commentaries.

ROHAULT, James, a French philosopher, born at Amiens, 1620. He studied at Paris, and was well versed in the philosophy of the ancients, but attached himself most zealously to the popular doctrines of Des Cartes, and wrote an account of them under the title of "Physics." This work, written in French, was translated into Latin by Dr. Samuel Clarke, and adapted to the system of Newton's philosophy, and it has also appeared in English, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote besides Elements of Mathematics—treatise of Mechanics, and died 1675, respected as a man of learning and probity.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, J. M., a native of Villefranche, near Lyons. As he was the youngest of five brothers, who, though of respectable family, were left poor and early orphans, he determined to quit his native town in quest of his fortune, and at the age of nineteen, not to enter into the ecclesiastical profession, he left home and travelled on foot to Nantes. Here he was dissuaded from going to the East-Indies on account of the bad state of his health, and therefore he removed to Rouen, where he had the good fortune to be noticed, and to find his knowledge of commerce and political economy rewarded by the appointment of inspector general at Amiens, and afterwards at Lyons. His travels in Switzerland, Italy, and other countries, tended to enlarge his understanding, and to render him known as an able and well informed writer. His Memoirs on the Rearing of Cattle, and the preparing of Wool, 4to.—his Art on the printing of Woollen, and Cotton Stuffs—and his Letters from Sicily, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy, were read with avidity and with interest, and therefore at the revolution he was easily selected as one of the deputies from Lyons. His abilities recommended him to the court, and he became one of the ministers of Louis XVI. but instead of conciliating the good opinion of his master, he offended his feelings by his republican conduct, his coarse, affected manners, and the singularity of his dress. Though driven from the ministry by the monarch, he was restored by the voice of the people; but whilst he labored for the establishment of liberty, he often permitted those excesses which proved so fatal to the dearest interests of France. He resisted, indeed, with manly indignation the violence of faction, and wished to suppress the massacres of September, but in vain. The popular fury was too strong to permit a man of independent spirit to continue long in power, and when the fall of Brissot and of the Girondists was terminated, Roland saw his fate decreed in theirs, and he escaped from Paris at the moment when his person was going to be seized. He retired to Rouen, where he might have concealed his misfortunes; but when he heard that his wife had perished on the scaffold he resolved not to survive her, and going about four leagues from Rouen on the Paris road, he stabbed himself to the heart, 15th November 1793. He wrote besides, a dictionary of manufactures and the arts depending upon them, 3 vols. 4to.

ROLAND, Mary Jane Philipon, wife of the preceding, was born at Paris 1754, and received from her father, an excellent education. Early devoted to books she acquired a very extensive knowledge of the arts, and became known for her wit and learning. At the age of twenty-five she married Roland, though much older than herself and when he was raised to consequence in the revolution, she lent all the resources of her mind to assist him, and often wrote the dispatches and letters which were to issue from his hands. Her house was the receptacle of the learned, the powerful, and the intriguing, and she was the soul of the party, and secretly guided many of the public measures which were proposed in the convention. Her influence escaped not, however, without envy, and when accused, she appeared before the convention and cleared herself with all the graceful energy of innocence. When her husband was proscribed, she hoped to be permitted to remain secure at Paris, but in vain; she was soon after seized and sent to prison, and after five months' confinement she was dragged to the scaffold, as the active accomplice of the Girondists. She was guillotined 8th November 1793, aged 41, and as she expired she exclaimed, O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name. Her works consist of tracts on melancholy, morality, and friendship, besides memoirs which she wrote during her captivity, and in which she gave an interesting history, or appeal to posterity, about her husband, his conduct, his ministry, and their private life. She also published an account of her travels in England and Switzerland, two places where she imbibed true principles of liberty and government. In her character she was an amiable woman, but unfortunately her partiality for republican liberty tinctured her conduct with an affectation of Roman virtues and ancient forms. Respectable in private life, and followed as a woman of superior information and great talents of mind, she might at any other period have most powerfully contributed by her example and by her writings to the recommendation of virtue, and to the happiness of mankind.

ROLAND D'ERCEVILLE, B. G., president of the parliament of Paris, was a learned and popular character, but all his merits could not save him from the revolutionary tribunal. He was guillotined 20th April, 1794, aged 64. He wrote a Letter on the Authority of the States of France, 12mo.—Discourse on the Jesuits—and a Plan of Education.

ROLE, Michael, a French mathematician, born at Ambert in Auvergne, 1652. He for some time maintained himself by writing for an attorney; but by attending mathematical lectures became himself a popular lecturer, and afterwards a respected member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a treatise on Algebra—and Methods of resolving undetermined Questions in Algebra, and died 1719.

ROLLIN, Charles, an eminent French writer, born at Paris 30th January 1661. He was intended for the business of his father, a master cutler, but his genius was happily discovered by a Benedictine, and he was permitted to study in the college of Plessis, where his abilities soon procured him the appellation of the Divine. He succeeded his beloved master, Hersan, in 1687, as professor of rhetoric and eloquence, and in 1694 he was appointed rector of the university. In these important offices he distinguished himself by his zeal for the improve-

ment of his pupils and the honor of learning, and by his example and attention the Greek language was cultivated with great attention, and emulation introduced among the students. In 1699 he was made coadjutor to the college of Beauvais, which his reputation soon rendered popular, respectable and flourishing; but in 1712, the disputes between the jesuits and jansenists proved fatal to his repose. By the influence of Tellier, the king's confessor, the tool of the jesuits, he was driven from his appointments and retired to privacy. In 1720 he was chosen again rector by the university of Paris; but two months after the election was disannulled by a lettre de cachet, and from that time Rollin devoted himself in retirement to the composition of his excellent works. His valuable publications are, an edition of Quintilian, two vols.—treatise on Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, 4 vols.—Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians, 13 vols.—the Roman History, from the Foundation of the City to the Battle of Actium, completed to the time of Constantine by his pupil Crevier, and published in 16 vols. 12mo.—Miscellaneous Discourses and Lectures. This learned man was as amiable in private life as he was respected in public; pious, benevolent, and humane, the friend of virtue, morality, and religion. So highly respected was he among his countrymen, that the poet Rousseau ventured from his banishment in disguise to Paris to see and converse with the venerable professor. Voltaire has deservedly passed high eulogiums on his merits as an historian, and called his Ancient History the best compilation in any language, correct, eloquent, and pleasing. He died 14th September 1741.

ROMAINE, William, an English divine, born 1714. For some years he was a popular preacher before the university of Oxford; but the love of singularity, and a propensity to the doctrines of Calvin, prevailed upon him to seek for distinction in the applauses of a London audience. He was elected lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West 1749, to which was afterwards added the offices of morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover-square, and of astronomical professor of Gresham college, which he soon resigned. He was in 1764 appointed rector of St. Ann's Blackfriars, and when not engaged in the itinerant labors of the ministry, he continued to collect there and at St. Dunstan's, those numerous congregations which admired the vehemence of methodistical effusions, and the familiar addresses of a vociferous preacher. He published various sermons and tracts which have been edited in 8 vols. 8vo. and he also edited in 1749 Calasio's Concordance to the Hebrew bible, 4 vols. folio, in which he made some unpardonable alterations in favor of the then prevalent doctrine of Hutchinson. He died 1795.

ROMANA, Don Peter CARO Y SUREDA, marquis de La, a Spanish general, was born, in 1761, at Palma, in Majorca; was educated at Lyons, Salamanca, and Madrid; served as aid-de-camp to Moreno, at the siege of Gibraltar; and distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French, on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1793 to 1795. La Romana commanded, in 1807, the auxiliary Spanish corps of fourteen thousand men, which was sent to the north of Germany by Napoleon. When Spain rose against her oppressor, La Romana, aided by an English squadron, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen, and leading them home in safety. He displayed great talents, both in the field and the council, in 1809 and 1810; but his career was unfortunately cut short by death January 23, 1811.

ROMANUS I., emperor of the East, surnamed Lecapenus, was a native of Armenia, and was raised to distinction, from the obscurity of a common soldier, by saving the life of the emperor Basil in a battle against the Saracens. By marrying his daughter, Constantine X. cemented the union which existed between them, and he then raised him as his associate on the throne, 919. In his elevation Romanus displayed great powers of mind; he defeated the Muscovites and the Turks, and to superior military talents he joined the milder virtues of humanity and benevolence. When he wished to restore greater powers in the empire to his son-in-law, Constantine, he was driven by the jealousy of his own son Stephen, into a monastery, where he died 948.

ROMANUS II., the Younger, was son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he succeeded 959. He was an effeminate and worthless prince; he drove his mother Helena from the palace, and obliged his sisters to prostitute themselves, and he destroyed himself by his intemperance and debauchery, 963. During his short reign Phocas, his general, was successful against the Saracens in Candia.

ROMANUS III., son of Leo, the imperial general, obtained the crown by marrying Zoe, the daughter of Constantine the Younger, 1028. His indolence, and the success of the Saracens, who seized upon Syria, offended his subjects, and his wife having fallen in love with Michael, the treasurer of the empire, determined to depose her husband, and raise her favorite to the throne in his stead. Romanus was therefore poisoned, and afterwards strangled, April, 1034.

ROMANUS IV., surnamed Diogenes, by marrying Eudoxia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, ascended the throne of Constantinople. He marched against the Turks, and defeated them; but in 1071 he was unfortunately taken prisoner by Asan, the enemy's general, who instead of insulting his misfortunes, generously set him at liberty. On his return he found the throne usurped by Michael, the son of his predecessor, and in a subsequent battle, he was defeated by his rival, who cruelly ordered his eyes to be put out. Romanus died in consequence of the operation, October 1071.

ROMANZOFF, N., marshal de, a distinguished Russian general. He defeated the Turks, 1770, at the battle of the Pruth, and then at Kagoul, where one hundred thousand of the enemy were left on the field; and thus, by his extraordinary successes, he contributed to the enlargement of the Russian dominions, and to the free navigation of the Black sea, and of the Dardanelles. He received with modesty the presents and the honors which the gratitude of Catherine heaped upon him, and afterwards went with Paul, the grand duke, to the court of Berlin, where Frederick the Great received him with every mark of esteem and respect. In the war of 1787, he refused to share the command with the favorite Potemkin, and was permitted on account of his great age, to retire from the service, and he died in 1796, universally respected as one of the greatest warriors of the age.

ROME DE L'ISLE, John Baptist, a native of Gray in Franche Comté, who from his birth devoted himself to observations on mineralogy and natural history. He possessed great abilities, but in his opinions differed from other mineralogists, and thus gave rise to opposition. He published among other works, Crystallography, 4 vols. 8vo.—Exterior Characters of Minerals, 8vo.—Metrology 8vo.—Letters to Bertrand on the Polype of Fresh Water, 12mo. He died at Paris, 10th March, 1790.

ROMEYN, Theodoricus, D.D., professor of theology in the Reformed Dutch Church, was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, January 12th, 1744, and educated at the college at Princeton, in that state, where he was graduated in 1765. He was settled in the ministry in his native town in 1766, and continued there till 1784, when he accepted the care of a church in Schenectady, New York. His death took place in 1804. He was twice offered the presidency of Queen's college, New Jersey, and was for a considerable time a professor of theology in the Reformed Dutch Church. He was a man of extensive learning, and one of its most active patrons. It was chiefly by his efforts that Union college was instituted at Schenectady, not long after his removal there. He was distinguished for piety, was an eloquent preacher, and enjoyed in a high degree the respect and esteem of his contemporaries.

ROMILLY, John, an ingenious mechanic and clock-maker, born at Geneva. He presented to Louis XV. a watch which went a whole year without winding. He died at Paris, 16th February 1796, aged 82. He wrote all the articles on clock-making in the Encyclopedie, and published besides a Letter against the Possibility of Perpetual Motion. He also established the journal de Paris, 1st January 1777. His son, John Edme, was a Calvinistic minister at Geneva and London, and published 3 volumes of Discourses. He was the friend of d'Alembert, Voltaire, and J. J. Rousseau, and died 1779.

ROMILLY, Sir Samuel, an eminent advocate and senator, was born, in 1757, in Westminster, and was the son of a jeweller. He was called to the bar in 1783, and gradually rose to high reputation in the court of chancery. When the whig party came into power, in 1806, he was appointed solicitor general, was knighted, and sat in parliament for Queenborough. He was one of the managers of the impeachment of Lord Melville. As a senator he distinguished himself on many occasions; but most conspicuously in his attempts to introduce a reform of the criminal law. In 1818 he was elected one of the representatives for Westminster. He, however, never took his seat. In a fit of temporary insanity, occasioned by the death of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, he put an end to his own existence, November 2, 1818.

RONDELET, William, a native of Montpellier, who studied anatomy with great success, and acquired celebrity as a physician. He wrote a Latin treatise on Fishes, 2 vols. folio—and various tracts on medicine, published, 8vo. 1628. He died at Realmont, 18th July 1566, aged 59, in consequence of eating figs to excess.

RONSARD, Peter de, a French poet, of a noble family, born at Vendomois, 1524. He studied at Paris, and became page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards was for two years in the service of James V. of Scotland. On his return to France, he was engaged in negotiations, and at the same time devoted much of his time to literature and poetry. He was the favorite of Henry II. of France, and his four successors, and though a layman, obtained some ecclesiastical dignities in commendam, especially St. Cosmas priory, near Tours, where he died 1585. His poetry was much admired in France, so that he obtained in that age the honorable appellation of the poet of France. His genius was certainly great, and his conceptions sublime, yet he was deficient in judgment.

RONSIN, Charles Philip, a native of Soissons. The French revolution opened a scene for the display of the impetuous passions and bold design of his character, and by the influence of his friends Danton and Marat, he was soon promoted to the office of war minister, and then to the command of the revolutionary army. In La Vendée, and at Meaux his steps were traced by all the horrors of open murder and secret assassination; but on his return to Paris, he was soon marked for destruction when he attempted to raise the power of the communes above the convention. He was guillotined 24th March 1794, aged 42.

ROOKE, sir George, a brave admiral, born of a respectable family in Kent, 1650. He was educated for a learned profession, but his father yielded at last to his wish to serve in the navy, and in this favorite employment, he soon distinguished himself. His most glorious exploits were in saving the Smyrna fleet from a French squadron, in taking the almost impregnable fortress of Gibraltar, 1703, in destroying the French ships at the battle of la Hogue, in the affair of Malaga, and at the glorious action before Vigo. His brilliant services, though acknowledged with gratitude by William, were disregarded by the Whig party, which swayed the kingdom in Anne's reign, and the gallant admiral, because he voted in the House of Commons against the ministry, was considered as no longer fit to serve his country, and retired, neglected, to his seat in Kent, where he died 24th January, 1708-9. His fortune was very moderate, and he truly said, in making his will, "the little I leave was honestly gotten, never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

ROOKE, Laurence, an English astronomer and geometrician, born at Deptford in Kent, 1623, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge from which he removed, 1650, to Wadham college, Oxford. In 1652 he was chosen astronomical professor at Gresham college, which he exchanged three years for the chair of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal society, to whose formation he greatly and zealously contributed. He died at Gresham college, 1662. His works are Observations on Comets—Methods of observing Eclipses of the Moon—Observations on the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites—Directions to Seamen going to the Indies.

ROOT, Jesse, a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born in January, 1737. He graduated at Princeton college in 1756; preached about three years; and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut. He took part also in the revolutionary war; and, from 1779 till the close of that war was a member of congress. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and was chief justice from 1796 till his resignation in 1807, on reaching the age of 70 years. In his judicial character he was learned and dignified; in his social relations he was kind and affectionate; and, as a Christian he was sincere and devoted. He died March 29th, 1822, aged 85 years.

ROQUE, John de la, member of the academy of belles lettres at Marseilles, wrote a Voyage into Arabia Felix, 12mo.—into Palestine—into Syria and mount Libanus, and assisted his brother Anthony in the composition of the Mercure de France. He died at Paris, 8th December, 1745, aged 84. Anthony, who wrote Medea and Jason—and Theone, two tragedies, died at Paris 1744, aged 72.

RORENMULLER, John George, a German divine and critic, was born in 1736 at Ummerstadt in the county of Hildburghausen. In 1773 he was appointed to the divinity professorship at Erlangen, whence he removed in 1783 to Giessen and in 1785 to Leipsic, where he principally contributed to the

foundation of a free-school, and died in 1815. He published—1. Scholia on the New Testament.—2. Historia et Facta interpretationis librorum Sacrorum.—3. Sermons.

ROSCIUS, Quintus, a celebrated Roman actor. He was a native of Gaul, and came to Rome, where he became acquainted with Cicero, and the other great men of the age, and acquired such high celebrity as a dramatic performer, that he was allowed a public salary. He died about 61 B. C.

ROSCOE, William, a biographer and miscellaneous writer, was born, about 1751, at Liverpool. His parentage was humble; his education imperfect; and he began his career in life as articled clerk to an attorney. In the few hours, however, which he could snatch from the law, he made himself master of the Latin, Italian, and French languages; and he subsequently acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek. His first literary attempt, a poem called Mount Pleasant, was written in his sixteenth year. On the expiration of his clerkship, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinwall, an attorney of Liverpool. After having followed the profession for several years, he entered himself at Gray's Inn, with the purpose of becoming a barrister; and he subsequently became a partner in a banking house. As a banker he unfortunately failed. In 1806 he was elected one of the members for Liverpool; but he declined a contest at the next election. His two great works, The Lives of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and of Leo X. were published in 1796 and 1805, and gave him an enduring reputation. He died June 30th, 1831. Among his other works are, Poems; a translation of Tansillo's Nurse; and various pamphlets on politics, and against the slave trade.

ROSCOMMON, Wentworth Dillon, earl of, an English poet, born in Ireland, 1633. He was brought up in England, but the commotions of the times, and the impeachment of his uncle, lord Stafford, drove him from the country to Caen, where he finished his education under the great Bochart. He afterwards travelled to Italy, and at the restoration came to England, where he was honorably received by Charles II. and made captain of a band of pensioners. He nearly ruined himself by gaming, and by the vicious indulgences prevalent at a corrupted court; but when master of horse to the duchess of York, he prudently married Frances, daughter of lord Burlington, widow of colonel Courtney, and then began to devote himself to literature and poetry, and to plan with Dryden, a design to fix and refine the English language. He died 17th January 1684 His poems are few, and of those the best are, his Essay on translated Verse —and his translation of Horace's Art of Poetry. Though perhaps not a sublime poet, he certainly is a correct one, and he has the singular merit of being the only moral writer in Charles's days.

ROSE, George, a statesman and writer, was born, in 1744, at Brechin, in Angusshire, and was the son of a clergyman; was originally a purser, but, through the influence of lord Marchmont, was made keeper of the records in the exchequer; displayed talents for business, by which he obtained the confidence and friendship of Mr. Pitt; rose to be president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy; and died January 13th, 1818. Among his works are, A Report on the Records; Observations on Mr. Fox's History; and an Examination into the Increase of British Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation.

ROSE, Samuel, a lawyer, was born in 1767, at Chiswick, where he was educated under his father Dr. William Rose, who conducted an academy there many years. He next went to Glasgow where he gained several prizes; after which he attended the courts of law at Edinburgh, and in 1786, entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1796, he was called to the bar. He died of a consumption in 1804. Mr. Rose wrote the Life of Goldsmith, and edited Comyns's Reports, and Digest.

ROSINUS, John, a learned German, born at Eisenac, Thuringia, 1550. He was educated at Jena, and in 1592 became preacher of the cathedral of Naumberg in Saxony, where he died of the plague, 1626. The best known of his works is, Romanorum Antiquitatum Libri decem, a most valuable composition, of which the best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1685, 4to. and of Utrecht, 1701, 4to.

ROSOI, Barnaby Firmin du, a French writer, born at Paris 1745. He solicited the public attention by various dramatic pieces, which, though acted with applause, possess little merit. At the revolution he distinguished himself in favor of the unfortunate monarch, by the publication of his gazette, called l'Ami du Roi, and in consequence of the unyielding independence of his principles, he was marked for death. In his last moments he wished to benefit mankind by soliciting that his blood might be extracted from his veins, and transfused into the body of an old man, which was rejected. He was executed by the light of torches, August, 1792.

ROSS, Alexander, a Scotch prelate, born at Aberdeen, 1640, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was, in 1686, made bishop of Edinburgh; but the revolution put an end to his power, and to the episcopal authority in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh, 1720, aged 80. He was author of some tracts now little known.

ROSS, John, D.D., a native of Herefordshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained Frome vicarage, Somersetshire, and in 1778, on the death of bishop Keppel, was preferred to the see of Exeter. He wrote a Defence of Dr. Middleton against the attacks of Mr. Markland, 1746, and in 1749 edited Cicero's Epistles ad Familiares, in 2 vols. 8vo. He published besides some single sermons, and died 1792.

ROSS, George, judge, member of congress, and signer of the Declaration of American independence, was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1730, being the son of an episcopal clergyman of that place. He studied law with his brother in Philadelphia, and settled as a practitioner in Lancaster. From 1774 to 1777 he was a member of congress; and in 1779 was appointed judge of the court of admiralty. Judge Ross was distinguished as a learned jurist, a patriotic citizen, and as a man of the best social and domestic virtues. He died in July 1779, aged 49 years.

ROSSI, Bernard Marie de, a native of Forly, educated at Florence. He became theological professor to the Dominicans of Venice, and declined all the ecclesiastical honors offered to him. He wrote several works on historical and antiquarian subjects, the best known of which are, his Account of the Church of Aquileia. He died 1775, aged 88.

ROSSLYN, Alexander Wedderburn, earl of, an able lawyer, descended from an ancient family, and born in Scotland, 13th February, 1733. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and called to the Scotch bar, 1752; but he was ambitious of a wider sphere for the exertion of his abilities, and he came the next year to London, and entered at the Inner Temple. He was in 1757 called to the bar, and six years after, in consequence of his merit, he was appointed king's counsel. In parliament, where he sat as member for Richmond, he distinguished himself as an able and well-informed orator in

support of Mr. George Grenville's administration, and he zealously espoused the cause of the mother country in her struggles to reduce the revolted American colonies. Mr. Wedderburn was appointed solicitor-general in 1771, attorney-general in 1778, and created, June 1780, baron Louchborough, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. He supported the coalition ministry; and was in 1783 made first commissioner for keeping the great seal; but was dismissed with lord North and Mr. Fox, whose opposition to the new ministry he ably seconded in parliament. In 1793, however, he accepted the seals under Mr. Pitt's administration, and was in 1801 created earl Rosslyn, and soon after resigned the office of chancellor to retire to privacy. He died suddenly, 2d January, 1805. As a lawyer and a judge, lord Rosslyn supported a most respectable character; he proved himself on the bench the friend of the seamen, whose rights had been invaded by their commanders; but he was censured by some for arbitrarily placing at the trial of the Southwark rioters, in one indictment, men who were strangers to each other, and who thus were deprived of the privileges afforded by the law even to the greatest criminals. He was author of a pamphlet, called Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of Improving them, a work of merit, and dictated by the purest humanity.

ROTGANS, Luke, a native of Amsterdam, who engaged in the wars of Holland in 1672, but after two years' service, retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to poetry. His epic poem, in eight books, on the Life of William III. is held in high estimation by the Dutch. He wrote also other poems, and shares with Vondel and Antonides the honor of being at the head of the bards of Holland. He died of the small-pox, 3d November, 1710, aged sixty-six.

ROTHERAM, John, author of an Apology for the Athanasian Creed—Essay on the Truth of Christianity—Discourse on Faith, and its Connection with good Works, 8vo. and other religious tracts, was rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, and died 1788.

ROTRON, John de, a native of Dreux, distinguished as a poet, and as a magistrate. While an epidemic disorder raged in Dreux, and all fled for safety, the humane Rotron remained to administer to the necessities of the poor; and in answer to his brother, who earnestly solicited his departure, he said, "the bells are tolling for the 22d person who has died this day, and how soon soever they may announce my departure, I know not, but I will not desert my post." Soon after the contagion carried him off, 28th June, 1650, in his 41st year. He was patronised by Richelieu, but never would condescend to please his patron, to attack the Cid of Corneille, a poet whom he reverenced and loved. He wrote thirty-seven plays, tragedies, and comedies, with vigor, spirit, and succcess, of which the best known are Chosroes, Antigone, and Wenceslaus, tragedies.

ROUCHER, J. A., a native of Montpellier, distinguished as a poet. He hailed the approach of the French revolution as an era which was to bless the earth; but when he beheld its atrocities, he spoke with freedom against the tyrants whose violent measures deluged the kingdom with blood. His observations drew down upon him the resentment of the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined July 1794, and he met death with great composure and resignation, after seeing thirty-seven heads struck off before he suffered. His chief work is the Months, a poem in twelve cantos, which though occasionally tedious and weak, contains beautiful and animated descriptions. He also translated Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, and some of his fugitive pieces appeared after his death, 2 vols. 8vo.

ROUILLE, Peter Julian, a Jesuit of Tours, professor of theology and philosophy to his order. He was engaged with Catrou in the composition of the Roman History in 21 vols. 4to. and also assisted in revising the Revolutions of Spain by d'Orleans. The Journal de Trevoux, was conducted by him from 1733 to 1737. He died at Paris 17th May, 1740, aged 57.

ROUSSEAU, John Baptist, an eminent French poet, born at Paris 1669. In 1688, he went as page in the embassy to Denmark, and from thence passed with marshal Tanard as his secretary to the English court. Distinction in literature, and not in opulence, was his chief aim, and therefore he refused about this time some honorable appointments which would have set him above dependence, and was better pleased to be enrolled member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. About this time some satirical verses, very severe and grossly abusive, were produced as his own, and though he solemnly declared his innocence, and pronounced them forgeries invented by his enemies, he was tried by the parliament and banished the kingdom. The sentence was harsh, as even Voltaire his personal enemy admits, and he ever after protested that the treatment he recieved was unjust, cruel, and illiberal. From France he went to Switzerland, where he was protected by de Luc the French ambassador, and he afterwards went to Baden, where he was noticed by prince Eugene, and with him visited Vienna. In 1721 he came to London, where he published a collection of his poems, 2 vols. 4to. and by that means found his resources respectable. He returned to Paris incognito 1739, and listened to those offers of reconciliation which his friends promised to procure for him; but soon after he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, at the Hague, and died of that dreadful visitation at Brussels, 17th March 1741. His poems consisting of odes, epigrams, epistles, and comedies in verse, have been published in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. 1743. His poetry, particularly his odes, in Voltaire's opinion, are beautiful, diversified and abound with images. In his private character he was overbearing and unsubmissive; he quarrelled with his patron prince Eugene, and with the same levity and rudeness affronted the duke of Aremberg, who had kindly and liberally noticed him.

ROUSSEAU, John James, a celebrated philosopher, born 28th June, 1712, at Geneva, where his father was a watch-maker. Some juvenile frolic induced him to quit his father's house, and without protectors he changed his religion to procure bread. By the care of the bishop of Anneci, in whose house he solicited an asylum, he was placed with Mad. de Warens, a lady who had lately abandoned the protestant for the catholic tenets, and devoted part of her fortune to deeds of charity. Rousseau some time after quitted the hospitable roof of this amiable female, who had been to him a mother and a friend, and as he was fond of music he began to teach it at Chamberri. From Chamberri he came, in 1741, to Paris, and two years after went as secretary with Montague, the French ambassador, to Venice; but his proud and restless spirit could not long bear the confinement of servitude, and in consequence of a quarrel with his employer, he returned to Paris. Here he was noticed by Dupin, the farmer general, who gave him an office in his department, and at last, in 1750, he began his literary career, and obtained the prize of the academy of Dijon, on the subject, whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has been conducive to the

purity of morals? He adopted, by the advice of his friend Diderot, the negative position, and defended it with such eloquence and success, that he excited a number of literary antagonists against him. He next attracted the public attention by his discourse on the cause of inequality among men and on the origin of society, a work of singular character, and which unites the boldest flights of imagination, with the most incoherent ideas, and elevates savage nature above the comforts of domestic and social life. This composition, dedicated in animated language to the republic of Geneva, restored him to the favor of his native country, and to the bosom of the protestant faith. After returning for a while to Paris, he retired to solitude, and devoted himself to study. His letter to d'Alembert, written about this time, and published in 1758, on the subject of establishing a theatre at Geneva, drew upon him the censures and the persecution of Voltaire and it was remarked with surprise that this bold advocate for the purity of morals against the contagion of theatrical representation had himself written a comedy, and a pastoral, which had been exhibited on the Paris stage. His next work was the Dictionary of Music, which contains many valuable articles, but not without inaccuracies. His New Heloise appeared in 1761, in 6 vols. 12mo. and, notwithstanding its many defects, and its immorality, excited much of the public attention, for its bold delineation of character, its interesting details, and its fascinating language. Heloise was followed in 1762 by Emilius in 4 vols. 12mo. a moral romance of still greater celebrity. In this popular work the philosopher wishes to leave in education every thing to nature, and whilst he inveighs in warm language against the luxuries, the vices, and the prejudices of the age, he speaks truths worthy of Plato and of Tacitus. It is, however, much to be lamented that in tracing out the education of a young man, and in drawing a most affecting picture of the benign author of christianity, and of the sublime beauties of the gospel, he attacks with blind misguided fury the miracles and the prophecies, on which that divine revelation rests, and builds his system of salvation on reason and natural religion. The book, though popular, was exposed to the censures and condemnation of the parliament of Paris, and the author hastened out of France. He sought an asylum at Geneva, but the gates of the city were shut against the disgraced philosopher, and he retired to Neufchatel in Switzerland, where he began to write a defence of his works, and of his principles. Here, however, the populace was roused to acts of violence, by the pulpit discourses of the ministers of the neighborhood, and therefore fearing greater insults than the pelting of his windows, he fled from Neufchatel. Berne, where he sought an asylum, was shut against him, and he therefore hastened to Strasburg, where the marshal de Contades relieved his necessities, and enabled him to proceed to Paris, in which place he expected the protection of David Hume. With the English philosopher he travelled to London, and found in that country a peaceful residence; but whilst he fled from persecution, the citizen of Geneva still longed for celebrity. In England he was a common man, and not the favorite of the people, admired and applauded, and therefore he soon quarrelled with his protector, Hume, and left the kingdom in disgust. He passed through Amiens and returned to Paris, where he was permitted to remain, provided he wrote nothing offensive against religion or the government. Ever restless and suspicious he now appeared in the Armenian dress, and when flattered by the homage of those who reverenced his abilities, he declared himself insulted, and began to interpret the approbation of the world as a regular system of persecution excited against him by men of letters. The last years of his life were spent in the company of a few friends, and while he seemed to condemn the fallacy of former opinions, he resigned himself to the peaceful studies and solitude of declining age. He died 2d July 1778, aged 66. The works of this singular character have been collected in 33 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.

ROUSSEL, Peter, a native of Ax in Pamiers, who took his medical degrees at Montpellier, and was the pupil of the great Bordeu. He published Systeme Phisique & Moral de la Femme, 12mo. a work of great merit, and began a work on the same subject on man. He died at Chateaudun, 1803, aged 60, and his eloge was pronounced by his friend Bordeu.

ROUX, Augustin, a native of Gascony, who studied medicine, and took his degrees at Bourdeaux. He published a treatise on Purifying Liquors—Memoirs of Chemistry—Typographical Annals—New portable Encyclopedie, 2 vols. 8vo. —and also continued Vandermonde's Journal of Medicine. He died 1776, aged 50.

ROWE, Nicolas, an eminent English poet, born 1673. Though his abilities might have raised him to eminence in the law, yet he preferred literature to all other pursuits, and at the age of twenty-five he produced his first tragedy the Ambitious Stepmother, which was received with universal applause. Tamerlane—the Fair Penitent —Ulysses—the Royal Convert—Jane Shore—and Lady Jane Grey, succeeded, and with equal approbation; but the poet found his powers inadequate to the ease and sprightliness of comedy, and his "Biter," was so little popular that it is not even inserted in his works. His literary fame made him known to the great; the duke of Queensbury, when secretary of state made him his public secretary, and on the Hanoverian succession he was appointed poet laureat, and land surveyor of the customs of the port of London, and afterwards chancellor Parker's secretary to the presentations, and clerk to the prince of Wales' council. He died 6th December 1718. He translated into verse Lucan's Pharsalia, and Quillet's Callipædia, and edited Shakspeare's plays, with an account of his life. Rowe is still a popular poet on the stage, and his Jane Shore, as Johnson says, is always seen and heard with pity. Though he does not often excite terror, yet he elevates the sentiments, and though he seldom pierces the breast, he always delights the ear, and often improves the understanding.

ROWE, Elizabeth, an English lady, known for her genius and virtues, daughter of Mr. Singer, a dissenting minister, and born at Ilchester, 11th September 1674. She early displayed a poetical genius, and in her 22d year were published some of her poems under the title of poems on several occasions, by Philomela. Her talents and virtues rendered her soon a favorite with the public, and among her respectable suitors she had the poet Prior; but she disregarded all applications till 1710, when she gave her hand to Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman already known for his literary acquirements. After his death, which happened 1715, and which she recorded in one of her best elegies, she lived in retirement at Frome, in the cultivation of the muses. She died 20th February 1736-7. After her death, agreeable to her request, her devotions were published by Dr. Watts, under the title of Devout Exercises of the Heart, and in 1739, appeared her miscellaneous works in prose, and verse, 2 vols. 8vo. These works contain the His

tory of Joseph, a poem—Friendship in Death—and Letters Moral, and enforce by the strongest conviction and the most interesting examples, the love of virtue and the practice of every good and benevolent action.

ROWE, Thomas, the husband of the preceding, was son of Benoni Rowe a dissenting minister. He was born in London, and educated at the Charter-house, and at Leyden university. In 1710, two years after his return from the continent, he married Miss Singer, with whom he lived five years in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, till a lingering illness put an end to his life, May 1718, in his 28th year. Among other things he wrote an ode to his wife, some time after his marriage, under the title of Delia, a proof of his love and of her many virtues. He also undertook to give a translation of Plutarch's Lives, but finished only eight.

ROWE, John, an English divine, born at Crediton, Devonshire, and educated at New Inn hall, Oxford. He was for some time a popular minister at Witney, Oxfordshire, and then removed to Tiverton, in his native county, and in 1654, settled as preacher in Westminster abbey, from which he was ejected 1662, for nonconformity. He died 12th October 1677, and was buried in Bunhill fields. His "Love of Christ," in thirty sermons, are a much esteemed publication. He wrote besides, some practical treatises.

ROWLAND, David S., congregational minister of Windsor, Connecticut, was born at Fairfield, in that state, in 1719, and graduated at Yale college, in 1743. He was first settled in Plainfield, and afterwards at Providence, Rhode-Island, where he remained twelve or thirteen years. At the commencement of the revolution he removed, and was installed, March 27th, 1776, pastor of the first church in Windsor, where he continued, greatly esteemed for his talents, piety, and usefulness, till his death, January 13th, 1794, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and forty-seventh of his ministry.

ROWLEY, William, an eminent physician, descended from an Irish family, born in London, 18th November 1743. After applying himself to the medical profession, he served in the army and was at the siege of Belleisle, and at the taking of the Havannah, and his conduct was so meritorious that he was employed by the ministry under the patronage of lord Keppel to make professional visits to Cuba, and all the Leeward islands, for which he was honorably rewarded. He settled afterwards in London, and acquired an extensive practice, but though he was honored with a doctor's degree from St. Andrew's, and had been admitted bachelor of medicine from St. Alban's hall, Oxford; some objections were made in that university to his obtaining the next degree, and he never took it. His publications were respectable in number, and all on medical subjects. Though a man of great observation and of extensive experience, it is remarkable that either from the love of singularity, or from prejudice, he opposed the vaccine inoculation, and thus impeded by the weight of his authority the adoption of a system which bids fair to extirpate one of the greatest scourges of the human race. This excellent man, whose humanity and benevolence were as conspicuous as his medical reputation was extensive, died 17th March, 1806, and was privately buried in St. James's chapel, Tottenham court road.

ROWNING, John, an able mathematician, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire. He died in Carey street, London, November 1771, aged 72. His compendious system of natural philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. is a popular work, and has often been reprinted, and was once a standing class book at Cambridge.

ROY, Julian le, a native of Tours, who from his earliest years showed great mechanical knowledge. He came to Paris at the age of eighteen, and in 1713, was admitted into the society of clock makers. He raised his profession to the highest pitch of excellence, and his watches acquired the same celebrity in France, as those of Graham in England. He died at Paris, 20th September, 1759, aged 74, leaving four sons. Peter, the eldest, was watchmaker to the king, and published Memoirs for the Clock Makers of Paris, 4to.—Etrennes Chronometriques—treatise on the Labors of Harrison and le Roy for the discovery of Longitude at Sea, 4to.—Letter to M. de Marivetz. He died 1785. Julian David, another son, was member of the national institute, and became professor of architecture. He travelled over Greece and other countries, and published Ruins of the Finest Monuments of Greece, fol., a work of merit—History of the Construction of Christian Temples, 8vo.—Observations on the Edifices of the Ancients—on the Marine, Ships, Sails, &c., of the Ancients. He died of an apoplexy at the end of January, 1803, aged 75.

ROYSE, George, D.D., an English divine, born at Martock, Somersetshire, 1655, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He became fellow of Oriel college, and was afterwards chaplain to king William, and to Tillotson the Primate, who gave him Newington rectory, Oxfordshire. He was elected provost of Oriel 1690, and afterwards was made dean of Bristol, and died April, 1708.

ROZIER, Francis, an eminent agriculturist, born at Lyons, 24th January, 1734. Though he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became doctor in divinity, and prior of Nanteuil, he devoted himself deeply to the study of his favorite science, and to botany, chemistry, and natural history. At Paris, he was noticed by the great and the powerful, but he sought for retirement at Bezieres, where he composed and finished his valuable course of agriculture in 10 vols. 4to. In 1788, he returned to Lyons, where the academy admitted him among its most honorable members. During the revolutions, he showed himself firm and moderate, but when Lyons was besieged, a bomb fell on his bed while he was asleep, and buried his shattered limbs among the ruins of the house, 29th September, 1793. He wrote besides, Memoirs on making Wine, on Mills and Presses, and other useful works on agricultural and commercial subjects.

RUBENS, sir Peter Paul, a celebrated painter, born at Cologne, 1577. He studied at Antwerp, from which, for a time, the civil wars had driven his family; but while he applied to the belles lettres, he displayed a strong partiality for the art of designing. This taste was happily promoted, and after receiving instruction from the best Flemish masters, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself, especially by studying accurately the coloring of Titian, and all the striking beauties of Julio Romanio, of Raphael and other illustrious painters. After an absence of seven years spent in viewing the cabinets of Italy, he returned to Antwerp. The fame of his great talents soon spread over Europe, and he was deservedly courted by great men and princes. He was invited to Paris by Mary de Medicis, to paint the Luxemburg gallery, and he became such a favorite with the infanta Isabella of Spain, that she sent him as her ambassador to England, to negotiate a peace in 1630. On his return to Spain, he was honorably received by Philip IV., and made secretary of state in Flanders. He died

1640, leaving an immense fortune behind him. Reubens was deservedly held in high esteem, and it is said, that few persons passed through Flanders without seeing a man, of whose talents and great reputation they had heard so much. Of his many pupils, Vandyke acquired the greatest celebrity.

RUDBECK, Olaus, professor of medicine at Upsal, wrote Excercitatio Anatomica, 4to.—Atlantica, sive Manheim Vera Japheti Posterorum Sedes ac Patera, 3 vols. fol. with an Atlas—Leges West-Gothicæ, fol.—Collection of Plants on Plates, 2 vols. fol.—Laponia Illustrata, et iter per Upland, 4to.—Dissertation on the Bird called Selai in the Bible. He died 1702, aged 73. His son, of the same name, was also an eminent physician, and published Dissertatio de Hederâ—a Catalogue of the plants of Lapland—Specimen Linguæ Gothicæ, quarto.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, a learned Scotchman, born in Aberdeenshire, 1684, and educated at Aberdeen. He was made overseer of the king's printing house, Edinburgh, and for near fifty years continued keeper of the advocates' library there, and distinguished himself for the many valuable books which he edited. He was strongly attached to the Stewart family, and therefore opposed the revolution. His diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ, are admired, but particularly his excellent Latin Grammar, with valuable notes. He died at Edinburgh, 1757, aged 84.

RUEDING, Rogers, an English divine, was born at Leicester, August 9, 1751. He became fellow of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, in 1782. In 1773, he was presented to the college living of Meldun in Surrey, and soon after, he was elected a fellow of the society of antiquaries, to whose archæologia he was a contributor. He published Annals of the Coinage of Britain, and its dependencies, in 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1820.

RUE, Charles de la, a French orator and poet, born at Paris, 1643. He was educated among the jesuits, and distinguished himself as a professor of belles lettres and rhetoric, and as an eloquent preacher. He published in 1667, the Conquest of Louis XIV., a Latin poem, which Corneille translated into French, with many high commendations of the original author. He was among the editors of the Dauphin classics, and published Virgil. He wrote also tragedies in Latin and French, which possessed great merit, besides 3 vols. of sermons, and died 1725, aged 82.

RUE, Charles de la, a Benedictine monk, born 1685. He was very learned in Greek and Hebrew, and became the friend and associate of Montfaucon, and by his advice, published the works of Origen, in 3 vols. fol. He died 1739.

RUFINUS, a father of the church. He was born at Aquileia, and was the friend and afterwards the antagonist of St. Jerome. He died in Sicily, 410. Besides a Latin translation of Josephus, and of some of the works of Origen, he wrote the lives of some of the fathers of the desert.

RUGGLES, Timothy, a brigadier-general, under general Amherst, in the expedition against Canada, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, October 11th, 1711, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1732. He established himself as a lawyer first at Sandwich, and afterwards at Hardwick, and attained to high respectability in the profession. He served as a brigadier-general in the French war, and was second in command in the battle with Dieskaw. In 1756, he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for Worcester, and in 1762, chief justice, and held the office till the revolution, when he joined the Royal party, and left the state. He had been for many years a member of the legislature, and possessed a large share of influence, and was, in 1765, sent a delegate to the congress, which met at New-York, but refused to concur in the measure adopted by it, for which he was reprimanded by order of the legislature. After the war, he resided in Nova Scotia, and died in 1798.

RUHNKENIUS, David, a native of Stolp in Pomerania, who became professor of belles lettres and history, and librarian in Leyden university. He died 14th May, 1798, aged 75. He wrote Epistolæ Criticæ in Hesiodi and Homeri Hymnos—de Vitâ et Scriptis Longini—Timæi Sophistæ Lexicon—Historia Critica Oratorum Græcorum, 2 vols. 8vo.—Editions of V. Paterculus, Rutilius Lupus. The life of this able and learned critic has been published by Wyttenbach.

RUINART, Thierry, a Benedictine monk, born at Rheims, 1657. He was an able theologian, and was the associate of Mabillon, in his literary labors. He was author of the Acts of the Martyrs of the Four first centuries, 4to.—History of the Persecution of the Vandals, 4to.—the Life of Mabillon—the Life of Pope Urban V., besides an edition of Gregory of Tours. He died 1709.

RULE, Gilbert, a native of Elgin, educated at Aberdeen, where he became professor of philosophy. He was, in 1659, made principal of his college; but he was ejected two years after, for nonconformity, after which he went to Leyden, and took his degrees in medicine. At the revolution, he was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, and died there, 1705, aged 77. He wrote some pieces in defence of his nonconformity, and against episcopacy, of little merit. Some specimens of his pulpit oratory are preserved in the Scotch presbyterian eloquence.

RULHIERES, N. de, a learned Frenchman, secretary to the French ambassador l'Hopital in Russia, when Peter III. was hurled from his throne. He published a short but very interesting account of this extraordinary event, and afterwards gave an history of the revolution in Poland. He was preparing an account of the French revolution, when he died suddenly, 30th January, 1791. He wrote besides, a pamphlet of great merit, on the Protestants of France, and two poems on Disputes—les Jeux des Mains. Two volumes of his posthumous works appeared 12mo., 1791.

RUMJANZOFF, Nicholas Petrowitsch, Count, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, who distinguished himself in the reign of Catharine, by victories over the Turks. He commenced his career about the year 1785; and after holding various stations of honor in the government, he devoted his time and his wealth to the interests of literature and philanthropy. In 1820, he established a charitable school. He collected from sixty to two hundred of the vagrant and mendicant children of bond peasants, in a wing of his castle, where they were clothed, fed, taught on the system of mutual instruction, and exercised in some trade. To him we are indebted for the first edition, in the Tartar language, of Abulgasi's History of the Mongols and Tartars. He died 1826, aged 73 years.

RUMSEY, James, an ingenious mechanic of Berkley county, Virginia, who invented a method of employing steam in navigation, in 1782, and obtained a patent for it from Virginia, in 1787. In 1784 he published a treatise on the subject in controversy with John Fitch, who claimed to have also about the same time discovered a method of propelling vessels by steam. Rumsey's method was carried into effect on a small scale both in the

United States and England, but did not succeed. He died at Philadelphia, while publicly delivering a description of his invention. Fitch also, whose invention was subsequent to Rumsey's, obtained a patent for it from Virginia in 1788, and made a trial of it on the Delaware. But it was equally unsuccessful.

RUMPHIUS, George Everard, doctor of medicine in Hanau university, became consul at Amboyna, and paid there particular attention to botanical pursuits. Though he had the misfortune to lose his sight at the age of 43, he yet followed his favorite studies, and by the delicate powers of his taste and of his smell, he still distinguished all the varieties of plants. His learned labors were presented to the public in 1755, with a supplement by John Burmann, in 6 vols. fol. He published besides, Imagines Piscium Testaceorum, fol. 1711, and Political History of Amboyna.

RUNDLE, Thomas, LL. D., a learned prelate, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. The friendship of lord Talbot, to whom he was chaplain, procured him preferment, and he became archdeacon of Wilts, treasurer of Sarum, rector of Sedgefield, and prebendary of Durham, which he exchanged in 1735, for the see of Derry. He was the intimate friend of the learned and of the polite in his age. A volume of his letters has been printed. He died 1743.

RUPERT, Prince, son of Frederic king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth daughter of James I., visited England at the beginning of the civil wars, and as he acquired some military knowledge abroad, he was intrusted by Charles with the command of some of his armies, and behaved with spirit and address. Under the second Charles he was placed at the head of the navy, and defeated the Dutch fleet in 1673. In the midst of his military engagements he paid particular attention to the arts and sciences, he was fond of chemistry, and from the accidental observation of a soldier scraping his rusty gun he invented mezzotinto printing, of which he himself executed the first specimen, still to be seen in Evelyn Sculptura, first edition. This gallant prince died 1682.

RUSH, Benjamin, M.D., LL.D., a distinguished American physician, was born January 5th, 1745, near Bristol, about twelve miles from Philadelphia. His father died while he was young, and left him to the care of an intelligent and pious mother, who gave him a virtuous education. At the age of eight or nine years he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Samuel Finley, afterwards president of the college at Princeton, and after becoming accomplished in the knowledge of Latin and Greek, he entered that institution, then under the care of president Davies, and was graduated in 1760. The next succeeding six years he devoted to the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Redman of Philadelphia. He there embarked for Europe, and attended the medical lectures at the University of Edinburgh for two years, and afterwards spent some time at the hospitals in London. In 1769 he returned to America, with qualifications for his profession seldom equalled, and commenced the practice of physic in Philadelphia, where his superior talents and learning, and highly amiable and engaging manners, soon procured him extensive practice. Not long after his establishment there he was appointed professor of chemistry in the medical school in that city. In 1789 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine; in 1791 of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice; and in 1805 was chosen to the united professorships of the theory and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine, which he held the remainder of his life. On the commencement of the contest with Great Britain, Dr. Rush entered with warmth into the defence of the rights of the colonies, and in 1776 was elected a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence. In April of the next year he was appointed surgeon-general of the military hospitals of the middle department; but, preferring the place of physician-general, for which his studies had better qualified him, he was transferred to that station in July. He resigned that office in 1778, and after employing his influence to promote the establishment of a new constitution in Pennsylvania, and serving as a member in the convention of that state, which ratified the constitution of the United States, retired from political life, and devoted himself to medical studies. He had before this period published several medical tracts, and he continued for many years to add frequently to their number. In 1798 he collected his works relating to medicine, and published them in five volumes They were republished in 1804, in four volumes, and again in 1809. His volume on diseases of the mind he gave to the world in 1812. He died on the 18th of April, 1813, in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Rush was one of the greatest and best men who have adorned his country. He possessed an acute and rapid perception, a discriminating judgment, a brilliant imagination, a retentive memory, and a cultivated taste. He was a most assiduous and persevering student; his knowledge was various and profound, and he eminently excelled in the several departments of his profession, both as a practitioner and lecturer. His writings are a noble monument of his genius. His investigations were characterized by great independence and originality. He added many important facts to the science of medicine, and was peculiarly felicitous in his method of describing diseases. His works enjoyed an uncommonly extensive circulation, and gave him a rank in the estimation of foreigners, as well as his own countrymen, among the greatest men who have adorned his profession. In private life he was distinguished by amiableness, modesty, uprightness, affability, uncommon powers of conversation, great punctuality to his engagements, and great philanthropy; and he enjoyed to a remarkable degree confidence, esteem, and admiration of all around him. To those characteristics he also added, in an eminent degree, the virtues of an enlightened and practical Christian.

RUSH, Jacob, LL.D., brother of Dr. Benjamin Rush was born in 1746; and graduated at Princeton college in 1765. For several years he was president of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, where he died January 5th, 1820, aged 74 years He published charges on moral and religious subjects; and, was also engaged in some controversial publications.

RUSHWORTH, John, a learned Englishman born in Northumberland 1607, and educated at Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. He was very expert as a short hand writer, and in consequence of his great dexterity was employed to minute down the particulars of the most important debates and causes in parliament, and in the courts of justice. He was in 1640, appointed joint clerk to the house of commons, and afterwards attended his relation general Fairfax as his secretary. In 1658, he was chosen member for Berwick, and also in 1660, and 1678, and the next year, and he recommended himself to the king's favor, by presenting to him some valuable records of the privy council, which he had preserved during the civil wars. Either through extravagance or

carelessness, he was imprisoned in the king's bench, and died there after six years' confinement, 12th May, 1690. His historical collections of private passages in state, appeared at various times in 7 vols. fol. and were reprinted in 1721, with an additional volume.

RUSSEL, Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. During his residence in Turkey, he applied himself to acquire the knowledge of the language, and gained great celebrity by his medical abilities, which procured him the patronage and friendship of the pacha of Aleppo. He returned to Europe in 1759, and was elected physician of St. Thomas's hospital, London. His history of Aleppo has been considered as a valuable performance, which has been translated into various languages. He died in London 1770.

RUSSEL, lord William, third son of William, the first duke of Bedford, was born about 1641. He obtained a seat in the house of commons under Charles II. and distinguished himself as a violent opposer of the succession of the duke of York to the throne. His conduct was regarded by the court with a jealous eye, and at last he was arrested as guilty of treasonable practices, in conjunction with the duke of Monmouth, and condemned to death. He was beheaded in Lincoln's inn fields, 21st July, 1683. After the revolution his sentence was revised, and an act passed to examine who were the authors of his death. He had married, in 1667, Rachael, second daughter of Thomas Wriotesley, earl of Southampton, widow of lord Vaughan, a woman of great merit and piety. When she heard of his condemnation, she threw herself at the king's feet, but she implored in vain; Charles was inexorable, and she immediately went to the Tower, and employed all the powers of affection and eloquence in exhorting her husband to support the dignity of his character, and to die with heroic resolution, and all the firmness of a Christian. She parted from him on the day of his execution, and he, turning from her exclaimed, "the bitterness of death is now past." This excellent woman continued a widow till her death, 1723, at the age of 87, and she had the consolation to see her second son succeed to the honors and to the estates of the Bedford family. The letters which passed between her and her husband have been published, and display, in the strongest features, the characters of a man of upright integrity, and of a woman of the most generous heart, and the most affectionate sentiments.

RUSSELL, William, LL.D., a Scotch historical writer of some eminence in the last century. He was born in 1746, and, having received his education, was apprenticed to a bookseller and printer. On the termination of his indentures, he published a Collection of modern Poems; and removing to London, he engaged in business as a printer, but afterwards employed his time in writing for the press. He was the author of the History of America from its Discovery by Columbus to the Conclusion of the late War, 1778, 2 vols. 4to.; and the History of Modern Europe, with an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in a Series of Letters, 1779, 4 vols., 8vo. are very popular. He received his degree from a Scottish university. His death took place in 1793.

RUSSELL, Chambers, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was the son of the Hon. Daniel Russel, a member of the council and impost officer of Massachusetts, by a daughter of the Hon. Charles Chambers. He was graduated at Harvard college, in 1731. In 1747 he succeeded Mr. Auchmuty as judge of the admiralty court, and died at Dover in England, in 1766. The family of Russels was one of the first rank and respectability in Massachusetts. Richard Russell the ancestor who came first to America, was from Herefordshire in England. He was treasurer, and a magistrate of the province, in 1659. His son, grandson, and two great grandsons, were members of the council.

RUSSELL, Thomas, who died in Boston, in 1796, was a descendant of the above. He was a merchant, and a member of the council. The first American ship employed in the Russian trade was owned by him. His wife was a daughter of colonel Watson of Plymouth, and after his death the lady of sir Grenville Temple.

RUTGERS, Henry, a citizen of the city of New York, and a patriot of the American revolution. His house was used by the British for a hospital, and he fought upon the heights of Brooklyn. Colonel Rutgers was a man of great wealth; and his charities were abundant for almost every public object. For individuals also he gave liberally. In one instance he received a note, in which the writer, then at the door, begged his assistance, intimating that in the failure of it he should kill himself. It appeared that the young man had ruined himself by gambling. By cautiously interposing, this good steward of wealth, saved the applicant from his meditated crime and from misery, who afterwards became a man of respectability and piety.

RUTHERFORD, Daniel, a natural philosopher and physician, was born, in 1749, at Edinburgh, at the university of which he studied. In 1786 he was appointed professor of botany, and keeper of the botanic garden. He died in 1819. Dr. Rutherford was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was one of the first, if not the first, who observed the acidifying power of oxygen.

RUTHERFORTH, Thomas, D.D., a divine, was born, in 1712, at Rapworth Everard, in Cambridgeshire; was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge; became professor of divinity in 1745; and died, in 1771, rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and archdeacon of Essex. Of his works, the most important are, A System of Natural Philosophy; Institutes of Natural Law; A Discourse on Miracles; and Sermons.

RUTLEDGE, John, an eminent patriot of South Carolina, who early distinguished himself in the cause of the American revolution. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. When the temporary constitution of South Carolina was established in March 1776, he was appointed the president, and commander in chief of the colony. He continued in this station till the adoption of the new constitution in 1778. In 1779 he was chosen governor. In 1784 he was a judge of the court of chancery; in 1789 a judge of the supreme court of the United States; in 1791 chief justice of South Carolina; and in 1796 chief justice of the United States. He was a man of eminent talents, patriotism, energy, and firmness. Judge Rutledge was a native of Ireland, but came to America about the year 1735. He died in July 1800.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, governor of South Carolina, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Charleston in 1749. He was a brother of the preceding, in whose office he was placed to prepare himself for the practice of law. Afterwards he went to England and completed his legal education. On his return home he established himself in his profession at Charleston, where he soon rose to distinction. From 1774 to 1777 he was a member of congress. In 1798 he

was elected governor. He died January 23d, 1800, aged 50 years. The services of governor Rutledge were of great value to his country, and they will long be held in high estimation. When in the profession of law, it is said, he would not engage in a cause unless he believed it good; not being willing to lend his powers of persuasion to support iniquity or to shield oppression. His eloquence was of a high grade, being insinuating and conciliatory.

RUYSCH, Frederic, a famous Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 1638. He studied at Leyden and Franeker, and then settled at the Hague, which he left on an honorable invitation to become anatomical professor at Amsterdam. Here he devoted himself, with indefatigable industry, in the dissection and examination of the various parts of the human body, and made a most valuable collection of natural curiosities, which he was prevailed upon to present, for 30,000 florins, to the Czar Peter, when he visited Amsterdam, and honored the professor with his notice and esteem. His anatomical works, which are very valuable, appeared in 4 vols. 4to. He was member of the London royal society, and of the Paris academy of sciences, and died February 22d, 1731, aged 93.

RUYTER, Michael Adrian, a famous Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in Zealand, 1607. At the age of 11 he began his military career, and after various services, after going eight times to the West Indies, and twice to the Brazils, he was made admiral in 1641. He assisted the Portuguese against the Spaniards with great bravery, and afterwards went to the port of Salee, on the Barbary coast, where he defeated a superior force of Algerine corsairs. In 1653 he was second in command to Van Tromp in the three battles fought against the English, and two years after he displayed his valor against the Turks in the Mediterranean. His services to Denmark against the Swedes in 1659, procured to him a liberal pension from the king, and the honors of nobility. His next expedition was against the combined fleets of England and France in 1672, where he upheld his former character of bravery and intrepidity, and the next year he was engaged again in three battles with the same hostile squadrons. He was in 1676 in the Mediterranean, and in an engagement with the French fleet before Sicily, he unfortunately received a wound, which proved fatal a few days after. His death was lamented not only by his nation, but even Louis XIV. expressed his sorrow at the fate of a man who had carried personal bravery and cool presence of mind to so high a pitch.

RYCQUIUS, Justus, a native of Ghent, who travelled into Italy, and was honored with the title of citizen of Rome, in consequence of his writings. He was made by Urban VIII. professor of eloquence at Bologna, where he died 1627. His work de Capitolio Romano, 1617, 4to. is a valuable composition, which was again edited at Leyden, by J. Gronovius, with learned notes.

RYLAND, John, author of the Christian Student and Pastor—the Preceptor—Elements of Mechanics—sermons—and some controversial tracts, was a baptist preacher at Northampton. To increase his income, he kept for some years an academy, and died at Enfield, 1792. As his reputation was extensive among people of his persuasion, he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Edinburgh university, and as a literary character he was flattered by the friendship and correspondence of Dr. Johnson, Doddridge, Hervey, and other learned men.

RYMER, Thomas, an eminent English antiquary, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Northallerton school, and at Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Gray's inn, and in 1692, became historiographer to William III. He devoted some of his time to poetry, but his tragedy of Edgar possesses little merit, and his View of the Tragedies of the last Age, displays his abilities as a critic in a very unfavorable light, as severe, partial, and uncandid, and an acrimonious detractor of the immortal reputation of Shakspeare. The best known work of Rymer is his Fœdera, in 20 vols. folio, a most valuable collection, containing public acts, conventions, treaties, state papers, letters, foreign correspondence, reprinted at the Hague in 10 vols. abridged by Rapin, and translated by Whatley in four vols. 8vo. 1731.

RYVES, sir Thomas, a civilian, born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He applied himself to the civil law in Doctors Commons, and distinguished himself greatly in that profession. He was made master in chancery, king's advocate, and was knighted by Charles I. whom he served with great ability, not only in the cabinet, but in the field during the civil wars. He died in 1651, and was buried in St. Clement Danes, near Temple bar. He was a learned man, and wrote the Vicar's Plea—Historia Navalis Antiqua—and Historia navalis Media.

RYVES, Bruno, a celebrated preacher, related to the preceding. He was chaplain to Charles I. and for his attachment to his master, was exposed, during the civil wars, to persecution and plunder; but at the restoration, he was made dean of Windsor, and secretary to the Garter. He died 1677. He was author of Mercurius Rusticus, a political paper, first printed, 22d August 1642.—Querela Cantabrigiensis,—a Catalogue of those Lords, Persons of Quality, slain or executed during the civil war—and some Sermons.

RYVES, Eliza, an Irish lady, known for her literary abilities. Her family was respectable; but a law-suit devoured the little property which she possessed, and she found protection and subsistence by the labors of her pen. She wrote the Hermit of Snowdon, a novel—besides some popular translations from the French, and a liberal contribution to the annual registers. She died in London, 1797.

RZEWIESKY, Wenceslaus, a Polish nobleman, was born in 1705; filled various high offices, among which was that of grand general of the crown; was six years a prisoner in Russia, for his opposition to the election of Stanislaus Potowski; and died in 1779. He is the author of two tragedies; two comedies; poems; A Course of Rhetoric; several other works; and a translation of Horace's Odes.

S.

SA, or SAA, Emanuel, a jesuit, born at Condé, in Portugal. He was public professor of theology at Coimbra and Rome, and then became a preacher, and was employed by Pius V. to complete a new edition of the bible. He wrote besides, Scholia in quatuor Evangelia—Notationes in totam Sacram Scripturam—Aphorismi Confessariorum, and died at Arona, 30th December 1596, aged 66.

SAADAS GAON, a Jewish rabbi, author of a book on the Belief of the Jews—an Arabic translation of the Old Testament—Commentaries on Ezra and Daniel—Explanation of the Jezirah. He was at the head of the school at Sora, near Babylon, and died 943.

SAAS, John, a native of Franqueville, near Rouen, who died of an apoplexy, 10th April 1774, aged 72. He was member of the Rouen academy, secretary to the archbishop, and afterwards canon of the church, and librarian. He wrote an account of the MSS. of the Cathedral of Rouen—an Abridgment of the French Historical Dictionary, 4 vols. —Criticisms on the Supplement to Moreri—on the Encyclopedie, and other things.

SAAVEDRA, Michael de Cervantes, a celebrated Spanish writer, author of Don Quixote, born at Madrid, 1549. He was from his very youth unusually fond of reading novels, and curious adventures, and thus he began to lay the foundation for those comic and striking incidents which prove so amusing and so interesting in his hero. He quitted Spain for Italy, and he was chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva at Rome. He was also for some time engaged in the hardy profession of a soldier, under the victorious Colonna, and was at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, in which he lost his left hand, which was either shot, or dreadfully maimed by an harquebus. In 1574, he was unfortunately taken by a Barbary corsair, and carried to Algiers, where he endured, for five years and a half, all the horrors of captivity, till ransomed by the religious society of redemption. On his return to Spain, he began to write comedies and tragedies for his maintenance; but though his pieces were acted with universal applause at Madrid, he pined in poverty, and at last found himself in a prison. In his confinement he began his Don Quixote, of which the first part appeared in 1605, and the second part ten years after. This immortal work was a strong and pleasant satire on the books of knight errantry, which were then so fashionable in Spain, and it met with universal approbation; and though written to ridicule the follies of a particular age, it continues still to be read and admired in every known language. Though deservedly popular, Cervantes, such is too often the fate of literary men, was little noticed by the great; the book was read, but the author was neglected, and he could not obtain the small pittance of a pension, which might have kept him above want. Yet, in the midst of his wretchedness, he preserved his serenity and pleasantness, and in his last moments displayed that unconcern and jocularity which would have become a happier period of life. He received extreme unction at Madrid, 18th April, 1616, and died soon after, but what day is not ascertained. Besides Don Quixote, and dramatic pieces, he wrote the Troubles of Persiles and Sigismunda, a novel—Galatea, a novel, in six books.

SAAVEDRA FAJARDO, Diego, a noble Spaniard, born in Murcia. He was for some time ambassador in Switzerland, and was made knight of St. Jago, and member of the supreme council of the Indies. He wrote Idea of a Politic Prince—the Gothic Crown—the Literary Republic, a work of merit, translated into French at Lausanne, 1770 He died 1648.

SABBATHIER, Peter, a native of Poitiers, of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur. For twenty years, he was engaged in making a collection of the Latin versions of the bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones Antiquæ, 3 vols. folio. The two last volumes were published, not by the author, but by Charles de la Rue. He died at Rheims, 24th March, 1742, aged 60.

SABELLICUS, Mark Anthony Cocceius, a learned Italian, born at Vicovaro, and made professor of belles lettres at Udina, and librarian to St. Mark's at Venice. He was an able teacher, and began an Universal History, of which one vol. appeared, besides an History of the Venetian Republic, folio, and other pieces in prose and verse. He died 1506, aged about 70.

SABEO, Faustus, a native of Bresse in the Venetian territory, who distinguished himself as a poet. His edition of Arnobius, Rome, 1542, in folio, is much valued. He was honored with a gold chain from the emperor, Henry II., to whom he dedicated his epigrams, 1556. He died about 1558, aged 80

SABINA, Julia, wife of Adrian, was celebrated for her respectable character in public and private life. Her husband, at his death, prevailed upon her to take poison, and not to survive him, A.D. 138.

SABINUS, George, an excellent modern Latin poet. He was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, 1508, and by his talents, acquired the esteem of the learned of his times. He married in 1536, Melancthon's eldest daughter, after whose death, at Konigsberg, 1547, he settled at Frankfort on the Oder, where, in the character of professor, he acquired great celebrity. He was patronised by the elector of Brandenburg, and also employed in various negotiations by the emperor, Charles V., who esteemed him, and respected his talents. He died in consequence of an illness contracted in Italy, 1560. His Res Gestæ Cæsarum Romanorum, and other poems, are well known.

SABLIER, N., a French writer of eminence. He published Varietiés Serieuses & Amusantes, 4 vols. 12mo.—Essai sur les Langues, 8vo.—besides translations from Goldoni, and other authors. He died at Paris, 10th March, 1785, aged 93. Another of that name wrote two dramatic pieces for the Italian theatre, and died about 1760.

SABLIERE, Anthony de Rambouillet de la, a French poet. He died at Paris, 1680, and his Madrigals, admired for their simplicity and delicate sentiments, were published by his son. His wife, Hesselin, seemed to retain his virtues, and she was the friend of the learned, and particularly of Fontaine, who has repaid her kindness, and the honorable asylum which for many years she gave him in her family, by immortalizing her name in his poems.

SACCHI, Andrea, an Italian painter, born at Rome, 1601. He studed with great assiduity, the labors of his predecessors, and the antique marbles; and by the directions of Albani, and his own exertions, he soon acquired a celebrity superior to that of his cotemporaries. He was ambitious to be correct, and therefore did little, and but slowly; and as he said, he never did anything but what he proposed should be seen by Raphael and Hannibal. He was patronized by some of the cardinals, and particularly by Urban VIII., whose picture he drew, and in such a correct style, as to be equal to the

best efforts of ancient or modern times. He died 1661.

SACCHINI, Antoine Marie Gasper, an able musician, born at Naples, 1735. He studied under Durante; and at Rome, Venice, and Naples, he began to display those great powers of composition and harmony which procured him so much applause in Germany, Holland, England, and Paris. He was of a benevolent disposition, and died at Paris, 1786. His operas were much admired.

SACHEVERELL, Henry, D.D., an English divine, of celebrated notoriety. He was son of a poor clergyman at Marlborough, and was educated by the kindness of his god-father, and placed at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became demy, 1687, and afterwards fellow. His regularity and polite manners rendered him a favorite tutor in the college, and his Latin poems, some of which appeared in the Musæ Anglicanæ, proved him an elegant scholar and a man of respectable talents. He was at Oxford, the contemporary and the friend of Addison, who inscribed his farewell poem to the muses, to him, as his dearest friend and colleague. His first preferment was Cannock, Staffordshire, to which, in 1705, was added the preachership of St. Saviour's, Southwark. His two famous sermons were delivered at Derby, 14th August, 1709, and at St. Paul's, November 9th, before the lord mayor, and as in one of them he was supposed to allude, under the name of Volpone, to lord Godolphin, they excited great attention, and drew upon him the resentment of parliament. His trial before the peers, began 27th February, 1709-10, and ended the 23d March; but though he was suspended for three years from preaching, and his sermons were burnt by the hands of the executioner, so violent was the party spirit of the times, that in laying the foundation of his future preferment it completely overturned the ministry. The queen saw with pleasure, the propagation of sentiments which enforced the divine rights of monarchs, and submissive obedience to her authority, and when the punishment of this persecuted divine, therefore, was expired, he was presented to the valuable living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and received with such enthusiasm by the people, that of the first sermon which he preached, and which he sold for £100, forty thousand copies were immediately distributed through the nation. Thus, for a while, regarded as the champion of the church, and as the victim of party, Sacheverell enjoyed honors and popularity, till at last he sunk into retirement and obscurity. He died 5th June, 1724, and by his will, left £500, to bishop Atterbury, who is supposed to have written for him the defence which he made before the peers, and to have composed the elegant Latin inscription for the silver bason gilt, which he presented to his counsel and defender, sir Simon Harcourt. He is described by the duchess of Marlborough, who, no doubt, was displeased at his popularity, as an ignorant impudent incendiary, a man who was the scorn of those who made use of him as a tool; and Burnet, with equal contempt, observes of him, that he possessed little of religion, virtue, learning, or good sense, but forced himself to preferment, by railing at dissenters and low church men.

SACKVILLE, Thomas, first lord Buckhurst, was born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536. He was entered at Oxford, and then removed to Cambridge, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He early acquired celebrity by his Induction, or introduction to the Myrror of Magistrates, a series of poems, and by his Gorboduc, a tragedy, acted in 1561, with great applause, at Whitehall, before the queen. When thus distinguished as a writer, he laid down his pen, and became a statesman. He was called up to the peerage, and served Elizabeth, to whom he was related by her mother's side, in various negotiations. In 1590, he was made knight of the garter, and the next year chancellor of Oxford, and in 1598, treasurer, in the room of lord Burleigh. Though he had been one of the commissioners who tried the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, he was noticed by James, on his accession to the English crown, and was created, 1604, earl of Dorset. He died suddenly, April, 1608. It appears according to the testimony of Naunton, and others, that he was an able, virtuous, and magnanimous statesman, and few first ministers have left so fair a character.

SACKVILLE, Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, descended from lord Buckhurst, was born 1637. He sat for some time as member for East Grinstead; but he was too fond of gallantry, and the licentious excesses of a corrupt court, to apply himself to political affairs. He served as volunteer in the Dutch war in 1665, under the duke of York, and the night previous to the naval engagement, composed a celebrated song, still regarded as the best of his poetical pieces. He was afterwards employed in embassies by the king, and in 1674, succeeded to the estates of his uncle, earl of Middlesex, and to the honors of his father, two years after. The violent measures of James were wholly disagreeable to him, and he warmly espoused the cause of the prince of Orange, and accompanied Anne in her flight to Northampton, and for his attachment to the revolution, he was made chamberlain of the household, a privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. He died at Bath, 19th January, 1705-6, and was succeeded by Lionel, his son by his second wife, who in 1720, was raised to the dignity of a duke. Lord Dorset was not only a poet, but also the friend and patron of learned men, and he has been commended in the highest strain of panegyric and admiration, by Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and especially by Prior, whose dedication of his works to his son is deservedly considered as a composition of superior merit. His poems are short and few, but possess great beauty.

SACKVILLE, Edward, earl of Dorset, and grandson of the above, was born 1590. He was sent in 1620, with a force, to assist Frederic, king of Bohemia, and was at the battle of Prague, fought that year, and in 1621, he went as ambassador from England to the French court. His abilities recommended him strongly to the favor of his master Charles, and after his brother's death, to whose title and estates he succeeded, 1624, he was advanced in the government, and made knight of the garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal He died 1652, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who died 1677. There is in the 129th paper of the Guardian, an account of a duel which he fought in Zealand, with lord Bruce, in 1613, and in which he killed his antagonist.

SACKVILLE, George viscount, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. From Westminster school he went to Ireland, where his father was appointed viceroy, and he received his education in Trinity college, Dublin. He afterwards embraced the military profession, and was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and distinguished himself under the duke of Cumberland, against the Scotch rebels. In 1758, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and went with Marlborough in the expedition against St. Malo's. At the battle of Minden, the next year, where he commanded the united English and Hanoverian cavalry, his conduct was highly censured, because during

the action he did not bring up his troops with the celerity which he was ordered. Whether the delay originated in the unintelligible manner in which the orders were conveyed, or the timidity of the general, is unknown; but a court martial dismissed him from the service, and his name was struck off from the list of privy counsellors. These severe measures were condemned in the next reign, and he was restored to the favor and protection of his sovereign, and advanced to places of trust and honor. In 1769 he assumed the name of Germaine, according to the will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, to whose property he succeeded, and the next year he attracted much of the public notice by the duel which he fought with governor Johnstone, who, in one of his speeches in the house of Commons, had reflected on his conduct with more asperity than good manners permitted. He was, in 1775, made secretary of state for the colonial department, and also first lord of the board of trade; but on the change of ministry he gave up his appointment, and in 1782 he was created a viscount. He died 26th August 1785.

SACY, Lewis de, an eloquent advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a learned member of the French academy. He published an excellent French translation of Pliny's Letters, and a Panegyric on Trajan, 3 vols. 12mo.—treatises on Friendship—and on Glory—a Collection of Factums, and other pieces, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Paris, 26th October 1727, aged 73.

SADDER, or SAAHDI, a famous Persian poet, born at Schiraz, 1193. The invasion of Persia by the Turks, drove him into Palestine, where he fell into the hands of the Franks, then on a crusade, and was treated as a slave, till ransomed by the kindness of an Aleppo merchant, whose rich daughter he married. This union proved not the source of happiness, and the poet complained bitterly of the disagreeable temper and manners of his wife. He died, it is said, at the advanced age of 116. His poems have been much admired, though Voltaire and others affect to speak of them with contempt. They have been translated at Calcutta, 1795, folio.

SADELER, John, a native of Brussels, 1550, eminent as a designer and engraver. He was patronised by the duke of Bavaria, and after travelling into Italy, and presenting some of his pieces to Clement VIII. who received them with barren praise, he returned to Venice, where he died. His brother and pupil Raphael, was also an excellent artist. He accompanied his brother to Rome, and died at Venice. Their nephew Giles, was superior to his uncles in taste, and in the neatness and elegance of his engravings. He was for some time in Italy, and was patronised by the emperor Rodolphus II. and his two successors. He died at Prague, 1629, aged 59. His Vestiges of the Antiquities of Rome, folio, 1660, are much and deservedly admired.

SADLEIR, sir Ralph, an English statesman, born at Hackney in Middlesex, 1507. He was educated under Cromwell earl of Essex, and by his abilities and good conduct became known to Henry VIII. who employed him in several political affairs, and at last admitted him into the privy council, and made him secretary of state. He was at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, and for his bravery was made a knight banneret. After being also in favor with Elizabeth, and holding under her offices of trust and honor, he died at his seat of Standon, Herts, 30th March, 1587, aged 80.

SADLER, John, an English writer, born in Shropshire, 1615, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He entered afterwards at Lincoln's inn, and was in 1644 made master in chancery, and in 1649 town clerk of London. He was in great favor with Cromwell, and was offered, by him, the place of chief justice of Munster in Ireland, which he declined. He was also member of parliament; but at the restoration he lost all his places, because he refused to subscribe to the oath which declared it unlawful, under any pretence whatever, to take up arms against the king. To this public misfortune was afterwards added the loss of some of his houses by the great fire of London, and in consequence of these calamities, he retired to privacy on his estate of Warmwell, Dorsetshire, where he died, April 1674, aged 59. He wrote Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors, much esteemed—and "Olbia," or the New Island discovered.

SADLER, Anthony, D.D. a native of Chilton, Wilts, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of divinity. He was chaplain to Charles II. after the restoration, and published a Divine Masque, inscribed to general Monk—several tracts—and sermons, and died 1680.

SADLER William Windham, an ingenious aëronaut, who fell a victim to the practice of his profession. On the 30th of September, 1824, he ascended from the neighborhood of Blackburn in Lancashire; and in the descent, the car being driven against a chimney, Mr. Sadler was thrown out, at the height of about forty yards from the ground, when his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise so injured as to occasion his death, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He had made thirty aërial voyages, in one of which he crossed the Irish channel, ascending at Dublin, and alighting on the Welsh coast, and possessed considerable talents as a chemist and engineer, in which capacities he was employed by the first gas company established at Liverpool, where he had also fitted up warm, medicated, and vapor baths.

SADOC, supposed founder of the sect of the Sadducees among the Jews, lived two centuries before the birth of Christ. His tenets were, that virtue, for its own sake, is to be loved and practised, as there are neither rewards nor punishments after this life. These opinions were very prevalent, and in the days of our Saviour, the sect was become very numerous and powerful. It is said that the Sadducees still exist in Africa, and in other places.

SADOLET, James, a learned Italian, born at Modena 1477. He received an excellent education under his father who was a civilian, and professor at Ferrara, and acquired a most extensive and perfect knowledge of Latin and Greek. He lived in great intimacy with the learned at Rome, and became with Bembus secretary to pope Leo X. and to reward his merit the sovereign pontiff made him against his will bishop of Carpentras, near Avignon, and he held the same office of honorable confidence with some of his successors, Clement VII. and Paul III. who raised him to the dignity of cardinal, and employed him in various negotiations. He died 1547, not without suspicion, say some, of poison, because he maintained too confidential a correspondence with the protestants. His works consist of epistles, discourses, expositions of the Psalms, and St. Paul's epistles, and poems, published at Verona, 3 vols. 4to. These compositions are written in elegant and truly Ciceronian Latin; and to the character of a polite scholar, Sadolet united the amiable qualities of mildness, moderation, and exemplary virtue, so that Erasmus has called him with truth, eximium ætatis suæ decus.

SAGE, Alian René le, an ingenious writer, born at Ruys in Britanny 1667. His compositions dis-

St. David of Wales was apparently not a myth.

play not only wit, taste, and judgment, but elegance and neatness. Though indebted for the plan and subject of his romances to Spanish writers, yet he possessed peculiar merits of his own. His works are "Gil Blas"—the Diable Boiteux—besides the Bachelier de Salamanque—the New Don Quixote, and other theatrical pieces, and the letters of Aristenætus from the Greek. His Gil Blas is, and ever will be, a popular performance, and must be read, because, as Voltaire has observed, he has imitated nature. He died near Paris 1747.

SAGE, John, a native of Fifeshire, educated at St. Andrew's, and made, after the revolution, bishop of Edinburgh. He was an able divine, and published a sensible defence of episcopacy, against the persecution of the presbyterians, called the Principles of the Cyprianic age, and other tracts, and died 1711, aged 59.

SAGE, Balthasar George, an eminent natural philosopher and mineralogist, was born, in 1740, at Paris, and after having been professor of experimental mineralogy, was appointed superintendent of the school of mines. At the beginning of his career Sage contributed much to the progress of mineralogy in France, but he subsequently set his face against the modern discoveries in that science and in chemistry. He died in 1824, a member of the Institute. Among his works are, Elements of Docimastic Mineralogy; and a Theory on the Origin of Mountains.

SAGITTARIUS, Gaspard, a native of Lunenburgh, who became professor of history in the university of Hall, and historian to the duke of Saxony. He was also, as a divine, an able supporter of the doctrines of Luther. He published Dissertations on the Oracles—the Succession of the Princes of Orange to William III.—History of the City of Hardewyck—Life of St. Norbet—Historia Antiqua Norbergiæ—Genealogy of the Dukes of Brunswick—History of Lubeck—Antiquities of Thuringia. This learned man died 9th March, 1694, aged 51.

SAGREDO, John, a noble Venetian, procurator of St. Mark, and in 1675 elected doge, and afterwards employed as ambassador to various courts. He wrote the History of the Ottoman empire, in Italian, 1677, 4to. a work valuable, candid, and elegant, and deservedly compared to the labors of Tacitus. A translation of it in 6 vols. 12mo. appeared at Paris.

SAILLANT, N. du, a French officer, who at the beginning of the revolution raised around his retreat at Jales near Mende, an army of nearly twenty thousand men, who like himself were zealous for the defence of the monarchy, and the protection of the king's person. While, however, he hoped to persuade these adherents to march with him against Paris, he found their loyalty grow faint, and soon saw them desert from his ranks. He was at last surrounded with the few brave men who determined to share his fortunes, and conducted to Vans, where he was massacred in cold blood.

SAINT-AMAND, Mark Antony Gerard de, a native of Rouen, who spent the best part of his life in travelling, and in writing poetry. He might have obtained a settlement near the person of the queen of Poland, but in his inconstant conduct he refused it, and died poor 1660, aged 67, and of grief, because Louis XIV. censured his poem on the Moon. His name is immortalized in Boileau's satires. His best piece is an Ode on Solitude. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo.

SAINT-AULAIRE, Francis Joseph de Beaupoil, marquis de, an ingenious French poet, born at Limosin. He spent the younger part of his life in the army, but his love of literature prevailed, and he sought retirement and learned ease. He wrote short and light pieces, much in the manner of Anacreon, and what is remarkable, his best compositions were those of his old age, when he had reached his ninetieth year. He was admitted into the French academy, though Boileau exclaimed against it, because he was an immoral poet. He was for forty years the favorite of the court of the duches of Maine, and died at Paris 17th December 1742, aged near 100.

SAINT CLAIR, Arthur, a general in the American army, was born at Edinburgh, was a lieutenant under general Wolfe, and afterwards settled in Pennsylvania, and became a naturalized citizen On the commencement of the revolution, he embraced the cause of the American army, and in February 1777, was appointed major-general. He served with distinction, and in 1783, was elected president of the Cincinnati Society of his adopted state. In 1785 he was elected a delegate to Congress, and in 1787 was chosen president of that body. He was afterwards governor of the North West Territory, and in 1790, commanded an army against the Miami Indians. He resigned his commission of major-general in 1792. His latter years were passed in poverty. He died in 1818.

SAINT-CYRAN, John du Verger, de Houranne, abbot of, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Bayonne, 1581. He was educated in divinity at Louvain, where he gained the friendship of Lipsius, and he was patronised by the bishop of Poitiers, who resigned to him the abbey of St. Cyran. He wrote various books, and was universally esteemed for his learning. He became celebrated in France for maintaining what was called two extraordinary paradoxes, that a person under certain circumstances may kill himself, and that bishops may take up arms. He was for some time persecuted by Richelieu, and he was one of those who disapproved of the council of Trent, and considered it as a political assembly, rather than as an ecclesiastical meeting. He died 1643.

SAINT-FOIX, Germain Francis Poullain de, a French writer born at Rennes, 25th February 1703. After serving in the army he settled at Paris, and devoted himself to literature. He was appointed historiographer of the order of the Holy Ghost, and died highly respected at Paris, 26th August 1776. His works are Turkish Letters, an epistolary romance of merit, yet inferior to the work of Montesquieu in the same style—Historical Essays on Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.—History of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 3 vols. 12mo.—Comedies, 3 vols. 12mo. All his works were published together at Paris, 6 vols. 8vo. 1778.

SAINT-GELAIS, Octavian de, a native of Cognac, who by the favor of Charles VIII. was made bishop of Angouleme. He died 1502, aged 36. He is author of some poetical pieces, the Life of Louis XII.—Translation of Terence—Ovid's Heroides.

SAINT-GELAIS, Melin de, the natural son of the preceding, as is generally supposed, became known as a poet, and deserved the name of the French Ovid. He was educated at Poitiers, and Padua, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He opposed Ronsard the poet, at the court of Henry II. but this jealousy ended in the closest friendship. He died at Paris, 1559, aged 67. His works are in Latin and in French, and consist of elegies, epistles, sonnets, epigrams, songs—and Sophonisba, a prose tragedy,—and were first published at Paris, 1719, in 12mo.

SAINT-GERMAIN, Robert, count of, a native

of Lons-le Saunier in Franche Compté, who left the jesuits for the profession of arms. He distinguished himself in Hungary, and in the war of 1737, against the Turks, and afterwards in the French service, in the campaigns of 1741, and 1757. Displeased, however, with the treatment of the French court, he went into the service of Denmark, where he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and made knight of the Elephant. The death of Struensee, and the commotion which took place on the occasion, rendered him dissatisfied with the Danish court, and he retired to Hamburgh, where he lost nearly the whole of his property by the failure of a banker, to whom he had intrusted it. This severe blow did not break his spirits, and he withdrew to the privacy of a small estate which he had near Lauterbach in Alsace. He was called away from his obscurity by Louis XVI. who knew his merit, to preside over the war department, and after reforming several abuses, and contributing to the comforts of the military, he died 15th January, 1778, aged 70. He wrote Memoirs, one vol. 8vo. 1779.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, Themiseul de, a French writer born at Orleans, 1684. He taught Italian for his support, and after travelling over several countries of Europe he settled at Breda, where he married, and where he died 1746. He forced himself much upon the public notice by his quarrel with Voltaire who heaped upon him every opprobrious epithet. He wrote Le Chef d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu, 2 vols. 8vo.—Mathanasiana, 2 vols. 8vo. —and some romances of little merit.

SAINT-JOHN, Henry, viscount Bolingbroke, a great politician and philosopher, born 1672, at Battersea, of an illustrious family. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, and though his earlier years were disgraced by extravagance, and an immoderate love of pleasure, he laid the foundation of that eminence which afterwards distinguished him as an orator, and as a statesman. To wean him from dissolute habits his friends married him to the daughter of sir Henry Winchcombe, and soon after he obtained a seat in parliament for Wotton Basset, 1700. He here acquired great influence among the Tories, and in 1704, was made secretary at war, but resigned when his friend Harley was dismissed from the seals in 1707. Three years after he again shared the honors of Harley, who was called to the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and he became secretary of state; but the part which he supported in framing the peace of Utrecht has exposed him to much censure. In 1712, he was created lord St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, and made lord-lieutenant of Essex; but dissatisfied with these honors because he was not raised to the rank of an earl, he ambitiously meditated a separation from his long tried friend Harley, and in the attempt to place himself at the head of affairs, he ruined his own fortunes, and those of his former associate. On the accession of George I. in 1714, the seals were taken from him, though he had shown himself a friend to the Hanoverian succession, and all the papers of his office were also secured. Finding it dangerous to continue in the country, where threats of impeachment were thrown out against him, he retired to France, March, 1715, and he resolutely rejected the overtures which were made to him by the pretender. The persecuting spirit, however, of his enemies at home, made a change in his sentiments, and he accepted at last the office of secretary of state to the pretender, and prepared for the invasion of England. These measures were no sooner known than he was impeached by Walpole; but while disgraced at home, he was exposed to equal persecution abroad, and his new master stripped him of his office and impeached him of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded, he determined to effect a reconciliation with the government at home, and by means of lord Stair, the ambassador in France, he obtained a promise of pardon from the king, 1716, which was fully granted in 1723. Restored to his country, and to his forfeited property, he settled near Uxbridge, and devoted himself to literary and rural employments, and to the conversation and correspondence of Swift, Pope, and other learned friends; but finding the royal mercy not granted to its full extent, as he was still excluded from a seat in the House of Lords, he vented his disappointment against the minister, Walpole, and attacked his measures in the Craftsman, and in some pamphlets. For ten years he showed his opposition and virulent hostility against the minister, and then laid aside his pen, and retired in 1735, to France, resolved never again to enlist in political contests. He afterwards returned to England, and settled at Battersea, where the last part of his life was spent in the otium cum dignitate. He died there 15th November, 1751, on the verge of 80. His manuscripts were left to Mallet, who published them with the rest of his works, in 5 vols. 4to. 1754. His works may be divided into political and philosophical, the former consisting of Letters upon History—Letter to Wyndham, on patriotism—Papers in the Craftsman published separately in 3 vols. 8vo. under the title of political tracts,—and the latter—substance of letters written to de Pouilly—Letter on one of Tillotson's sermons—letters and essays, addressed to Pope. As a writer lord Bolingbroke was nervous, elegant, and argumentative, and in him were united, as a panegyrist has observed, the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace. It is, however, to be lamented that in his writings he is too often skeptical, and that he disregards or ridicules the great truths of revelation, and of christianity.

SAINT-JUST, Louis Leon de, one of the sanguinary revolutionists of France, was born at Blerancourt near Noyon 1768. He obtained a seat in the national convention, and gained the friendship of Robespierre, by devoting himself to his infamous purposes, and by supporting all his cruel measures. His easy eloquence, his bold effrontery, and unappalled conduct, rendered him a fit partner for all the atrocities of that dreadful period, and by his influence the property of the emigrants was exposed to sale, the Girondists were conducted to the scaffold, and the effects of foreigners were confiscated. The reign of Louis XVI. was described by this artful and shameless orator as a scene of horrible tyranny; while the government of Robespierre exhibited nothing but benevolence and happiness to the people of France. The punishment of this worthless tyrant at last approached, and after he had insulted the feelings of human nature, interpreted pity into crimes, and condemned to death those who presumed to weep for the loss of their friends and relatives, it was not to be expected that he could excite much of the commiseration of the world. He was conducted to the scaffold with Robespierre, in 1794, and suffered death with more courage than could have been expected from such a tyrant. He wrote Esprit de la Revolution, &c. 8vo. 1791.

SAINT-LAMBERT, Charles Francis de, member of the French academy, and afterwards of the national institute, was born at Nanci 1717, and died at the age of 85. He was the friend of Voltaire,

and his genius and poetical abilities gained him the esteem of the learned of France. He wrote Les Fêtes de l'Amour, a comedy—Essay on Luxury—the Four Parts of the Day—the Seasons, a poem, which Voltaire prefers, but with injudicious partiality, to the Seasons of Thomson—Oriental Fables, besides fugitive pieces.

SAINT-MARTIN, N., a native of Amboise, who, after serving six years in the army, retired to privacy and literature. The retirement which he loved, and the sweetness of his manners, saved him during the horrors of the revolution, and he died at Aunai in the house of a friend, in the beginning of 1804, aged 60. He is author of an excellent book on Error and Truth, 8vo. 1775, often edited—a Picture of Natural Order, 8vo.

SAINT-PAVIN, Denys Sanguin de, a French poet. He was an ecclesiastic, but he preferred literature and pleasure to the austerities of a monastic life, and after spending much of his time in frivolous and often profane pursuits, he died very penitent 1670, in an advanced old age. He was attacked by Boileau in his satires, and he retorted the censure. His poems consist of epigrams, sonnets, and epistles, published in 1759, with those of Charleval, 12mo.

SAINT-PIERRE, Eustache de, a native of Calais, celebrated for his noble disinterestedness and patriotism. When Edward III. in 1347, displeased with the obstinate resistance of the people of Calais, demanded six of the chief men to be devoted to death, Saint-Pierre in the midst of the hesitation of his countrymen offered himself, and walked with five others, who followed his great example to the conqueror, with halters about their necks. The English queen by her entreaties with difficulty obtained the pardon of these devoted men.

SAINT-PIERRE, Charles Irenæus Castel de, a French ecclesiastic, born in Normandy 1658. He accompanied cardinal de Polignac to the conferences of Utrecht, but though a popular character he was excluded from the French academy, for preferring the measures of the regent duke of Orleans, to those of Louis XIV. He was very intelligent as a man of letters, and as a politician, and died at Paris 29th April, 1743, aged 86. He was author of a project for universal peace among the European powers, 3 vols. 12mo.—Projects for reforming the Orthography of the European Languages—and Memoirs on Various Subjects. His works have been collected in 18 vols. 12mo. 1744.

SAINT-PREUIL, Francis de Jussac d'Embleville de, a French warrior, distinguished at the battle of Castelnaudari, in which he took Montmorenci prisoner, and at the seige of Corbia, which he defended against the Spaniards. He was afterwards governor of Arras, and was condemned to be beheaded by his political enemies for having attacked by mistake a body of men who had surrendered prisoners of war. He suffered at Amiens, 9th November 1641, aged forty.

SAINT-SIMON, Louis de Rouvroi, duke of, a French statesman, born at Paris 16th June, 1675. He quitted the military service to become ambassador in Spain, 1721; but without sharing the guilt of the perfidious and artful measures of the government of the regent Orleans, he retired to his country seat where he composed his memoirs. He is accused of jansenism, and of reflecting with too much acrimony against his contemporaries. His works have appeared in 13 vols. 8vo. Strasburg, 1791.

SAINT-SIMON, Claudius Henry, count de, of the same family as the foregoing, was born, in 1760, at Paris, and died in that city in 1825. He is the founder of the politico-philosophical school of the *Industricls*; the leading dogma of which school is, that industry is the definite purpose of human society, and that those engaged in it constitute the superior class of society. Saint Simon published an Introduction to the Scientific Labors of the Nineteenth Century; Political, Moral, and Philosophical Discussions; and other works, to disseminate his doctrines.

SAINT-VINCENT, John Francis Fauris de, a native of Aix, who distinguished himself as an upright magistrate, and president of the parliament of Provence. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and contributed to its memoirs two valuable papers on the coins of Provence, and on the ancient monuments of Marseilles. He died 22d October 1798, aged 80.

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE, Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont, an illustrious statesman, born at Brussels, 1538. He early signalized himself by the copious resources of his mind, and by a perfect knowledge of the classics, of civil law, politics and divinity; but when his country was persecuted by the tyranny of the Spaniards he withdrew from oppression into Germany. At Heidelberg he was, in consequence of his merits raised to the office of counsellor in ecclesiastial affairs; but the miseries of his country at last recalled him home in 1572, and he prepared to assert her liberties, and to defend her religion by the vigor of his mind. He was sent as one of the deputies to England to solicit the protection of Elizabeth, and afterwards went to the diet of Worms, and here his eloquence painted in frightful colors the tyranny of Alva, and called aloud for the assistance of the Germans. In 1580, he again served his country as ambassador, and went to France, and offered the sovereignty to the duke of Alencon, whom he the next year accompanied to England. He was, in 1584, consul of Antwerp, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma, and he died at Leyden 1598, aged 60. For wisdom, sagacity, and decision, he is deservedly respected as one of the greatest politicians of his age. He published, in Dutch, 1571, Alvearium Romanum, a ludicrous work, which was received and read with great applause, as it ridiculed with well directed satire the church of Rome. His Tableau des Differens de la Religion, in French, published after his death, was equally popular. He wrote besides other things, and particularly a famous song in praise of prince William of Nassau, which animated his countrymen to resist their oppressors, and like the muse of Tyrtæus, roused them to despise dangers, and to brave death in the support of their rights and liberties.

SAINTE-BEUVE, James de, a learned ecclesiastic, who became divinity professor at the Sorbonne, from which he was expelled for not subscribing to the censure on Arnauld. He died in retirement 15th December 1677, aged 64. His decisions, 3 vols. 4to. were published by his brother.

SAINTE-MARTHE, Gaucher de, better known by the name of Seævola, was an active character under Henry III. and Henry IV. His conduct was very firm and loyal in the states of Blois, 1588, and afterwards by his influence he reconciled the town of Poitiers to the cause and interests of his master, whom he again served with successful zeal in the assembly of the notables at Rouen. He died at Loudun, 29th March 1623, aged 87, honored with the title of father of his country. He wrote Gallorum Doctrinâ Illustrium, and elogia, besides some poetical pieces of great merit in Latin—and epigrams, collected together, in 1633, in 4to.

SAINTE-MARTHE, Gaucher de, or Scævola,

and Louis de, twin brothers, sons of Scævola, were born at Loudun, 20th December 1571. They resembled each other in their features, as well as in the qualities of their mind, and they both were appointed historiographers of France, and wrote together some valuable works. The elder died at Paris 7th September 1650, and Louis 29th April 1656. Their works are Genealogical History of the Royal family of France, 2 vols. fol.—the Genealogical History of the house of Beauvau, fol.

SAINTE-MARTHE, Glaude de, grandson of the Scævola just mentioned, embraced the ecclesiastic profession, and died in retirement at Coubeville, 11th October 1690, aged 71. He wrote some theological pieces. His brother Denis was also an ecclesiastic of great learning and exemplary piety, in the congregation of St. Maur. He wrote the Life of Cassiodorus—and the History of Gregory the Great. There were besides other members of that family also illustrious for learning.

SAINTE-PALAYE, John Baptist de, a native of Auxerre, who became member of the French academies and of that of inscriptions. He devoted himself assiduously to the study of antiquities, and wrote some valuable works, especially on Ancient Chivalry, three vols. 12mo. He also formed the plan of an Universal French Glossary in forty vols. folio. He died at Paris much respected 1st May, 1781 aged eighty-four.

SALADIN or SALAHEDDIN, sultan of Egypt and Syria after Adad, was celebrated for his valor during the crusades. After conquering Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia, he marched to the attack of Jerusalem, and with an army of fifty thousand men he defeated the christians near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan the king of Jerusalem prisoner. This signal victory opened the gates of Jerusalem to his forces; but while all expected death Saladin behaved with humanity to the conquered, and restored to their wives and children the various captives who had been detained in slavery and in chains. These conquests alarmed the christians of Europe, and already the kings of England and France, with numerous forces marched to the relief of the oppressed christians of Palestine, but discord defeated their successes. Though Acre, Cæsarea, and Jaffa, yielded to the arms of the Europeans, Richard king of England found his forces so weak by desertion and discord, that he concluded a truce with the Egyptian sultan for three years and three months, 1192. Saladin died the next year at Damascus, aged fifty-seven, leaving seventeen sons, who divided his extensive dominions among them. He was a man of high character, who viewed with the eyes of a sage and a christian the vanity of human grandeur. In his last illness he ordered to be unfurled before his army the winding sheet which was to encircle his remains, while a herald proclaimed aloud, this is all which Saladin the vanquisher of the East can retain of all his conquests. A French History of this extraordinary character was published in 1758, in 2 vols. 12mo. by M. Marin.

SALE, George, a learned Englishman, well skilled in oriental literature. He contributed much to the completion of the universal history, but his chief work is a translation of the Koran, with notes, with a long and valuable preliminary discourse. He died in London, 14th November 1736.

SALERNE, Francis, a physician of Orleans, who devoted himself to the elucidation of natural history. He published with Arnault, the Animal Kingdom—and the Natural History of Animals. He also translated Ray's Synopsis Avium. He died 1760.

SALESBURY, William, author of a Welsh dictionary—of some poems—of a treatise on rhetoric—and other works, flourished in Wales at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was bred up to the law, and assisted bishop Davies in the translation of the New Testament into Welsh, an useful performance, published 1620.

SALINAS, Francis de, a native of Burgos. Though he lost his sight at the age of ten, he acquired a most perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin, and of mathematics and music, and was liberally patronised by the duke of Alba, Paul IV. and others. He died 1590. He was author of an excellent treatise on music, fol. and he translated into Spanish verse some of Martial's epigrams.

SALIS, Ulysses de, a noble Swiss. After serving in the Venetian armies, he engaged in the wars of Valteline, and then entered into the service of France. He distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle under Louis XIII. and afterwards went to the aid of his native country, whose independence the Austrians had threatened. In 1635, he, at the head of a French army, defeated the Spanish troops at Mont-Francisco, and afterwards signalized himself at the siege of Coni. He died in the country of the Grisons 1674, aged 79.

SALISBURY, Robert Cecil, earl of, an able statesman, son of William, lord Burleigh, born 1550. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was introduced by his father into the business and the intrigues of political life. He was first secretary to lord Derby, ambassador in France, and in 1596, was made under secretary to sir Francis Walsingham, after whose death he succeeded to the place of principal secretary of state. He was made chancellor of Lancaster 1597, and afterwards succeeded his father lord Burleigh as prime minister, and in this high and dangerous office behaved with great prudence and sagacity. The influence which he possessed under Elizabeth, he retained in the next reign, and James was so pleased with the conduct of this minister, that he created him earl of Salisbury in 1605, and made him knight of the garter. On the death of lord Dorset 1608, he succeeded to the office of high treasurer, and applied his great talents to restore the finances of the kingdom to a more regular and improving state. He died of the complicated attacks of the dropsy and scurvy, 24th May, 1612. His opposition to the earl of Essex who at last ended his life on the block, is exposed to reprehension; but his enmity to the virtuous Raleigh continued with increasing asperity, renders his character on that subject peculiarly odious and criminal. He was deformed it is said in his person, but the energies of his mind made sufficient amends for the defects of personal appearance.

SALLENGRE, Albert Henry de, a learned writer, born at the Hague 1694. He was educated at Leyden, and became an advocate of the court of Holland, and afterwards commissary of the finances of the States General; but his further and deserved advancement was stopped by the small-pox, which carried him off 1723, aged 30. He was much respected by the literati of England and France, whom he visited, and was author of Memoirs of Literature, 2 vols.—History of Montmaur, 2 vols. 12mo.—Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, 3 vols. fol.—Essay on the History of the United Provinces, 4to. which was part only of a larger work which he did not live to complete.

SALLO, Denis de, a French writer, born at Paris 1626. Though dull in his youth, his powers gradually expanded, and he became an acute classical scholar, and in 1652. was admitted counsellor

of the parliament of Paris. He did not, however, abandon literature, but was the first who, in 1664, formed the project of a Journal des Sçavans. But so severe were his censures on the labors of his contemporaries, that a crowd of enemies rose up against him, and he dropped in dismay his critical remarks. The plan nevertheless was adopted by the learned of Europe after his example, but with more moderation, and consequently greater success. He died 1669, and though an author of some ability, he is remembered now only as the inventor of a scheme of periodical criticism, which has proved so useful and so entertaining to the polished nations of the world.

SALLUST, Caius Crispus, a celebrated Latin historian. He was in the early part of life so debauched, that his name was erased from the list of senators; but the friendship of Cæsar restored him to his dignity, and gave him the government of Numidia, where he amassed an opulent fortune. He built some stately edifices at Rome, which still bear his name. He died B.C. 34. Though devoted to luxury and voluptuous ease, he wrote valuable histories of the Jugurthine war, and of the Catiline conspiracy.

SALMASIUS, Claudius, or SAUMAISE, a most learned writer, born at Saumur, 1588, of a respectable family. He was educated under his father, who was a member of the parliament of Burgundy, and afterwards studied at Paris, and then passed to Heidelberg, where he publicly professed the protestant religion, which he had imbibed from the precepts and example of his mother. In this place he drew upon himself the admiration of the university by his learning and continued application, and proved himself deservedly to be what his friend, Isaac Casaubon, had described him, "ad miraculum doctus." His literary reputation was now such that he received pressing and most liberal invitations from Venice, from Oxford, and even from the pope; but these he declined, and settled in 1632 in Holland, where he succeeded Scaliger as professor at Leyden. In 1640, on the death of his father, he visited Burgundy, and received the strongest solicitations from Richelieu, and the offer of a pension of twelve thousand livres a-year to settle in France; but this he again rejected, and preferred the independence and freedom of Holland to the servility of a courtier. In 1650 he visited Christina, queen of Sweden, who received him with great respect, and treated him with the most flattering marks of friendship. His reputation, in the mean time, suffered in the controversy which he had with Milton; for while he defended, at the request of the exiled family of England, the conduct and principles of Charles I. his antagonist brought against him, if not more learning, yet more wit, more fancy, and more poignancy of thought, so that the labors of the Englishman were read with more applause throughout Europe than the duller composition of the defender of royalty. He died 3d September 1653. His answer to Milton was published by his son. Salmasius was universally acknowledged to be the most learned man of his time. He was well acquainted with all the languages of Europe, and in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and the other oriental tongues, he was a most perfect master; but all these great qualities were tarnished by self love, by a fastidious disregard of others, and the most inveterate odium against all such as dared to controvert or differ from his opinions. His works are very numerous, the best known of which are his "Notæ in Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores—and Exercitationes Plinianæ in Solinum, besides good editions of Tertullian, Florus, Polyhistor, Simplicius on Epictetus—and Treatises de Modo Usurarum—de Re Militari Romanorum—de Hellenistica—and de Fœnere Trapezetico.

SALMERON, Alphonsus, a native of Toledo, who finished his studies at Paris. He was one of the first and of the most zealous followers of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the jesuits, and after travelling through Germany, Poland, the Low Countries, and Ireland, he appeared at the council of Trent, where he displayed his learning and eloquence. He afterwards was very active in the establishment of the jesuits' college at Naples, where he died 13th February 1585, aged 69. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, edited in 8 vols. folio, 1612.

SALMON, Nathanael, LL.D., an antiquarian, born at Mepsall, Bedfordshire, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but though he had taken the oaths to William, he refused to do it to Anne, and being thus driven from the church, he applied himself to physic, which he practised at St. Ives', Huntingdonshire, and Bishop's Stortford, Herts. He wrote a Survey of Roman Stations in Britain, 8vo.—a Survey of Roman Antiquities in the Middle English Counties, 8vo.—the History of Hertfordshire, folio—the Lives of English Bishops from the Reformation—the Antiquities of Surrey, and of Essex. He died 1742.

SALMON, Thomas, brother to William, was a writer of reputation. He was author of the Present State of all Nations—a Geographical Grammar, 8vo. afterwards improved by Guthrie—the Chronological History of England, 2 vols. 8vo. —Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times, besides valuable assistance in the Universal History. He died suddenly, April, 1743, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church.

SALTER, Samuel, D.D., a learned divine, born at Norwich, and educated at the Charterhouse, and Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was appointed by sir Philip Yorke, afterwards lord Hardwicke, tutor to his children, and to this connection, so well deserved by his talents and attention, he was indebted for his preferment in the church. He was prebendary of Norwich, and had some livings. He died May 2d, 1778. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a scholar, and popular as a preacher, and blessed with such a retentive memory, that he always delivered his sermons without even the use of notes He printed some single sermons, &c.—an edition of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Jeffery's tracts and sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He was for some time the friend of Bentley, and some anecdotes of that celebrated critic are preserved from his papers, by Bowyer

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts March 27, 1666, and graduated at Harvard college in 1684. On the 25th of November, 1691 he was ordained minister of New London, Connecticut, where he remained several years much respected. In 1707 he was persuaded, by the advice of the clergy, to undertake the administration of the affairs of the colony, and he was annually chosen governor till his death, which took place September 24, 1724, at the age of 58 years. As a divine he held a high rank, both for the soundness of his views, and for the eloquence with which he vindicated and enforced them. The music of his voice, the power of his arguments, the polish of his style, and the beauty of his allusions, placed him among the first orators of his time. Nor was he less eminent as a statesman. To a quick perception he united correctness of judgment. He was long remembered with the respect due to a great and good man.

SALTONSTALL, Richard, nephew of the governor, and grandson to the Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall, was born in 1703, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1722, and as early as 1728 he was a representative from Haverhill, and was afterwards a member of the council. In 1736 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and held the office until a few months before his death, when he resigned on account of ill health. He died October 20th, 1756, aged 54. His eldest son Richard was graduated at Harvard college in 1751. He was an officer in the war with the French, and afterwards sheriff of Essex county. He married a daughter of the Hon. Elisha Cooke of Boston. At the commencement of the revolution he left the province and died at Kensington, England, in 1785.

SALVATOR, Rosa, an Italian painter, born at Renessa, near Naples, 1615. His youth was dissipated, and passed frequently in the abandoned company of banditti, in whose wild and rugged retreats he imbibed that taste for rough scenery which he described on canvass with so masterly a hand. His human figures are much admired, but few of his larger works are to be found in England, though he was so rapid in his execution, that he often began and finished a picture in one day. His prints, of which he etched a great number are in general esteem. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and deserved, by the force and popularity of his satire, to be called the Juvenal of Italy. His works were printed, Amsterdam, 1719, 8vo. He died at Rome, 1673.

SALVIANI, Hippolitus, a noble native of Citta-di-Castello, who practised medicine at Rome, and died there 1572, aged 59. He is author of a treatise on Fishes, folio—de Crisibus ad Galeni Censuram—poems and comedies in Italian.

SALVIATI, Francis, a painter of Florence, born 1510. He was patronised by cardinal Salviati, and in consequence of this he exchanged his name of Bossi for that of his benefactor. He was at Paris 1554, but looked with envy upon the eminence of rival painters, and afterwards returned to Italy. He was much admired for the grace which he gave to his naked figures, and the beauty and ease of his draperies. The best of his pieces are preserved at Florence, Venice, and Rome. He died 1563.

SALVINI, Anthony Marie, an eminent scholar, born at Florence, and professor of Greek there. He was member of the de la Crusca academy, and contributed much to the completion of their Dictionary, in 5 vols. folio. Besides elegant poetical translations into Italian of the Iliad and Odyssey, of Theocritus, Hesiod, Anacreon, and other Greek poets; besides Ovid's Metamorphoses, Horace's Satires and Art of Poetry, and other Latin works; and Boileau's Art of Poetry, and Addison's Cato, he wrote some elegant sonnets—Academical Discourses—and a Funeral Oration for Magliabechi. He died at Florence 1729.

SAMBUCUS, John, a native of Tirnau in Hungary, who studied medicine and improved himself by travelling through Germany, Italy, and France. He was patronised by the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and was appointed counsellor of state and historiographer of the empire. He wrote Lives of the Roman Emperors—History of Hungary—Emblemata—Icones Medicorum, folio—translation in Latin from Hesiod, Plato, Thucydides, &c. This learned and well informed man died of an apoplexy at Vienna, 13th June, 1584, aged 53.

SAMPSON, Henry, a native of South Leverton, Notts, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He obtained the living of Framlingham but was ejected for non-conformity at the restoration, and then studied physic at Leyden and Padua, and practised with success in London. He died 1705. He published an edition of Porter on Divine Grace, and prepared materials for a history of non-conformists, which, however, he never published.

SAMWELL, David, a native of Nantglyn, Denbighshire, known as the surgeon of the Discovery, at the time when the unfortunate Cook was murdered by the natives of Owhyhee. As he was present at this dreadful scene, he gave to the public a very circumstantial account of it. He also published some poems in Welsh, and died 1799.

SANADON, Noel Stephen, a learned jesuit, born at Rouen, 1676. He taught with reputation at Caen, and afterwards with equal success, was professor of rhetoric at Paris. He was intrusted with the education of prince de Conti, and made librarian to the king. He died 21st September, 1733. He was author of some orations and poems, much admired, besides a translation of Horace's works, accompanied with learned notes, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1735, in 8 vols. 8vo. containing Dacier's version and notes.

SANCHEZ, Antonio Nunes Riberio, a learned physician, born 7th March, 1699, at Penna-Macor, in Portugal. He studied at Coimbra and Salamanca, and afterwards passed to London, and then visited Leyden, where he further improved his knowledge under the direction of Boerhaave. When in 1731, Anne, empress of Russia, required of that illustrious professor to recommend her three physicians, Sanchez was honorably nominated one of the number. In this distant country he was appointed physician to the army, and he distinguished himself by his extensive and successful practice, and at last became first physician at court. The revolution of 1742, however, changed his prospects, and in the midst of the proscriptions which he daily witnessed, he had the good fortune to be permitted to leave the country. He retired to Paris, where he died 14th October 1783. His correspondence with the learned was extensive, and his papers are now, it is said, in the hands of Dr. Andry. It is to be observed, that Catherine, when she ascended the Russian throne, rewarded his services to her subjects with an honorable pension of 1000 roubles. The works of Dr. Sanchez, are Dissertations on the Origin of the Venereal Disease—on Earthquakes—and a method of studying Medicine.

SANCHEZ, Thomas, a learned jesuit, born at Corduba, 1551. His reputation for chastity and mortification was very great. He died at Grenada, 19th May, 1610, and was buried with extraordinary magnificence. His works on the Decalogue, on Monastic Vows, &c. in 4 vols. folio, display great genius; but in examining the controversies concerning marriage, he has used language too often coarse and indelicate.

SANCHEZ, Peter, Anthony, a Spanish divine, was born at Vigo, in Gallicia, in 1740. He became canon of the cathedral of St. James, and professor of divinity at his native place, where he was admired as a preacher, and esteemed for his charity. He died in 1806. His works are—1. Summa theologiæ Sacræ, 4 vols. 2. Annales Sacri, 2 vols. 3. A Treatise on Toleration, 3 vols. 4. History of the Church of Africa. 5. Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit. 6. Sermons, 3 vols. 7. On the Means of encouraging Industry.

SANCHO, II., surnamed the Strong, king of Castille, resented the division made by his father Ferdinand, of his dominions, and therefore on his mother's death, he dethroned his brothers. Garcias was banished from Gallicia, and Alphonsus quitted

the throne of Leon, to end his days in a monastery. Sancho afterwards stripped his sisters of their patrimony; but in besieging Zamora, which belonged to the eldest, he was assassinated, 1072.

SANCHO Ignatius, a negro of extraordinary character, born 1729, at sea, on board a ship in its passage from Guinea to Spanish America. He was baptized at Carthagena, by the name of Ignatius, and when two years old was brought by his master to England, and given to three maiden sisters near Greenwich, who contemptuously bestowed on him the appellation of Don Quixote's squire. Though treated with harshness by his austere mistresses, he found a patron and a friend in the duke of Montague, and after that nobleman's death he lived with the duchess in the capacity of butler, and at her decease, received from her bounty an annuity, of £30. A habit of low debauchery, however, and a fondness for gaming, soon ruined his little fortune, till at last reflection brought him back to his senses and as he was very partial to theatrical representations, he presented himself as a proper character, to portray the person of Othello and Oronoko. The attempt did not, however, answer the public expectation; but though thus disappointed, a marriage with a respectable young woman, of West India origin, dictated to him the necessity of industrious and honest exertions. By the friendship of the Montague family, he was again placed above want and settled in a small grocery shop where his good conduct enabled him, in the enjoyment of domestic comforts, to provide a decent subsistence for himself and his numerous family. He died 15th December, 1780. This singular character, patronised by the great, by the duchesses of Queensbury and Northumberland, and noticed by the learned and the fashionable, by Sterne, Garrick, and others, was author of several letters, which possess great originality, and display strong powers of intellect, and which appeared for the benefit of his family under the benevolent care of Miss Crewe.

SANCROFT, William, an eminent English prelate, born at Fresingfield, Suffolk, 1616. He was educated at Bury shool, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1642. He was ejected from his fellowship in 1649 for refusing to conform to the republican establishment, and then went over to the continent, where he continued till the restoration. He returned to England soon after Charles, and became chaplain to Cosin, bishop of Durham, who gave him the valuable living of Houghton-le-Spring, and a prebendal stall. In 1662, he was elected master of Emanuel college, in 1664 made dean of York, and a few months after promoted to the deanery of St. Paul. In this new situation he contributed much to the repairing of the cathedral, and when it was destroyed by the fire of London, he gave £1400 towards rebuilding it. In 1677 he was unexpectedly raised by Charles II. to the metropolitan see of Canterbury, and added dignity to that high station by his exemplary conduct and paternal care of the church. He attended his royal master in his last moments, and it is said, used great freedom of exhortation. Under his successor he evinced a strong attachment to the established church, by his opposition to popery, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower in 1688. Though thus zealous against the papists, and one of those lords who declared for the prince of Orange, on James's abdication, yet he refused to wait upon the new made monarch, to whose elevation he had so powerfully concurred, and for this pusillanimous conduct he is deservedly censured by Burnet and others. This conduct and his refusal to take the oath of allegiance rendered him unpopular with the court, he was suspended, and Tillotson in 1691 was appointed in his room. As he refused to leave Lambeth, he was cited before the court of exchequer as an intruder, and now, finding all resistance vain, he retired to Fresingfield, where he lived for two years in obscurity, till an intermittent fever carried him off, 24th November 1693. Though a man of great learning, he published little besides sermons—and Familiar Letters. His MSS. were purchased for eighty guineas, and presented to the Bodleian library by bishop Tanner.

SANCTORIUS, an ingenious physician, professor at Padua, was born at Capo d'Istria, 1561, and died at Venice 1636. He is chiefly known for his curious experiments on insensible perspiration which he made on himself in his statical chair, ascertaining, with incredible accuracy, what he gained by aliment, and what he lost by secretion and other discharges. This ingenious system was presented to the admiring world in his Ars de Staticâ Medicinâ, Venice, 1614, translated into French, 1722, and into English by Dr. Quincy. He published besides, Methodus vitandorum Errorum in Arte Medicâ, 4to.—Commentaria in Galeni, all together collected in 4 vols. 4to.

SANDEMAN, Robert, the founder of the sect, called Sandemanians, was born at Perth in Scotland about the year 1718, and was educated at St. Andrews. Instead of entering into the church for which he was intended, he became a linen manufacturer, and afterwards turned preacher. He came to America in October 1764, and from Boston he went to Danbury, Connecticut. In that town he gathered a church the following year. He afterwards established several societies in New England. He died at Danbury, April 2d 1771, at the age of 53. Individuals are still found, who adhere to his peculiarities, and are known by the name of his sect. He wrote an Answer to Harvey's Theron and Aspasio, said to be a work of talent, but exhibiting great asperity.

SANDERS, Robert, an English writer, born near Breadalbane, in Scotland, about 1727. From a comb-maker he became a hackney writer, when transplanted to London, and besides engagements in some periodical publications, was amanuensis to lord Lyttelton, when he wrote his History of Henry II. He wrote the complete English Traveller, folio—the Newgate Calendar—Gaffer Grey-beard, a novel, in 4 vols. 12mo. in which he occasionally employs his wit with effect against fanaticism. In his last years he projected a Chronology of all Nations, but died before its completion, of a disorder on his lungs, 19th March, 1783.

SANDERS, Nicolas, divinity professor at Louvain, was born at Charlewood, Surrey, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford from which he was banished for his religious tenets He was with cardinal Hosius, at the council of Trent, and afterwards went to Poland, and he was sent by Gregory XIII. as his nuncio to Ireland, where he led for some time a wandering life in the woods and mountains during the civil troubles, and at last died of want, 1581. He wrote against the reformation, De Origine & Progressu Schismatis Anglicani, 8vo.

SANDERSON, Robert, D.D., an eminent prelate, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 19th September 1587. After receiving his education at Rotherham school, he entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1606. In 1618 he was presented to the living of Wybberton, which he resigned the next year, on account of the unhealthiness of the place, and then succeeded to Boothby Pagnel rectory, which he enjoyed for forty years.

He was afterwards promoted to a prebend of Southwell, and on account of his extensive learning, was recommended by Laud to the king, and made his chaplain. In 1642 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ-church. His attachment to the king rendered him an object of persecution with the parliament; but he adhered to his principles, and attended the king at Hampton-court, and the Isle of Wight, and advised him with respect to the proposal of the parliament, to alter, and even abolish the episcopal government of the church, and also published his sentiments under the title of Episcopacy, not prejudicial to regal power. In 1648 he was ejected from his professorship, but permitted to retain, though with difficulty, his living; and at the restoration, he was reinstated to all his ecclesiastical honors, and soon after raised to the see of Lincoln. Though he held this new dignity but a little time, yet he assiduously was engaged in promoting the interests of religion, and in improving the poor vicarages of his diocese. He died 29th January 1662-3. As a divine and a scholar Sanderson was well versed in ecclesiastical and antiquarian history, and was considered as the ablest casuist of the times. He used to say that he read only three books, Aristotle's Rhetoric, Aquinas' Secunda Secundæ, and Cicero's works, especially his Offices, which he could repeat without book. The strong sense and manly diction of his writings have been deservedly admired. The chief of his works are Logicæ Artis Compendium, thirty-six sermons, fol.—Nine Cases of Conscience resolved —De Juramenti Obligatione—De Obligatione Conscientiæ, translated into English by Charles, during his confinement in the Isle of Wight—Pax Ecclesiæ, about predestination,—Discourses concerning the Church—Lectures in the Divinity School, Oxford.

SANDRART, Joachim, a German painter, born at Frankfort, 1606. He studied at Prague, Utrecht, London, Venice, and Rome. His abilities were noticed and rewarded by the king of Spain; but instead of living the whole of his life abroad, he returned to Frankfort, where he married, and afterwards settled at Nuremberg, where he established an academy of painting. He published some works on his art, the best known of which is the Lives of Painters, with their effigies, abridged from Vasari and Ridolfi. He died at Nuremberg, 1683.

SANDYS, Edwin, D.D., a distinguished prelate, born in 1519, in Lancashire, at Hawkshead, as it is supposed. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1547 was elected master of Catherine hall, and in 1553, vice chancellor. He was a strong advocate for the reformation, and therefore willingly seconded the views of Northumberland in proclaiming Jane Gray queen; but when two days after, the same nobleman, yielding to the times, wished him to proclaim Mary, he boldly resisted. For this contumacy he was deprived of his honors, sent to the tower for seven months, and at last liberated with great difficulty. His attachment to the protestant cause was so zealous, that Gardiner meditated his ruin; but he escaped to the continent, where he continued till the accession of Elizabeth. On his return to England he was appointed one of the nine divines who were to dispute against nine catholics before the assembled parliament, and he was also named one of the commissioners for the revision of the liturgy, and the reformation of the church. He was raised to the see of Worcester, and in consequence of his great learning, was one of those employed in the translation of what is called the Bishops' Bible, in which he translated for his share, the books of Kings and Chronicles. In 1570 he succeeded Grindal in the see of London, and in 1576 was translated to York. His severity against the papists, in the cause of the reformation, was so great, that he created himself many enemies, and so resentful were some of these religious opponents, that they scrupled not to charge the bishop of adultery, by introducing, while he was asleep at an inn at Doncaster, the wife of the inn-keeper into his bed, and then exciting the husband, in pretended irritation, to chastise the violence offered to his honor. This infamous conspiracy was fully detected, and the accomplices, men of rank and fortune, were severely punished in the star chamber. The archbishop, thus persecuted and exposed during his active life to great obloquy and much contention, died 10th July, 1588. As a preacher, Dr. Sandys was much admired; twenty two of his sermons were published in 4to. and some of his letters have also appeared in print.

SANDYS, sir Edwin, second son of the archbishop, was born in Worcestershire, 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, under the celebrated Hooker. In 1581 he obtained a prebend in the church of York, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and published an Account of his Observations, under the title of Europæ Speculum. He resigned his prebend in 1602, and was knighted by king James, and employed by him in affairs of trust and importance with foreign states. He opposed in 1621, the measures of the court in parliament, for which he was imprisoned, but soon after set at liberty, by the interference of the commons. He died 1629. He left £1500 to the university of Oxford, for the foundation of a metaphysical lecture. Some sacred hymns have appeared under his name, though some attribute them to another person of the same name.

SANDYS, George, brother to the preceding, was the seventh and youngest son of the archbishop, and was born at Bishopsthorp, 1577. In 1588 he entered at St. Mary hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1610 set out on his travels, and during an absence of two years, visited not only the chief countries of Europe, but the most celebrated places of the East, the Holy Land, and Egypt. He published on his return, an Account of his Travels, in folio, 1615, with plates, which was very popular, and was often reprinted. He was also distinguished as a poet, and translated in 1632, Ovid's Metamorphoses into English verse, in folio—besides the Psalms of David Paraphrased—Christ's Passion, a sacred drama, from Grotius. He died, in 1643. His learning and virtues have been commended not only by his contemporaries, Lucius, lord Falkland, and others, but by Dryden, who called him the best versifier of his age, and by Pope, who declared that English poetry owed much of its beauty to his translations.

SANNAZARIUS, James, an eminent Italian poet, born at Naples, 28th July, 1458. He was patronised by Frederic, king of Naples, and accompanied that prince into France, after his expulsion from his kingdom. He afterwards returned to Naples, where he devoted himself to study and to pleasure. He died 1530. His Latin poems, consisting of elegies, eclogues, and epigrams, have been often edited. His epic poem, De Partu Virginis, in three books, is considered as an elegant and highly finished performance, though the mixture of christianity and paganism must be regarded as offensive to truth and probability. He wrote also two pieces in Italian, Arcadia, in prose and verse, and Rime, a poem.

SANSEVERO, Raymond di Sangro, prince of, a man of multifarious talents, was born in 1710, at

Naples; made many discoveries in mechanics, hydraulics, fortification, painting, and other sciences and arts, and died in 1771. Among his mechanical inventions, was a four-wheeled vehicle to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

SANSON, Nicholas, a French geographer and engineer, who is considered as the creator of geography in France, was born in 1600, at Abbeville; constructed, when he was only sixteen, a map of ancient Gaul, was appointed engineer in Picardy by Louis XIII., published above three hundred maps, and several volumes, in illustration of them, and died in 1667. His three sons, Nicholas, William, and Adrian, were all eminent geographers.

SANSOVINO, James, called Fatti, a native of Florence, eminent as a sculptor and architect. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and the palace of Cornavo, at venice, are beautiful specimens of his skill and genius, which were so highly admired, that in a public tax, he and Titian were exempted from the general contribution. He died at Venice, 1570, aged 91. His son Francis was born at Rome, 1521, and studied at Venice, but took his degrees in law at Padua. He, however, abandoned jurisprudence for polite literature, and erected a printing house at Venice, where he printed his own works, and those of others. He wrote a Chronology of the World, to 1582—a Translation of Plutarch—Annals of the Ottoman Empire—Description of the Government of Genoa, Lucca, and Ragusa—a collection of one hundred novels of illustrious Italian writers, &c. He died at Venice, 1586, aged 65.

SANTA CRUZ DE MARZENADO, Don Alvar de Navia Osorio, marquis of, an able Spanish officer and diplomatist, was born, about 1687, in the Asturias, distinguished himself, in the service of Philip V., during the war of the succession, acquired equal reputation subsequently as a negotiator at Turin, the congress of Soissons, and Paris, and was killed in 1732, in a sally from Oran, of which city he was governor. He is the author of Military Reflections, eleven volumes quarto.

SANTEUL, John de, an eminent modern Latin poet, was born in 1630, at Paris, studied under the Jesuits, at the colleges of St. Barbe, and Louis the Great, distinguished himself early by his talents for composing Latin verse, entered among the canons of the abbey of St. Victor, was patronised by Louis XIV., and several illustrious personages, and died in 1697. Santeul was a man of much wit and humor, and of eccentric habits. His works form three volumes. His Inscriptions for Public Buildings, and his Hymns, are his best productions.

SAPPHO, a celebrated poetess, born in Mitylene, about 600 B.C. Her poetical powers in lyric composition were so respectable, that she was called the tenth muse, and her countrymen even stamped her image on their coin. Her manners, however, were dissolute, and it is said that she threw herself into the sea, on account of the coldness with which young Phaon returned her love.

SARASIN, John Francis, a French writer, born at Hermanville, near Caen, 1604. He studied at Caen and Paris, and though not very learned, was eminent for his vivacity, his wit, and his acquaintance with polite literature. He was made secretary to the prince of Conti; but though long protected and favored by him, he was at last dismissed from his service with ignominy, because he had prevailed upon him, through interested motives, to marry cardinal Mazarine's niece. This severe treatment weighed heavily upon his spirit, and at last occasioned his death, 1654. His works were published under the care of his friend Menage. They are in French, and consist of a Discourse on Tragedy—History of the Siege of Dunkirk, 1649—the Funeral Pomp of Voiture—Miscellanea—besides poems odes, eclogues, and epigrams.

SARAVIA, Adrian, a native of Hesdin, in Artois; protestant professor of divinity at Leyden, where he joined the conspiracy for delivering up the city to Robert de Leicester. Upon the failure of this plan he fled to England, where he became canon of Canterbury, and the friend of Hooker, whose last moments he attended. His works have been collected into one vol. folio. He died 1611, aged 81. He is represented by P. Burman, as avaricious, inconstant, and ambitious.

SARGEANT, Nathaniel Peaslee, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He became a graduate of Harvard college in 1750, and in 1776, was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1789, he was appointed chief justice of that court. His death took place at Haverhill, in October 1791, at the age of 60 years.

SARGENT, Winthrop, governor of Mississippi, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1771. In July 1775, he entered the army, and served in various capacities with great reputation, until the termination of the war. After the peace, he became connected with the Ohio company, and in 1786, was appointed by congress surveyor of the North-Western Territory, and in 1787, secretary of the government established there. He repaired thither in 1788, and the succeeding year, was authorized to take upon him the government, in case of the death or resignation of St. Clair. The administration devolved on him in 1790, during the absence of the governor. He attended general St. Clair in the capacity of adjutant-general, in his unfortunate expediton against the Indians, and was wounded in the retreat. He was also adjutant-general and inspector under general Wayne, and on the departure of St. Clair, was again governor of the territory. He was removed from office in 1801, and succeeded by Claiborne. He died on a voyage from Natches to Philadelphia, June 3d, 1820.

SARISBURY, John of, an English ecclesiastic, born at Rochester, 1110. He was the favorite of Henry II., and of Thomâs Becket, and for some time was the English resident at the court of Rome. He was afterwards the friend and faithful companion of Becket, and was with him when he was assassinated at Canterbury. He then passed over to France, and was made bishop of Chartres, 1179, but died soon after. He was a man of great genius and extensive learning, which he showed in a Latin treatise, called Policraticon, sive de Nugis Curialium—besides his Letters—a Life of Becket—a treatise on Logic and Philosophy, much commended by Du Pin, and by Lipsius.

SARJEANT, John, a secular priest, whose real name was Smith, born in Lincolnshire, 1621, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became secretary to Morton, bishop of Durham; but afterwards went to Lisbon, and in the English college there, changed his religion. He returned to England, 1652, and wrote some tracts in favor of the new tenets which he had embraced, especially against Tillotson, Bramhall, Pierce, and Hammond. He died about 1670.

SARPI, Peter Paul, commonly known by the name of father Paul, was born at Venice, 14th August, 1552. At the age of twelve, he entered in to the order of the Servites, and soon acquired distinction, by his learning and abilities. Well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, he was equally conversant in philosophy mathematics, and

theology, and had made some progress in medicine and anatomy. These high acquirements were noticed and rewarded; he was not only made provincial of his order, but was honored with the esteem of cardinals and of princes. The quarrels of Venice with pope Paul V., engaged the attention of Sarpi, and he so ably defended the rights of his fellow-citizens, that the pope ordered him to come to Rome, and on his refusal, excommunicated him. Undismayed by the displeasure of the pontiff, he did not cease to advocate the cause of Venice against foreign powers, in his speeches and in his writings; but his boldness proved almost fatal to him. He was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who, after stabbing him in three places, escaped to a ten-oared barge, which waited their arrival; and though the public, incensed at the treatment of their brave defender, offered a high reward, the murderers were never discovered. The wounds were not mortal, but they hastened the dissolution of Sarpi, whose constitution was very delicate, and his health feeble. He died 14th January, 1623, aged 71, and his last words were, esto perpetua, expressive of his wish for the immortal glory of his country. This learned man wrote several works of merit, and his knowledge was so extensive, that the Italians have not hesitated to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood. He was author of the History of the Council of Trent, a valuable work, printed in Italian, London, 1619, and Latin, 1620—Considerations of the Censures of Paul V., against the Venetian Republic—treatise on the Interdict—De Jure Asylorum—treatise on the Inquisition—on Benefices—Letters—Memoirs of his Life appeared at Venice, 1766. His works were collected at Venice, 1677, in 6 vols. 12mo.

SARTO, Andrea de, an Italian painter, born at Florence, 1471. He was first apprentice to a goldsmith; but he was born with a genius for painting, and by copying and imitating, at his leisure, the pieces of the greatest masters, and by the instruction of Basile, Cossimo, and Bigio, he soon acquired correctness and celebrity. He was invited by Francis I., to France, and received very honorable marks of the royal bounty; but when permitted to visit Florence, to make a collection of pictures to adorn the king's palaces, he not only shamefully forgot his promise, but dishonorably embezzled the money intrusted by the monarch to his care. This dishonorable conduct rendered him despised and poor; but he forgot himself for a while in the intoxication of unlawful pleasures, and died of the plague, 1520, aged 42. As an artist, he possessed superior powers, though his pictures are said to be deficient in boldness, in strength, and life.

SATURNINUS, Pub. Sempronius, a Roman general, who assumed the imperial purple, 263. He was murdered by his soldiers, four years after. A general of Aurelian, of the same name, was proclaimed emperor by the Alexandrians, 280, and reluctantly accepted the honor, but soon after destroyed himself.

SAVAGE, Richard, an eminent English poet, natural son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, was born 1698. Doomed to misery, his infancy was intrusted to the care of a poor woman, by his unnatural mother, who wished not, indeed, to conceal her shame, but punish her offspring. His father was prevented from leaving him a legacy of £6000, because the cruel countess declared that he was dead, and after thus robbing him of independence, she endeavored to send him to the plantations, and then placed him apprentice to a shoemaker in Holborn. The death of the nurse who had taken care of him, now altered his situation, and in searching the effects of a woman, whom he considered as his mother, Savage discovered letters which informed him of his real birth. Leaving, therefore, in disdain, his humble profession, he addressed himself to his mother, and tried, by every art of tenderness and regard, to awaken her affection. His appeals were in vain upon the obdurate heart of the countess, and therefore, as he had acquired some little learning at St. Alban's school, he commenced author, to gain subsistence. But though noticed by the wits of the age, by sir Richard Steele, and by Wilks, Savage often passed his nights in the open fields, or in the streets, unable to pay even for an obscure lodging. His tragedy of sir Thomas Overbury, at last raised him to the short independence which could be gained from the profits of £200; but whilst he congratulated himself on his success, he had the misfortune, in a drunken quarrel at a house of ill fame, to kill one of his companions in debauchery, a Mr. Sinclair. He was tried for the offence, and found guilty, and it was now that he discovered his mother's cruel conduct. She not only rejoiced at his condemnation, but used all her influence to cause him to be executed, and her diabolical wishes would have been gratified, had not the countess of Hertford, out of compassion, reported to the queen the extraordinary sufferings of the condemned culprit, and procured his pardon. Thus incapable of raising compassion in the breast of his mother, he thought he might extort money from her by the powers of ridicule, and he succeeded. Lord Tyrconnel received him, in consequence, into his family and friendship, and allowed him £200 a year. But the manners of Savage were licentious; he was fickle in his temper, violent and irascible, and he easily quarrelled with his patron, and was dismissed from his favor. His next effort for subsistence, was the publication of his Bastard, a poem of great beauty, and which grew so popular, that his mother, at that time at Bath, was obliged to fly from the place, to avoid hearing the lines, which were repeated on all sides, to create in her, shame and confusion. His Volunteer Laureat, on the queen's birth-day, procured him from the royal purse, a present of £50, with a promise of the like annual sum; but the money was soon squandered, and the poet, left without resources, often quitted the house of a friend, where his wit and politeness procured him an invitation, to pass the night in the society of the meanest rabble, in the summer on heaps of rubbish, and in the winter among the ashes of a glass-house. The death of the queen, in 1738, brought on, with the loss of his pension, increasing poverty; yet his friends exerted themselves in his favor, and promised to raise £50 a year for him, if he would retire to Wales, and live there in privacy. He accepted the kind offer, and departed for his distant residence, but soon grew tired, and sighed for the dissipation of London. On his return, he passed through Bristol, where his elegant manners, and pleasant conversation procured him admittance to the tables of the rich; but after a time his company grew disagreeable, from his late hours, and his irregularity of conduct. Poverty too increased his miseries; his clothes were now too shabby for genteel company, and at last he was arrested by the mistress of his coffee-house, for the small sum of £8. Six months he languished in the confinement of a jail, when a fever came to terminate his wretched existence. He died 1st August, 1743, aged 46, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, at the expense of the gaoler. This unhappy man, whose character was so chequered with vices and good qualities, might

have become, from the strong natural powers which he possessed, a most respectable member of society; but his mind was untutored, and the cruelty of his mother made him quarrel with the whole world, which he regarded with the consequence of persecuted virtue, and injured innocence. Whatever kindnesses he received, he considered as due to his merits, and he seldom suffered the good opinion of a friend towards him, long to continue in his favor.

SAVAGE, John, D.D., president of the Royston club, and lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square, was made rector of Clothall, Herts, by lord Salisbury, whom he had attended on his travels. He was educated at Westminster, and ever after showed great fondness for the school. He died 24th March 1747, and out of respect the scholars of Westminster inscribed a small tablet to his memory, in the east cloisters of the abbey. He printed two occasional sermons.

SAVAGE, Samuel Morton, D.D., a dissenting divine, educated under Eames. He afterwards was assistant to Dr. Jennings, whom he quitted in 1785. He received the degree of doctor of divinty from Aberdeen university, 1767, and died 1791, aged 70. He published some single sermons of little merit.

SAVARY, James, a French writer, born at Doué, in Anjou, 1622. He was employed in the first part of his life in commercial pursuits, and afterwards was admitted of the council for the reformation of commerce. As his knowledge on mercantile subjects was very extensive, he digested his ideas into a volume, which he published 1675, 4to. under the title of the Parfait Negociant, a most useful work, translated into every language of Europe, and of which the eighth edition appeared with additions by his son Philemon Lewis, 1721. He further published a supplementary volume in 1688, and died 1690. Two of his sons, James and Philemon, labored together to complete that useful work, the Universal Dictionary of Commerce, which was published, 2 vols. fol. 1723, and again in 3 vols. fol. 1748. James died 1716, and Philemon, 1727.

SAVARY, N., a French writer, born at Vitre, in Britanny. He studied at Rennes, and in 1776, travelled into Egypt, where he continued three years, earnestly attentive to the manners and habits of the inhabitants, and to the antiquities of the country. On his return he visited the islands of the Archipelago, and in 1780, published a translation of the Koran, and afterwards produced his Letters on Egypt, 2 vols. 8vo. a popular work, translated into various European languages. He published also Letters on Greece. He was a man of good talents, and refined taste, but too warm an imagination for the soberness of an historian. He died 1788, at Paris.

SAVERIEN, Alexander, a French mathematician and writer, was born, about 1720, at Arles; spent his life in mathematical and literary pursuits; and died, unpatronised and in obscurity, in 1805. It was upon his suggestion that the naval academy was established at Brest. Among his works are various treatises on maritime tactics and shipbuilding; Dictionaries of mathematics and of naval affairs; Histories of ancient and modern philosophers; and a History of the Progress of the Human mind in the Sciences.

SAVILE, sir Henry, a learned Englishman, born at Bradley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 30th November 1549, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He early distinguished himself as an excellent classical scholar, and after travelling on the continent, was made tutor, in the Greek language, to queen Elizabeth. In 1585 he was appointed warden of Merton, over which society he presided with great dignity thirty six years, and in 1596 he was advanced to the provostship of Eton College. He was as great a favorite with James as he had been with Elizabeth; but he declined all offers of promotion either in church or state, and was satisfied with the honor of knighthood conferred, 1604. Upon the loss of his son he devoted all his property and his time to the encouragement of learning, and with commendable munificence, founded in 1619 two professorships at Oxford, one in astronomy, and the other in geometry, and bestowed various sums of money, and also lands, for other benevolent purposes of improvement in the university, besides some valuable books to the Bodleian. This amiable man died at Eton college, 19th February 1621-2. His character has been deservedly applauded by his learned cotemporaries, by Is. Casaubon, Jos. Scaliger, Mercerus, Meibomius, Montagu, &c. and the university of Oxford, in a public speech, paid also the highest honors to this their worthy benefactor. His works are four books of Tacitus' history, and the Life of Agricola, translated into English, fol. with notes—Commentaries concerning Roman warfare—a Latin Collection of Ancient Writers of English History, with a Chronological Table from J. Cæsar to William the Conqueror—St. Chrysostom's Works in Greek, 8 vols. folio, a valuable edition which cost him eight thousand pounds in the publication. He published besides, Bradwardin's de Causâ Dei—Prælectiones, thirteen in Euclid. His brother Thomas was fellow of Merton, and afterwards of Eton, and distinguished himself for his learning, and his intimacy with Camden. He died in London 1592-3.

SAVILE, sir George, marquis of Halifax, an eminent statesman, descended from a Yorkshire family, and born 1630. He contributed greatly to the restoration, and was rewarded for his services with a peerage. In 1672 he went as ambassador to Holland, with Arlington and Buckingham, to treat about a peace with France, but with little success; and in 1675 he was removed from the council board for opposing the test bills, and the declaration for a toleration, by the influence of the duke of York, whose measures he warmly reprobated as hostile to the constitution. He was, however, so violent against the exclusion bill, that the commons addressed the king to remove him from his council, to which he had lately been restored, but his firmness prevailed; the parliament was dissolved, and he was raised to the dignity of an earl, and refused the office of secretary of state, and of lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1682 he was created a marquis, and made privy seal, and on James's accession, he was appointed president of the council; but when he refused to consent to the repeal of the test act, he was dismissed by the king from all his offices. When James abdicated the crown, Halifax was made president of the lords, and in the convention parliament, was appointed speaker of the upper house, and vigorously supported the elevation of the prince of Orange to the vacant throne, and for his services was nominated privy seal. In 1689 he quitted the court, and ever after displayed a strong and determined opposition to the measures of the ministry till his death, which happened in April, 1695, occasioned by a gangrene in a long neglected rupture. Halifax was a man of great abilities as a statesman and a speaker, but the soundest arguments and the most solid truths, were too often turned into contempt by the force of ridicule, and a vicious propensity to low and vulgar wit, which he was eager on all occasions to show.

Though reputed an atheist by the world, he confessed to Burnet, who attended his last moments, his firm belief in the goodness of God, and the mediation of Christ. His titles were extinct, by the death of his only surviving son in 1700. He was an elegant writer, and besides his valuable "Advice to a daughter," he published the character of a Trimmer—the Anatomy of an Equivalent—a Letter to a Dissenter—Maxims of State—the Character of king Charles II.

SAUNDERS, sir Edmund, from a common beggar, rose to eminence in the law, by the friendship of a lawyer of Clement's inn, who saw and patronised his abilities by admitting him among his clerks. From a clerk he became a counsel, and at last was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, where he supported the dignity of his office by patience, integrity, and impartiality. He died 1683.

SAUNDERS, William, a physician, was born in 1743. He took his degree in Scotland; but after settling in London, entered himself at Cambridge, where he regularly graduated, and then became a fellow of the college of physicians. He was senior physician to Guy's hospital; and died at Enfield in 1817. His works are—1. Treatise on Mercury in Venereal Cases. 2. A tract on the Devonshire Cholic. 3. Observationes de Antimonis. 4. Treatise on the Mephitic Acid. 5. Treatise on the Red Peruvian Bark. 6. Dissertation on the Structure and Diseases of the Liver. 7. Oratio Harveianæ. 8. On the Chymical History of the most celebrated Mineral Waters. 9. On the Hepatitis of India.

SAUNDERS, John Cunningham, a surgeon, was born at Lovistone, in Devonshire, in 1773. He served his apprenticeship to an eminent practitioner at Barnstaple; after which he became a pupil of St. Thomas's hospital, where at the end of two years, he was chosen demonstrator of anatomy. In 1804 he instituted an infirmary for diseases of the eye, in operating on which organ he was remarkably successful; but while thus prosecuting his favourite pursuit, he was cut off by an apoplexy, February 9th, 1810. He published a folio volume on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear; and an Essay on the Inflammation of the Iris. After his death appeared the papers which he had left on disorders of the eye, with some account of the author prefixed.

SAUNDERSON, Nicolas, LL.D., a celebrated mathematician, born at Thurlston, Yorkshire, 1682. When twelve months old, he was deprived of his sight by the small-pox, and therefore retained no idea whatever of light and of colors. His education, however, was not neglected; at Penneston grammar school he acquired such knowledge of the classics, that he could most perfectly understand Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, when read in Greek. His fondness for mathematics began to appear when first he was made acquainted by his father with numbers, and soon, by the power of his memory, he formed intricate calculations, and resolved difficult problems. The friendship of Mr. West, who observed his unusual powers, initiated him into the knowledge of algebra and geometry, and under the further assistance of Dr. Nettleton, he acquired all that correctness, and that vast information which raised him to such celebrity. He afterwards improved his knowledge of logic and metaphysics at a private school near Sheffield, and at the age of twenty-five appeared at Cambridge, as a resident in Christ's college, though not a member of the society. His extraordinary powers, and the difficulties of a narrow fortune, however, procured him friends and admirers, and Whiston, the mathematical professor, very liberally permitted him to lecture before the university. His lectures were on the Newtonian philosophy, and were attended by crowded audiences, and so deservedly popular did he become, that on the removal of Whiston from his professorship, the blind lecturer was honorably called upon, by the wishes of all the university, to fill up the Lucasian chair. His inauguration speech was delivered in elegant Latin, and his reputation continued to increase, so that when George II. visited the university, the professor was, by royal favor, created doctor of laws. This great character became, by close application, a valetudinarian, and at last was attacked by a mortification in his foot, which carried him off, 19th April 1739, aged 57. The vivacity and wit of his conversation were much admired; but his judgment of persons and things was often expressed with such freedom, and such unconcern, that he created himself many enemies. This singular character had astonishing powers of feeling; when in a garden, where observations were making on the sun, he could point out every cloud that obscured the sky, and he discovered such quickness in observing the voice of persons with whom he conversed, that he recollected every one with the most singular exactness. He was a great proficient in playing on the flute, and cultivation was only wanting to have made him as great in music as in mathematics. His Elements of Algebra were published at Cambridge, by subscription, 1740, 2 vols. 4to. and a treatise on Fluxions, 8vo. appeared also after his death. It is needless to say that he was the friend of the great men of his times, admired and respected by them, and repaying their esteem by the strongest gratitude. Of sir Isaac Newton, whom he knew intimately, he always spoke in a style almost bordering on veneration.

SAVONAROLA, Jerom, an Italian monk born at Ferrara, 1492. He entered into the Dominican order at Bologna, and became an eloquent and popular preacher, after teaching for some time physics and metaphysics. His influence in the pulpit was so great at Florence, that for some years he guided the state as its sovereign; but when he inveighed against the corruptions of the church of Rome, and the scandalous life of the pontiff Alexander VI. he drew down upon him the vengeance of the holy see, which neither his popularity, nor the purity of his morals could divert. He was condemned to be hanged and burned, and suffered that dreadful punishment in 1498 with great resignation. He wrote sermons—The Triumphs of the Cross, and various other theological works, printed Leyden, 6 vols. 12mo. J. Fr. Picus, of Mirandula, has written his life.

SAVOT, Lewis, a native of Saulieu in Burgundy, who studied medicine, and became physician to Louis XIII. He also applied himself to antiquarian pursuits. His works are, Discourse on Ancient Medals, 4to.—French Architecture in Private Buildings, a work of merit, 4to.—Galen's Art of Healing by bleeding, from the Greek—de Causis Colorum, 8vo. He died 1640, aged 61.

SAURIN, James, son of a protestant lawyer, was born at Nismes, 1677. He left France with his father on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Geneva, where he studied with great assiduity, and afterwards served as a cadet in lord Galloway's regiment in the campaign of 1694. He, however, abandoned the military life for philosophy and divinity, and after improving himself further at Geneva, he passed, in 1700, into Holland and England, and in 1703 married. In 1705 he settled at the Hague, where his eloquence as a

preacher was displayed with astonishing effect to crowded audiences. He died at the Hague, 30th December, 1730. He wrote a treatise on education, dedicated to the princes, sons of George II. and was rewarded with a pension by the princess of Wales. He published besides, his sermons, highly esteemed, in 12 vols. 8vo. which have been translated into English by Robinson and Hunter; but his greatest work is Discourses Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most memorable Events of the Old and New Testaments, left incomplete, but continued in 6 vols. folio. He was unfortunately engaged in a controversy with la Chapelle and others, for asserting in a pamphlet that, in some cases, truth may be disguised, and though a strong friend to toleration, he was severely treated by his antagonists.

SAURIN, Joseph, a French mathematician, born at Courtuson, in the principality of Orange, 1659. He was a protestant, but afterwards abjured his principles at Paris, and was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and received a pension from the king. He devoted his life to geometrical pursuits, and communicated some valuable papers to the Memoirs of the academy, and the Journal des Sçavans. He was engaged in a controversy with Rousseau, who had falsely charged him with writing some libellous verses against some persons of distinction, which he himself, it is supposed, had composed; a scandalous conduct, which when examined, proved the innocence of Saurin, and the guilt of Rousseau. Voltaire has vindicated his memory, but still his character must be considered as violent and unbending. He died at Paris, 1737.

SAURIN, Bernard Joseph, son of the preceding, was advocate of the parliament of Paris, and member of the French academy. He disregarded the law for literature and poetry, and became the friend of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius. He wrote some plays of great merit and popularity, especially Spartacus, Blanche and Richard, tragedies—Anglomanie, a comedy, the Marriage of Julia—Mœurs du Tems, &c. His dramatic pieces were collected in 2 vols. 8vo. 1783. He was so much esteemed by Helvetius that the philosopher allowed him a handsome pension. He died at Paris, 17th November, 1781.

SAUSSURE, Horace Benedict de, was born at Geneva, 17th February, 1740. From his earliest years he evinced great partiality for literature, especially natural history, and at the age of twenty-one he was elected to the chair of philosophical professor at Geneva, which he filled with great public advantage for twenty-five years. He first visited Paris in 1768, and afterwards examined the discoveries of Montgolfier at Lyons, and after travelling through Holland, Belgium, and England, he, in 1772, extended his philosophical researches to Italy. He visited the island of Elba, and with sir William Hamilton, examined the wonders of Vesuvius, and afterwards measured the crater of Ætna. In the progress of his important researches he discovered some valuable plants, and also invented various instruments, very useful in the operations of science and of art. His next excursions were on the Alps, and after crossing them fourteen times by eight different places, he ascended, through a thousand difficulties, to the summit of Mont Blanc, where he could scarce breathe. These laborious exertions in the cause of science, rendered him deservedly popular; he was made member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of other learned bodies, and the emperor Joseph, when he visited Geneva, paid particular attention to the philosopher. In the French revolution, he was elected, on the union of his country to France, to the national assembly; but the disorders which prevailed not only ruined his little fortune, but broke his heart, and he died of chagrin, 1799. He is author of an Eulogy on his friend Bonnet, 8vo.—Dissertatio Physica de Igne—Inquiry on the Bark of Leaves—Dissertatio Physica de Electricitate, 8vo.—Plan of Reform for the College of Geneva—Description of the Electrical Effects of Thunder—Essay on Hygrometry, 4to.—Voyages in the Alps, 4 vols. 4to. a most valuable work, and various communications to the memoirs of the learned societies of which he was a member.

SAUVAGES, Francis Boissier de, a native of Alais, who applied himself to medical pursuits, and became professor of botany and medicine at Montpellier and member of several of the learned societies of France, and of foreign nations. His reputation was so extensive, that he was consulted from all parts of France, and he received the merited surname of the Boerhaave of Languedoc. This able and respected physician died at Montpellier, 19th February, 1767, aged 61. He wrote Theoria Febris—Nosologia Methodica, 5 vols. 8vo.—Phisiologiæ Mechanicæ Elementa, 12mo.—Methodus Foliorum, 8vo.—a translation of Hales' Statistical Essays on Animals—Dissertations—and Memoirs.

SAUVAL, Henry, an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He is author of a laborious work, the History of the Antiquities of Paris, 3 vols. folio, on which he was engaged for twenty years, and which he did not live to complete. He died 1670, and in consequence of the death of his continuator, the work did not appear till 1724. It was again edited in 1733

SAUVEUR, Joseph, a French mathematician born at La Fleche, 1653. He was dumb till his seventh year, and then his powers of speech appeared very weak and imperfect, so that what he uttered was with difficulty and slowness. He had a strong propensity for mechanical knowledge, and disregarding the classical instruction which he received in the jesuits' college, applied himself to mathematical studies, against the wishes of his friends, who had marked out for him preferment in the church. To maintain himself, he began to teach mathematics, and so great was his reputation, that at the age of twenty he had prince Eugene among his pupils. His abilities recommended him to the great and the learned; he was esteemed by Condé, honored with the notice of the royal family, and in 1686 was made professor of mathematics to the royal college, and in 1696 admitted member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a treatise on Fortification, and to enable himself to do it scientifically, he attended the siege of Mons. He wrote besides, a treatise on Music, and papers in the memoirs of the academy. He died 1716.

SAXE, Maurice, count de, natural son of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony, and king of Poland, by the countess Konigsmark, was born at Dresden, 13th October, 1696. He showed fondness for war from his very infancy, and refused to undergo the labors of study, except his application was rewarded with the permission of riding or of military exercise. When the king of Poland, in 1711, besieged the fortress of Stralsund, the young warrior appeared there to great advantage; he encouraged the soldiers by his example, and crossed the river in the sight of the enemy; and in the following dreadful battle of Guedelbusck, he had a a horse shot under him, while he rallied three times the retiring troops. In 1717, he was with the emperor at the siege of Belgrade, where he defeated the Turks, and on his return he was decorated with the order of the white eagle. After the trea

ties of Utrecht and Passarowitz, he went to France, where the duke of Orleans gained his attachment and services by bestowing on him the brevet rank of field marshal. During the peace of the continent, he laboriously employed himself in improving his mathematical knowledge, and in introducing strict military discipline in the regiment intrusted to his care; but in 1726, he was roused from his tranquil retirement by the states of Courland, who unanimously elected him their sovereign. Poland and Russia opposed his elevation, but he defended himself with bravery, and with a small force resisted with success thousands of his invaders; but at last he gave up the unequal contest, and abandoning the supreme power which his valor so much deserved, he retired, in 1729, to privacy in France. Here, during the attacks of a fever, he composed, in thirteen nights, his Reveries, a work worthy of the pen of a Cæsar or a Condé, and valuable for the important instructions which it conveys to the general as well as to the soldier. The death of the king of Poland, his father, in 1733, rekindled the flames of war through Europe, and Saxe prepared to share the dangers and the glories of the approaching campaign. He declined the command of the Saxon troops, offered him by his brother, the elector, and preferred serving in the French armies on the Rhine under marshal Berwick. He distinguished himself at the battle of Etlingen, and at the siege of Philipsburg, and for his services was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general. In the war which followed the death of Charles VI. Saxe gathered fresh laurels. He besieged Prague in 1741, and took it by assault, and soon after made himself master of Egra, and then marching to the Rhine, he seized the strong lines of Lauterburg. In 1744, he was made marshal of France, and intrusted with the armies in Flanders. Though ill, he immediately left Paris for his post, and opened the campaign of 1745, by the famous battle of Fontenoy, which he gained, though carried around his camp in a litter. This was followed by the fall of Tournay, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Ostend, and Brussels, and the next year another victory at Rocoux crowned his arms, and procured for him the most flattering honors from the king of France, and the title of marshal of all his armies, and of governor of the newly conquered countries. In the next campaign the victory of Lawfeldt was followed by the fall of Bergen-op-Zoom, and then of Maestricht, when the terrors of the Dutch arrested the career of the conqueror, and peace was concluded in 1748. After the peace Saxe, visited Berlin, where he was received with all the honor due to his merits, and then he returned to France, where he devoted himself to literature and the arts. This great hero, whose celebrity was extended over the whole world, died 30th November 1750, aged 54, and was buried in the Lutheran church of St. Thomas, Strasburg.

SAXE-WEIMAR, Bernard, duke of, one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, was born, in 1600, at Weimar, and first served under his brother in the contest between Frederic V. of Bohemia and the Austrians. From 1623, till 1639, when he died, he was constantly engaged in Germany, performed numerous splendid actions, and was looked up to as one of the firmest and most valuable champions of the protestant cause. It was he who assumed the command after the fall of Gustavus Adolphus, and secured the victory of Lutzen.

SAXO, Grammaticus, a celebrated writer, whose origin and even country is involved in obscurity. He is generally acknowledged to have been a native of Zealand, an island of Denmark, and to have flourished in the 12th century. He studied theology, and was employed in the cathedral of Roschild, and went in 1161, to Paris, to invite some of the monks of St. Genevieve, to come and to reform the morals of the Danish priests. He died about 1208, aged upwards of 70, and was buried in Roschild cathedral, where, three centuries after, Lago Urne, bishop of Scalandra, placed an inscription on his tomb. By the encouragement of Absalom, bishop of Roschild, Saxo undertook the History of Denmark and other northern nations, and after twenty years of labor completed it in a manner worthy a man of learning and virtue. This valuable work was first published by Petræus at Paris, 1514, and reprinted at Basil and Frankfort afterwards, and in 1644, at Sora, under the care of Stephanus.

SAY, Jean Baptistet an eminent writer on Political economy, was born at Lyons, in 1767. In early life he removed to the city of Paris, where he became professor in the school of Mechanics, and where he died, November 10, 1832. His principal work on Political Economy, has been translated into most of the languages of Europe

SAYLE, William, first governor of Carolina was sent by the proprietors, in 1667, to examine the country. After exploring the coast he returned to England, carrying a favorable report, and encouraging them to establish a colony there. The settlement was commenced, and Sayle appointed governor in 1669. He was driven among the Bahama Islands on his passage, and he gave so favorable account of them that the Carolina company obtained a charter also for them. He first landed in Carolina, at or near Beaufort, early in 1670, but soon moved northwardly, and established on the banks of Ashley river the foundations of old Charleston. He fell a victim to the unhealthiness of the climate, and died in 1671. West succeeded him.

SCALA, Bartholomew, LL.D., an Italian statesman, born about 1424. Though but the son of a miller, he rose to distinction at the bar under the protection of Cosmo de Medicis at Florence. After the death of his patron, he retained the same confidential offices with his successor Peter, and was employed by him in some important negotiations. He was for his services ennobled at Florence, and knighted by the pope, and made senator of Rome. He died at Florence, 1497. He wrote the History of Florence in twenty books, of which four books only have been published, besides letters—a Speech made to Pope Innocent VIII.—and pro Imperatoriis Militaribus Signis.

SCALIGER, Julius Cæsar, a celebrated writer, born 1484, at Ripa in the territory of Verona, and descended from the princes of Verona. His father was in the military service of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and at the age of twelve, the son was presented to the emperor Maximilian, and continued as page about his person for seventeen years. During his attendance on the emperor he was engaged in various expeditions, and was at the battle of Ravenna 1512, where he lost his father and brother. At the age of forty he abandoned the military life, and after studying divinity, applied assiduously to medicine, and settled in 1526 at Agen. In this retirement he devoted himself with uncommon application to literature and the modern languages, and while he practised physic for his maintenance, he acquired celebrity by the labors of his pen. He died 1558, at Agen. The abilities of Scaliger were undoubtedly great, but though commended by his son as a benevolent and amiable character, he was vain and petulant, and among

others treated Erasmus with great virulence and illiberality, because he had ridiculed some of the learned men of Italy for their servile attachment to the Litany of Cicero. The best known of his writings are, Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate, 4to.—de Causis Linguæ Latinæ, 4to.—Poetices Libri septem, folio—Poemata—Epistolæ—Commentarii in Theophrasti Libros—in Aristotelis Animal. folio—in Hippocratis Librum de Insomniis, 8vo.—de Causis Plantarum, folio—Animadversiones in Historiam Plantarum, 8vo.

SCALIGER, Joseph Justus, son of the preceding, was born at Agen, 1540. He studied at Bordeaux and under his father; but after his death he passed to Paris to attend the lectures of Turnebus. His eagerness to improve, however, could not await the slow progress of regular lectures, and therefore he applied himself without the assistance of an instructer to Greek, and when a perfect master of the language he turned his attention to the Hebrew, and with such activity that he was well acquainted with thirteen different languages. So much learning, to which was united a profound knowledge of the sciences, rendered his name very celebrated. He was invited to fill the chair of belles lettres at Leyden, in 1603, and he accepted the honorable appointment, and died there of a dropsy 21st January 1609. Like his father, Scaliger possessed great abilities, but certainly superior learning, so that he was deservedly called the most learned man of the age; but these high qualities were obscured by a haughty deportment, and a contemptuous disregard of the merits of others, attended with abusive and illiberal language profusely directed against every opponent. The works of this extraordinary man are numerous and various, but the best known and the most useful is his Opus de Emendatione Temporum, in which he not only displays vast erudition and an extensive knowledge of ancient writers, but lays the foundation of regular and systematic chronology, especially by the invention of the Julian period, and deserves the name which he has received, of the father of chronology. He wrote besides Thesaurus Temporum, in which he corrected some of the errors of his former work—de Tribus Sectis Judæorum, 2 vols. 4to.—Latin poems, 8vo.—Epistolæ, notes on Varro, and on almost all the authors of ancient Greece and Rome, containing various learned remarks, with bold, ingenious and interesting conjectures. Two Scaligerana have appeared, one at the Hague 1666, and the other at Groningen, 1669.

SCAMOZZI, Vincent, an eminent Italian architect, was born, in 1550, at Vicenza; settled at Venice in 1583; and died in 1616. He was the rival of Palladio, and after the death of that artist, had no competitor. Venice, Florence, and Genoa, contain some of his finest edifices. He wrote a Treatise on Architecture, and a Treatise on the Antiquities of Rome.

SCANDERBEG, or GEORGE CASTRIOT, king of Albania, was born 1404, and was delivered up by his father with three of his brothers, as hostages to Amurath II., emperor of the Turks. The three brothers were cut off by poison, and George was spared on account of his youth, and by his valor soon distinguished himself in the service of the bloody oppressor of his family. He was circumcised, and took the command of a body of troops under the title of Sangiac; but on the death of his father 1432, he determined to recover the dominions of his ancestors. In the expedition with which he was intrusted against Hungary, he formed a secret correspondence with Huniades Corvinus, the king of the country, and enabled him to defeat the Turks, thirty thousand of whom fell in the field. After this he compelled the secretary of the sultan, who was in the camp, to write letters, sealed with the imperial signet, demanding the delivery of the capital of Albania into his hands. After the messengers were dispatched, he put to death all those who were witnesses of his measures, that no report might be carried to Amurath, and then hastening to Albania he was received as a deliverer by his countrymen, and acknowledged king 1443. In vain Amurath and his successor Mahomet made war against this enterprising hero, and besieged Croie his capital; their numerous armies were defeated, and after several years of hostility, peace was restored in 1461, and the independence of Albania confirmed. At the request of Pius II. the Albanian monarch visited Italy, and not only relieved Ferdinand of Arragon who was besieged at Bari, but assisted him to defeat his victorious enemy, the count of Anjou. Afterwards Scanderbeg was again engaged in war with the Turks, and his capital was twice besieged, but immediately relieved by his conquering arms. This heroic prince who had been present in twenty-two battles, and had killed two thousand Turks with his own hands without receiving only a slight wound, died at Lissa, in the Venetian territories, 17th January, 1467, aged 63. Though occasionally severe, he was a man of mild manners, and of the most benevolent heart, and he exhorted earnestly his soldiers to chastity, observing that nothing was more prejudicial to their profession than sensual pleasures. His life was written by the jesuit du Poncet, 1709, in 12mo.

SCAPULA, John, a lexicographer who studied at Lausanne, and was afterwards engaged in the printing house of Henry Stephens. While thus employed, he privately made an abridgment of the great work which his master was preparing for the press, and by publishing it in 1580, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, he not only gained a considerable sum, but thus dishonorably ruined in some degree the laborious Thesaurus of Stephens, which when it appeared, found few purchasers. Stephens vented his indignation in the Latinity of Lipsius, but found no other redress.

SCARBOROUGH, sir Charles, physician to Charles II. and his two successors, was eminent for his extensive practice, as well as for his knowledge of mathematics, in which he was so perfect that he could repeat in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient authors. He was assistant and successor to Dr. Harvey, as lecturer on subjects of anatomy and surgery, and he was the first who judiciously applied mathematics to medical subjects. He wrote Syllabus Muscalorum—an Elegy on Cowley, and died 26th February 1693.

SCARELLA, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic of Brescia, who warmly supported the principles of Newton's system. He wrote Physica Generalis, 3 vols. 4to.—de Rebus ad Scientiam pertinent. 2 vols. 4to.—de Magnete 4to. Hydrodynamica, 4to.—Elements of Logic, Ontology, and natural Theology, 4 vols. 4to. He died February 1779, aged 70.

SCARLATTI, Alexander, a celebrated Italian composer, was born in 1650, at Naples, and died there in 1725. He produced nearly a hundred operas, and two hundred masses, besides many other compositions, and contributed greatly to restore a pure musical taste in his native country.—His son Dominic, and his grandson Joseph, were both composers of merit.

SCARPA, Anthony, an eminent Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born about 1746, and died in 1826 at Pavia, at the university of which city he was professor. He enjoyed an extensive reputation

both as a practitioner and an observer, and contributed greatly to the improvement of surgery. Among his works are, An Anatomical Description of the Auditory and Olfactory Organs; Observations on Aneurism; and A Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Eye.

SCARRON, Paul, a French poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1610, at Paris, and was intended for the church, but never took orders; for which, indeed, his habits rendered him unfit. In his seven and twentieth year, one of his wild pranks having obliged him to hide himself in a marsh, he lost the use of all his limbs. For some time he subsisted by the composition of burlesque comedies, which were exceedingly popular. Anne of Austria afterwards gave him a pension; which, however, he subsequently lost by writing a satire on Mazarin. In 1652 he married Mlle d'Aubigné, who, at a later period, acquired such celebrity as Madame de Maintenon. At his house all the Parisian wits were accustomed to assemble. He died in 1660. Of his works, The Comic Romance is the only one which is still read.

SCHAAF, Charles, a learned German, born at Nuys near Cologne, 1646. He was educated at Duisbourg, and became professor of oriental languages there, from which he removed in 1679 to Leyden, to fill the oriental chair. He died of an apoplexy at Leyden 1729. He wrote Opus Aramæum cum Grammatica Chaldaicâ & Syriacâ, 4to.—Novum Testamentum Syriacum cum Versione Latinâ, 4to.—Levicon Syriacum Concordantiale—Epitome Grammaticæ Hebraicæ, 8vo.—a letter in Syriac.

SCHACHT, Christian Paul, a native of Harderwyck in Holland. He took his degrees of M. D. and became professor of medicine, botany, chemistry, and natural history in his native place 1791, and died nine years after, aged 32. He is author of some valuable memoirs, inserted in the Dutch journals.

SCHANK, John, a distinguished naval officer born in Fifeshire in Scotland, in 1740. He went to sea in the British service when young, and in the American war he was employed on the lakes of Canada, where he displayed great talents both as a seaman and engineer. Returning home on peace taking place, he obtained the rank of post-captain. He devoted his leisure to the improvement of naval architecture; and in 1793 he published a treatise on a method which he had invented of navigating vessels in shallow water by means of sliding keels. He contributed to the foundation of the Society for the Encouragement of Naval Architecture; and in 1794 he was nominated agent of transports. He subsequently was employed as an engineer in superintending the defence of the eastern coast of England. On the establishment of the Transport Board he was made one of the commissoners; in 1805 he was raised to the rank of admiral; and in 1822 to that of admiral of the blue. His death took place at Dalish in Devonshire, in June 1823. Admiral Schank distinguished himself by several ingenious inventions, and he wrote some memoirs on shipbuilding.

SCHATEN, Nicholas, author of Historia Westphaliæ, fol. 1690—Annales Parderborneses, fol.—and a Dissertation on Charlemagne, was a German jesuit at the end of the 17th century.

SCHEELE, Charles William, an eminent Swedish chemist, born in 1742, at Stralsund. When very young he received the usual education at a private school; and at a very early age showed a strong desire to follow the profession of an apothecary. With Mr. Bauch, an apothecary at Gottenburg, he passed an apprenticeship of six years, and laid the first foundation of his knowledge. Among the various books which he read, on chemical subjects, Kunckel's Laboratory was his favorite. He repeated many of the experiments in that work privately in the night, when the rest of the family were asleep. A friend of Scheele's had also excited his attention to experiments in chemistry by advising him to read Neuman's Chemistry. After his departure from Gottenburg in 1765 he obtained a place with Kalstrom, an apothecary at Malmo. In 1767 he went to Stockholm, and in 1773 to Upsal, where he had free access to the University Laboratory. Here also he commenced the friendship which subsisted between him and Bergman. During his residence at this place, Prince Henry of Prussia, accompanied by the duke of Sunderland, visited Upsal, and went to see the Academical Laboratory and Scheele was appointed by the university to exhibit some chemical experiments to them; and he showed some of the most curious processes in chemistry. In 1777 Scheele was appointed by the Medical College to be apothecary at Koping, where he showed his abilities. When he was at Stockholm he discovered the fluoric acid; and whilst at Upsal, he made many experiments to prove its properties. At the same place he began his series of experiments on manganese. At Koping he finished his Dissertation on Air and Fire; a work which the celebrated Bergman most warmly recommended in the friendly preface which he wrote for it. The theory which Scheele endeavors to prove in this treatise is, that fire consists of pure air and phlogiston. The author's merit in this work was sufficient to obtain the approbation of the public; as the ingenuity displayed in handling so delicate a subject, and the many new and valuable observations dispersed through the treatise, justly entitled the author to that fame which his book procured him. The English translation is enriched with the notes of Richard Kirwan. Scheele now diligently employed himself in contributing to the Transactions of the Academy at Stockholm. He first pointed out a new way to prepare the salt of benzoin. In the same year he discovered that arsenic, prepared in a particular manner, partakes of all the properties of an acid, and has its peculiar affinities to other substances. In a Dissertation on Flint, Clay, and Alum, he clearly overturned Beaume's opinion of the identity of the siliceous and argillaceous earths. He published also an Analysis of the Human Calculus. He published an excellent dissertation on the different sorts of œther. His investigation of the coloring matter in Prussian Blue, the means he employed to separate it, and his discovery that alkali, sal ammoniac, and charcoal, mixed together, will produce it, are strong marks of his penetration and genius. The valuable discoveries of this great philosopher, many of which are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society at Stockholm, are too numerous for us to attempt to give a list of them. Most of his essays have been published in French by madame Picardet and M. Morveau of Dijon. Dr. Beddoes also made a very valuable English translation of the greater part of Scheele's dissertations, to which he has added some useful and ingenious notes. His last dissertation was his very valuable observations on the acid of the gall-nut. The character of Scheele, as a chemist is too generally established to need any eulogium. He mixed but little with society; as, when his profession permitted him, he was employed in his experimental inquiries. His chemical apparatus was neither neat nor convenient; his laboratory was small and confined; nor was he particular in regard to the vessels which he employed

in his experiments, so that it is surprising how such discoveries, and such elegant experiments, could have been made under such disadvantages. He understood none of the modern languages except the German and Swedish; so that he was compelled to wait till discoveries were conveyed to him through the slow channel of translation. An offer was made to him of an annuity of £800 if he would settle in this country; but death put an end to this project. He died in May 1786.

SCHEFFER, John, a learned German, born at Strasburg, 1621. When driven by war from his country he went to Sweden at the invitation of queen Christina, and obtained the chair of eloquence and politics at Upsal. He was also librarian, and honorary professor of the law of nations in that university. He died there 1679. He published de Militiâ Navali Veterum—Upsalia Antiqua—Laponia, translated into English—Suecia Literata—de Re Vehiculari Veterum, besides notes on Phædrus, Ælian, and other classics.

SCHEGKINS, James, a native of Schorndoff, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, professor of philosophy and medicine at Tubingen. Though blind, he pursued his favorite studies, and even refused to submit to an operation for the restoration of sight, observing that he wished to avoid seeing many odious and disagreeable objects. He wrote a dialogue, de Animæ Principatu—a treatise de unâ Personâ & duabus Naturis in Christo, adversus, Anti Trinitarios—Refutatio Errorum Simoaii, fol. 1573. He died at Tubingen 1587.

SCHEINER, Christopher, an able astronomer, rendered memorable for first discovering the spots on the sun's disc. He was born at Mecklenburg in Germany, and entered among the jesuits, and afterwards taught Hebrew and mathematics at Ingoldstadt, Brisac, and Rome. He was also counsellor to the archduke Charles, and died rector of the jesuits' college at Neisse in Silesia, 1650. His observation of the solar spots was at Ingolstadt, 1611; but he was afraid to publish the discovery, which, however, Velserus to whom he communicated it, unhandsomely did, and Galileo himself laid claim, but improperly, to the merit of being the first observer. He published these phenomena in 1630, in folio, under the title of Rosa Ursina, containing accurate delineations of the spots.

SCHELHAMMER, Gouthier Christopher, a native of Jena, who was professor of medicine at Helmstadt, afterwards at Jena, and then at Kiel, and was physician to the duke of Holstein. He wrote Introductio ad Artem Medicam, 4to. and other medical works, and died 1716, aged 75.

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBERG, John, a physician, who was born at Friburg, and died there 12th November 1598, aged 67. He was author of Observationum Medicarum, Rararum, Admirabilium & Monstros, Volumen fol. edited by Spon. His son John George was also eminent as a physician, and settled at the Hague, where he died about 1620. He wrote de Formandis Medicinæ Studiis, 12mo.—Hortus Patavinus—Monstrorum Historia, 4to.

SCHERTLIN, Sebastian, a native of the duchy of Wirtemburg, who first served in Hungary, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself at the defence of Pavia. At the taking of Rome and Narni, and in the defence of Naples 1528, he displayed such valor and intrepidity, that several potentates solicited his services; but he attached himself to the independence of Augsburg. He espoused the cause of the league of Smalkalde against the emperor, and afterwards passed into the service of France, and accompanied Henry II. in his Expedition to the Rhine and the Low Countries. Charles V. afterwards restored him his property, which had been confiscated at Augsburg, and he distinguished himself in the service of the emperor Ferdinand I. and died 1577 aged 82, deservedly respected as a brave general.

SCHEUCHZER, John James, a native of Zurich, who became there professor of mathematics and medicine. His reputation as a physician and a man of letters was such, that the Czar Peter made him liberal offers to settle in Russia; but the people of Zurich detained him by their generosity. He died in his native town 1733, aged 61. He published Natural History of the Bible in German, four large vols. fol. translated into Latin 1735, and into French 1736, but of this the original edition in German is the most valuable, on account of its 750 plates—Itinera Alpina, 2 vols. 4to.—Piscium Querelæ, 4to.—Herbarium Diluvianum, fol.—Musæum Diluvianum, 8vo.—Homo Diluvii Testis, 4to.—Historiæ Helveticæ Naturalis Prolegomena—Sciagraphia Lithologica, 4to.—Neva Literaria Helvetica, or Journal of Swiss Literature—a treatise on the Mineral Waters of Switzerland, 4to.

SCHIAVONE, Andrea, a Venetian painter, born at Sebenico in Dalmatia 1522. Though poor and uneducated, he rose by the powers of his genius, and his great application to eminence. His designs, however, were not much admired, while his coloring, and the elegance of his draperies were superior to the efforts of his contemporaries. His pictures were esteemed after his decease, though unfortunately for him disregarded by his contemporaries. He died poor, 1582, at Venice.

SCHICKARD, William, professor of Hebrew at Tubingen, died of the plague 1635, at the age of 43. He wrote Horologium, or Hebrew Grammar, 8vo.—treatises de Jure Regio Judæorum, 4to.—Series Regum Persiæ, 4to.

SCHILL, Ferdinand Von, an intrepid and patriotic Prussian officer, was born in 1773, at Sotthoff, in Silesia; and entered the Prussian army as a cadet in 1789. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jena; but took the field again, and distinguished himself, at the head of a free corps, before the end of the war, for which he was rewarded with the rank of colonel. In 1809, with the hope of contributing to free his country from the French yoke, he collected a small body of troops, and commenced operations on the Elbe against the forces of Napoleon; but, after having obtained several successes, and displayed equal ability and bravery, he was overpowered and slain, at Stralsund, on the 31st of May.

SCHILLER, Frederic, a German dramatic writer of celebrity. He was born at Maribah in Wirtemburg, and educated in the military school of Stutgard, where he produced his first dramatic piece, called the Robbers. The principles inculcated in this piece gave such offence to his superiors, that he fled from their resentment to Manheim, and for some time supported himself in the capacity of a regimental surgeon. An appointment in the theatre at Manheim proved more congenial to his feelings, and enabled him to produce his Conspiracy of Fiesco, his Intrigue and Love, his Rhenish Thalia, and other pieces. Eager after distinction he went from Manheim to Mentz, and afterwards to Dresden, and then to Leipsic, where he completed his tragedy of Don Carlos. For some time he resided at Jena as professor of history, and then removed to Weimar, where he died 1805. He wrote besides, the History of the Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government—the Maid of Orleans, and other dramatic pieces, much

admired for originality, fire, and elegance, though occasionally immoral, and deficient in unity.

SCHILLING, Drebold, a native of Soleure, who wrote in German an History of the Wars of the Swiss against Charles Duke of Burgundy, published, Berne, fol. 1743. The work is very accurate, as he was present at the scenes which he describes. He lived in the 15th century.

SCHLEIERMACHER, Frederic, a celebrated divine, born at Breslau, in 1768. His parents were attached to the church of the United Brethren; but, in 1787, he joined the Lutheran church, and entered the university of Halle, where he listened to the instructions of Nosselt, Knapp, and Wolf, but adopted Spinoza as his model, and imbibed much of the pantheistic system. He commenced public life as a preacher, and afterwards became a professor of theology at Halle, and was distinguished for the energy of his character, and the extent of his acquirements. In the "Biblical Repository," he is said to have been a man "of great simplicity of manners, and one of the deepest thinkers of the day, who wanders at will over the whole field of theology. He seems to stand between the rationalists and evangelical party, being however more distant from the former than the latter." He died at Berlin, February 12th 1834.

SCHLICTINGIUS, Jonas de Bukowic, a native of Poland, banished on account of his Socinian principles by the diet of Warsaw. He retired to Muscovy and Germany, and then settled at Zullickaw, where he died 1661, aged 65. His works which are chiefly commentaries on the holy scripture, were published at Amsterdam, 1666, fol.

SCHMIDT, Erasmus, professor of mathematics, and of Greek at Wittemburg, was born at Delitzch in Misnia, 1560. He published an edition of Pindar with learned notes, 1616, 4to. and died at Wittemburg, 1637.

SCHLOETZER, Augustus Louis, a German historian, was born, in 1737, at Jagstadt; was educated at Wittemburg and Gottingen; was invited to Russia, and resided there for some years; became professor of philosophy and politics at Gottingen; and died in 1809. Among his works are, a History of Lithuania; and various publications on the history of Russia.

SCHMIDT, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, born at Worms, 1652. He was theological professor at Mariendal, and died there 1726. He wrote Compendium Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 8vo.—de Bibliothecis, 4to.—Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus, 8vo. besides Pardies' Geometry, translated into Latin.

SCHMIDT, Michael Ignatius, a German historian, was born, in 1736, at Arnstem, in the bishopric of Wurtzburgh; was brought up to the church; and died at Vienna, in 1794, aulic counsellor and keeper of the archives. His History of the Germans, of which he published only eleven volumes, is much esteemed. It was continued by Milbiller, from the papers of Schmidt.

SCHOEPFLIN, John Daniel, a learned German Lutheran divine, born September 6, 1694, at Sulzbourg, in Baden Dourlach. He studied at Dourlach, Basil, and Strasburg, and was appointed, in 1720, professor of eloquence and history in this last university. His reputation for learning was so great that he received the most honorable invitations from the empress of Russia, from Sweden, from Frankfort, from Leyden, and other learned bodies, but he preferred the tranquillity and retirement of Strasburg. In 1726, he quitted his professorship, and travelled at the public expense, and as a philosopher, he visited Italy, Paris, London, and other places. He died at Strasburg of a slow fever, August 7th, 1771, universally and deservedly lamented. His works are Historia Zaringo-Badensis Carlsruhe, 7 vols. 4to.—Alsatia Diplomatica, 2 vols. fol.—Alsatia Illustrata, 2 vols. fol.—Alsaticarum Rerum Scriptores, fol.—Vindiciæ Typographicæ, 4to.—Vindiciæ Celticæ—Memoirs of a Rising Academy, addressed to the elector palatine.

SCHOMBERG, Henry de, of an ancient family of Misnia, established in France, was made governor of la Marche, and served with reputation under Charles IX. and his two successors. He died suddenly in 1599. His son of the same name succeeded in his government of la Marche, and distinguished himself in Piedmont in 1617, under marshal d'Estrées, and against the Huguenots, in 1622, for which he was made marshal of France. He contributed much in 1625, to the defeat of the English in their attack against the isle of Rhé, and two years after he forced the passage of Suza, where he was severely wounded. In 1630 he made himself master of Pignerol, and relieved Casal, and soon after defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, where Montmorenci was wounded and taken prisoner. He was in reward for his services made governor of Languedoc, and died the next year 17th November aged 49. He was a man of abilities in the cabinet, as well as in the field. He was ambassador for some time in England, and Germany, and he wrote a Relation of the War in Italy, in which he had been engaged, printed 1630, 4to. again 1669, and 1682.

SCHOMBERG, Frederick Armand de, of an illustrious family, but of a different branch from the preceding, was early engaged in the service of Frederick Henry prince of Orange, and afterwards of his son William. He went in 1650, into the service of the French king, and was made governor of Gravelines and Furnes, and in 1661, sent to command the army in Portugal, where he behaved with such bravery and prudence that Spain was obliged to acknowledge the family of Braganza as lawful sovereigns of Portugal. He was in 1675, made marshal of France, though a protestant, and the next year he went to the campaign of the Low Countries, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Maestricht and Charleroi. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes 1685, he quitted France and retired to Prussia where the elector of Brandenburg, appointed him his prime minister, and commander in chief. He was afterwards in Portugal and in Holland, and he accompanied William of Orange into England when he invaded the kingdom, and for his services he was created an English duke, made knight of the garter, and rewarded with a pension by the parliament. In 1689, he was sent to Ireland as commander in chief, and the following year he attended William at the battle of the Boyne, and bravely crossed the river which was obstinately defended by the enemy. He was, however, wounded by one of the soldiers of James II. and soon after shot dead by mistake by one of the French refugees in his own regiment, 11th July, 1690, in his 82d year.

SCHONER, John, a German philosopher, born at Carolostadt 1477. His abilities were so great that he was chosen, when young, to be mathematical professor at Nuremberg. He was, however, too fond of astrology, though in other respects a man of vast intelligence, and erudition. He published some valuable astronomical tables after those of Regiomontanus—a treatise on Dialling—on the Astronomical equator—Use of the Globes—Organicum Uranicum. He died 1547.

SCHOOKIUS, Martin, a native of Utrecht, suc-

cessively professor of languages and philosophy at Utrecht, Derventer, Groningen, and Frankfort on the Oder. He was a man of erudition, though extremely satirical. He is author of Exercitationes Variæ—de Harengis, seu Halecibus—de Signaturis Fœtus—de Ciconis—de Statu Reipublicæ Fœderati Belgii—de Septicismo—de Sternutatione—de Imperio Maritimo—de Linguâ Hellenisticâ. He died at Frankfort 1669, aged 55.

SCHOTTUS, Andreas, a learned German, born at Antwerp, 1552. He was educated at Louvain, and Douay, and upon going to Spain, was in consequence of his great abilities made, 1580, Greek professor at Toledo. He entered among the jesuits in 1586, and afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome, and after three years' residence returned to Antwerp, where he spent the rest of his life, and died 23d January, 1629. He was author of Hispania Illustrata, 14 vols. fol.—the Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Nunez. Peter Ciaconius, &c. besides valuable editions of Pomponius Mela, Cor. Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, Aurelius Victor.

SCHOTTUS, Gaspard, a jesuit, born at Wurtsburg, in Franconia, where he died 1666, aged 58. He resided for some time at Palermo in Sicily, and at Rome, where he became intimate with the famous Kircher. He is the learned author of Physica Curiosa, or Mirabilia Naturæ & Artis, 2 vols. 4to. —Magia Naturalis & Artificialis, 4 vols. 4to.—Technica Curiosa, 4to.—Machina Hydraulico-Pneumatica—Pantometrum Kircherianum, seu Instrumentum Geometricum Novum—Itinerarium Staticum Kircher—Encyclopedia, containing a course of mathematics—Mathesis Cæsarea, 2 vols. 4to.—Anatomia Physico-Hydrostatica Fontium & Fluminum, 8vo.—Arithmetica Practica Generalis, 8vo. —Schola Stegano-graphica—Organum Mathematicum, 4to.

SCHREVELIUS, Cornelius, a laborious critic of Holland, born at Harlaem, 1615. He published editions of Homer, Hesiod, and other classics, said to be not very correct. The work by which he is best known, is his Greek Lexicon, 8vo. now in general use. He died 1667.

SCHROETER, John Samuel, an eminent musician born at Saxony. He went to London in 1774, with his father, who was also a musician, but of great eminence. But young Schroeter improved himself under the famous Emanuel Bach; and some time after composed a set of Lessons for the Piano-Forte, which Napier published, and paid him liberally for the copyright. This raised his fame, and procured him several scholars. After the publication of his first set of Concertos, he obtained the lead in all musical entertainments. About this time he married a young lady, who was his pupil, through whom he became entitled to a large fortune; but her friends threatening him with the terrors of the court of chancery, he gave up his claim for an annuity of £500, with this condition, that he should perform no more in public. But the prince of Wales not long after appointed him one of his band of music with a liberal salary. His last Set of Sonatas, with an elegant accompaniment for the violin and violincello, were composed at the desire of the prince, to whom it was dedicated. He died in 1785.

SCHULEMBOURG, Matthias John, count of, was born in 1661, and from his earliest years devoted himself to military affairs He was first in the service of the king of Poland who intrusted him with the command of the Saxon troops in 1704, and with a small force he bravely withstood, in an advantageous situation, five attacks of Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1708 he was placed at the head of nine thousand Poles, who were in the service of the Dutch, and the next year he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where prince Eugene saw and admired his valor, and gave him his esteem. In 1711 he went into the service of the Venetians, and ably defended them against the Turks at the siege of Corfu, where his conduct was so intrepid, that a large pension was bestowed upon him, and a statue raised to his honor. In 1726 he visited his sister, the countess of Kendal in England, and was received with distinction by George I., and he afterwards returned to Venice, where he died, 1743, universally respected.

SCHULTENS, Albert, a German divine, born at Groningen. He was minister of Wassenar, and professor of oriental languages at Franeker, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died 1741, aged 70. His works are a commentary on Job, 2 vols. 4to.—a Hebrew Grammar—the Life of Saladin, from the Arabic, folio—Commentary on Proverbs, 4to.—Animadversiones Philologicæ and Criticæ ad Varia Veteris Testam. Loca—a treatise of Hebrew Roots.

SCHULZE, John Henry, a physician born at Colbitz in Magdeburg. He was medical professor at Halle, where he died 1745, aged 58. He was also well skilled in Greek, and in Arabic literature, and wrote Historia Medicinæ a Rerum Initio ad Annum Urbis Romæ, 535, Deducta, 4to.—Physiologia Medica, 8vo.—Pathologia Generalis et Specialis—de Materiâ Medicâ Dissertationes Medicæ and Historicæ.

SCHURMAN, Anna Maria, a German lady born at Cologne 1607. She possessed uncommon powers, and not only excelled in music, painting, sculpture, and engraving, but in the knowledge of the learned languages, of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, as well as the modern tongues. When six years old she cut on paper all sorts of figures without model, and two years after designed flowers in a very masterly manner. These great accomplishments were adorned further by the most modest and diffident manners; but her powers were too great to be long concealed from the world, and by the means of her friends and correspondents, of Vossius, Spanheim, Rivetus and others, her reputation was spread over Europe; and she was visited by Richelieu, and other persons of the highest rank, and even princesses. Her devotion was said to be equal to her learning, but in 1650, her attachment to Labadie lessened her fame, and after living with that enthusiast at Altona, and attending him in his last moments, she retired to Wiemar, in Friseland, where she died 1678. She wrote Latin poems—a Defence of female study—Eukleria in defence of her attachment to Labadie—Opuscula in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, printed 1652, 4to.

SCHURTZFLEISCH, Conrad Samuel, a native of Corback in Waldeck, professor of history, poetry, and Greek at Wittemburg. He travelled over Germany, France, England, and Italy, and was made counsellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe Wiemar. He died 1708, aged 67. His works are Disputationes Historicæ Civiles, 3 vols. 4to.—Letters, 3 vols. 8vo.—Continuation of Sleidan till 1678—Dissertationes and Opuscula. His brother Henry Leonard, wrote Historia Ensiferorum Ordinis Teutonici, 12mo. 1701.

SCHUYLER, Peter, mayor of the city of Albany, New York, well known for his patriotism and for the influence which he was able to exercise over the Indians. In the year 1691, with a party of three hundred Mohawks, and about as many English, he made an attack upon the French settlements at the north end of lake Champlain Victory

was the consequence, not less than three hundred of the enemy being slain. With the five nations Colonel Schuyler had a wonderful popularity. Whatever he recommended to them had the force of law. In 1710 he went to England with five of their chiefs, for the purpose of exciting the government to expel the French from Canada. In 1719, being the oldest member of the council, the chief command of New York devolved upon him; but, in the following year he was relieved from the responsibilities of the office by the arrival of governor Burnet.

SCHUYLER, Philip, major-general in the army of the American revolution, was appointed to that office in 1775, and despatched to the fortifications in the north of New York, for the purpose of preparing for an invasion of Canada. By the loss of his health, the command soon devolved upon Montgomery. On his recovery he employed himself in directing the operations in that section, and on the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, made every exertion to obstruct his progress. In consequence of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair, he unreasonably fell under some suspicion, and was superseded in the chief command by general Gates. He afterwards rendered important services in the transactions at New York, though not in command. He was a member of congress previous to the establishment of the present constitution, and afterwards twice a senator. He died at Albany in 1804, in his seventy-third year. He possessed a mind of great vigor and enterprise, and was characterized by integrity and amiableness.

SCHWARTZ, Bertholet, the inventor of gunpowder, was a monk of the order of Cordeliers, and was born at Friburg in the 13th century. He was an able chemist, and it is said, discovered the fatal secret of the ingredients of gunpowder, when making some chemical experiments on nitre. This discovery was first applied to fire arms at the battle of Cressy 1346, or according to others as early as 1300 by the Venetians, and it consequently changed the whole art of war. Roger Bacon is considered by some to have been acquainted with the fatal secret, which he refused to reveal.

SCHWARTZENBERG, Charles Philip, prince, an Austrian field-marshal, was born of an ancient and illustrious family at Vienna, in 1771. He early entered into the army and rapidly proceeded through all the grades of military rank until he became a general officer. After serving two campaigns against the Turks, he was employed in the first campaign against the French, in the war which followed the execution of Louis XVI. On the death of the emperor Paul, in 1801, he was sent to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander on his accession. He served under general Mack in 1805; and succeeded in withdrawing the cavalry under his command from the consequences of the capitulation of Ulm. He also took a share in the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought against his advice, as well as in that of Wagram. At the peace of Vienna he was nominated ambassador to the court of France, at which time he gave the unfortunate fête at Paris in which his princess lost her life by a fire that accidentally occurred during the festivities. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary force of thirty thousand Austrians, extorted by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia. The conduct of this force in the French reverses is well known. In 1813 he was invested with the rank of field-marshal, with the commandership-in-chief of all the armies allied against France. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he was again entrusted with the command of a great portion of the allied forces; and at the conclusion of the war, was named president of the aulic council of war; which post he occupied until his death, in October, 1820. The French writers affect to regard the military abilities of this Austrian general as far below his reputation; but if not a brilliant, all circumstances seem to prove him an able commander, and highly serviceable to his country both in the cabinet and the field.

SCHWEDIAUER, Francis Xavier, physician, was born, in 1748, at Steit, in Lower Austria; was educated at Vienna; practised with great success for some years in England and Scotland; settled and was naturalized at Paris, in 1789; and died there August 27th, 1824. He wrote a Treatise on Syphilitic Maladies; Pharmacologia; a New System of Medicine; and other works.

SCHWERIN, Christopher, count of, governor of Niess and Brieg, and field-marshal in the Prussian service, was born 26th October, 1684, and rose by merit to the highest honors. He gained the battle of Molwitz, in 1741, when the Prussians thought that all was lost, and he continued to distinguish himself in succeeding engagements against the Austrians, till the battle of Prague in 1757, in which he fell, aged 72. His memory was honored with a statue by the king of Prussia in Berlin, and a monument by Joseph II. in 1783, on the very spot where he expired. He had been, in 1712, envoy from the duke of Mecklenburgh, to Charles XII. of Sweden at Bender, and he caught some of the martial spirit of that celebrated monarch.

SCIOPPIUS, Gaspar, a learned German, born 1576, at Neuwark, Upper Palatinate, and known for the virulence with which he attacked every man of merit and reputation. He studied at Amberg, Heidelberg, Altdorff, and Ingolstadt, and early distinguished himself by writing, among other things, a commentary on Priapeia. In 1599 he turned Roman Catholic, and then abused not only the protestants, but also the jesuits, against whom he wrote not less than thirty different treatises. Not only Joseph Scaliger felt the acrimony of his satire, but Henry IV. of France, and James I. of England, to whom he wrote a Latin pamphlet, called an Eye Salve for his Britannic Majesty. The last part of his life he devoted to the explanation of the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures, and particularly of the Apocalypse, and he pretended to have discovered the very key which Peter left on earth. He died 1649. He was a man of extraordinary learning, and had he possessed equal moderation and good sense, his fame would have been deservedly superior to the rest of the world. His memory was such, that it was said that he could, like another Ezra, have restored the scriptures if lost, as he knew them all by heart. His works were more numerous than his years, the best known of which are Verisimilium Libri quatuor, 8vo.—Commentarius de Arte Criticâ, 8vo.—Classicum Belli Sacri—de Suâ ad Catholicos Migratione—Notationes in Phædrum—Suspectarum Lectionum—Grammatica Philosophica, 8vo.

SCIPIO, Publ. Cornel. an illustrious Roman. He avenged the death of his father and uncle, who had fallen in Spain, by the total defeat of the Carthaginians in that country, and he afterwards passed into Africa, to carry war to the gates of the capital. The battle of Zama, and the defeat of Annibal put an end to the second punic war, and the victorious Roman obtained the honorable surname of Africanus. The Romans afterwards behaved with jealousy towards him, and he retired from public clamors to his country house, where he died, B.C. 180.

SCLATER, William, D.D., a native of Somer-

setshire, educated at brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He died 1647, on his living of Otterden, in Kent. He was author of elegies and epitaphs, under the title of Threnodia Britannica, 4to.—Palæ-Albion, or History of Great Britain to the Reign of the First James, in Latin and English verse, fol.—Psalms, or Songs of Sion—Genethliacon, or Stemma Jacobi Regis ab Adamo, folio. Another divine of that name was also D.D., fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Pitminster, Somersetshire, where he died 1626; author of a Commentary on the Epistles to the Thessalonians and Romans, fol. His son was prebendary of Exeter, and minister of Cullumpton, Devon, and author of some sermons.

SCOT, Reynolds, an English writer, born of an ancient family near Smeeth, in Kent. He was of Hart hall, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and retired to his seat, where he devoted himself to the reading of obscure authors. He published A Perfect Platform of a Hop Garden, in 4to., second edition 1576—the discoveries of Witchcraft, 4to.—Discourse upon Devils and Spirits. These works in a superstitious age, exposed him to much obloquy, and his labors were attacked with great virulence by those who supported the doctrines of astrology, alchymy, legerdemain, and witchcraft, and he was censured not only by Meric Casaubon, Joseph Glanvil, Raynolds, and others, but by James I. in his Demonologia. This worthy man, distinguished by his piety and benevolence, as well as for his learning, died at the seat of his ancestors, and was buried at the church of Smeeth, 1599.

SCOTT, John, D.D., an able divine, born at Chippenham, Wilts, 1638. Though for three years engaged in trade, he prevailed upon his friends to send him to Oxford, where, without taking his degrees in arts, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor, and doctor in divinity, in 1685. He was successively minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark, rector of St. Peter le Poor, London, rector of St. Giles' in the Fields, prebendary of St. Paul, and canon of Windsor, and refused a bishopric, because he would not take the oath of homage. He died 1694, and was buried in St. Giles' church. He was a warm opposer of the catholics, and wrote various things, the best known of which are the Christian Life, a most valuable and popular work, in folio, and 5 vols. 8vo.—sermons—Cases of Conscience resolved, and some pieces against the papists.

SCOTT, Daniel, LL.D., a learned English author and critic, who received the first part of his education at Tewksbury, and finished it at Utrecht, where he was graduated. He wrote several treatises on Theology; and, in 1745, published an Appendix to Henry Stephens's Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. folio.

SCOTT, Thomas, brother of Daniel, was a dissenting minister, first at Hitchin, Herts, and then at Norwich, where he died 1746. He is author of Occasional Sermons, in which he endeavored to settle the dispute about the godhead of Christ, by John 20, v. 28. His son Joseph Nicol was pastor of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and then became Arian, and at last took the degree of M. D. in Scotland, and practised as a physician. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and assisted in the revision of Bailey's folio Dictionary. His brother Thomas was also a dissenting minister at Lowestoff, afterwards at Ipswich, and then at Hapton, Norfolk, where he died 1775. He is author of single sermons—of lyric poems—of a translation of Job into English verse, with notes, twice edited, &c.

SCOTT, Thomas, B. D., an English divine, for some years preacher to the English company at Utrecht. He was basely assassinated by a soldier, as he was going to his church, in 1626. He is author of Vox Populi—Vox Dei—Vox Regis—the Belgick Pismire Stinging the Slothful Sleeper, 4to.—Symmachia, or True Love's Knot between Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to.—a Tongue Combat between Two English Soldiers in the Tilt Boat of Gravesend, 4to.—Digitus Dei—the Projector, a sermon before the judges at Norwich—the Highways of God and the King, two sermons, 4to.—News from Parnassus, 4to.

SCOTT, John, an English poet, of the persuasion of the quakers. His father was a London tradesman, and retired to Amwell, Hertfordshire, a place which our author has fondly celebrated in his elegant poem of that name. He wrote besides, "Digest of Laws respecting Highways and Turnpikes"—Observations on the Poor—a Tract on Rowley's Poems. His poems, descriptive and moral, appeared together, 1782, in 8vo. and the author died the next year.

SCOTT, John, an ingenious writer, who was the original editor of the London Magazine. After the restoration of the royal family he went to France, and on his return published "A Visit to Paris in 1814, being a Review of the Moral, Political, Intellectual, and Social Condition of the French Capital," London, 1815, 8vo.; and he was also the author of "Paris Revisited in 1815, by way of Brussels, including a Walk over the Field of Waterloo," 1816, 8vo.; and "The House of Mourning," a poem on the death of the author's son. In January 1820 he commenced the publication of the London Magazine, which he conducted with great success till the beginning of the following year. His remarks on some articles in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine having given offence to the editor of that work, a quarrel took place; and Mr. Scott, after refusing to accept the challenge of the individual whose displeasure he had provoked, was wounded in a duel with a friend of that gentleman on the 16th of February, 1821, and he died a few days after, leaving a widow and two children. A volume of Observations during a Journey on the Continent, appeared after his death.

SCOTT, Thomas, D.D., an eminent evangelical clergyman of the established church, who was born in 1747 at Braytoft in Lincolnshire, and was the son of a farmer After having acquired some acquaintance with classical learning, he was, at the age of sixteen, apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Alford in his native country. In this situation he stayed only two months, and then returning home he was employed in his father's business. Having a strong inclination to enter into the church, he applied himself closely to study, and obtained a considerable knowledge of both the Latin and Greek languages. In 1773 he was ordained by Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, and for some time he held the curacies of Weston Underwood and Ravenstone in Buckinghamshire. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Newton, curate of Olney, and afterwards minister of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, he was converted to Calvinism, in the defence of which, both from the pulpit and the press, he greatly distinguished himself. In 1781 he removed to Olney, and in 1785 to London, having obtained the chaplainship of the Lock chapel, near Hyde-park-corner. In 1801 he was appointed rector of Aston Sandford in Buckinghamshire, where he died April 16, 1821. He published in 1779, a sort of autobiographical tract, entitled "The Force of Truth," 8vo. which was followed by several single sermons, and other works; but his principal pro-

ductions are a "Defence of Calvinism," against bishop Tomline; and a "Commentary on the Bible," 6 vols. 4to.

SCOTT, Henlenus, an eminent physician, who was the son of a Scottish clergyman, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He then visited London, whence he proceeded to Venice, with an intention to travel over land to India. His pecuniary resources failing, he returned to England and married. Subsequently obtaining an appointment at Bombay, he went thither and realized a considerable fortune by his professional practice, which he relinquished to go to New South Wales. Dr. Scott distinguished himself by his experiments on the use of the mineral acids in syphilitic and other complaints; and he was the author of an ingenious romance, entitled the "Adventures of a Rupee." He died on his voyage to New South Wales, November 16, 1821.

SCOTT, Walter, the most popular writer of the age, was born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. His father was a writer to the signet, of great respectability and considerable wealth, and his mother was a woman of talent. He was educated at the High School of that city under Dr. Adam, and at the university; but he was little distinguished in the ordinary branches of education; though he early acquired a large stock of miscellaneous reading. After having completed the preparatory studies, he was called to the bar, in 1792, but his literary taste diverted his attention from the practice of his profession to more favorite pursuits. In 1800, he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire; and in 1806, principal clerk in the court of sessions. His first original work, of considerable size, was The Lay of the Last Minstrel, which was published in 1805, and was received with great applause. Marmion followed in 1808; The Lady of the Lake, in 1810; The Vision of Don Roderick in 1811; Rokeby in 1812. Upwards of thirty thousand copies of the Lay were sold by the trade in England previously to 1829; and thirty-six thousand of Marmion before 1825. But it was in the character of an historical novelist that he acquired the greatest celebrity. His fictitious prose compositions, as published in Edinburgh, comprise no less than seventy-four volumes. Waverly was published in 1814; Guy Mannering in 1815; the Antiquary and the First Series of the Tales of My Landlord in 1816. These were followed in rapid succession by various other works, which were received with great applause, but were all published anonymously; nor was his authorship publicly acknowledged by himself, till 1827, when, in consequence of the bankruptcy of his publishers and his own embarrassments, the fact could no longer be concealed. Besides his poems and novels, he was the author of the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, and various other works, and was a contributor to periodical journals. The health of Sir Walter having for some time been declining, in the winter of 1830—31, symptoms of a gradual paralysis began to be manifested; and obtaining no relief he died, September 21st, 1832. He was distinguished for uprightness and purity of character in private life, for great simplicity and kindness of manners, and benevolence of heart.

SCOUGAL, Henry, M. A. a learned Scotchman, born at Saltorn, East Lothian, 1650, and educated there, and at Aberdeen university, where he took his degree, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy, and also of theology. His exertions as a preacher brought on a consumption, of which he died 1678, aged 28. This respectable and amiable character wrote Life of God in the Soul of Man, much admired, besides nine sermons.

SCREVEN, James, a brigadier-general of the militia of Georgia in the revolutionary war, commanded a body of troops which was engaged in repelling the invaders from Florida, and died of wounds received in a skirmish with them at Midway, November 24, 1778. He early engaged in the cause of liberty, and in 1774, was one of the committe which drew up articles of association for its defence in Georgia. Congress ordered the erection of a monument as a mark of their respect for him.

SCROGGS, sir William, a native of Deddington, Oxfordshire, educated for the church, but drawn into the army during the civil wars. He afterwards entered at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. His abilities recommended him to the court; he was knighted in 1669, made serjeant at law, and in 1678 raised to the high office of chief justice of the king's bench. Three years after he was removed from his place by an impeachment of the commons, because he was supposed to have acted with partiality on the trial of persons concerned in the popish plots which so frequently alarmed the nation in those turbulent times. He died 1683. Some of his speeches have been preserved in the state trials.

SCUDERI, George de, a French writer, born at Havre de Grace, 1603. He possessed great facility in writing, and paid his court to Richelieu by publishing some severe censures on the Cid of Corneille. He wrote much, but with such rapidity that, as Boileau says, he could each month bring forth a volume. His works, therefore, are now little known. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris 1665.

SCUDERI, Madeleine de, sister of the preceding, was born at Havre de Grace, 1607. She was eminent for her wit, her vivacity, and her writings, and was made member of the Ricovrati academy at Padua. She was also honored with the correspondence of several learned persons, and was rewarded for her works by Mazarine, and pensioned by Christina of Sweden, and Louis XIV. Her house was the general resort of the witty and the learned. She died 1701, aged 94, and two churches disputed the honor of possessing her remains, which was at last settled by the interference of cardinal de Noailles. Her works are very numerous, but she is better known for some elegant verses, according to Voltaire, than for her ponderous romances. She wrote Clelia, 10 vols. 8vo.—Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus, 10 vols.—Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bashaw, 4 vols.—Conversations and Discourses, 10 vols.—a Discourse on Glory.

SEABURY, Samuel, D.D. first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was born in 1728, and graduated at Yale college in 1751. After finishing his classical education he went to Scotland with the view of studying medicine, but soon having turned his attention to theology, he altered his purpose and took orders in London, 1753. Returning to America, he officiated—first at Brunswick, New Jersey—then, at Jamaica, Long Island—next, at West Chester, New York—and lastly at New London, Conn. where he remained, as Rector of the parish in that city, during the remainder of his life. As much as he was esteemed by his parishioners, his influence was extended among his brethren throughout the state. Consequently, when the Episcopal church was organized in that diocese he was elected Bishop. He went immediately to England in order to obtain conse-

cration; but, meeting with some unexpected obstacles he repaired to Scotland. Here he was able to accomplish the object of his mission. He was consecrated at Aberdeen, November 14, 1784. As soon as he was able to reach home he resumed his duties as parish minister at New London in connexion with his episcopal functions for the diocese. Bishop Seabury had a vigorous and well cultivated mind; and acquired a reputation corresponding with his high station. He died February 25, 1796, aged 68 years. Three volumes of his sermons have been published.

SEAMAN, Lazarus, D.D. a native of Leicester, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and made master of Peterhouse, in consequence of his active and zealous exertions in favor of the parliament during the civil wars. He was afterwards one of the divines of the Westminster assembly, and died 1675. He published several sermons. It is said that his library was the first ever sold by auction in England.

SEBA, Albert, author of a valuable work on Natural History, in 3 vols. folio, with plates and explanations in Latin and French, published Amsterdam, 1734, was born at Etzeel, East Friseland.

SEBASTIAN, posthumous son of the infant John, and of a daughter of Charles V. succeeded his grandfather John III. on the throne of Portugal, 1557. He invaded in 1574, the Moors in Africa, but without honor, and four years after he went to the assistance of Muly-Mohammed, against his uncle Moluc, king of Fez and Morocco. The expedition was unfortunate, and in a battle fought near Tangiers, 29th July, 1578, the greatest part of the Portuguese army was cut to pieces, and Sebastian shared their fate. As his body could not be found, some supposed that he escaped from the general slaughter, and in consequence, two impostors arose to claim the throne, both of them hermits, and after some confusion, these ambitious hypocrites were removed, the one being executed and the other sent to the gallies.

SECKENDORF, Guy Lewis de, a learned German, born at Aurach, in Franconia 1626. He was much noticed, and patronised by the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and by the duke of Saxe-Zeist, and afterwards by the elector of Brandenburg, who made him counsellor of state, and chancellor of Halle university. He wrote several books, the best known of which was Commentarius Historicus, & Apologeticus de Lutheranismo, &c. 2 vols. fol. a valuable work, which contains the best account of Luther. He died at Halle, 18th December 1692.

SECKER, Thomas, LL.D. a pious prelate, born at Sibthorpe near Newark, Notts, 1693. As his father was a dissenter, he was instructed in the principles of those sectaries, first at Chesterfield, and then in Yorkshire, and afterwards in Glocestershire, and in 1716 he began to study medicine. In 1719, he visited Paris, where he became acquainted by means of his friends Benson and Butler, with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, who liberally promised him his father's patronage, if he would enter into the orders of the English church. After mature deliberation he accepted the proposal, but to obtain his degrees with greater facility he went to Leyden, where, after a residence of three months he proceeded M.D. On his return to England he entered as gentleman commoner, at Exeter college, Oxford, and soon after was admitted to the degree of B. A. He was regularly ordained by bishop Talbot, and in 1724, obtained the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, 1727. In 1732, he became chaplain to the king, and the next year resigned Ryton for St. James's, Westminster. In 1735, his abilities recommended him to the bishopric of Bristol, and in 1737, he was translated to Oxford, and on Hutton's death 1758, the duke of Newcastle, unsolicited, procured his elevation to the see of Canterbury. As he grew old he was much afflicted with rheumatic and gouty complaints, and on the last day of July, 1768, he had the misfortune to break his thigh bone, while turning himself on his couch. A delirium followed the fracture, but recovery was impossible, and he expired on the 3d August following, aged 75. It was afterwards discovered that his thigh bone was perfectly carious, and that the pains which long afflicted him arose from the decayed state of that limb. Secker left the best part of his property to charitable uses, and with great munificence upheld the dignity of his see, and of his clergy. In his conduct as a bishop he was vigilant and attentive, eager to reward merit, and at all times severe against vicious or dissipated members of the church. He was an elegant scholar, an animated preacher, and a sound divine. His sermons are deservedly popular, and in his lectures on the catechism he displays all the perspicuity, eloquence, and argumentation, which can command not only admiration but conviction, in the pure and apostolic doctrines of the church of England. His works have altogether been published in 12 vols. 8vo. 1795. His life was given to the public by Dr. Porteus, his chaplain and executor.

SECONDAT DE MONTESQUIEU, John Baptist, son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was counsellor in the parliament of Bordeaux, and devoted himself to the study and the pleasures of agriculture. He died at Bordeaux, 17th July, 1796, aged 79. He wrote Memoir on Electricity, 8vo. against Nollet—Observations on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenees, 12mo.—Considerations on the Marine of France, 8vo.—Natural history of the Oak, folio.

SECOUSSE, Denys Francis, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 8th January, 1691. He was one of Rollin's first pupils, and afterwards left the bar for the study of literature. He was admitted into the academy of belles lettres, and became the friend of the learned and of the great. He continued, at the request of the chancellor d'Aguesseau, the collection of royal ordonnances begun by Lauriere, and also discharged the office of censor royal. He gradually became blind in the last period of life, and died at Paris, 15th March, 1754. He was author of a Collection of Royal Ordonnances, from the second to the ninth vol., lately continued by Villevaut—Memoirs for the history of Charles the Bad, 2 vols. 4to.—Memoirs of Condé, edited with Lenglet, 6 vols. 4to.—Dissertations in the Memoirs of the academy of inscriptions.

SECURIS, John, a native of Wiltshire, educated at New college, Oxford. He afterwards studied at Paris, and then settled at Salisbury, where he practised physic with great success, and died about 1570. He wrote Prognoticons, a sort of almanacs, besides a Compendium how to keep a Moderate Diet—Detection and Querimony of the Daily Enormities and Abuses committed in the Three Branches es of Physic.

SEDAINE, Michael John, a French dramatic writer, son of an indigent architect, was born at Paris, 14th June, 1719. He left the obscure employment of stone mason, for literature, and by frequenting the theatre, he imbibed such partiality for dramatic pieces, that he directed all the powers of an ardent imagination to the composition of a play. He was successful, and in 1754, Mouet, director of

the comic opera, soon discovered, that by employing the talents of the new dramatist, he could command numerous and applauding audiences. Sedaine was in his private character, a mild and amiable man, and his abilities procured him a seat in the academy of inscriptions, and he also became secretary to the academy of architecture. He died in the spring of 1797. His comic operas are numerous and valuable, and some of them, such as Richard Cœur de Lion, and Blue Beard, have made their appearance on the English stage.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, LL.D., was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in May, 1746. He was educated at Yale college, but in consequence of the straitened circumstances of the family, did not complete the whole course of study to receive his degree. On leaving this institution, he commenced a theological education; but soon relinquished it, and studied law, to the practice of which he was admitted before reaching the age of twenty-one. He commenced at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, then settled at Sheffield, and afterwards at Stockbridge in the same county. In the revolutionary war he embarked with all his constitutional ardor. In 1785 and 1786, he was a member of congress; also from 1789 to 1796. From 1796 to 1798, he was a senator of the United States. In 1799 he was again member of the House, and was chosen speaker. From 1802 till his death, he was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He died at Boston, January 24, 1813, aged 66 years. He received honorary degrees from Princeton and Cambridge. He was beloved by his family and friends, and as a statesman and jurist, highly valued by his country. His life was in an uncommon degree varied and active; his industry was unwearied, and an ardent enthusiasm was the basis of his character.

SEDLEY, sir Charles, an English poet, born at Aylesford in Kent, 1639. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and became afterwards one of the wits of the debauched court of Charles II. Thus devoted to dissipation of every kind, he grew poor; but though unprincipled, he was highly offended with the intrigue which James II. had with his daughter, who was in consequence ennobled with the title of countess of Dorchester. This elevation gave him the greater concern, and he espoused the more warmly the revolution, observing that he did it from a principle of gratitude, 'for since his majesty,' said he, 'has made my daughter a countess, I wish to do all I can to make his daughter a queen.' Sedley's works were published, 2 vols. 8vo. 1719, and consist of plays, translations, songs, and epilogues; but though without much fire or genius, they possess the dangerous art of insinuating loose and licentious principles. He died 1703.

SEED, Jeremiah, an able divine, born at Clifton, near Penrith in Cumberland. He was educated at Lowther, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1732. He was for a long time curate of Twickenham, and in 1741, obtained from his college the rectory of Enham, Hants, where he died 1747. This excellent divine, deservedly esteemed for his private exemplary character, published discourses on several important subjects, 2 vols. 8vo., and after his death, his Posthumous Works, consisting of sermons, letters, &c., appeared under the care of Mr. Hall of his college, 2 vols. 8vo.

SEE-MA-KOANG, a Chinese philosopher, in the eleventh century. Though a Mandarin of distinction, and the favorite of the emperor, he relinquished all his employment about the court, and retired to solitude, where he devoted himself to study and meditation. He was fifteen years in composing an history of China, which began at the year 403 before Christ. He wrote also some moral pieces, and was universally esteemed as a learned and amiable man.

SEETZIN, Ulric Jasper, a German traveller, a native of East Friseland, was educated at Gottingen, under professor Blumenbach. He was early in life appointed aulic counsellor to the czar for Jever; but being desirous of visiting Africa and the east, and being encouraged by the dukes of Ernest and Augustus of Saxe Gotha, he set off in August, 1802, for Constantinople. He proceeded to Syria, and remained a considerable time at Aleppo. In 1806, he explored the course of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, travelled through Palestine, and went to Hebron and Mount Sinai. His enthusiastic desire of knowledge prompted him to profess Mahometanism, that he might undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, in 1809 and 1810. In the month of November of the last year he was at Mocha, whence he wrote the last letters which arrived from him. Having had his property seized by the Arabs, he proceeded towards Saana, in December, 1811, to complain to the Imam; and a few days after, died suddenly at Täes, as it has been thought, from the effects of poison given him by order of that barbarian. No account of the researches of this traveller ever appeared; but his letters, addressed to baron von Zach, were inserted in his Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence, a periodical work published at Gotha, and a translation was printed in the French Annales des Voyages, 1809-14. Extracts from his letters to Blumenbach and others, were also published in the Magasin Encyclopédique.

SEGNERI, Paul, a native of Nettuno, who entered among the jesuits, and became by the austerity of his manners, and the eloquence of his tongue, a popular preacher, and an active missionary of the society. He was invited to Rome by pope Innocent XII. to whom he became chaplain; but he soon after fell into a languid state, which carried him off 9th December 1694, aged 70. He wrote sermons, 7 vols.—the Unbeliever without excuse—the Pastor instructed—the Illusions of the Quietists—the Servant of Mary, all collected into 3 vols. fol.

SEGRAIS, John Renaud de, a French poet, born 1624, at Caen, of a noble family. He was educated among the jesuits, but declined to enter into orders, and afterwards distinguished himself so much by his pen, that he was introduced by count de Frisque, to Mad. de Montpensier, who took him into her family. His opposition to her marrying count de Lauzun, drove him from her protection, but he found a new patroness in Mad. de la Fayette, in whose house and society he was for seven years treated with kindness and honorable distinction. He afterwards returned to his native country and married a rich heiress 1679, and spent the rest of his life in the retirement of learned ease and independence. He died at Caen of a dropsy 1701. His conversation was very fascinating and witty, and many of his anecdotes are recorded in the "Segrasiana," published after his death. He was a member of the French academy, and wrote several things, the best known of which are his poems, consisting of pastorals, besides translations of Virgil's Georgics and Æneid. His prose writings were chiefly romances possessing little merit.

SEGUI, Joseph, a native of Rodez, who early devoted himself to belles lettres and poetry, and obtained in 1732, the poetical prize of the French academy. He was honored in consequence of his success with a place at the French academy, the

abbey of Genlis, and a canonry in Meaux cathedral. He died at Meaux, March, 1761, aged 72. He published Panegyrics 2 vols. 12mo.—sermons, 2 vols.—Academical discourses. His panegyric of St. Lewis was received with such applause, that some attributed it to the superior powers of la Mothe.

SEGUIER, John Francis, a native of Nismes, who abandoned jurisprudence to follow his more favorite studies of botany. He improved his knowledge by travelling with the Marquis Scipio Maffei into France, England, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and was honored on his return with the place of president of the academy of Nismes. This indefatigable writer, who also paid great attention to medallic history, died at Nismes, 1st September, 1784, aged 81. He wrote Bibliotheca Botanica, 4to.—Plantæ Veronenses, 8vo.—a Translation of Maffei's Memoirs, 2 vols. 12mo.

SEGUR, Count Louis de, a French diplomatist and writer, the eldest son of Marshal de Segur, was born in 1753, at Paris; and, after having served in America, was successively ambassador to St. Petersburgh and Berlin. He was ruined by the revolution, and for a considerable period supported his father and his family by the productions of his pen. Napoleon, however, placed him in the council of state, and nominated him grand master of the ceremonies, and a senator. Count Segur died at Paris, August 27, 1830. His principal works are, A History of the Reign of Frederic William II.; Moral and Political Gallery; and Ancient and Modern History.

SEJANUS, Ælius, a well known favorite of Tiberius. He first introduced himself to the notice of Caius Cæsar the grandson of Augustus, and afterwards engrossed the favors of Tiberius when on the throne. Not satisfied with the honors which he enjoyed he aspired to the imperial purple, and after murdering Drusus the emperor's son, he claimed the hand of his widow, but was indignantly rejected. Tiberius at last opened his eyes, and the favorite deserted by all his flatterers, was strangled A.D. 31, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

SELDEN, John, a learned Englishman, born at Salvinton, Sussex, 1584. He was educated at Chichester school, and Hart hall, Oxford, after which he entered at Clifford's Inn, and two years after removed to the Inner Temple. He early distinguished himself as an antiquarian, and in 1610, published Jani Anglorum Facis Altera, & Duello, or the Origin of Single Combat. Besides other pieces he published Titles of Honor, 1614, a work of great merit, and in 1618, appeared his History of Tithes, which as it censured the ignorance and laziness of the clergy gave great offence to that body. The work was attacked by several writers, especially Montague afterwards bishop of Norwich, and the author at last was obliged to make submission before the lords of the privy council for this offensive publication. His opinions in favor of the privileges of the house of commons, and his opposition to the measures of the court, drew upon him in 1621, the displeasure of king James, who committed him to the custody of the sheriff of London, from which he was liberated by the inteference of his friend bishop Andrews. In 1623, he was chosen member of parliament for Lancaster, and two years after for Great Bedwin, and in the house he distinguished himself by his attack on the character of Buckingham, and became one of the managers of his impeachment. His opposition to the measures of the court continued, and for the freedom of his sentiments he was, in 1629, arrested with several other members, and upon refusing to make submission to the court he was sent to the king's bench prison He was again sent into confinement the following year; but his sufferings in the cause of public liberty were rewarded by the parliament of 1646, who voted him £5000 for his losses. Though apparently much engaged in politics, Selden was laboriously employed in literary pursuits. In 1634 he defended, in his Mare Clausum, the privileges of the English, and their rights in the herring fishery, against Grotius's work, called Mare Liberum. He was in 1640, elected member for Oxford university, and in 1642, it was intended by the king's ministers to remove lord Lyttleton from the seals, and to give them to him, as, though he opposed the measures of the court, he was a sincere friend to the just prerogatives of the crown. But the offer was not made, as his delicate constitution, and his great love of ease prevented his exertions, and would have induced him to decline the honorable office. In 1643, he became one of the lay members of the Westminster assembly of divines, and he about this time took the covenant, and was made by the parliament keeper of the records of the tower. But, however, though he continued member of the house, and was in 1644, one of the twelve commissioners of the admiralty, he did not concur in the violent measures of the parliament, and when the Icon Basilice appeared, Cromwell in vain solicited him to employ his talents to write against it. He died 30th November 1654. His valuable library was given by his executors to the university of Oxford. As a scholar Selden ranks very high. He was not only skilled in the Hebrew and oriental languages, but he was acquainted with all laws, divine and human, and in the stores of a most retentive memory he had treasured up whatever is valuable, interesting, and important, in ancient and modern literature. He was, as Grotius states him, the glory of the English nation, and as Whitelock says, his mind was as great as his learning, and he was as hospitable and as generous as any man. He was a person, as Clarendon has observed, whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue. His learning was stupendous, and if he had some infirmities they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious abilities and excellences, in the other scale. The works of this great character were collected by Dr. Wilkins, 3 vols. fol. generally bound in six, 1726, of which the two first contain his Latin pieces, and the third his English, with a long life prefixed.

SELIM, I. second son of Bajazet II. defeated his father in 1512, and after poisoning him, and cutting off his elder brother Achmet, and the younger Korcud, he ascended the throne of Turkey. Firm in his power he marched against Egypt, and in a bloody battle near Aleppo, he killed Campson Gaury the Egyptian monarch, and in another battle near Cairo defeated the new king, and totally crushed the power of the Mamelukes, which for two hundred and sixty years had governed the country. He was equally successful against the Persians; but whilst he prepared to make war against the christians, he was attacked by a violent disease, which soon proved fatal. He died at Cluri in Thrace, 21st September 1520, on the very spot where he had caused his father to be poisoned.

SELIM II. grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne after the death of his father Solyman II. 1566. He violated in 1570, the treaty which existed between him and the Venetians, and by a sudden attack he made himself master of Cyprus, but the next year he lost at the battle of Lepanto above thirty-five thousand men besides his fleet, and therefore readily listened to terms of peace. Devoting

his time to the sensual pleasures of his seraglio, he died little respected, 1574, aged 52.

SELIS, Nicholas Joseph, a French poet, born at Paris 27th April, 1737. By the friendship of Delille he left Amiens, where his poetical talents were already admired, and settled at Paris, respected by the learned, and admitted professor of belles lettres at the central school of the Pantheon, and member of the national institute. He is author of a translation of Persius, with notes, 8vo.—Epistles in verse—Relation of Voltaire's Disorder, Confession and Death—Letter to de la Harpe on the College of France—Discourse on Central Schools—Dissertations, Literary and Grammatical, &c. He died 19th February 1802.

SELKIRK, Alexander, a native of Largo in Scotland, who, by his application, and his knowledge of navigation, obtained the command of a ship, and made several voyages to the South seas. In one of these, 1705, while in the ship of captain Pradling, he had a quarrel with him, and in consequence of it was cruelly sent on shore, on the desert island of Juan de Fernandez, with only a fowling piece, gunpowder and shot, and very few necessaries. In this desolate situation he continued three years, comfortably subsisting on the goats, with which the island abounded, and the various sorts of fish, which he caught around the shore, till the accidental arrival of captain Wood Rogers, in 1709, removed him from his solitary abode. This singular adventure forms the basis of Robinson Crusoe, a romance embellished by the pen of the celebrated de Foe.

SELLER, Abednego, a native of Plymouth, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. He became minister of Combeintine head, Devonshire, and obtained another living in London, both of which he lost at the revolution for refusing to take the oaths to William. He wrote remarks relating to the state of the church, in the three first centuries, 8vo.—the Devout Communicant, often reprinted under the title of the Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 12mo.—Tracts against Popery. He died about 1720, aged 73.

SELLIUS, Godfrey, a native of Dantzic, member of the imperial academy, and of the Royal Society in London. He lived much of his time in France, and died at Charenton, where he had been confined a little time in consequence of insanity, 25th June 1767. He wrote Geographical Description of Dutch Brabant, 12mo.—Voyage to Hudson's Bay, 8vo.—Dictionary of Monogrammes—a Natural History of Ireland—History of the Ancient Revolutions of the Globe—History of the United Provinces, 8 vols. 4to.

SENAC, John, a native of Lombez, who became physician to the French king, counsellor of state, and superintendant of the mineral waters of the kingdom. He died at Paris, 20th December 1770. He published a translation of Heister's Anatomy, with Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body, 8vo. and 3 vols. 12mo. —treatise on the Causes and the Cure of the Plague, 4to.—on the Structure of the Heart, 2 vols 4to.—de Reconditâ Febrium Naturâ & Curatione, 8vo.—Reflections on Drowned Persons—Memoir on the Diaphragm.

SENAUDT, John Francis, a native of Antwerp, who became member of the oratory, and afterwards its superior. He died at Paris, universally respected, 3d August 1672 aged 71. He wrote a treatise on the Use of the Passions, 4to and 12mo. a popular work translated into English, German, Italian, &c.—a Paraphrase of Job, 8vo.—the Christian Man, 4to.—and the Criminal Man, 4to.—the Duties of the Sovereign, 12mo.—Lives of Saints and Illustrious Persons—sermons.

SENECA, Luc. Annæus, was born at Corduba. He was appointed tutor to Nero by Agrippina, but all the sound precepts which he had inculcated were forgotten when his pupil ascended the throne, and instead of being rewarded, the virtuous preceptor was marked for destruction. On the discovery of Piso's conspiracy, he was commanded to destroy himself, and after taking poison, and then opening his veins to no effect, he was suffocated in a warm stove, A.D. 65. As a philosopher and moralist, Seneca ranks very high. The tragedies ascribed to him are possessed of little merit.

SENECAI, or SENECE, Anthony Bauderon de, a French poet, born at Macon, 13th October 1643. He left the profession of the law for belles lettres; but an unfortunate duel drove him to Savoy. Here a quarrel with the brothers of a lady who had shown strong partiality for him, rendered his residence disagreeable, and he retired to Madrid, from whence he was permitted to return to France. He became first valet to Maria Theresa, the wife of Louis XIV. and after her death, entered into the service of the duchess of Angouleme. He died at Macon, 1st February 1737. He wrote epigrams—satires—poetical novels—and fugitive poems, in a pleasing style.

SENNERTUS, Daniel, a German physician, born at Breslaw, son of a shoe-maker. He studied at Wittemburg, and afterwards at Leipsic, Jena, Frankfort, and Berlin, and on his return was elected professor of physic at Wittemburg. He introduced the study of chemistry among his pupils, and acquired great celebrity both as a professor and as a practitioner; but his censure of the ancients, and his opinions about the soul, drew upon him the virulence of contemporary writers, and the charge of impiety. He was three times married, and had by his first wife seven children, and none by the rest He died of the plague at Wittemburg, 21st July, 1637. He wrote various things, printed together at Venice, 3 vols. fol. 1640, and Lyons, 1676, 6 vols. fol.

SEPULVEDA, John Genes de, a Spanish writer, born at Cordova, 1491. He was historiographer to Charles V. and is known for his profligate vindication of the cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians, against the humane representations of de la Casas. He wrote some other works, not much esteemed, and died at Salamanca, 1572.

SERARIUS, Nicholas, a learned jesuit, born at Rambervillers in Lorraine. He taught philosophy at Wurtzburg and Mayence, and died at the last place, May 20th, 1610, aged 65. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, fol.—Prolegomena, fol.—Opuscula Theologica, all of which have been collected into 16 vols. fol. and display great labor and extensive erudition.

SERGEANT, John, an American missionary, among the Indians, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1710, and graduated at Yale college in 1729. After receiving his degree he spent four years, as tutor in this institution. In October, 1734, he went to Houssatonnoc, an Indian village in the western part of Massachusetts, and began to preach to the inhabitants, and continued there till his death, which took place, July 27th, 1749, aged 48. He baptised one hundred and twenty-nine Indians, and forty-two were communicants at the time of his death. With great labor he translated the whole of the New Testament, excepting the Revelation, into the Indian language, and several parts of the Old Testament.

SERGEANT, Jonathan Dickinson, an eminent

counsellor at law, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1746. He entered the college at Princeton, and was graduated in that institution in the year 1762, in the 16th year of his age. He studied law, and commenced the practice of that profession in his native state; but the revolutionary struggle coming on, his patriotic zeal and eminent talents soon recommended him to the confidence of the people for public employment. He was elected a member of congress from the state of New Jersey, and took his seat a few days after the declaration of independence. He was repeatedly afterwards sent as a delegate to that body. Before the close of the war, he transferred his residence to the city of Philadelphia, and soon became a very conspicuous member of the bar in that city. Here he continued to reside until the year 1793, when during the prevalence of the yellow fever, he fell a victim to his benevolent exertions as one of the board of health. He died in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Sergeant was endowed with a powerful and active mind, and his moral qualities were not less distinguished and estimable than his intellectual.

SERGEL, John Tobias, an eminent Swedish sculptor, was born in 1740, at Stockholm; was a pupil of Larchevéque, and subsequently completed his studies at Rome; rose to great eminence, and was ennobled after his return to Sweden; and died in 1814. Among his most admired productions are, Othryades; a recumbent Faun; a Venus Callipygis; Diomedes bearing away the Palladium; Venus and Mars; and Cupid and Psyche.

SERRANUS, or DE SERRES, John, a learned Frenchman, who, as a protestant, escaped with difficulty the St. Bartholomew massacre, and fled to Lausanne. He was afterwards minister at Nismes, and enjoyed the favor of Henry IV. He published in 1597 a book, called "de Fide Catholicâ," in which he attempted to reconcile the protestants and Roman catholics to the same tenets, in consequence of which he displeased both parties, and was at last supposed to have been poisoned by the Calvinists of Geneva, as he died there suddenly 1598, aged about 50. He wrote also a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, 8vo.—Inventory of the History of France, 2 vols. folio—Memoirs of the third Civil War of France, 3 vols. 8vo.—History of the Five kings of France—de Statu Religionis & Reipub. in Franciâ—besides an edition of Plato, 3 vols. folio, of which the Latin version is very elegant, but inferior in accuracy to that of Ficinius.

SERRES, Oliver de, a French agriculturist, born at Villeneuve de Berg, near Viviers, 1539. Though his chief delight was in the country, he was prevailed upon by Henry IV. to come to Paris, and as the monarch was pleased with his conversation, he made him superintendant of his plantations. He was the first who introduced the white mulberry-tree into France, and to his labors agriculture was much indebted for the rapid improvement which it made under his directing hand. He died 1619, aged 80. He wrote a treatise on the White Mulberry-tree, and on Silk, since reprinted —the Theatre of Agriculture and the Management of Land, 4to. a work of great merit and utility, and often reprinted.

SERRES, John Thomas, a French artist of considerable merit and reputation in sea-pieces. He was descended of a noble family, long resident at Beauperre, near Oche, whence his father, count Dominic de Serres, nephew of the then archbishop of Rheims, eloped, in order to avoid an ecclesiastical life. Entering the Spanish service, he was taken prisoner by the English, received his liberty on parole, and, though afterwards this restriction was removed, he continued to reside in England, and to exercise his talents as a draughtsman, which at length procured him the honor of a seat among the followers of the Royal Academy. His eldest son, the subject of this article, inherited his father's genius, and besides the many proofs of his talents as a painter yet extant, was the author of a work entitled the Little Sea Torch, a Guide for Coasting Pilots, folio, 1801. Mr. Serres was husband to the soi-disant princess Olive of Cumberland. He died December 28th, 1825.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, a famous Roman, who, after distinguishing himself in war under Marius and Cinna, found himself proscribed by Sylla, and retired to Spain, where he declared himself independent. He was at last defeated by Pompey and Metellus, and assassinated by one of his officers, B. C. 73, after governing the country with great wisdom and moderation, and every where showing himself valiant, vigilant, and active.

SERVETUS, Michael, a native of Villanuova in Arragon, son of a notary. He studied the law at Toulouse, but afterwards applied to medicine at Paris, and took there his doctor's degree. The boldness and pertinacity of his opinions created him enemies, and he left the capital to settle at Lyons, but afterwards he retired to Charlieu. On the invitation of the archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiny, he was prevailed upon to fix his residence there, and he might have lived in peace and respected, had he been satisfied to seek celebrity in medical pursuits alone. Eager to publish his Arian opinions on religion, he sent three questions to Calvin on the Divinity of Christ, on Regeneration, and on the Necessity of Baptism, and when answered with civility, he reflected on the sentiments of his correspondent with arrogant harshness. This produced a quarrel, and ended in the most implacable hatred, so that Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained, by secret means, copies of a work in which his antagonist was engaged, and caused him to be accused before the archbishop as a dangerous man. Servetus escaped from prison; but on his way to Italy, he had the imprudence to pass in disguise through Geneva, where he was recognized by Calvin and immediately seized by the magistrate as an impious heretic. Forty heretical errors were proved against him by his accusers, but Servetus refused to renounce them, and the magistrates, at last yielding to the loud representations of the ministers of Basil, Berne, and Zurich, and especially of Calvin, who demanded the punishment of a profane heretic, ordered the unhappy man to be burnt. On the 27th October, 1553, the wretched Servetus was conducted to the stake, and as the wind prevented the flames from fully reaching his body, two long hours elapsed before he was freed from his miseries. This cruel treatment deservedly called down the general odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct and that of the magistrates. Servetus published various works against the Trinity, which were burnt in disgrace at Geneva, and other places. They bore for title, de Trinitatis Erroribus Libra Septem—Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri Duo—de Justitiâ Regni Christi.—Christianismi Restitutio—Apologia pro Serveto. Servetus wrote besides, some medical tracts—and a translation of Ptolemy's Geography.

SESSA, an Indian philosopher, who is said to be the inventor of the game of chess. When he presented his invention to Scheram, king of India, the monarch, pleased with his ingenuity, desired him to demand for his reward whatever he pleased Sessa asked only a grain of wheat to cover the first square of the chess board, two for the second, four

for the third, and so on in progressive order through the sixty-four squares. The king regarded the request as unworthy of his merit; but the philosopher persisted in his wishes, and when the numeration began to be made, it soon appeared how difficult it would be to grant it, since all the granaries of the kingdom contained not wheat enough to satisfy the demand. The king, still more pleased with the wisdom of the philosopher, conferred on him the highest honors of his kingdom.

SETTLE, Elkanah, an English poet. He was born at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left without a degree, to reside in London. He there soon distinguished himself by his writings, became the city poet with a pension, and composed some dramatic pieces of merit, besides the Metal Reversed—Azariah and Hushai, against Dryden, in which he showed himself a very formidable rival, "and left the palm of superiority," says Johnson, "undecided." His Cambyses, king of Persia—Fatal Love—and Empress of Morocco, are mentioned with applause. He was known also as a violent supporter of the measures of administration, in whose favor he was a weekly journalist. He died in the Charter-house, 1724.

SEUME, John Theophilus, a German writer, born in 1763, at Posern, near Leipsic, and was educated at the university of the latter town, where he dedicated himself principally to the Greek and Latin languages and the mathematics. He was about to proceed to France, to enter the school of artillery at Metz, when he was induced by the landgrave of Hesse to accompany the subsidiary body of Hessians taken into the service of England to oppose the American colonists. He subsequently entered into the service of Russia, from which he was dismissed by the emperor Paul. In 1801, he traversed a great part of Italy, Sicily, and Switzerland on foot. In 1803, he once more visited Russia. He died at the baths of Toplitz in 1810. His works have been published in 5 vols. by J. H. Zimmerman. The principal are, Details relative to the Events in Poland in 1794; An Essay on the Life and Character of Catherine II; Changes in Russia since the Accession of Paul I; Walk to Syracuse; and My Summer in the North. The two last works contain some interesting particulars of the personal history and habits of the author.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor after Pertinax. He took as his partner on the throne, Albinus, whom, after the defeat and death of his other rival, Pescennius Niger, he cut off in Gaul. He was a brave general, and made many conquests in the East, and built the Roman wall in Britain, to check the invasions of the Picts. He died at York, A. D. 211. Two other emperors of that name afterwards perished by the hand of their enemies, one by Maximin, 307, the other 461.

SEVIER, John, governor of Tennessee, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and distinguished himself in the battle with the party under colonel Ferguson, at King's Mountain, in 1780. He and colonel Shelby, afterwards governor, were the principal projectors of that enterprise against the British commander, and it was by their exertions chiefly that the force was raised and organized. In consideration of his services on that occasion, the legislature of North Carolina, in 1813, voted him a sword. He commanded the forces which defeated the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1789. He was afterwards a general in the provisional army, and in 1798, governor of Tennessee. In 1815, he was a representative in congress from that state, and one of the commissioners appointed to ascertain the boundary line, and died while engaged in that service at Fort Decatur, in October, 1815.

SEVIGNE, Mary de Rabutin, marquise de, a lady eminent for her wit, and for her virtues, daughter of Celsus Benignus de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, was born 1626. She, when little more than a year old, lost her father at the defence of Rhé against the English, and in 1644, she married the marquis of Sevigné, who seven years after fell in a duel. Thus left a widow with a son and daughter, she devoted herself to the education of these children, and had the happiness to find her labors most successfully rewarded. Her daughter married, in 1669, the count de Grignan, governor of Provence, and it was at her house that she caught a fever, and died 1696. She was a woman of great mental powers, and her letters are considered as the best models for epistolary writings. They have frequently been published; and the best edition is in 8 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1754. In the celebrated dispute about the merit of the ancients and the moderns, she said that the ancients are the finest, and we are the prettiest. A collection of anecdotes, moral sentiments, and apophthegms, extracted from her letters, and called Sevigniana, appeared at Paris, 1756. Her son was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and disputed with Madame Dacier about a passage in Horace. He died 1713.

SEWALL, Joseph, D.D. minister in Boston, was born in 1688, and graduated at Harvard college in 1707. He was the son of chief-justice Samuel Sewall. In 1713, he was ordained minister of the Old South; and thenceforward labored for this society till his death, which took place, June 27, 1769—being at that time 80 years of age, and in the 56th year of his ministry. Dr. Sewall possessed respectable abilities, and was well acquainted with classical learning. In 1724, he was chosen president of Harvard college, but he declined the appointment. He published a sermon on family religion, 1716—nine funeral sermons—an election sermon, 1724—an ordination sermon, 1733—a fast sermon, 1742—and a large number of other occasional sermons, upon various subjects.

SEWALL, Samuel, chief-justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was born in England on the 28th March, 1652, and came with his father to America in 1661. The family resided at Newbury, the settlement of which the father had commenced at a former visit to Massachusetts. Young Sewall was educated at Harvard college, where he obtained his degree in 1671. He became a magistrate in 1684, and by the charter of 1692, was appointed a member of the council. He was made a judge the same year, and in 1718, chief-justice of the superior court. He retained that office, as well as that of judge of probate, till 1728, when his age induced him to resign. He died on the first of January, 1730, in his seventy-eighth year. He was distinguished for learning, integrity, and piety.

SEWALL, Stephen, chief-justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, was born in 1702, and graduated at Harvard college in 1721. He was then engaged for some years in the instruction of youth at Marblehead. He also commenced preaching; but, in 1728 was appointed tutor in his alma mater. He continued in this office till 1737, when he was called to a seat on the bench of the superior court. On the death of chief-justice Dudley in 1752, he succeeded to that station. He was distinguished for genius and learning; and also for ardent piety, and a charity to those in want that was thought excessive. On this account probably,

at his death he was insolvent. He died September 10, 1760, aged 57 years.

SEWALL, Stephen, professor of Hebrew in Harvard college, was born in 1734, and graduated at that institution in 1761. He was inaugurated in 1765, and continued in office more than twenty years. The latter part of his life he spent in retirement. He died, July 23, 1804, aged 70. Professor Sewall delivered lectures which proved him to have possessed a well cultivated mind. The following works were from his pen. A Hebrew Grammar, 8vo. 1763; Oratio funebris in obitum D. Edvardi Holyoke, 1769; An Oration on the death of professor Winthrop, 1779; translation of the first book of Young's Night Thoughts in Latin, 1780; carmina sacra, quæ Latine Græceque condidit America, 1789; the Scripture account of the Schechinah, 1794; the Scripture history, relating to the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrha, and to the origin of the Salt sea, or lake of Sodom. And he wrote a Dictionary in Chaldee and English, now in the library of Harvard college.

SEWALL, Samuel, LL.D. chief-justice of Massachusetts, who was born at Boston, December, 1757, and graduated at Harvard college in 1776, devoted himself to the law and soon became eminent in the profession, particularly as a commercial lawyer, for which department he had qualified himself by an unusual attention to the laws of nations. He settled at Marblehead. In 1797, and again afterwards he was elected a member of congress, and was distinguished in that body for his knowledge of commercial law. In 1800, he was placed on the bench of the supreme judicial court, and continued in that station till 1813, when he was appointed chief-justice, but enjoyed the office only till the 8th of June, 1814, when he died suddenly at Wiscasset, where the gentlemen of the bar erected a monument to his memory. Judge Sewall possessed a fine understanding and fancy. He was high-minded and quick in his feelings, and correct in his principles. As an advocate, he was learned, ingenious, and often highly eloquent; and as a judge, characterized by integrity and firmness, and was highly popular both with the bar and people.

SEWALL, David, LL.D. a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, born at York, Maine, and graduated at Harvard college in 1755, being a classmate of John Adams. In 1777, he was made a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts; and in 1789, a judge of the district court of the United States. He had the reputation of being a good man, as well as of being an honest lawyer; a learned and upright judge; and a sincere patriot. He died, at the advanced age of ninety years, October 22 1825.

SEWARD, William, a native of London, son of a brewer. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. As he possessed a comfortable fortune, he devoted himself to literary ease, unambitious of honors, or of any distinction, except what private merit and virtue confer. He was fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and was highly and deservedly respected for urbanity of manners, and entertaining anecdotes by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He published Anecdotes of distinguished Persons, extracted from scarce curious books, 5 vols. 8vo. to which he afterwards added a supplement, in two vols. under the title of Biographiana. This worthy man died 1799, aged 52.

SEWARD, Anna, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, prebendary of Sarum, and canon residentiary of Litchfield, was born in the year 1747. Her father was himself a poet, and seems to have inspired his daughter with a strong predilection for that department of literature, in which her taste was excellent, and her talents considerable. In the Literary Society of Litchfield, where Miss Seward lived, she held a very distinguished place, and her correspondence with learned and distinguished characters was extensive. For a considerable period her poetical effusions were confined to her social circle; the applause of which at length induced her to commit to the press, Elegiac Commemorations of Major André and Captain Cook, which were favorably received by the public. In 1782, besides other occasional pieces, she published a poetical novel, entitled Louisa which was also favorably received, and passed through several editions. In 1799, she published a collection of original sonnets of considerable merit, with translations from Horace of less value. In 1804, Miss Seward published a Biographical Memoir of Dr. Darwin, the friend of her youth; in which there is much curious and interesting literary anecdote, chiefly of the early part of Dr. Darwin's life, and of the Society of Litchfield, while it was the place of his residence. In 1807, our authoress was engaged in arranging for the press the edition of her poems, which was edited, in 1810, by Walter Scott, Esq., in 3 vols., with a sketch of her life by that poet, and extracts from her literary correspondence. To Mr. Scott she bequeathed by letter her literary performances, particularly that which she had been so long preparing for the press. Miss Seward died on the 25th of March 1809, having also bequeathed to Mr. A. Constable twelve quarto volumes of letters from the year 1784 to the period of her death, for publication. Six volumes of these have been published, containing a vast variety of miscellaneous matter, of which the world will judge variously. That Miss Seward's talents and acquirements were considerable will not be questioned. Her prejudices were also great, and her reflections on many persons and subjects are unnecessarily harsh and severe. In politics, amidst the ever varying scenes of the French Revolution, and of domestic policy connected with that great event, she cannot be exempted from the charge of rashness, injustice, and inconsistency. Miss Seward was undoubtedly a distinguished person; but she already holds in public estimation a far less eminent place than she fixed for herself. In her conduct she was always respectable.

SEWELL, William a quaker, born at Amsterdam, of English parents, 1654. He practised as a surgeon at Amsterdam, but distinguished himself chiefly by his excellent History of Quakers, written in low Dutch, 1717, and translated into English in folio. He wrote besides, a Dictionary of the English and Low Dutch Languages, 4to—a Dutch Grammar—a Translation of Josephus—of Kennet's Roman Antiquities. He died at Amsterdam, 1720.

SEWELL, George, an English poet and physician, born at Windsor, and educated at Eton, where his father was treasurer and chapter clerk to the college, and at Peter-house, Cambridge. He afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, and then settled at Hamstead, where for some time he met with great success, but died poor, 8th February 1726, and was meanly buried, unattended by friends or relations, though universally and deservedly esteemed. He wrote seven controversial pamphlets—the Life of John Philips—a Vindication of the English Stage—sir Walter Raleigh, a tragedy, acted at Lincoln's inn fields, 1719—Richard the

first, left unfinished—two Moral Essays, besides single poems.

SEYBERT, Adam, Dr. a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, who was, for eight years, a member of congress from that city. He was a man of considerable science, particularly in chemistry and mineralogy. He was also a man of benevolence. He bequeathed one thousand dollars for the education of the deaf and dumb, and five hundred dollars for the orphan asylum, Philadelphia. He died at Paris in May, 1825. A valuable work entitled Statistical Annals of the United States, from 1789 to 1818, was from his pen.

SEYDLITZ, Frederic William, baron de, one of the famous generals of the great Frederic, born in the duchy of Cleves. He distinguished himself in the war of Silesia, and ably covered the retreat of the Prussian army after the fatal day of Kolin. He was at the battle of Rosbach, and defeated the Russians at Zorndorf. He died 1773, covered with glory, and his memory was honored by the gratitude of Frederic, who raised him a public statue at Berlin.

SEYMOUR, Edward, protector of the kingdom, and guardian to Edward VI. to whom he, as brother of Jane Seymour, was uncle, was created viscount Beauchamp, and duke of Somerset. Though he discharged his trust as protector with ability, and supported the reformation, he was violently opposed by the party of the earl of Warwick, and at last brought to the scaffold as guilty of high treason, a disgraceful sentence, which the young king was prevailed upon to confirm, 1552. His brother Thomas, admiral of England, had, by his unnatural influence, suffered on the scaffold three years before, on a charge of high treason.

SEYMOUR, lady Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the youngest brother of Darnley, the husband of Mary of Scots. Her mother was a daughter of sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire. Her affinity to the royal family proved the source of her misfortunes; and in those turbulent times, the measures planned by the disaffected for her elevation to the English throne, procured her severe imprisonment under Elizabeth. Soon after James's accession, she privately married William Seymour, the second son of lord Hertford, but as this was without the permission of the king, she was seized, and with her husband conveyed to the tower. They escaped after a year's confinement; but though the husband made good his flight on board a vessel, lady Arabella was taken, and four years after, 1615, died in her melancholy prison.

SFORZA, James, a renowned warrior, surnamed the Great, born at Cotignola, 1369. He was the son of a laborer or shoe-maker, and attracted by the fame of a military life, he joined a party of soldiers passing through his village, and gradually rose by valor to command. He was for some time in the service of Joan, queen of Navarre, and was afterwards made gonfalonier of Rome by pope John XXIII. and also count of Contignola. His abilities were now displayed in the defence of Naples, when besieged by Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom he obliged to raise the siege. In his pursuit of the flying enemy, he was unfortunately drowned in the river Pescara, 1424, after rendering his name illustrious, and laying the foundation of the noble house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan.

SFORZA, Francis, natural son of the preceding, became an eminent statesman and a great general. He served under his father, and was present at his melancholy death, and continued the war against Alphonso with equal success. He afterwards served Joan of Naples, and also her successor René, duke of Anjou, and his reputation in arms was such that he was chosen by the pope, the Venetians and Florentines, general of their armies against the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The death of the duke changed the face of affairs, 1447, Sforza was appointed general of the Milanese against Venice, and after a successful campaign, he turned his arms against his employers, and obliged them to name him duke of Milan, an honor which he deserved for his services, and which was acknowledged by the French king, and to which afterwards was added the sovereignty of Genoa. This celebrated warrior died 1466.

SFORZA, Galeas-Marie, succeeded his father Francis, as duke of Milan; but his debaucheries, and his ferocious conduct, revolted the affection of the people, and he was assassinated ten years after, 25th December 1476. His son John Galeas Marie, was for a little time under the guardianship of his mother, but the government was seized by his uncle Ludovic-Marie, a monster of iniquity, who administered slow poison to him, and cut him off in 1494. The murderer was seized by Louis de Tremouille, the general of Louis XII. and carried to France, where he died in prison, 1510.

SFORZA, Catherine, natural daughter of Galeas Marie, mentioned above, acquired celebrity for her courage and presence of mind. She married Jerome Riario, prince of Forli, who was some time after assassinated by Francis Ursus, who had revolted against the government of her husband. She in consequence fell with her children into the hands of the enemy; but found means to escape to Rimini, which still continued attached to her person, and she defended it with such determined bravery against her enemies, who threatened to put to death her children if she did not surrender, that at last she restored herself to sovereign power. She afterwards married John de Medicis, and again in 1500, ably defended Forli, against the attacks of the duke of Valentinois, the illegitimate son of Alexander VI. When obliged to surrender, she was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of St. Angelo, but soon after set at liberty, though never restored to her dominions. This heroic woman died soon after.

SHADWELL, Thomas, an English poet, descended of a good family, and born at Stanton hall, Norfolk, 1640. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, and afterwards of the middle temple, but after travelling abroad, he turned all his attention to dramatic composition, and acquired great celebrity. At the revolution he was made historiographer to the king, and poet laureat in the room of Dryden, who resented the appointment by the severest satire in his Mack Flecknoe. In spite, however of the attacks of malevolence, he possessed merit, and wrote with great ease, and rapidity, so that he composed his Psyche in five weeks. He was an amiable man and died 6th December 1692, it is said ,in consequence of a large dose of opium, taken by mistake. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Brady, and a monument erected to his honor in Westminster abbey, by his son sir John. The best known of his plays were his Virtuoso—the Gentleman of Alsace—Epsom Wells—the Misanthrope—and the Lancashire Witches, comedies.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley COOPER, earl of, a celebrated statesman, was born, in 1621, at Winborne, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. In his nineteenth year he was chosen representative for Tewkesbury. At first he leaned to the king's party, but ultimately espoused that

of the people. He was hostile, however, to Cromwell's usurpation, and he took an active part in restoring Charles II. For his services to the royal cause, he was made chancellor of the exchequer, and a lord of the treasury, and created Lord Ashley. He formed a part of the Cabal administration; but it is doubtful whether he participated in some of its worst measures. In 1672, he was made earl of Shaftesbury, and appointed lord chancellor. At the end of a twelve-month, however, he resigned the seals, which even his bitterest enemies confessed that he had held with honor to himself. He was but once more in office, and that only for four months, in 1679; but during that brief period he conferred on his country the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act. The rest of his life was spent in opposition to the unconstitutional measures of Charles II. For this conduct he was libelled by Dryden, and a swarm of inferior writers; was twice committed to the Tower; and was accused of treason, but the grand jury threw out the bill. He at length withdrew, in 1982, to Holland; and died there January 22, 1683.

SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley COOPER, earl of, a celebrated writer, the grandson of the foregoing, was born, in 1671, in London. His education was partly private, and partly received at Winchester. After having travelled, he became, in 1693, M. P. for Pool, and, as a senator, he acted on enlightened and liberal principles. Subsequently, however, his delicate health deterred him from taking an active part in public affairs; and he devoted his leisure to literature. He died, in 1713, at Naples. His works, the style of which is polished with too laborious care, were collected in three volumes, under the title of Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times.

SHAKSPEARE, William, the illustrious poet of Nature, was born of a respectable family at Stratford on Avon, April, 1564. His father was engaged in the wool trade, and of ten children the poet was the eldest. He was early removed from the grammar school of Stratford, as business, and not learning, was to form the employment of his future life; but after being some time engaged in his father's trade, he married, at the age of seventeen. At this time he unfortunately formed a connection with some dissipated companions, and in a thoughtless hour he accompanied them in deer stealing, in the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. The offence was again and again repeated, and a prosecution was consequently begun against the depredators; but the young poet, instead of conciliating the baronet by submission, wrote a ballad upon him, with such satirical bitterness, that it became unsafe for him to remain at Stratford. He fled therefore to London, to escape the law, and soon enrolled himself among the players. For a while he maintained himself in the character of an inferior performer; but the acquaintance which he formed with the stage was productive of the noblest consequences. Though his name appears in the list of the actors of those days, it is not ascertained that he rose to any eminence in the profession, as Mr. Rowe asserts, that the Ghost in his own Hamlet was the highest character which he could venture to perform. He was, however, born not to act, but to delineate characters, not to play the hero, or the tyrant of a foreign muse, but to create characters and beings of his own, and with the pencil of nature, to portray in the most glowing colors, the various emotions of the heart. Without patronage from the great, and an exile from his native town, the poet at last burst to eminence and fame. His plays became popular, several of them were performed before the court, and Elizabeth was so pleased with his Falstaff, in the two parts of Henry IV., that she wished to see the valiant knight in love, and the hint produced the inimitable drama of the Merry Wives of Windsor. These meritorious exertions for the entertainment of the court, and of the public, no doubt raised patrons to the poet; but little is known of them, and the name of lord Southampton only is mentioned, as distinguishing him with his friendship and confidence. It is said that in one instance the generous lord gave the poet £1,000, to enable him to complete a purchase which he had made. For some years Shakspeare, as allied with Ben Jonson, and the other wits and poets of the age, was manager of the playhouse, and after he had acquired a competent fortune, he retired to his native town, where he lived respected and beloved by his neighbors. The mulberry tree which he planted in his garden afterwards became an object of veneration, and when cut down by the hands of an avaricious proprietor, the wood was fashioned into various utensils, which sold for a high price, and were preserved with more than common affection, as a precious memorial of the immortal planter. Shakspeare made his will in the beginning of 1616, and died the 23d of April of the same year, in the 53d year of his age. As an author, Shakspeare deserves particular praise, as in originality, sublime conception, force and delineation, he has surpassed the poets of every age, and every country; and he therefore is properly the boast and the glory of England. In the midst, however, of his great and incomparable beauties, there are many blemishes, and while he scatters roses with a full and liberal hand, he is careless of the offensive weeds which accompany his exuberant profusion. His plays, of which it is scarce possible to trace the history or to discover the date, except from a few scattered passages, have been often published, and by their own intrinsic merit, have given celebrity even to those who, as editors, have bestowed some labor in the elucidation of them. The first collection of them was in 1623, in folio, by two of his friends and fellow comedians, Heminge and Condell, and afterwards they engaged the attention of Rowe, in 1714, of Pope in 1721; of Theobald in 1726, of Hanmer in 1744, in 6 vols. 4to., of Warburton in 1747, of Dr Johnson in 1765, of Steevens in 1766, of Capell in 1768, of Johnson and Steevens in 1778, besides more modern editions, and the publication of separate plays.

SHARP, James, a Scotch prelate, born of a good family in Banffshire, 1618. He was educated at Aberdeen, and early distinguished himself as an able opponent against the Covenanters. He was in England, where he was noticed by Hammond, Taylor, and others, and in consequence of his great abilities was patronised by lords Rothes and Crauford, and obtained some preferment. He was the advocate of a Presbyterian party for Scotland before Cromwell, and acquitted himself of his duty with great dexterity, and when Monk was commander in Scotland, he used the talents of Sharp in his attempts to settle the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom, and in soliciting the approbation of the exiled king to the proposed measures. At the restoration he became a convert to the principles of the Church of England, and was made archbishop of St. Andrew's; but this elevation was considered as a shameful dereliction of his friends, and the covenanters were determined to sacrifice him to their resentment. His life was attempted in 1678, by a fanatic preacher; but in 1679, nine assassins proved more successful, and he was barbarously murdered

on Magask moor, three miles from St. Andrew's. He was then in his coach with his daughter, but neither her cries, nor his entreaties availed, and he fell, pierced with twenty-two wounds.

SHARP, John, D. D., an English prelate, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1644. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and after he had taken orders he became chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general. In 1672, he was made archdeacon of Berks, and in 1675, prebendary of Norwich, and then rector of St. Bartholomew near the Exchange, and afterwards of St. Giles' in the Fields. In 1686 he was suspended, for preaching in favor of the Anglican church against popery; but though the bishop of London, who refused to pronounce against him, was himself suspended, the storm of disgrace passed away, and he was restored to favor, and in 1689, promoted to the deanery of Canterbury. Though he refused some of the bishoprics vacated in consequence of the refusal of the bishops to take the oath of allegiance to William, yet he consented to succeed to the see of York, on the death of Dr. Lamplugh. He preached the sermon on Anne's coronation, and was made privy counsellor. He died at Bath, 1713, and was buried in York cathedral, where an inscription by Dr. Smalridge records his merits. His sermons, in 7 vols. 8vo., have been published since his death, and are deservedly popular.

SHARP, Thomas, D. D., younger son of the preceding, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, 1728. He became chaplain to archbishop Dawes, of York, and obtained the rectory of Rothbury, Northumberland, a prebend of Durham, and the archdeaconry of Northumberland. He died 1758, aged 65. He is author of two Dissertations on the Etymology of the Hebrew words Elohim and Berith, 8vo.—besides Discourses on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Characters. He was father to Granville Sharp, so eminently known as an elegant classical scholar, and as the author of Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament, 12mo.

SHARP, William, an eminent engraver, was born, in 1740, in Haydon Yard, in the Minories; was apprenticed to Mr. Longmate, a writing engraver; rose to excellence in the highest branch of the graphic art by dint of his own unassisted exertions; and died July 25, 1824. His works are numerous, and are held in high estimation. His talent was all confined to his art. He was, in other respects, a common place being; and was, in succession, the dupe of Mesmer, Swedenborg, Brothers, and Joanna Southcott.

SHARPE, Gregory, D. D., an able divine, born in Yorkshire, 1713. From Hull School he went to Westminster under Dr. Friend, and then completed his education at Aberdeen, under Dr. Blackwell. Soon after his return to England he took orders, and then became minister of Broadway chapel, St. James', and chaplain to the king, and next succeeded Dr. Nicolls, as master of the Temple. He died 8th Jan. 1771, highly respected for his virtues, and his extensive knowledge of oriental literature. He wrote a Review of the Controversy about the Demoniacs of the New Testament, 8vo.—Two Dissertations on the Origin of Language, and the Power of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon, 8vo.—Defence of Dr. Clarke against Leibnitz, 8vo.—Dissertation on the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue, 8vo.—Two arguments in Favor of Christianity—Holberg's Introduction to Universal History, translated, 8vo.—Sermons, 8vo.

SHARROCH, Robert, LL. D. a clergyman's son, born at Adstock, Buckinghamshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New College, Oxford. He was prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and of Horewood, Bucks, and died 1684, much respected as a divine, and as a man. He wrote the History of the Propagation and Improvement of Vegetables, 8vo.—Hypothesis de Officiis secundum Humanæ Rationis Dictata, seu Naturæ Jus, unde Casus Conscientiæ, 8vo., against Hobbes—Judicia, seu Legum Censuræ, de Variis Incontinentiæ Speciebus, 8vo.—De Finibus Virtutis Christianæ, in several discourses, 4to.

SHAW, Thomas, D. D. a celebrated traveller, born at Kendal, Westmoreland, 1692, and educated there, and at Queen's college, Oxford, When he took orders in 1719, he received the appointment of chaplain to the English factory of Algiers, and during his residence there, he made various excursions to examine the curiosities and antiquities of the country. In his absence he was chosen fellow of his college, and returned in 1733, and the next year took his doctor's degree, and in 1740, was appointed principal of Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hants. He was afterwards regius professor of Greek, and died 15th Aug. 1751. His travels were published at Oxford, in 1738, and have often been reprinted. They contain an interesting and accurate account of Barbary and the Levant, and particularly of Egypt, and were ably vindicated by the author, against the attacks of Dr. Pococke.

SHAW, Cuthbert, an English poet, son of a shoe-maker, born at Ravensworth, Yorkshire, 1739. He was brought up at Scorton school, where he became assistant, and afterwards also at Darlington grammar school; but this laborious confinement was too much for his volatile spirit. He therefore removed to London, in quest of easier employment, and went afterwards to Bury, and engaged as actor in the Norwich company. In 1760 he performed Sir George Wealthy, in the Minor, under Foote, at the Haymarket, and the next year he appeared on the boards of Covent Garden, but met with little public encouragement. After a life of checquered adventures and misery, he died 1771, in very indigent circumstances. He was author of Liberty, 4to. 1756—Odes on the Four Seasons, 4to. 1760, published under the name of Seymour—the Four Farthing Candles, 4to. 1762, a poem, which attacked and ridiculed Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley—the Race, a satirical poem on the chief poets of the time, 1766—a Monody on his Wife, whom he lost 1768, soon after his marriage. He wrote also an Account of the Beaume de Vie, a quack medicine, of which he was proprietor.

SHAW, Stebbing, a native of Stowe, Staffordshire, educated at Repton school, and Queen's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree. He travelled in 1787, through the Highlands of Scotland, and the next year visited the West of England, of which two journies he published an account separately, of no great merit. In 1789, he was engaged in the Topographer, which contained extracts from curious works preserved in the British museum; but this work was discontinued in 1791. The first volume of his History of Staffordshire, a work of considerable merit, and of great labor, appeared 1798, folio, and three years after, the first part of the second volume was published. This respectable divine, who had, in 1799, succeeded to the living of Hartsborn, Derbyshire, on his father's death, died 1803, aged only 41.

SHAW, George, a naturalist, was born, in 1751,

at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied medicine at Edinburgh; and took his degree at Oxford. He was a fellow of the Royal Society; vice president of the Linnæan Society; and librarian and assistant keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He died in 1813. His principal works are, General Zoology; Zoological Lectures; and the Zoology of New Holland. He also conducted the Naturalist's Miscellany; and was one of the editors of the abridged Philosophical Transactions.

SHAYS, Daniel, an officer in the American revolutionary war, but more known as the leader of an insurrection in Massachusetts, in 1787. At Springfield, with a force of two thousand men, he attempted to seize the United States' arsenal; but they were soon dispersed. He also made an attempt to organize an opposition to the government at Pelham; but here also he was routed, and one hundred and fifty of his men were taken prisoners. There was thought to be no occasion for severity with these deluded persons. Even Shays, after a while, was pardoned, and he then removed to Sparta, New York. He died at the advanced age of 85, September 29, 1825. In the latter part of his life he received a pension of twenty dollars a month for revolutionary services.

SHEBBEARE, John, a native of Bideford, Devon, educated there under Mr. Mudge, the master of the grammar school. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, and after being in business in Bristol, he removed in 1740, to London. His politics, however, were unfriendly to the government, and he went to Paris, where he was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and presented to a doctor's degree. On his return to England, he published the Marriage Act—and Lydia, or Filial Piety, two satirical novels of little merit, and in 1759, his seventh Letter to the People of England, exposed him to the resentment of government, and he was pilloried. On the accession of George III. he obtained a pension from lord Bute, and laying aside his attachment to the Stuart family, he defended the conduct of government in several pamphlets, especially at the beginning of the American war. He wrote also an History of Jersey, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771, in which he with partial severity, attacks the conduct of the chief magistrate of the island—History of the Sumatrans, 2 vols.—Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols.—Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo.—Letters on the English Nation, under the name of Angeloni, 2 vols. 8vo. He died 1788, aged 79.

SHEFFIELD, John, duke of Buckinghamshire, a respectable poet, and able statesman, born 1650. Though he lost his father when only nine years old, his education was not neglected; but assiduity brought to perfection, the naturally strong powers of his mind. After travelling into France, he went as volunteer in the second Dutch war, and afterwards made a campaign in the French service. He was next intrusted by Charles II. with the defence of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, which was threatened by the Moors. He soon became a great favorite at court, though his violent partiality for the princess Anne, afterwards queen, involved him in temporary disgrace. Under James II. he was privy counsellor, and lord chamberlain; and though he did not at first approve of the revolution, he afterwards warmly supported the measures for proclaiming William king, against those who wished to appoint Mary sole sovereign. Under Anne he was raised from the rank of an earl to that of duke of Normanby, and afterwards of Buckinghamshire, and was made steward of the household, and president of the council. On George's accession, he retired from the court, and died 24th February 1720–1. His works were elegantly published in 1729, in 2 vols. 8vo. the first of which contains his Essay on Poetry, his Rehearsal, and other poems, written on several occasions, and the second his prose works, consisting of essays, speeches, historical memoirs, dialogues, and letters. His learning and abilities have been greatly praised by his contemporaries; but later writers affect to speak with indifference of his compositions, and consider the adulation of Prior, Dryden, Addison, Garth, and Pope, as paid more to the nobleman, and the favorite of courts, than to the man of poetical merit and deserved literary fame.

SHEFFIELD, John Baker HOLROYD, earl of, a statesman, was born, about 1735, at Penn, in Buckinghamshire; sat in the house of commons for Coventry and Bristol; obtained an Irish peerage; and died in 1821. He possessed considerable knowledge upon mercantile subjects; and wrote several pamphlets on Irish and American commerce, and on the corn and wool trade. Holroyd was one of the most intimate friends of Gibbon, whose miscellaneous works he edited.

SHELBY, Isaac, a distinguished American revolutionary officer, was born December 11, 1750, near Hagers Town, Maryland. He received a common English education in Frederictown, and acted as a deputy sheriff in Frederic county previous to his becoming of age. He removed with his father to the western waters when twenty-one years old. In 1774, he was appointed a lieutenant in the expedition under Lewis, against the Shawanees and other Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio. In 1775, he went to Kentucky, and engaged in the business of a land surveyor. After nearly a twelve months' exposure in the cane-brakes, living without bread or salt, his health beginning to fail, he returned home. In 1776, and before his return from Kentucky, the committee of safety in Virginia appointed him captain of a minute company—a species of troops organized upon the first breaking out of the revolution—but not called into service from the extreme frontier on which he lived. In 1777, he was appointed by the governor of Virginia a commissary to supply rations for the militia posted in several garrisons to guard the back settlements, and to lay in supplies for a grand treaty, to be held at the Long Island of Holston river, with the Cherokees. These supplies were not to be obtained nearer than Staunton in Virginia, a distance of three hundred miles, and to accomplish it, required the exertion of all the energy, enterprise and perseverance which marked his character. In 1778, he was still engaged in the commissary department to provide supplies for the continental army, and for a formidable expedition by the way of Pittsburgh against the north-western Indians. In 1779, he was appointed by governor Henry to furnish supplies for a campaign against the Chickamoggy Indians—a numerous banditti on the south side of the Tennessee river, under the control of a daring Cherokee chief, called *Drggon Canoe*, who, after his defeat at the Long Island of Holston, in 1776, had declared eternal war against the whites. The frontiers from Georgia to Pennsylvania suffered from their depredations more than from all the other hostile tribes together. Owing to the poverty of the treasury, the government was unable to advance the necessary funds, and the whole expense of the supplies, including transportation, was sustained by his individual credit. In the spring of the same year, he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature from Washington county; and in the autumn, was commissioned by governor

Jefferson as a major in the escort of guards to the commissioners for extending the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina. After the surrender of Charleston, and the loss of the southern army in 1780, he devoted himself to the military service of his country, and, throughout the residue of the revolutionary struggle, was actively engaged in fighting her battles in the south. For his conduct in the battle of King's mountain, October 7, 1780, he received a vote of thanks and an elegant sword, from the legislature of North Carolina. In 1781 he was chosen a member of that body, and the following year was reelected. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to settle the preemption claims on the Cumberland river, and lay off the lands allotted to the officers and soldiers of the North Carolina line, south of where Nashville now stands. This service he performed in the winter of 1782–3. After the separation between Virginia and Kentucky, and the formation of a constitution for the latter state, by a convention, of which colonel Shelby was a member, he was chosen governor of Kentucky, in 1792. From 1796, after the expiration of his term of office, until 1812, he lived in retirement, discharging no public duty whatever, except that of elector for president and vice-president to which he was invariably called. In the latter year he was again chosen governor, and during the war was zealous in his exertions to aid the common cause. In 1813, he marched at the head of four thousand men across the state of Ohio, to the frontier, where general Harrison commanded the American forces. In 1816, he returned to private life, and in 1818, acted as a commissioner, in conjunction with general Jackson, in forming a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians. In 1820, he experienced a paralytic stroke which rendered his right arm useless, and occasioned a slight lameness during the rest of his life. His death occurred suddenly, July 18, 1826, in the 76th year of his age, in consequence of a stroke of apoplexy.

SHELDON, Gilbert, a distinguished prelate, born at Stanton, Staffordshire, 1598. He was admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, 1613, and in 1622 was elected fellow of All Souls. He afterwards took orders, and was made prebendary of Gloucester, and recommended by his patron, lord Coventry, to Charles I. who gave him the living of Hackney and other preferments. In 1635 he was elected warden of his college, and would have risen to higher honors had not the civil wars prevented his elevation. His attachment to the king, rendered him suspected by the parliament, and he was deprived of his preferment, imprisoned with Dr. Hammond, and when set at liberty, forbidden to visit his royal master at the Isle of Wight. He retired to Shelston, Derbyshire, and at the restoration recovered his ecclesiastical appointments, and was soon after made master of the Savoy, dean of the chapel royal, and successor to Juxon in the see of London. In 1663 he became primate, and in 1667, succeeded lord Clarendon as chancellor of Oxford. His freedom with the king, in advising him to put away his mistress, Barbara Villiers, proved so offensive, that he retired from the court, and spent the rest of his days at Croydon, where he died 9th November 1677, aged near 80. His only publication was a sermon, preached before the king at Whitehall. His munificence was very great, he expended not less than £66,000 in charitable purposes.

SHELLEY, Percy Bysshe, eldest son of sir Timothy Shelley, Sussex, was born at Field-place, in that county, August 4, 1792. He was sent to Eton, whence he was early removed to Oxford. This removal was owing to his eccentricity of character, which led him to neglect the studies and violate the rules of the school, and finally resulted in his expulsion from Oxford. His family naturally offended with his conduct, and not less with his free opinions on matters of religion, was still further estranged by an ill-assorted marriage. The result was very unfortunate, for after the birth of two children, a separation took place by mutual consent; and the death of the lady soon after exposed him to much obloquy. On the decease of his first wife, he married Miss Godwin, daughter of the celebrated author of Political Justice, by Mary Wolstonecraft, and soon after retired to Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, where he wrote his Revolt of Islam. About this time, application was made by his family to deprive him of the guardianship of his two children, a boy and a girl, on the ground of his atheistical and sceptical notions, and certain dangerous opinions respecting the intercourse of the sexes. The application succeeded, principally owing to a juvenile production, called Queen Mab, written while at Oxford, and published without the consent of the author. This event caused him much uneasiness, and probably induced him to quit England, and repair, with his second wife and their children, to Italy, where he renewed an acquaintance with lord Byron, to whom he had become known during a former visit to the continent. With him and Leigh Hunt, Shelley joined in a periodical miscellany, published in London, entitled the Liberal. This publication, which contained the Vision of Judgment by lord Byron, and other original productions, was interrupted by the untimely death of Mr. Shelley, who was drowned in his return from Leghorn to his house, on the gulf of Lerici in the bay of Spezia, by the wreck of his sailing boat, in a sudden storm, July, 1822. A few days afterwards, the body was washed on shore near Via Reggio, and was subsequently reduced to ashes by his friends Shelley's remains were deposited in the Protestant burial ground at Rome. At the time of his decease, Mr. Shelley had nearly completed his thirtieth year. His principal works are The Revolt of Islam; Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude; The Cenci, a tragedy; Adonais; Hellas; Prometheus Unbound and a posthumous volume of poems.

SHENSTONE, William, a celebrated English poet, born at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, November, 1714. He was taught to read by an old dame, whose kind services he has transmitted to posterity in his School Mistress, and from his earliest years he showed a great fondness for books. After being at Hales-Owen school, and at Solihul, under Mr. Crompton, he removed in 1732, to Pembroke college, Oxford, a respectable society, among which he derived both delight and advantage, as he continued his name among them ten years, though he took no academical degree. After wandering about and visiting sometimes London, sometimes Bath, yet without forgetting the muses, he settled, 1745, on his estate, on the death of his friend Mr. Dolman, who had, with indefatigable attention and strict integrity hitherto regulated his affairs. But his object here was not to increase his income, but to improve the beauties of his estate, and by degrees, through inattention and injudicious expense, he brought on himself pecuniary distress, and probably hastened his own death by the difficulties and anxieties which surrounded him. He was a lamp, as his biographer observes, that spent its oil in blazing. He was attacked by a putrid fever, which proved fatal, at the Leasowes, 11th Feburary 1763 The tenderness and generosity of his character are mentioned with deserved applause. He was kind to all within his influence, but so irascible, that, if

once offended, he was not easily appeased. He was inattentive to economy, and careless of his expenses, but his life was unstained by any crime. His mind was not very comprehensive, nor his curiosity active, and he esteemed light those parts of learning which he had not cultivated. His works have been published by Dodsley, in 3 vols. 8vo. consisting of twenty-six elegies, songs, odes, ballads, moral pieces, &c. written with ease, elegance, and simplicity. His epistolary correspondence afterwards appeared by Mr. Hull, in 2 vols. 8vo. and recollections of his life have been published by his venerable friend Mr. Graves.

SHEPARD, Thomas, a native of England, was born November 5, 1605, and was educated at Immanuel college, Cambridge, in that country. After leaving the university he became a preacher of some distinction; but, being a puritan, he was induced to seek an abode in America. He arrived in Boston, October 3, 1635; and engaged in the formation of a church at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Here he continued, as pastor of the new society, till his death, which took place, August 25th, 1649, being then 44 years of age. He exerted a powerful influence upon the interests of learning and religion, in this then infant country. It has been supposed that Harvard college was located at Cambridge, partly at least, on account of his influence there. His publications were numerous for that period. The following is a list of them. Theses Sabbaticæ—A Letter, entitled, New England's Lamentation for Old England's Errors—Cautions against Spiritual Drunkenness, a sermon—Subjection to Christ in all his ordinations the best means to preserve our Liberty—The Sincere Convert—The Sound Believer—Singing of Psalms, a gospel ordinance—Clear sunshine of the gospel upon the Indians—An Answer to Mr. Ball, on the church—The evangelical call—The Right Use of Liberty—The Parable of the Ten Virgins—The churchmembership of Children, and their right to Baptism—and the Saint's Jewel and soul's imitation of Jesus Christ.

SHEPREVE, John, an eminent scholar, born at Sugworth near Abingdon, Berks, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became Greek reader. In 1538, he succeeded Wakefield as university professor of Hebrew, and acquired great popularity as a lecturer. He had a most retentive memory, and wrote verses with astonishing rapidity, often one hundred during the vacant hours of the day. He died at Amersham in Buckinghamshire, 1542. He wrote Summa & Synopsis Novi Testamenti Ducentis Sexaginta Distichis Comprehensa, 8vo.—Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ Respondens, &c. His nephew William, was a Roman catholic, who wrote some religious pieces, and died at Rome, 1593.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, William, LL.D., an eminent botanist born in Leicestershire, and educated at Merchant-Taylors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and where he took the degree of bachelor of laws 1677. During his travels abroad as tutor to some noblemen, he visited the chief places of Europe, and was honored with the acquaintance of the great Boerhaave, of Tournefort, and other learned men. He obtained the appointment of consul at Smyrna in 1702, and during sixteen years' residence in this distant region, he applied himself to form a valuable collection of the plants of Asia Minor and Greece, and to examine every thing remarkable as a subject of antiquity, or of natural history. After visiting England, he returned to the continent, and ascended the Alps in search of plants, where he nearly escaped being shot by a peasant, who mistook him for a wolf as he was lying on the ground. On his return to England he was attended by Dillenius, to whom he gave an honorable asylum at his seat at Eltham, and whom he appointed first professor in the botanical professorship which he founded at Oxford by the bequest of £3000. He had been admitted doctor of laws a Oxford, in 1718, and he died ten years after, much respected for his benevolence and liberality, as well as his great learning and extensive information. He published Herman's Paradicus Batavus, 4to Schola Botanica, 12mo. which appeared under the name of Wharton, and he made some valuable communications to the philosophical transactions.

SHERBURNE, sir Edward, an English writer, born at St. Giles' Cripplegate, London, 1618, and educated at Mr. Furnaby's school. He travelled abroad, and, in 1641, succeeded on his father's death as clerk of the ordnance, from which he was soon afterwards ejected by the House of Lords for adhering to the king. He then joined the king, and was at the battle of Edgehill, and retired with Charles to Oxford, where he was made master of arts. When Oxford surrendered to the parliament, he, after suffering much in his property from parliamentary prosecution, went to London, and lived for some time in the Middle Temple. In 1652 he travelled abroad with sir John Coventry, and at the restoration was reinstated in his clerkship, and knighted by Charles II. On the abdication of James II. he was deprived of his offices, and lived the rest of his life in retirement, and died 4th November 1702, aged 85. He translated some of Seneca's tragedies into English, besides the Sphere of Manilius, Theocritus' 16th Idyllium, and poems and other translations.

SHERIDAN, Thomas D.D., a divine and poet, born about 1684, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. Though his parents were in indigent circumstances, he received by the kindness of his friends a good education, which he finished at Dublin college. He afterwards kept a school in Dublin, and obtained celebrity by the number of his scholars, and the diligence and abilities with which he instructed them. He was presented by the friendship of Swift to a living in the South of Ireland, worth about £150 per ann. but his sermon on these words, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," preached at Cork on the anniversary of the first George's birth day, seemed so pointed at the politics of the times, that he ruined all hopes of further preferment. He afterwards exchanged his living for that of Dunboyne, and again exchanged that for the free school of Cavan; but his temper was fickle, and dissatisfied with the air, or more properly with the inhabitants of his new appointment, he sold it for £400. He died some time after in indigent circumstances, 10th September 1738, aged 55. Lord Corke describes him as better acquainted with books than men, as slovenly, indigent, and cheerful, yet in the midst of his poverty still a quibbler, a punster, a fiddler, and a wit, who never suffered the day to pass without a rebus, an anagram or a madrigal. He published a prose translation of Persius, with judicious notes, 12mo. 1739, and his correspondence with Swift, &c. has also appeared in Swift's Miscellanies.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Quilca in Ireland, and educated at Westminster school and Dublin university. He early showed a partiality for the stage, and in 1743, when twenty-two years old, he personated Richard III. in the Smock-alley theatre, after which he exhibited on the boards of Covent-Garden In 1744,

he undertook the management of the Dublin stage, but he met with such opposition in his attempts to reform abuses and to introduce regularity, that a conspiracy was formed against him, and a mob threatened the demolition of his theatre. Thus driven from Dublin he became an itinerant lecturer on elocution, and he acquired such celebrity in this new method of conveying instruction, that not only his own university, but Cambridge, honored him with the degree of M.A. About 1760, he again had recourse to the stage, and appeared at Drury-lane theatre with great applause, and had the interest to obtain a pension from the government. In 1767, he engaged himself at the Haymarket, and for a while amused the town with his Attic Evening, an entertaining medley of singing, music, and repetition. He quitted the stage in 1776, to succeed Garrick as manager of Drury lane, but he resigned three years after, and again had recourse to his lectures and literary labors. He died at Margate 1788, aged 67. He was author of several works, the best known of which are, a Dictionary of the English language, in which he attempts to establish a permanent standard of pronunciation, 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo.—British Education, or the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain, 8vo.—Lectures on the Art of Reading, 8vo.—Dissertation on the Causes and Difficulties of learning the English Tongue, 4to.—Course of Lectures on Elocution, 4to.—Life of Swift prefixed to his works, 8vo. Elements of English, 12mo.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, was born October 31, 1751, at Dublin; was educated at Harrow, and studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; but was not called to the bar. He married early in life, and, having exhausted his pecuniary resources, he looked to literature for his immediate subsistence. His first dramatic attempt was The Rivals, which was but imperfectly successful. The Duenna, however, and The School for Scandal, placed him foremost among living dramatists; and he sustained his reputation by The Critic. In 1776 he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre; and in 1780 he was elected member for Stafford. For two and thirty years he pursued a splendid parliamentary career, during which he was unrivalled in wit, and had few equals in eloquence. One of his greatest efforts of oratory was his speech, as manager, upon the impeachment of Hastings. He was thrice in office, for short periods, under the Rockingham coalition, and whig administrations. In his latter years he drank deeply of the cup of bitterness. His profuse habits involved him deeply in debt; the destruction of Drury Lane Theatre by fire contributed to his ruin; his failure to obtain a seat in parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; his person was more than once seized by the harpies of the law; and, amidst difficulties, fears, and sorrows, this highly gifted man sunk to the grave on the 7th of July, 1816. His poems and plays were collected, in two volumes, by Moore, who also wrote a Life of him.

SHERLOCK, William D.D., an English divine, born at Southwark 1641, and educated at Eton, and Peter house, Cambridge. In 1669, he obtained the rectory of St. George's Botolph lane, London, and a prebend of St. Paul's, and soon after was chosen master of the Temple. He was an able advocate for the church of England against the papists, but at the revolution he refused to take the oath of allegiance, though he afterwards compiled, and published an account and vindication of his conduct, which was severely censured by the nonjurors. In 1691, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died 19th June, 1707. He had a controversy with Dr. South about the Trinity, and also published various sermons, and some pamphlets on death and the last judgment. Burnet says that he was a clear and strong writer, but that the contempt he expressed for his adversaries made him pass for an insolent and haughty man.

SHERLOCK, Thomas, D.D., a learned prelate, son of the preceding, and born 1678. He was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected master. He was early eminent for his learning, and the policy and wisdom of his conduct at the head of a house procured him from Dr. Middleton the title of the principal champion and ornament of the church and university. He succeeded his father as master of the Temple, and this honorable appointment was held by father and son for more than seventy years. He displayed great abilities in the vindication of the corporation and test acts against the attacks of bishop Hoadley; and also in the defence of the use and intent of prophecy, in six discourses delivered at the Temple, in answer to Collins, and also in an able vindication of the miracle of Christ's resurrection against the attacks of Woolston. He wrote besides other controversial works; but his sermons in 4 vols. 8vo. are particularly valuable, as compositions of elegance, ingenuity, and erudition. In 1728, Dr. Sherlock was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1734, was translated to Salisbury, but in 1747, on the death of Potter, he refused the offer of the metropolitan see, in consequence of a severe illness under which he labored, though the following year he accepted the diocese of London. He died July 18, 1761, in his 84th year. His private character was adorned with the purest virtues of benevolence and humanity. He sent two thousand copies of his excellent discourse to the colonies and settlements of America, and presented his valuable library to Catherine hall, where he founded a scholarship and the office of a librarian.

SHERLOCK, Richard, D.D., a native of Oxton in Werral, Cheshire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Dublin He obtained some preferment in Ireland, but during the civil wars returned to England, and was made chaplain to one of the king's regiments. At the restoration he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Dublin, and was presented by his patron lord Derby, to the valuable living of Winwick, Lancashire, where he died 20th June, 1689, aged 76. The best of his works are, the Practical Christian, 8vo. to the sixth edition of which his life is prefixed by bishop Wilson—Confessions, Meditations, and Prayers, for the Sacrament, 8vo.—pieces against the quakers.

SHERMAN, John, one of the first ministers of Watertown, Massachusetts. He was born in England 1613, and was educated at Cambridge in that country. His puritan principles were his inducement for seeking an abode in America, which he did in 1634. For a short time he was an assistant to Mr. Phillips at Watertown, and then removed to the state of Connecticut; but, on the death of Mr. Phillips in 1644, he returned to Watertown, and was minister in that place till his death, which took place August 8, 1675, at the age of 71. Mr. Sherman was a distinguished divine, and was also distinguished as a mathematician. For several years he published an almanac.

SHIPPEN, Edward, LL.D., the first mayor of Philadelphia, was born in that city, February 16, 1729. He commenced the study of law in his native city; but completed his course at the temple in London. On his return to Philadelphia he soon rose high in public estimation. He was an ac-

complished commercial lawyer, and in all that related to the practice and process of courts, possessed singularly accurate and extensive knowledge. After holding other judicial offices, he was in 1799 appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He resigned this office in 1805; and died April 16th 1806, aged 77 years.

SHIPPEN, William, an eminent physician, was born in Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1754. His medical studies were completed at Edinburgh, and on his return in 1764 he began at Philadelphia the first course of lectures on anatomy ever delivered in the country. He assisted in establishing the medical school of that city, and was appointed one of its professors. In 1777 he was appointed director-general of the medical department in the army. He died in 1808.

SHIPLEY, Jonathan, an English prelate, born 1714. He took his degrees at Christ-church, and upon entering into orders obtained a living, and in 1743, was made prebendary of Winchester. After travelling, in 1745, with the duke of Cumberland as his chaplain, he was promoted in 1749 to a canonry at Christ church, became dean of Winchester in 1760, and in 1769 bishop of St. Asaph. He was author of some elegant verses on the death of queen Caroline, and published besides, some poems, and sermons preached on public occasions, and died 1788.

SHIRLEY, sir Antony, a native of Wiston, Sussex, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All Souls. He studied the law, but afterwards accompanied sir Philip Sydney to the Low Countries, and in 1596, he was sent to America by queen Elizabeth. He next attended Essex when lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was knighted there, after which he went abroad, and became so much respected for his knowledge and acquirements that the king of Spain created him a grandee of the kingdom, and appointed him admiral of his fleet. James I. jealous of these honors bestowed on one f his subjects recalled him home, but he had the boldness to refuse, and died in Spain 1640, aged 75. He was author of a Voyage to America, inserted in Hackluyt's collection—Account of Muley Hamet's Elevation to the Kingdom of Morocco, 4to.—History of his Travels into Persia, 4to.—Voyage over the Caspian and through Russia, in Purcha's Pilgrims—and History of his Embassies, fol. His brother Robert accompanied him into Persia and settled there, and became so great a favorite at court, that the emperor not only employed him as his ambassador to Poland and to England, but gave him his own niece in marriage, and loaded him with honors and opulence. He died, it is said, of a broken heart on his return to Persia, 23d July, 1627, aged 63, because he had been treated as an impostor at the English court by his predecessor, the Persian ambassador, and because he was not able to receive in Persia that satisfaction which he expected.

SHIRLEY, James, an English dramatic writer and poet, born in London, 1594. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's and at St. John's college, Oxford, which he left without a degree to go to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He afterwards took orders and served a cure near St. Alban's, but changed his religion for that of Rome, and then settled at St. Alban's where he kept a school, from which he removed to London. There he devoted himself to writing plays, and was patronised by Charles's queen, but when the civil wars broke out, and plays became unpopular among the republican fanatics, he had recourse to education for support, and kept a school at White-friars with some reputation. The fire of London which robbed him of his property proved so terrific to him that both himself and his wife died in consequence of fright within twenty-four hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave, 29th October 1669. He wrote thirty-seven plays, besides a volume of poems, and was patronised by lord Newcastle.

SHIRLEY, William, governor of Massachusetts, was educated a lawyer. He was a native of England, and came to Boston about the year 1733. In 1741 he was appointed governor of the province; and retained the office till 1756, when he was superseded by Abercrombie. Subsequently he was for a number of years governor of one of the Bahama islands, but returned to Massachusetts, and died at Roxbury, in March 1771. He was a man of talents and great industry. The abolition of paper currency was owing in a great measure to his firmness and perseverance. Though he held several of the most lucrative offices within the gift of the crown in America, yet he left no property for his children.

SHORE, Jane, wife of Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in Lombard-street, is known in history as the mistress of the voluptuous Edward IV. To great and fascinating personal charms she added some of the best qualities of the heart, and though she had not virtue enough to withstand temptation, she was benevolent and humane in the midst of a debauched court. After the king's death she lived with lord Hastings, and when he fell under the tyranny of the third Richard, she was seized as an accomplice in his pretended conspiracy, and felt all the resentment of the usurper. She was accused of witchcraft, and did open penance for her adulteries, and was also plundered of her property by the artful Richard. She survived her misfortunes, and was seen by sir Thomas More in the reign of Henry VIII., poor, decrepid, and shrivelled, without the least traces of that beauty which once commanded the admiration of a court. She perished of hunger in a ditch, called from her, Shore-ditch, though Stow relates that that street bore the name before her time.

SHORE, John, right hon. Lord Teignmouth, in the peerage of Ireland, and president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was born in London 1751. At about the age of eighteen, he went to India in the civil service of the East India Company. After passing about sixteen years in different stations, and having made great progress in the study of the oriental languages, he returned to England in 1785, in company with Governor Warren Hastings. At the close of the following year, he was appointed member of the supreme council to accompany Lord Cornwallis, who was placed at the head of the government, and he took an active and prominent part in the formation of the judicial and fiscal systems of India. On the resignation of Lord Cornwallis, he was appointed governor-general of India, and in 1792, he assumed the reigns of government, having also been created a baronet. In 1797 he was raised to a peerage of Ireland, and in 1798 he retired from office, and returned to England. He was the intimate friend of that eminent scholar sir William Jones, succeeded him in the presidency of the Asiatic Society, and published the Memoirs of his Life and Writings in 1804. He fixed his residence at Clapham near London, and in conjunction with his friends, Wilberforce, Thornton, Charles Grant, Granville Sharpe, and others, took an active part in the establishment of the Christian Observer. On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1814, Lord Teignmouth, at the suggestion of Bishop Porteus,

838 Sicardi attacked Amalfi to obtain the body of a saint; he carried away many of the citizens to Salerno.

Later, he was killed & the men of Amalfi then killed & burned Salerno, & went back to Amalfi.

was chosen first president, Bishops Porteus, Barrington, Fisher, and Burgess, together with sir William Pepperell, lord Gambier, Charles Grant, and William Wilberforce, being vice presidents. This honorable office Lord Teignmouth held till his death; and to the able, zealous, and prudent manner in which he conducted the affairs of the society, and to the catholic and amiable spirit with which he presided over it, the institution has been gradually indebted for its prosperity. He died in London, Feb. 14, 1834, aged 82 years.

SHOVEL, sir Cloudesly, a celebrated English admiral, born of obscure parents about 1650. He was apprentice to some mean trade, which he quitted for the sea, and by application, bravery, and steadiness, he gradually rose from a cabin boy under sir Christopher Mynns to consequence and command. He served under sir John Narborough at the attack on Tripoli 1674, and by being sent on shore had the opportunity, while negotiating with the Dey, of observing the weak parts of the enemy's fortifications and defence, and in consequence directed the blow which completely destroyed all their ships. This brave conduct procured him the command of a ship; and, after other eminent services, especially in Bantry bay, he was knighted by king William at Portsmouth, and conveyed, in 1690, that king and his army into Ireland. He was engaged as one of the rear admirals at the battle of la Hogue, and afterwards had an important command before Vigo, and in the Mediterranean before Malaga. In 1705, he was again sent against Spain, and after an unsuccessful attack upon Toulon he returned home. His fleet, however, unfortunately was wrecked on the Scilly islands 22d October 1705, and in his ship, the Association, perished with him his sons-in-law, and other persons of distinction. His body was next day cast on shore, and robbed of a ring by some fishermen, who buried him in the sand. The ring discovered his quality, the fishermen pointed out where they had deposited the body, which was dug up and carried to Portsmouth, and thence conveyed to London and buried in Westminister abbey, where a monument, by the queen's directions, records his meritorious services.

SHREWSBURY, Elizabeth, countess of, daughter of John Hardwich esq. of Derbyshire, marrried at the age of fourteen Mr. Barley, and after a widowhood of twelve years, William Cavendish of Chatsworth, the ancestor of the Devonshire family. She had three sons, one of whom was earl of Devonshire, and the other father to the duke of Newcastle, and three daughters, one of whom was ancestor to the Pierrepoints, dukes of Kingston, and another, wife of Charles, duke of Lennox, uncle to James I. Her third husband was sir William St. Low, and her fourth, lord Shrewsbury. She was for seventeen years the keeper of Mary, queen of Scots, and died 1607, aged 87.

SHUCKFORD, Samuel, rector of Shelton, Norfolk, canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the king, was author of an History of the World, Sacred and Profane—Introductory to Prideaux's Connections—and the Creation and the Fall of Man, and died 1754.

SHUTE, Josias, archdeacon of Colchester, rector of St. Mary Wolnoth, London, was author of a folio volume of sermons on the 16th chapter of Genesis. He was a most eloquent preacher, and much admired, but he was exposed to great persecution during the civil wars for his attachment to the king. He died 1643.

SHUTE, Samuel, governor of Massachusetts, was the son of a highly respectable family of London, and served for some time under the duke of Marlborough as a lieutenant-colonel. He arrived at Boston with his commission as governor, the 4th of October, 1716. His administration was agitated by a strong opposition, on account of his endeavours to obtain a fixed salary. He embarked for England on the 1st of January, 1723, and exhibited complaints against the colony which drew on it the censure of the king and council. He remained in England, enjoying a pension from government, till his death in 1742, in his eighty-ninth year. He was characterised by uprightness, generosity, and love of liberty.

SHUTE, Daniel, D. D., a congregational minister of Massachusetts, born in 1722, and graduated at Harvard college in 1743. In 1746 he was ordained pastor of the church in Hingham, where he continued till his death, which took place August 30, 1802, at the age of eighty years. Dr. Shute was a member of the convention, which formed the Constitution of the United States. He published an Artillery Election sermon, 1767; Election sermon, 1768; and a sermon on the death of E. Gay, 1787.

SIBBALD, sir Robert, a physician, born near Leslie, Fifeshire, 1643, and educated at St. Andrew's. He travelled into France, and on his return to Scotland, projected the establishment of the college of physicians, Edinburgh, and the plantation of the botanical gardens. In 1686, he embraced the Catholic religion, but afterwards read his recantation in Liberton church, with great contrition for his folly. He was the first professor of medicine at Edinburgh, and in consequence of his great reputation was knighted by Charles II. He died, 1720. He was author of Scotia Illustrata, fol.—Phalainologia Nova, 4to.—History of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross—Miscellanea Quædam Eruditæ Antiquitatis, 1710—and contributions to the philosophical transactions.

SIBTHORPE, Robert, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford. He became rector of Water Stratford, Buckinghamshire, and vicar of Brackley, Northamptonshire, and by his zeal in the cause of Charles I. and by the eloquence of his preaching he obtained a prebend in Peterborough cathedral, and Burton Latimer's rectory, Northamptonshire. These preferments were taken from him after the destruction of royalty, and his discourses were exposed to the severest censures of the house of commons. He died 1662.

SIBTHORPE, John, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford, where he took his medical degrees, and where he succeeded his father Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, as professor of botany. In his zeal in the service of botany he travelled twice to Greece, and made a valuable collection of curious plants, which have appeared before the public in a splendid form under the title of Flora Græca. Dr Sibthorpe published Flora Oxoniensis, and died 1796, leaving a handsome bequest to the university for the encouragement of his favorite science.

SICARD, Roch Ambrose CUCURRON, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born, in 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse, and was brought up to the church. In 1789 he was chosen to succeed the Abbé de l'Epee, in the Parisian institution for the deaf and dumb; and he held this situation for many years, with honor to himself and great advantage to his pupils. He died May 10, 1822. He wrote Elements of General Grammar—several valuable works on the tuition of the deaf and dumb—was editor of the Catholic Annals—and assisted in the Encyclopedic Magazine.

SIDDONS, Sarah, the most consummate of English tragic actresses, was born, in 1755, at Breck

nock, and was the daughter of Roger Kemble, the manager of a company of itinerant players. In early life she experienced those privations and vicissitudes to which wandering actors are necessarily exposed. At the age of fifteen she became attached to Mr. Siddons, and her parents refusing their consent to her marriage, she went over to reside with Mrs. Greathead, of Guy's Cliff, as a humble companion. In her eighteenth year she was united to the object of her choice, and she returned to the stage. In 1775 she tried her powers on the London boards, but was unsuccessful. Time, however, matured her powers, and, after an absence of seven years, partly spent at Bath, where she was much admired, she reappeared at Drury Lane, on the 10th of October, 1782, in the character of Isabella. Thenceforth her course was a perpetual triumph. In 1812, having acquired an ample fortune, she withdrew into private life. She died June the 9th, 1831.

SIDNEY, Henry, an English statesman, descended from a noble family in Surrey. He was a student of New college, Oxford, 1513, and afterwards became the favorite of Edward VI. who knighted and employed him as ambassador to France. Under Mary he was made collector of the revenues in Ireland, and on Elizabeth's accession he became lord president of the marches of Wales, and knight of the garter, and in 1568, was sent to Ireland as lord deputy to the queen. He was a man of great integrity, and married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. He died 1586. He promoted the printing of the Irish statutes, while in the government of the country. Some of his letters to his son have been published.

SIDNEY, sir Philip, son of the above, was born at Penshurt, 1554, and named Philip in honor of the king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and at the age of seventeen he began his travels. At Paris he escaped the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew by flying into the house of the English ambassador, and afterwards extended his travels to Germany, and returned to England after an absence of four years. In 1576 he was sent by the queen to Rodolph, emperor of Germany, and on his return visited Don John of Austria, and William, prince of Orange, by both of whom he was received with great courtesy. In 1579 he ventured to oppose the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, and soon after, in consequence of a quarrel with Vere, earl of Oxford, he absented himself from the court, and in his retirement wrote his famous romance, called Arcadia. He was in 1582 knighted, and three years after, while he meditated an expedition to America with Drake, he was sent by the queen to take upon himself the government of Flushing. The next year he surprised Axil, and behaved with such prudence, moderation and wisdom, that he was proposed as a fit candidate for the vacant crown of Poland, but Elizabeth opposed it, observing, that England ought not to lose the jewel of the times. This brave man received a mortal wound in the thigh, at the battle of Zutphen, 22d September 1586, and was carried to Arnheim, where he expired the 16th October following. As he lay bleeding on the field of battle, and was going to taste a bottle of wine which his attendants had procured to refresh him, he saw a wounded soldier carried by, and casting a longing look on the liquor, upon which he ordered it to be given to him, adding, "poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine!" His body was carried home, and buried in great funeral pomp in St. Paul's cathedral; but though no monument was placed over him, his memory was embalmed by an epitaph written in his honor by king James, and by verses from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This Marcellus of England was universally respected as a statesman, soldier, and scholar, and the panegyrics passed on him in his time have been reechoed by the succeeding ages. Besides his popular Arcadia, which passed through eight editions before the end of 1633, he wrote an Apology for Poetry, 4to.—sonnets—Ourania, a poem—and other pieces.

SIDNEY, Algernon, an English gentleman, second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, was born 1617. In the civil war he espoused the party of the parliament, and was colonel in the army, and one of the king's judges, though he did not sit on the tribunal. Like Brutus, whom he made his model, he was the ardent friend of a pure republic, and therefore retired in disgust on Cromwell's usurpation. He was, however, in 1659, employed as ambassador to Copenhagen, to mediate a peace between the kings of Denmark and Sweden, but at the restoration he refused to return, and continued abroad till 1677. He was then permitted to return, and obtained the king's pardon, on condition of demeaning himself in a quiet and obedient manner. He was in 1683 accused as being concerned in the Rye-house plot, and was arraigned in November before judge Jeffreys, and found guilty. He appealed to the king, and complained of the partiality of the judge, who had tried him with a packed up jury, but all was in vain, and he was beheaded on Tower-hill, 7th December 1683. His attainder was reversed as cruel and illegal in the first year of William and Mary. This strong republican was, as Burnet observes, a man of extraordinary courage, steady even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a temper that could not bear contradiction, a christian in principle, but averse to all public worship, and an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy. He left behind him Discourses upon Government, published 1698 and 1704, a work of such merit, that some authors declare, that the composition fully compensates for the loss of Cicero's six books de Republicâ.

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, mentioned with great praise by Bede, on account of his learning and piety. He was a munificent prince, and founded several churches, schools, and monasteries, and at last abdicated the throne to live in a cell at Burgh castle, Suffolk. He was assassinated 642.

SIGEBERT, third son of Clotaire I. inherited the kingdom of Austrasia, and married Brunehaut. He was a valiant prince, and was successful against the Huns, who invaded his kingdom, and against Chilperic, king of Soissons, his brother-in-law. He was assassinated 575, by the intrigues of Fredegorde, the wife of Chilperic.

SIGISMUND, king of Burgundy, after his father Gondebald, 516, abjured the Arian principles of his father. He was engaged in war with Clodomir, son of Clovis, who took him, and threw him into a well, to perish, with his wife and family, at Orleans, 523.

SIGISMUND, son of Charles IV. was born 1368. He was made king of Hungary, 1386, and emperor of Germany, 1410. After reestablishing, by wise regulations, the peace of the empire, he prevailed upon pope John XXIII. to tranquilize the church by the calling of a council, which was to sit at Constance. Sigismund visited France and England to facilitate the peaceful measures which he proposed to establish, and was present at the deliberations of the council, which assembled in 1414, and consisted of eighteen thousand ecclesiastics, and

sixteen thousand nobles. His conduct, however, was treacherous in suffering John Huss and Jerome of Prague, to be thrown into the flames, after he had solemnly granted them a safe passport; and this violation of faith armed against him the bravest of his subjects. The Hussites, headed by the brave Ziska, obtained a victory over the forces of the emperor, 1419, and sixteen years elapsed in civil discord and bloodshed, before peace could be restored in Germany. Sigismund died December 8, 1437, aged 70.

SIGISMUND, I., king of Poland, surnamed the Great, son of Casimir IV. was elected to the throne, 1507. After establishing order in his dominions, and restoring Poland to its ancient glory, he defeated the Muscovites, and drove them from Lithuania, and afterwards retook from the Teutonic knights the cities of Poland which they had seized, and in 1531 cut to pieces an army of Wallachians that had invaded his territories. This brave and wise prince died 1548, universally respected, aged eighty-two.

SIGISMUND II., son and successor of the preceding, was suruamed Augustus, because born in the month of August. He offended his subjects by elevating to the throne Barba Radzivil, his mistress, whom he had married privately, and he reconciled the nobles only by permitting them to send their sons to be educated in the universities of Germany, which, before his reign, was not permitted. Heretical opinions were thus introduced into the kingdom, which he was not able to repress. He died 7th July, 1572, and as he had no issue, the race of the Jagellons became extinct. He was succeeded by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France.

SIGISMUND III., son of John III., king of Sweden, ascended the Polish throne 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by some of the nobles. On his father's death, 1594, he went to Sweden to possess himself of the crown; but as he was a determined catholic, the Swedes, who favored the protestant principles, placed, in 1604, his uncle Charles, the duke of Sudermania, on the throne. These civil dissensions long distracted the kingdom, and by the valor of Gustavus Adolphus, Sigismund was defeated; though in Poland he obtained some advantages over the Muscovites and the Tartars, who had made war against him. He died 1632, aged 66.

SIGONIUS, Carolus, a learned Italian, born at Modena, 1525. His father intended him for a physician, but he preferred literature, to which he assiduously devoted himself. He was professor of Greek at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. He died 1584, aged 60. He wrote several books, the best known of which are, his excellent treatise de Republicâ Hebræorum—de Republicâ Atheniensium—Historia de Occidentis Imperio—de Regno Italiæ—an Ecclesiastical History, Milan, 2 vols. 4to. 1734.

SILHOUETTE, Stephen de, a native of Limoges, who, by his abilities, became master of requests to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards, by the influence of his patron, comptroller-general and prime minister, 1759. His wise attempts, however, to introduce order and economy in the government were ridiculed by the fickle nation, and he retired nine months after from the helm of the state to private life. He died at his seat of Bry-sur-Marne, 20th January 1767, aged 58. He is author of General Ideas on the Chinese Government, 4to.—Political Reflections on Great Princes, from the Spanish of Gracian, 4to.—a translation of Pope's Essay on Man, 12mo.—Miscellanies, from Pope—treatise on Happiness—Union of Religion and Politics from Warburton, 2 vols. 12mo.

SILVA, John Baptist, a native of Bourdeaux of Jewish origin. He abandoned the religion of his parents, and studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris, and acquired such celebrity, that the empress of Russia made him liberal offers to settle in her dominions, which he declined. He died at Paris, 18th August 1744, aged 61. He was author of a treatise on the Use of Bleeding, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dissertations and Consultations of Chirac, and Silva, 3 vols. 12mo. Memoirs of his Life were published by Bruhier.

SILVESTER I., made pope 314, opposed the Donatists at the councils of Arles and Nice, and labored earnestly to establish order and tranquillity in the church. Under him the Arian schism began first to arise. He died 335.

SYLVESTER II., Gerbert, was born of obscure parents at Auvergne. He was educated at the monastery of Aurillac; but the ignorance and the consequent jealousy of his ecclesiastical brothers, drove him to Spain, where his abilities were noticed by the duke of Barcelona, who took him into Italy. Here he was recommended to the emperor Otho, who appointed him abbot of Bobio; but this office he soon quitted and became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards in the service of the archbishop of Rheims, and then selected by Hugh Capet to preside over the education of his son Robert, and in reward for his attention, he was, in 992, raised to the see of Rheims. He afterwards became archbishop of Ravenna, and on the death of Gregory V. he was, by the interest of Otho, placed in the papal chair, 999. He died 1003. He was a very learned man, and chiefly skilled in mathematics.

SIMEON STYLITES, a native of Cilicia, who, in his 13th year, left the employment of shepherd to enter a monastery. With the most romantic zeal of religious frenzy, he became the founder of a new sect of devotees, and exhibited himself to his astonished followers on the top of a column sixty feet high, on the mountains of Syria. He died 461, aged sixty-nine, of which he had passed forty-seven on the top of a column exposed to the inclemencies of the air, and of the seasons, and often supporting himself for hours and for days on one foot in his elevated situation. This new mode of mortification had several followers, who were called from the column, Stylites, and who, like their founder, were said to have frequent visions and communications with heaven.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, a native of Constantinople, secretary of state to Leo and to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and author of the Lives of Saints, which he composed at the request of his imperial patron in the 10th century. His work has been translated into French and Latin. He wrote also some verses, preserved in the Corpus Poetarum Græc.

SIMLER, Josias, a native of Zurich in Switzerland, author of an abridgment of Gesner's Bibliotheca, folio—of a treatise de Helvetiorum Republicâ, 12mo.—Vallesiæ Descriptio, and other works. He was an able protestant divine, and died at Zurich, 1576, aged 45. There was an eminent portrait painter, of the same family, called John, who was also born at Zurich, and died at Stein on the Rhine, 1748, aged 55.

SIMON MACCABÆUS, high priest and ruler of the Jews, 143 B. C. signalized his valor under his brothers Judas and Jonathan, and bravely supported his countrymen against the invasions of the Tyrians and Sidonians. He was unanimously elected chief of his nation at Jerusalem, and immediately employed himself in repairing the fortifications of

the cities of Judea, and in obtaining from Demetrius, king of Syria, the confirmation of the privileges and independence of his nation. After defeating the troops of Antiochus Soter, he was basely murdered with his two sons by Ptolemy, his son-in-law, who had invited him to a feast, B. C. 135.

SIMMONS, Samuel Foart, a physician, was born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1750. He was educated in France, and afterwards went to Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. He settled in London in 1778, and the next year became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1780, he was elected physician to the Westminster Dispensary, which situation he resigned, on his appointment to St. Luke's hospital. In 1803, he was called to attend his late majesty, who, on his recovery appointed him one of his physicians extraordinary. In 1811, he retired from St. Luke's, and, for his services, was elected a governor of that institution. He died in 1813. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the London Medical Journal, of which he was editor, he wrote an Elementary Work on Anatomy; a Treatise on Consumptions; and the Life of Dr. William Hunter.

SIMON, Claude Francis, a printer of Paris, who died there 1767, aged 55. He was author of the Knowledge of Mythology, a work, in the first edition, very offensive and licentious, and he wrote besides Minos—and Reciprocal Confidence, two comedies—Memoirs of countess Horneville, a romance, 2 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs of Duguay Trouin, 4to. He also edited Virgil, Terence, and other classics.

SIMON, Richard, a French critic, born at Dieppe, 1638. He became priest of the oratory, which he quitted to study at Paris, but to which he returned 1660. He again left that society in 1678, and died at Dieppe, April, 1712. He was a man of great critical powers, of extensive learning, and strong judgment. His works are critical History of the Old Testament, 1678, suppressed by the intrigues of the Port Royal—History of the Rise and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues, 1684, edited again 1709, 2 vols. 12mo.—Disquisitiones criticæ de Variis per Diversa Loca & Tempora Bibliorum Editionibus—Answers to Le Clerc—Critical Dissertation on Dupin's Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques—Critical History of the New Testament, 4to.—a New Select Library, pointing out good books in various kinds of literature—Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament—the New Testament translated into French with Critical Notes, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

SIMON, Edward Thomas, a French physician and man of literature, was born at Troyes in 1740, and brought up to the medical profession. He repaired to Paris in 1876, and in 1790 was nominated secretary of the Council of Health, and afterwards of Mendicity and Public Charity. On the adoption of the constitution of the year III, he formed the plan of a library for the Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred, and was appointed keeper of the same. He was afterwards employed in public instruction at Nanci and Besançon. He died in 1818. He was the author of several poems on subjects of temporary popularity, and was concerned in some able translations of useful collections.

SIMPSON, Edward, D.D., a native of Totenham, Middlesex, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of divinity. He died 1652, at his rectory of Eastling, Kent. He was author of Universal Chronology, in Latin, 1652, reprinted at Leyden, 1739, and Amsterdam, 1752.

SIMPSON, Thomas, an eminent mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 20th August 1710. As he was intended for the profession of his father, who was a stuff-weaver, he was taught only to read; but the loom was too humble an occupation for him, and the solar eclipse of 1724, roused all his attention to know and to understand how these extraordinary phænomena could be predicted. An accidental acquaintance with an itinerant pedlar, who pretended to tell fortunes and cast nativities, gave him opportunities of improving himself, and from the books which the modern sage lent him, from Cocker's Arithmetic, a book of Partridge's, &c. he derived much information, and began himself to be the oracle of Bosworth, and its environs. Leaving Leicestershire, he came to London, and worked for some time in Spital-fields, and by his industry was enabled not only to maintain his wife and children, but to purchase books, and to advance his knowledge of mathematics. He next engaged in teaching mathematics, and soon after published Proposals for a New Treatise of Fluxions, &c. which at last appeared in 1737. He continued to write on mathematical subjects, and became so well known, that in 1743, he was appointed professor of mathematics at Woolwich academy, and some time after elected member of the Royal society. In his new appointment he devoted himself with such ardor to the improvement of his pupils, that he gained general esteem by his mildness, and the clear and distinct manner of his instruction. His health, however, was weak, and the intenseness of his application still enfeebled it more, so that he sunk into such lowness of spirits, that the dropping of a tea-cup terrified him as much as if a house had tumbled down upon him. In this delicate state he was recommended to try the air of his native town; but on his arrival at Bosworth, he gradually grew worse, and died 14th May, 1761. His widow honorably received a pension from government and handsome apartments near the academy of Woolwich. His other works are, a treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance, 4to.—Essays on Curious Subjects in Mathematics, 4to. 1740—the Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions, with useful tables, 1742, with an Appendix the next year, in answer to de Moivre's objections—Mathematical Dissertations—a treatise of Algebra—Elements of Geometry—Trigonometry, plain and Spherical—the Doctrine and Application of Fluxions—Miscellaneous tracts,—papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

SIMPSON, John, a Scotch divine, born near Dumfries, and educated at Glasgow, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1716, he became professor of divinity; but in his lectures he denied the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, which excited great persecution against him for ten years, and at last procured his deposition and excommunication from the Scotch church. Queen Caroline had some concern for his sufferings, and procured for him a pension equal to his salary. He died at Edinburgh, 1744, aged 65.

SIMPSON, Robert, an able mathematician, born at Hamilton, 1695, and educated at Glasgow university, where he took his degrees in medicine. As he did not succeed in his profession, he applied himself to mathematics, for which he had strong natural abilities, and was appointed mathematical professor at Glasgow, where he died 1765. He published a treatise on Conic Sections—a valuable edition of Euclid, &c. His posthumous works appeared at Glasgow, 1776, in 4to.

SINGLIN, Anthony, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He was at the head of the abbey of Port

Roval, and was distinguished for his learning and piety. He died 1664. He wrote Christian Instructions on the Mysteries of Religion, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. a work of merit—and Letters.

SIRMOND, James, an eminent French jesuit, born at Riom, 1559. He was sent by the jesuits of his college at Billom, to Paris, where he taught Greek and Latin, and acquired so perfect a knowledge of these languages, that his style for elegance and animation has been universally admired. In 1590 he removed to Rome by order of the general of his society, Aquaviva, and undertook the office of his secretary, in which he was laboriously employed for sixteen years. During his residence at Rome, he became the friend and the counsellor of all the men of learning, and assiduously applied himself to the study of antiquities, and to the examination of MSS. In 1606 he returned to Paris, but Urban VIII. sensible of his merit, sent for him to return to Rome, which Louis XIII. would not permit. In 1637 he was made confessor to the king of France, after whose death, in 1643, he again returned with pleasure to the tranquillity of an humble life. In 1645 he was at Rome at the appointment of a general of his order, and on his return to France, in consequence of extraordinary exertions to support his opinions in the Jesuit's college, he heated himself too much, which brought on a jaundice, and an improper secretion of bile, of which he soon after died, October 7th, 1651, aged 62. He wrote various pieces on theological subjects, and edited the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar, the councils of France, amounting to 15 vols. folio. He also assisted Baronius in the composition of his Annals. His character, as drawn by Dupin, is that of an amiable and virtuous man, not more distinguished by extensive erudition than by the most benevolent and mild qualities of the heart.

SITGREAVES, John, an officer in the American revolutionary war, was elected in 1784 one of the delegates of North Carolina to congress. In 1790 he was appointed attorney of the United States for North Carolina, and in November following, succeeded Mr. Stokes as judge of the district court for that state. He died at Halifax, March, 1801.

SIXTUS IV., Francis Albecola, son of a fisherman of Celles, in the state of Genoa, entered into the order of the Cordeliers, and after being professor of divinity at Padua, and in other Italian universities, he was made provincial of his society. He was raised to the rank of cardinal by Paul II. after whose death he succeeded to the popedom, 1471. He attempted to make a crusade against the infidels, but without success. In 1476 he granted, by a bull, immunities to those who celebrated the feast of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. He was author of some theological tracts, and a liberal patron of the learned, but so easy of access, that he granted often favors to the unworthy, and was imprudently lavish in his kindnesses to his nephews. He died 13th August 1482, aged 71.

SIXTUS V., Felix Peretti, pope, was born December 1521, in the march of Ancona. For some time he kept the sheep and the swine of a neighboring farmer, and he was at last drawn from his obscurity by a cordelier, who had lost his way, and who, pleased with the shrewdness of his remarks, took him with him, and placed him in a mean office in the school of his order. His improvement was here rapid, and he soon embraced the order, became a priest, a doctor, and professor of theology at Sienna, where he took the name of Montalto. Distinguished as a preacher at Rome, Genoa, and other places, he was sent as commissary-general to Bologna, and as inquisitor to Venice; but in this last city he behaved with such severity that he was obliged to fly from the public odium. He afterwards went to Spain with Buoncompagno, and was raised to the rank of cardinal by Pius V. On the death of Gregory XIII. the successor of Pius, the opinions of the conclave were divided, and as father Felix was regarded as a man of weak constitution, and delicate habits, he was selected by the opposite factions as a proper person, fit for a few months to settle the dispute of the rival parties. No sooner was the tiara on his head than to the astonishment of all, his weaknesses, hitherto feigned, disappeared; he threw aside the stick on which he leaned, and lifting himself up, he began to sing, with the loudest voice, a Te Deum, and displayed in his conduct such activity, that the people could with difficulty believe him to be the same weak, helpless, and languid Montalto. His first care was to destroy the public robbers which infested the ecclesiastical states, and everywhere justice was administered with impartiality and with celerity. Anxious not only to embellish Rome, but to immortalize his memory, he caused an obelisk to be erected which Caligula had brought from Spain to Rome, and after the labor of four months, this stupendous column, above one hundred feet high, was raised at the entrance of the church of St. Peter, and consecrated to the holy cross. He fixed, by a bull, the number of cardinals to seventy, and introduced various salutary regulations in the government of the church. He labored much to improve the collection of the Vatican library; but his popularity was lost in the protection which he wished to afford to Clement, the vile assassin of Henry III. of France. He died 27th August 1590, aged 69, universally detested for his pride and severity.

SKELTON, John, an English poet, born in Cumberland, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1489, he was invested with the laurel, a sort of poetical degree, occasionally conferred on the favorite of the muses. He took orders, and became rector of Diss, in Norfolk; but was suspended by his diocesan, for writing loose and satirical poems. His attacks were directed not only against obscure individuals, but against Wolsey, from whose resentment he fled to the sanctuary of Westminster, and the protection of abbot Islip. He died 21st June, 1529. He is called by some, but on doubtful authority, preceptor, and poet laureat to Henry VIII. His poems consist of satires, sonnets, and also an attack on Lilly the grammarian, which was retorted in similar language. His genius, according to Warton, was suited to the low burlesque, and his poetry abounds not only with obscurity, but with coarse scurrility, and offensive obscenity.

SKELTON, Philip, an able divine, born near Lisburn, in Ireland, 1707. After an education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his master's degree, he became curate of Monahgan, and in 1750, obtained the living of Peltigo, in Donegal. In this place his conduct was not only exemplary, but humane in the extreme, so that in a time of scarcity, the charitable pastor even sold his library to supply his indigent parishioners with bread. So much merit did not pass unrewarded; the bishop of Clougher, in 1759, presented him to the living of Deocnish, in Fermanagh, and in 1766, to that of Fintona, in Tyrone, where his pulpit eloquence was so powerful, that he is said to have gained over to the church, the dissenters of his district. This worthy and pious divine died in Dublin, 1787. He published three volumes of sermons, which for language, argumentation, and pathos, possess superior merit.—Deism Revealed, 2 vols. 8vo. an excellent

performance—besides tracts and fugitive pieces, all of which have been collected in 7 vols. 8vo.

SKINNER, Stephen, an English antiquary, born at London, 1662, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, in consequence of the civil wars. He studied in various universities of Europe, and travelled over Italy, France, Germany, &c., and after taking a doctor's degree in medicine at Heidelberg, he returned to England, and was incorporated to the same academical honors at Oxford, 1654. He settled at Lincoln, where he practised with great success, and died of a malignant fever, 1667. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and was, as Wood says, a walking library. He wrote, Prolegomena Etymologica—Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ—Etymologicon Botanicum—Etymologicon Onomaticon.

SLEIDAN, John, a German historian, born at Sleiden, on the confines of Juliers, 1506. He studied at home, and afterwards at Paris and Orleans, and in 1535, was recommended by his friend and school-fellow Sturmius, to cardinal du Bellay, who settled a pension on him, and treated him with great attention. He was afterwards engaged in negotiations in France and England, and assisted at the council of Trent. He died at Strasburg, where he had settled, and it is said, of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of his wife, 1556. He was an able and learned writer, and strongly attached to the doctrines of Luther. The best known of his compositions are, "De Statu Religionis & Reipublicæ Commentarii, Carolo Quinto Cæsare," in twenty-five books, 1555, a well written book, translated into various languages—De Quatuor Summis Imperiis Libri tues, a useful work, from which Voltaire drew much information—Froissart's, and Ph. de Comines histories translated into Latin.

SLOANE, Sir Hans, an eminent physician and naturalist, was born, in 1660, at Killileagh, in Ireland; took his degree at Montpellier; settled in London, in 1684; and became a fellow of the college, and a member of the Royal Society. In 1687 he went to Jamaica, as physician to the duke of Albemarle; and, during the fifteen months that he remained there, he made a valuable collection of objects of natural history. After his return to London, he acquired great reputation, and an ample fortune. He was secretary, and, on the decease of Newton, president of the Royal Society; president of the College of Physicians; physician general to the army; physician to George II.; and was created a baronet. He died in 1752. Sloane bequeathed the whole of his immense collection of natural curiosities, medals, and books to the public, on payment of a comparatively trifling sum, and it constitutes the basis of the British Museum. His chief work is a Natural History of Jamaica.

SMALBROKE, Richard, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was raised, in 1723, to the see of St. David's, and in 1730, translated to Lichfield and Coventry. He wrote a Vindication of our Saviour's Miracles, against Woolston, 8vo. a performance of great merit, and died 1749.

SMALLEY, John, D. D., a minister of Connecticut, was born in 1734, and graduated at Yale college in 1756. In 1753 he was ordained over the congregational church in Berlin of that state. Dr. Smalley ranked high among his brethren, as a learned divine, and a successful preacher. He died in 1820, aged nearly 86 years. He published sermons on natural and moral inability, 1760; eternal salvation not a debt, against John Murray, 1785; concio ad clerum; at the election, 1800; sermons, on connected subjects, 1803; sermons, 2 vols.

SMALLWOOD, William, governor of Maryland, was appointed a brigadier-general in 1776, and commanded a brigade of Maryland troops on Long Island, and at the battle near Camden. When the Americans were defeated on Long Island in August, 1776, no portion of the army suffered more severely than that commanded by him. Two hundred and fifty-nine men, many of whom were of the first families in the country, were lost on that occasion. He also commanded the Maryland troops in the battle of Germantown in 1777. In 1785, he was appointed a delegate to congress, and the same year governor of the state. He died in February 1792.

SMALRIDGE, George, D. D., an English prelate, born of a good family at Lichfield, 1666, and educated at Westminster school. In 1682 he was elected to Christ-church, and began soon to display his learning and his application, by his publication of Animadversions on a piece of Obadiah Walker, on Church Government, 1687, and 1689 appeared his Latin poem called Auctio Davisiana, on the sale of the books of Davis, the Oxford bookseller. When in orders he obtained respectable preferment, and in 1693, was made prebendary of Lichfield, and afterwards canon of Christ-church, then dean of Carlisle, and in 1713, dean of Christ church, and the next year bishop of Bristol. He died September 27th 1719, and was buried at Christ-church. He published besides, 12 sermons in one volume, and after his death, sixty more were published by his widow.

SMART, Christopher, a poet, was born, in 1722, at Shipbourne, in Kent, and was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. After having encountered numerous vicissitudes and sufferings, and having for a while labored under insanity, he died, in 1770, within the rules of the King's Bench prison. Smart was a man of genius; and his poems, many of which are of a superior order, deserve the place which they have obtained among the collected productions of the British Poets. Among his other works are prose and metrical versions of Horace, and a translation of Phædrus.

SMEATON, John, an eminent mechanic and engineer, born 28th May, 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds. He early displayed a strong inclination for mechanical pursuits, though his father, an attorney, wished to bring him up to his own business. The law, however, had no charms for him, and his father wisely indulged his inclinations, and permitted him to follow the bent of his genius. In 1750 he commenced mathematical instrument maker in Turnstile, Holborn, and gained so much applause by his machine to measure a ship's way at sea, and by his compass, that in 1753, he was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1759 he received the gold medal, for his curious paper on the experimental inquiries concerning the power of wind and water to turn mills. When the Edystone lighthouse was destroyed, in 1752, Smeaton was recommended by lord Macclesfield, as the fittest person to repair the damage, and of this great and astonishing work, completed in 1759, he published a very interesting account in 1791, in a folio volume. In 1764 he was elected one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate, which he highly improved, and afterwards rose to great eminence in his profession. His abilities were employed in the execution of the great canal of Scotland, in better supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water, in improving and repairing Ramsgate harbor, and in other public works. Besides these meritorious efforts of labor and genius, he made improvements in the air pump, in mills, in the pyrometer, the hydrometer, and the steam engine. On the 16th September 1792, he was at-

tacked by a paralytic stroke, of which he died 28th October following. His papers were purchased by sir Joseph Banks, and are to appear before the public.

SMELLIE, William, a surgeon and physician of great eminence. He was born in Scotland, and practised in his native country, and afterwards went to London. As a teacher he was highly respectable, and had nearly a thousand pupils, who assisted him during his lectures, in the delivery of eleven hundred and fifty poor women. He paid great attention to his profession of midwifery, and he was the first writer who considered the shape and the size of the female pelvis as adapted to the head of the fœtus, and his observations from practice and experience were most important. He had, in the height of his celebrity, several able opponents; but the skill and judgment which he displayed, the numerous improvements which he introduced in the theory and practice of midwifery, and the forceps, and other surgical instruments which he used and recommended, are proofs of a great mind happily exerted in facilitating the delivery of the female sex, and in removing erroneous customs and dangerous systems. This eminent practitioner retired, after a long and successful practice, and died some time after, at an advanced age, at Lanerk, in Scotland, 1763. He published his lectures, 8vo. 1752—a volume of cases, 1754—Anatomical Tables, with thirty-six plates, folio—and five years after his death a second volume of his cases appeared, making together a most valuable collection, and a complete system of midwifery.

SMELLIE, William, a naturalist, was born, in 1740, at Edinburgh, and followed the profession of a printer. He died in 1795. He wrote The Philosophy of Natural History; A Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants; and some articles in the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; translated Buffon; and, in conjunction with Gilbert Stuart, carried on the Edinburgh Review and Magazine.

SMITH, sir Thomas, LL.D. a learned writer, born at Walden, Essex, 1512. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1531, and in 1536 he was made university orator. In 1539 he travelled through France and Italy, and took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua, and on his return received the same academical honors at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of civil law in the university, and on the accession of Edward VI. was admitted into the family of Somerset, the protector, by whose interest he was raised to the office of steward of the stanneries, provost of Eton, and dean of Carlisle. In 1548 he was made secretary of state, and knighted, and then sent as ambassador to Flanders. The disgrace of his patron removed him from the court; but his abilities were again called into action, and in 1551 he was sent ambassador to France. In Mary's reign he was again dismissed from favor, though not treated with harshness, and under Elizabeth he was restored to confidence and employment. He went to France, 1562, as ambassador, and was engaged in affairs of state till his death, 1597. As a man of learning, and a zealous protestant, he was as respectable as he was as a politician. While at Cambridge, and public Greek lecturer in his college, he united with his friend John Cheke to introduce a new method of pronouncing the language; but though espoused by the best scholars of the university, by Ponet, Roger Ascham, and others, it met with opposition, and was publicly censured by the chancellor, bishop Gardiner. Smith expostulated with boldness, yet with moderation, and his epistle on the occasion was printed at Paris, when he was ambassador there, by Robert Stephens, 1568, 4to. with another, on the pronunciation of the English tongue.

SMITH, Miles, a native of Hereford, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from which he removed to Brazen-nose. He obtained the canon residentiaryship of his native city, and in 1612, was made bishop of Gloucester. He died 1624. He was a man of great and profound learning, well skilled in oriental languages, and he also assisted in the translation of the Bible, and wrote the preface to it. His sermons appeared in one vol. fol. 1630.

SMITH, John, an able divine, born at Achurch, near Oundle, 1618. He entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge 1636, and in 1644 was chosen fellow of Queen's. He died August 7, 1652, and was interred in the chapel of his college. He was a man of great learning, and endowed with the most amiable virtues. He wrote ten select discourses on theological subjects, collected together 1660 in a 4to. volume.

SMITH, Thomas, D. D. a learned writer, born in London, 1638, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1663 he was appointed master of Magdalen college school, and three years after elected fellow of that college. In 1668 he went as chaplain to the embassy to Constantinople, and returned 1671. He afterwards travelled in France, and was promised a Windsor canonry for collating the Alexandrian manuscripts in St. James's library, but this he did not execute. His learning and abilities were so universally acknowledged, that he was selected to travel into the east, and to visit mount Athos to make a collection of valuable manuscripts, but he declined the offer, and continued at home. He was disappointed in his expectation of preferment from sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, and in 1688 he was deprived of his fellowship, by Giffard the catholic president of Magdalen, but though restored to it, he was finally deprived of it, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary. He died in London 16th May 1710. He published Remarks on the Manners, Religion, &c., of the Turks, originally written in Latin, in four letters—de Græcæ Ecclesiæ Hodierno Statu Epistola—a Latin Life of Camden—three papers in the Philosophical Transactions—Vitæ Quorundam Eruditissimorum, & Illustrium Virorum, 1707, 4to. including Usher, Cosins, Greaves, Patrick, Young, Dee, Bainbridge, —sermons—Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrastis, 8vo.—Syntagma de Druidum Moribus & Institutis, 8vo.

SMITH, John, D.D., an English divine, born at Lowther, Westmoreland, 1659. After being educated partly under his father, the rector of the parish, he was intended for a Scotch university, but at last was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, 1674, where he took his degree of doctor of Divinity, 1696. He was chaplain to lord Lansdown, and was afterwards patronised by Crew, bishop of Durham, who presented him to a prebend, and the living of Bishop's Wearmouth. He died 1715, at Cambridge, where he was laboriously engaged in preparing for the press an edition of the works of the venerable Bede, which at last appeared in 1722 under the care of his son George. He had also begun to write the Antiquities of Durham.

SMITH, Edmund, son of Mr. Neale, a merchant, was brought up under the care of Mr. Smith, who had married his father's sister, and, in gratitude for his affectionate treatment, he assumed his name. He was born, 1668, and educated at Westminster under Busby, from whence he removed to Christ-church. Here he distinguished himself for his taste, and for his extensive knowledge of clas-

sical literature, and in 1707 his tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted at the theatre royal, recommended by a prologue from the pen of Addison, and an epilogue from the pen of Prior. This play possessed little merit, though for a while supported by the partiality of friends. He prepared besides a plan for a tragedy of lady Jane Grey, and wrote a translation of Longinus, with notes and observations. In his conduct Smith was very irregular and intemperate, and though admired for his wit and his learning, he was yet offensive to the directors of his college, by the impropriety of his conduct, so that at last he was expelled from the society 1700. He was so negligent in his dress, that he was generally called captain Rag, and he was so careless of his interests that after dedicating his tragedy to lord Halifax, he, either through pride, or indolence, neglected to present it to his patron who had provided for him the grant of a place of £300 a year. He died 1710.

SMITH, William, an able scholar and divine, born at Worcester, 1711. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, and became rector of Trinity church, Chester. He was for one year at the head of Brentwood school, Essex, but resigned in 1749, and in 1758 was promoted to the deanery of Chester, to which was added, in 1766, the rectory of Handley. His life was spent in the laborious service of literature, and of the church, and he published an elegant and valuable translation of Thucydides, and of Longinus, besides a volume of sermons on the Beatitudes. He died 1787.

SMITH, Adam, LL.D., a celebrated writer, born 5th June, 1723, at Kirkaldy, where his father who died a few months before his birth, was comptroller of the customs. Though of a weak constitution he had from his earliest years great partiality for books. At the age of three he was stolen by some vagrants and with difficulty recovered. After receiving instruction at Kirkaldy he was sent to Glasgow university, but as his friends destined him for the church of England he removed in 1740, to Baliol college, Oxford, as an exhibitioner. Not wishing, however, to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, he left Oxford after seven years' residence and returned to Scotland, and in 1751, he was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, and the next year succeeded Cragie in the chair of moral philosophy. In 1759, he published his Theory of Moral Sentiments, and in 1763, he quitted his professorship to accompany the duke of Buccleugh in his travels on the continent. He visited, with his pupil, Toulouse, Geneva, and the south of France, and on his return to Paris became acquainted with the wits and the learned men of the capital. His travels were continued for three years, after which he retired to the domestic seclusion of Kirkaldy, with his mother, for ten years. Hume and his other friends in vain expostulated against his retirement, but in 1771, he convinced them that his mind had been actively employed, by the publication of his celebrated work, an Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 4to. This book often republished in 3 vols. 8vo. procured him the appointment of commissioner of the customs in Scotland, and after being some time in London, he, in 1778, retired to Edinburgh, where he enjoyed the rest of life in honorable independence, in the society of the learned, and among the companions of his earliest years. He now occasionally devoted himself to study, but not with that zeal which might have enabled him to add fresh celebrity to his fame; and when at last infirmities came upon him, he found it was too late to think of completing the works on which, in his serious hours, he had meditated. He died July 1790, and after his death some essays and other miscellanies, which he had not ordered to be destroyed, were published by his executors in 4to. 1795. Of the powers of his mind, and of his comprehensive information, his works will be a lasting memorial to the latest posterity. With all the perfections of a well cultivated understanding, he did not however, possess that knowledge of the world which might have adorned a more active life, and though admired for his talents, he was careless in the midst of business, and absent to an extraordinary degree. It is to be lamented that his great qualities were disgraced by notions of infidelity. When he published the Life of David Hume, written by himself, he added remarks which conveyed to the world how determined a foe he was to christianity, and though he was attacked with efficacy, and all the powers of wit by Dr. Horne, he never renounced those principles which proved him a deist, and the friend of the infidel philosophers of France.

SMITH, Charlotte, a poetess and novelist, whose maiden name was Turner, was born, in 1749, in Sussex, where her father possessed considerable property. When she was only sixteen, she married a West India merchant, who was subsequently ruined, partly by imprudence, and partly by legal chicanery. Her pen, which had been her amusement, now became the support of her husband and family, and she long enjoyed great popularity as a writer both of verse and prose. Her volume of Elegiac Sonnets, published in 1784, and which passed through several editions, was the first work which she gave to the press. She died in 1806. Among her works are, Poems, Minor Morals, and other productions for youth; and the novels of Emmeline, Desmond, Marchmont, Ethelinda, Celestine, and The Old Manor House.

SMITH, Sir James Edward, an eminent naturalist and physician, was born, in 1759, at Norwich; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden; was one of the founders and president of the Linnæan Society; and practised as a physician at his native place, where he died, March 17, 1828. His chief works are, A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent; Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia; English Botany; English Flora; and An Introduction to Botany.

SMITH, Elizabeth, an accomplished female, was born, in 1776, at the family seat of Burnhall, in the county of Durham; and died in 1806. She had a knowledge of mathematics and drawing, possessed much poetical talent, and understood the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, and French languages. Her Fragments, Translation of Job, and Translation of the Life of Klopstock, have been published.

SMITH, John Gordon, M.D. F.R.S. an English gentleman who acquired notoriety from his eccentricities and misfortunes, as well as from his attainments in science. He became eminent in his profession; was the author of a celebrated work on Medical jurisprudence; and, in 1828, when the London university was opened, he was instituted as the first English professor in that branch of medical science. His habits were somewhat irregular, and he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which led to his becoming an inmate of the Fleet Prison, where he terminated his short and useful life, September 15, 1833, at the age of 41 years.

SMITH, John, one of the early settlers of Virginia, was born in Lincolnshire in 1579. After passing through a variety of wonderful adventures,

he resolved to visit North America, and having with a number of other persons procured a charter of South Virginia, he came over thither in 1607. Being taken prisoner by the Indians, and condemned to death, his life was saved by the daughter of the savage chief, the celebrated Pocahontas. He published an account of several of his voyages to Virginia, a history of that colony, and an account of his own life. He died at London, in 1631.

SMITH, Elihu H., a physician, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1771, and was graduated at Yale College. He studied medicine, and engaged in its practice at New York, where he soon obtained an extensive business. In conjunction with Dr. Miller and Dr. Mitchill, he commenced the publication of the Medical Repository, and communicated to it a number of valuable treatises. He died in 1798. His medical learning was very uncommon.

SMITH, James, a singer of the Declaration of Independence, was a native of Ireland, born probably between 1715, and 1720. His father was a respectable farmer, on the Susquehanna. James, the second son, was educated at the college of Philadelphia, and afterwards studied law. On being admitted to the bar, he established his residence near the present town of Shippensburg, as a lawyer and surveyor, but, some time after, removed to York, where he continued the practice of his profession during the remainder of his life. In 1774, he was a member of the meeting of delegates from all the counties of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment on the expediency of abstaining from importing any goods from England, and assembling a general congress. In January 1775, Mr. Smith was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, and concurred in the spirited resolution which it passed, that 'if the British administration should determine by force to effect a submission to the late arbitrary acts of the British parliament, in such a situation, we hold it our indispensable duty to resist such force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.' He was also a member of the provincial conference, which assembled on the eighteenth of the ensuing month of June, to establish a new government for Pennsylvania, in consequence of the instructions given by the general assembly to their delegates in congress, to resist every measure tending to a separation, and seconded the resolution moved by doctor Rush, to express in form the sentiments of the conference on the subject of a declaration of independence, which was carried, although the obnoxious instructions had been rescinded. Doctor Rush, Mr. Smith, and Thomas M'Kean, were the committee by whom the resolution was drafted. It was unanimously adopted, and signed by the members, and presented to congress, a few days only before the declaration of independence. In July, a convention was assembled in Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a new constitution for Pennsylvania, of which colonel Smith was a member. On the twentieth of the month, he was elected, by the convention, a member of congress. He retained his seat in that body until November, 1778, and then resumed his professional pursuits. From these he withdrew in 1800, and died in 1806.

SMITH, Thomas, governor of South Carolina, succeeded Philip Ludwell. He was created a landgrave under the original form of government in 1691, and commenced his administration in 1693. It was at a period when the high-church party distracted the colony by their violence. Smith was a man of prudence and liberality, but wearied by fruitless attempts to satisfy the discontented, he soon asked leave to retire from office, and Archdale, a proprietor, was sent out as governor.

SMITH, William, an eminent lawyer of New York, was born at Newport, Pagnell Buckinghamshire, in 1696. He came to America in 1715, and received his education at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1719. In 1736, he was appointed recorder of the city of New York, and was afterwards a member of the council, and a judge of the supreme court of the province. In the political transactions of the time, he took an active part, and few individuals possessed so great influence in determining the course of public affairs. He was one of the original trustees of the college of New Jersey, and died November 22d, 1769.

SMITH, William, an eminent lawyer of New York, was son of the preceding. He graduated at Yale college in 1745, and after a successful course of practice in his profession, he became chief-justice of the province. When the revolution commenced he adhered to the mother country, and was one of Clinton's deputies for receiving acknowledgments of allegiance from the colonies. He was afterwards chief-justice of Canada. In 1757, he published a history of New York, from its first settlement to 1732. In 1814, a second edition of it with additions, and a continuation to 1762, by his son William Smith, was published at Albany.

SMITH, Josiah, an American clergyman, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1704, and graduated at Harvard college in 1725. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1726, and became a popular preacher and a voluminous writer. He officiated in Bermuda—afterwards at Cainhoy—and then at Charleston. At the latter place, he became a prisoner of war to the British, and in 1781, went on parole to Philadelphia, where he died in the same year, aged 76 years. He published a volume of sermons, 8vo.; a large number of occasional sermons; the church of Ephesus arraigned, the substance of five short sermons contracted into on[illegible] and Letters to W. Cooper.

SMITH, Thomas a clergyman of New England born at Boston in 1702, and graduated at Harvard college in 1720. Six years afterwards he went to Falmouth in Maine, now Portland, as chaplain to the troops stationed there, and preacher to the inhabitants. In 1727, a church was formed, and he was ordained the pastor of it. He remained in this place till his death, which took place May 23d, 1795, aged 93 years. He continued to preach till within ten years of his death; and to perform other public duties till past the age of ninety.

SMITH, Robert, D.D., a presbyterian clergyman of Pennsylvania. He was born in Ireland, 1723, and when about seven years of age was brought to America. In 1751, he was settled at Pequea, where he continued to officiate with reputation and usefulness till his death, which took place about the year 1785. In the American preacher, vol. 4th, are published three of his sermons, entitled the nature of saving faith; the excellency of saving faith; practical uses from the nature and excellency of saving faith.

SMITH, John Blair, first president of Union college at Schenectady, was born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, in 1756. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Smith. Having completed his education at Princeton college, he graduated from that institution in 1773. He now devoted himself to the study of theology. In 1779, he was settled in Virginia and became the principal of Hampden and Sidney college. In 1791, he was installed over the third presbyterian church in Philadelphia. On the establishment of Union-college in 1795, he was ap-

pointed president, an office which he filled with credit to himself, and with advantage to the institution. But, still feeling a strong desire to spend himself in preaching the gospel, he was induced to accept, in 1799, an invitation to his former station. Accordingly, he returned to Philadelphia; and, in the same year, August 22d, 1799, died of the yellow fever, aged 43.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, D.D., LL.D., president of Princeton college, and a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church, was born March 16, 1750, at Pequea, in Pennsylvania. He was educated at his father's academy; in his sixteenth year entered Princeton college; took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1769; then became an assistant in his father's school, and, soon after, tutor at Princeton. In this office he remained two years, pursuing at the same time the study of theology. As soon as he was licensed to preach, he devoted himself to missionary labors in the western counties of Virginia. Here he became so popular and respected, that he was selected to preside over the new college, which went into operation under the name of Hampden Sidney. In 1779, he was recalled to Princeton to be professor of moral philosophy. The war at this time had driven the president from the state, had greatly dispersed the students, and reduced the building to a state of dilapidation, and much embarrassed the funds of the institution. Mr. Smith exerted himself strenuously to revive the institution, and made considerable pecuniary sacrifices for this purpose. In 1783, he received the additional office of professor of theology, and in 1786, that of vice-president of the college. In this atter year, he was a member of a committee, to draw up a system of government for the Presbyterian church of the United States. In 1795, he became president of the college, in place of doctor Witherspoon, who had died the preceding year. In 1812, repeated strokes of the palsy compelled him to resign his connexion with the college. He died in August, 1819, in the 70th year of his age, having been very infirm for several years. Doctor Smith was distinguished for his acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, for polished manners, for an elegant and perspicuous style, and for his eloquence and popularity as a preacher. His chief works are an Essay on the Variety of Complexion in the human species; Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, and on Moral Philosophy; and a system of natural and revealed Religion. Several volumes of his sermons have also been published.

SMITH, Robert, D.D., the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in South Carolina. He arrived in this country from England in the year 1757; was chosen rector of St. Philip's church, Charleston, in which he first had officiated as assistant to the reverend Richard Clarke, in 1759; and was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, in 1795. His consecration took place, on the 13th of September in the same year. He died in 1801, aged 70. Bishop Smith was a man of wealth, and was eminently distinguished for his liberality to the poor.

SMITH, Nathaniel, judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, was born at Woodbury, in that state, January 6th, 1762. His means of early education were very limited, and he rose to distinction by the energy of his talents. He commenced the study of law under the care of judge Reeve, about the close of the revolutionary war, and began the practice in his native town in 1789, and soon became eminent in the profession for keenness of discernment, accuracy in investigation, adroitness in argument, and energy in delivery. After having been repeatedly chosen a member of the state legislature, he was in 1795, transferred to a seat in congress, where he continued four years, and on declining another election, was chosen a member of the upper house in the legislature of Connecticut, and continued in that body till 1804 In October, 1806, he was placed on the bench of the supreme court, and was distinguished for the sagacity and uprightness with which he discharged the duties of that station. He held the office till May, 1819, and died March 9th, 1822, in the 61st year of his age. He possessed a mind of a very superior order, his legal knowledge was extensive, and he was greatly esteemed for his integrity, public spirit, and piety.

SMITH, John, D.D., an eminent American linguist, was born at Byefield, Massachusetts, in 1752. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1773. From 1774 to 1778, he was tutor; and from 1778 he was professor of Hebrew, Greek, and other oriental languages in that institution. He died in May 1809, aged 56 years. He published a Latin Grammar; a Hebrew Grammar; a Greek Grammar; and an addition of Cicero's Orations in Latin, with Notes.

SMITH, William Loughton, LL. D., a distinguished American citizen, resident in South Carolina. In 1789, he was elected from that state a member of congress. In 1797, he was appointed minister to Portugal; and in 1800 to Spain. He died in 1812. He was a man of talents, and published several works, mostly on political subjects.

SMITH, Israel, governor of Vermont, was a native of Connecticut, born April 4th, 1759, and graduated at Yale college in 1781. He studied law, and settled in the practice at Rupert, Vermont. He was soon after elected the representative of that town in the assembly, and from this period continued to hold a high rank among the public characters of that state. In 1789, he was one of the commissioners appointed to determine the controversy with New York respecting boundaries, and was active in procuring the admission of Vermont into the union. In 1791, he was elected a representative to congress, and continued in that station till 1797. Having removed to Rutland, he was now elected a representative from that town, and was the same year appointed chief-justice of the supreme court. He held the office but one year. In 1800, he was again elected representative to congress, and in 1802, succeeded Mr. Chipman as a senator in that body. He remained in this office until elected governor of the state in 1807, as the successor of Mr. Tickenor. He was universally esteemed for his integrity and public spirit. His death took place December 2d, 1810.

SMITH, John, D.D., an American clergyman, born at Belchertown, Massachusetts in 1766. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1794. In 1797, he was settled over the congregational society in Salem, New Hampshire. Here he remained twenty years, and was then settled in Wenham, Massachusetts. In 1819, he was appointed professor in the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine. Here he died in 1831, aged 65 years. Dr. Smith was a man of respectable talents, and was highly esteemed for his piety. In consequence of an impediment in his speech, he was accustomed to commit his sermons to memory, being able to rehearse from memory with much more ease and fluency than he could deliver them from notes. By long practice the labor of committing to memory was very trifling.

SMOLLETT, Tobias, M. D., a Scotch physi

cian, more celebrated as an author. He was born near Cameron on the banks of the Leven, 1720. He was brought up for the medical line, and served as a surgeon in the fleet which bombarded Carthagena; but as his professional talents did not meet with encouragement, he commenced author. After trying his fortune in plays and poems, he published in 1748 his Roderick Random, 2 vols. 12mo. which excited much of the public attention, and insured success to his future publications. Peregrine Pickle appeared in 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. and became very popular, not only on account of its own intrinsic merit, but for the adventures of a lady of quality, lady Vane, and for the entertainment of a republican doctor, supposed to be Akenside, portrayed with all the humor and skill of a most facetious and learned scholar. Ferdinand, Count Fathom, appeared in 1754, and the next year the Critical Review was undertaken and conducted by him till 1763. In this work he exposed himself to much obloquy, and his censure of admiral Knowles' pamphlet on the Rochefort Expedition, brought on a prosecution against him. He was in consequence fined £100, and imprisoned in the King's Bench three months, during which confinement he wrote his Sir Lancelot Greaves, 2 vols. 12mo. In 1762 he enlisted among the periodical writers in defence of Lord Bute's administration, and published the Briton, which was immediately followed by the North Briton. In 1763 he went abroad for the benefit of his health, and returned after two years' absence, and published an account of his travels, 2 vols. 8vo. a work which Sterne, in his Sentimental Journey, ridicules under the name of Smellfungus. His Humphrey Clinker appeared in 1771, and soon after, in consequence of the ill state of his health, and other disagreeable circumstances, he left England for Italy. He died in Italy, 21st Oct. 1771, and an epitaph on his monument by his friend Dr. Armstrong, marks the spot of his interment near Leghorn. Besides those works already mentioned, Dr. Smollett published, 1757, an History of England, 4 vols. 4to., edited also in 8vo. a work which produced him great profit, though regarded as partial, inaccurate, and hastily written—a translation of Gil Blas and Don Quixote into English—a Collection of Voyages and Travels—the Regicide—poems, &c. His life has been written by Dr. Anderson, 1796, and since by Dr. Moore. In his character Smollett was a man of acknowledged virtue and probity, and his abilities rank him high in the list of the authors of celebrity. His two best works are Roderick Random and Peregrine Pickle, and in these he introduces great diversity of characters, interesting descriptions, and pleasing variety, though it is to be lamented that some parts of his narrative are more licentious than virtue can approve. His other novels are inferior performances, though they are not devoid of interesting anecdotes. The persecution and poverty to which he was occasionally exposed, ruffled the disposition of this able writer. The mortifications and disappointments to which he was exposed by the spirit of faction, and the persecution of enemies, were increased by the loss of his daughter, an only child; and he must be added to the number of those who, after contributing to the amusement, the improvement, and the intellectual pleasures of others, find vexation disquiet, and neglect, the reward for mental exertions.

SNELL, Rodolphus, a native of Oudewater in Holland, professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden, where he died 1613, aged 67. He is author of some mathematical and philosophical works, now little known. His son Willebrord, was born at Leyden, 1591, and succeeded his father in the chair of mathematics, 1613. He is the first who discovered the true laws of the refraction of light and he undertook to measure the earth in the same method, which afterwards was adopted by Picard and Cassini. His best works are, Eratosthenes Batavus—and Cyclonetrium, 4to. He died at Leyden, 1626, aged 35.

SNORRO, Sturlesonius, a native of Iceland, whose abilities were employed in political affairs, as the minister of state to one king of Sweden, and to three kings of Norway. He retired, in an insurrection, to Iceland, where he was governor, and was at last pursued and put to death by his enemy Gyssurus, 1241. He wrote Chronicon Regum Norwegorum—Edda Islandica, two useful works, the last of which was translated by Mallet.

SOANEN, John, an Eminent French Ecclesiastic, born at Rioms, 6th Jan. 1647. After teaching divinity in the provinces, he acquired celebrity as a preacher at Lyons, Orleans, and Paris, and was one of the four distinguished orators who at that time, were called the four evangelists. He was raised to the see of Senez; but his opposition to the bull Unigenitus was condemned by the council of Embrun, and he was stripped of his episcopal honors, and died an exile at Chaise-Dieu, Auvergne, 25th Dec. 1740. He wrote Pastora Instructions—Mandemens—letters—sermons, &c.

SOAVE, Francis, an Italian writer, was born, in 1743, at Lugano. Being appointed professor of philosophy at Milan, he introduced important reforms into the method of teaching; wrote and translated many works on education; and established numerous schools in Lombardy. He died in 1816, professor of ideology at the university of Pavia. His Moral Tales have been often reprinted.

SOBIESKI, John III., king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was born, in 1629, of an illustrious family, at the castle of Olesko, in Poland. In the Polish wars, from 1648 to 1674, he distinguished himself on numerous occasions; not only by being one of the bravest where many were brave, but also by superior military genius. During that period he gained several battles, in spite of an enormous disparity of numbers against him. In 1674 he was raised to the throne, and he led his troops to fresh victories. He repeatedly deafeated the Turks and Tartars, and overran Moldavia and Wallachia; but the greatest of his exploits was the raising of the siege of Vienna, in 1683, by which he saved Europe from all the calamities consequent upon an irruption of the Ottoman forces. He died in 1696.

SOCINUS, Lælius, the founder of the Socinian sect, was born at Sienna in 1525, and designed for the civil war by his father, who was himself an able civilian at Bologna. To the study of civil law he united that of divinity, and therefore acquired a knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic; but when, by deep investigation, he discovered the fallacy of the Romish church, he sought a safer asylum out of Italy, and after travelling through Germany, France, England, the Netherlands, and Poland, he at last settled at Zurich. In this retreat he became the friend and associate of the celebrated reformers, of Calvin, Bellinger, Beza, Melancthon, and others; but a difference of opinion with respect to the Trinity, soon produced hostile treatment. Calvin reproved sharply the strange opinions of his late friend, and Socinus, in the midst of theological animosity, had the good sense to keep his sentiments, and further to dread the resentment of his opponents when he saw Servetus soon after dragged to the stake. He afterwards travelled into Poland, and disseminated his opinions where he

could be secure and unmolested, and after visiting Venice, he returned to Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 37. His tenets, though not very widely disseminated by him, were afterwards more fully spread by his nephew.

SOCINUS, Faustus, nephew to the above, was born at Sienna, 1539, and educated under the care of his uncle, who expected from his rising abilities a firm and active supporter of his theological opinions. He was at Lyons when Lælius died, and though only twenty years old, he immediately repaired to Zurich, to obtain possession of his papers, which, however, he for some time disregarded, while for twelve years enjoying the favors and the patronage of the court of Florence. In 1574 he left the palace of the Medici, and came to Germany, and after studying divinity at Basil, he, in 1579, went to Poland, where he began to disseminate his uncle's doctrines with a few alterations of his own. He was violently opposed by some of the Unitarians, but found an asylum near Cracow, in the house of a Polish lord, whose daughter he married. In 1598 he was exposed to fresh insults from the students and the populace of Cracow, and he escaped with difficulty from their fury. He spent the remainder of his days about nine miles from Cracow, in the house of a Polish gentleman, and died there 1604, aged 65. His sect survived their leader. The Socinians maintain that Jesus did not exist before he was born of the Virgin Mary, that he was a mere man, that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person, and that the Father alone is properly God. They explain away the doctrine of redemption, and the satisfaction made by the sacrifice of Christ, and therefore deny the existence of original sin, of grace, and of predestination. They affirm that the soul sleeps in death with the body, and that both will again raise together, either to the enjoyment of felicity, or the sufferings of punishment; but that whilst future felicity is eternal, the punishments of hell-fire are proportioned only in duration to the demerits and offences of the sinner.

SOCINUS, Marianus, LL. D. an eminent Italian lawyer, descended from an ancient family which had produced several civilians. He was born at Sienna, in Tuscany, in 1482; and took his degree of doctor of laws in 1503. He taught civil law as professor at Sienna several years; he afterwards went to Padua, and last to Bologna in 1543, where he died in 1556.

SOCRATES, an illustrious philosopher of Athens. He followed the profession of his father, a sculptor, for some time, till philosophy more fully engaged his attention. After distinguishing himself in the field of battle in the defence of his country, he commenced public instructer of youth, and soon saw his lectures followed by large, respectable, and admiring audiences. The simplicity of his dress, and the innocence and virtues of his life, however, in the midst of a restless and jealous population, soon procured him enemies; and while he directed all the energies of his mind to reform the morals of Athens, he was accused of corrupting the young Athenians, and of making innovations in the religion of his country. Against perjured witnesses, and before prejudiced judges, integrity is of no avail, and Socrates, therefore, was condemned to death. Though he could escape, he bowed before the unjust sentence, and drinking the fatal poison, expired in a few moments, B. C. 400. The Athenians too late repented of their cruelty; but while they punished his murderers with death, the virtues and character of their immortal sage were delineated in the writings of two of his faithful pupils, Xenophon and Plato.

SOLANDER, Daniel Charles, a celebrated naturalist, the pupil of Linnæus. He was born in the province of Nordland in Sweden, 28th Feb. 1736, and studied at Upsal, where he took the degree of M. D. In 1760, he visited England, and by the recommendation of his friend Collinson, he was employed to form a catalogue of the natural curiosities preserved in the British museum, and in 1765, was appointed one of the assistants in that valuable establishment. In 1768, he was prevailed upon by his friend Mr. afterwards sir Joseph Banks, to accompany him in Cook's voyage round the world, and without losing his appointment at the museum. By his judicious and indefatigable inquiries during this voyage, a great addition was made to the plants and natural curiosities then known to Europeans. In 1773, he was advanced to the place of under librarian in the museum, and he died of an apoplexy 16th May, 1782. He is author of a description of the collection of petrifactions found in Hampshire, and presented to the British museum, by Mr. Brander, and also of observations on natural history in Cook's voyage, and a letter in the philosophical transactions, &c. He has been celebrated by Dr. Pultney and by others, not only as a man of great abilities as a philosopher and naturalist, but as of modest and unassuming manners, and his visit to England may be regarded as an important era in the history of botany.

SOLIGNAC, Peter Joseph de la Pimpie, chevalier of, the secretary and friend of Stanislaus, king of Poland, and author of a Polish History, in 5 vols. 12mo. was born at Montpellier, and died 1773, aged 86. He wrote besides, an Eloge on Stanislaus—a piece on Education—the Amours of Horace—Pieces on the Memoirs of the Academy of Nanci

SOLIS, Antonio, de, a Spanish writer, born at Placenza in Old Castile, 1610. He studied law at Salamanca, but devoted himself more fondly to literary pursuits. At the age of seventeen he wrote a comedy well received, and by his abilities obtained the patronage of the viceroy of Navarre, and then of the king of Spain, to whom he was made secretary. He was afterwards appointed historiographer of the Indies, and in this office, which was as honorable as it was lucrative, he published his History of the Conquest of Mexico, admired as a valuable composition, which he concludes with the subjugation of the Mexicans, that he may not have to record the consequent cruelties of his countrymen. In the latter part of his life he devoted himself more seriously to religious duties, and took orders at the age of fifty-seven. He died 1686. He wrote besides some poems and dramatic pieces. His history has been translated into various languages, and into English by Townshend.

SOLOMON, Ben Job Jalla, an African, born at Bonda near the river Senegal. He was sent by his father, who was a prince of the country, to sell slaves to captain Pyke, an English trader, and not agreeing in price set out across the Gambia, where he was taken prisoner by another race of blacks, enemies to his country, and sold himself as a slave. He was carried to Annapolis in America, and afterwards escaped, and upon making himself known was ransomed by general Oglethorpe and others and went to England, 1733. He was in London employed by sir Hans Sloane in translating some Arabic MSS. and during his residence of fourteen months he was much noticed, and after being introduced at court returned to his country loaded with kindness and presents. He had a very retentive memory, and could repeat the Koran by heart at fifteen, and he actually wrote the whole book in England three times by recollection only. Memoirs

of him were published by Mr. Bluet, and he is also mentioned in Moore's travels, and Astley's voyages.

SOLON, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was called upon by his countrymen in the midst of their turbulent and distracted state to introduce regularity and order into their government, and he established among them his famous laws, which they solemnly bound themselves by an oath to observe. He died in Cyprus 558 B. C. aged 80.

SOLVYNS, Francis Balthazar, an oriental traveller, born at Antwerp, in 1760, displayed his abilities at an early age, as a painter and engraver. His first works were sea views. He went to Germany with the archduchess Maria Christina, and after the death of that princess accompanied Sir Home Popham to the Red Sea and the East Indies. On his arrival at Hindostan he studied the languages of the East, and their manners and customs, that he might be able accurately to illustrate them by the pen and pencil. Having after fifteen years absence returned to Europe, he settled at Paris, and commenced a work entitled Les Hindous, or Description pittoresque des Mœurs, Costumes, et Cérémonies religieuses de ce peuple, in 4 vols. large folio. After the restoration of the prince of Orange, Solvyns returned to his native country, and was made captain of the port of Antwerp, where he died October 10th, 1824.

SOLYMAN I., saved himself from the fatal battle of Ancyra, and was proclaimed emperor of the Turks after his father Bajazet 1402. He displayed great valor as a warrior, but his glory was tarnished by his excessive love of pleasure, which at last hastened his end. He was dethroned in consequence of his effeminacy by his brother Musa, 1410, and assassinated.

SOLYMAN II., surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded to his father Selim I. 1520. His reign was useful and splendid, he defeated the rebellious Mamelukes in Egypt, and made peace with Ismael Sophi, after which he carried his arms against Europe, and took Belgrade. In 1522, he attacked Rhodes, which was held by the knights of Jerusalem, and after a vigorous defence he took it, and then invaded Hungary, and defeated the Hungarian army at the celebrated battle of Mohatz, 1526. The conquest of Buda was followed by the siege of Vienna, but after twenty unsuccessful assaults, Solyman retreated from the place, with the loss of eighty thousand men. In 1534, he made war against Tauris and Persia, but suffered a defeat, and was disappointed in his attack on Malta, though in 1566, he took from the Genoese the island of Chios. This brave emperor died 30th August 1566, aged 76, at the siege of Sigeth in Hungary, four days before its surrender.

SOLYMAN III., emperor of Turkey 1687, after the deposition of Mahomet IV. He was a very indolent and superstitious prince, whose affairs were administered by his favorite Mustapha Coprogli. He died 22d June, 1691.

SOMBREUIL, Francis Charles Virot de, a French general, whose attachment to the cause of Louis XVI. during the revolution produced his ruin. He was imprisoned in consequence of his loyalty, and on the 2d September 1792, as he was going to be assassinated by the murderers of that fatal day, his daughter, young and amiable, rushed into the midst of the bloody assembly, and obtained his release. The next year, however, proved more fatal, and he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal, on some frivolous accusation, and was guillotined with his eldest son by his side. His second son Charles escaped from the murderers, and after distinguishing himself in the Prussian armies, and in Holland against Custines, he passed to England, and in 1795, was sent to head the forces which were landed at Quiberon. This expedition was unfortunate, and he was taken prisoner by Hoche, and carried to l'Orient and Vannes, where he was condemned to be shot. In the preparations for death he obtained permission to repair for three days on board the English ships on the coast to settle his affairs, and at the appointed moment this heroic character returned to save his honor and to perish. He gave himself to the soldiers, who shot him, the order to fire, and fell lamented even by those who cruelly shed his blood.

SOMERS, John lord, chancellor of England, son of an attorney, was born at Worcester, 1652. He was educated at a private school, Staffordshire, and then entered at Trinity college, Oxford, from which he removed to the Middle Temple. He united here the study of polite literature with that of the law, and in 1681, he assisted in the publication of "a just and modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments," which Charles had dissolved with dissatisfaction. He afterwards highly distinguished himself as an able and eloquent pleader, and was, in 1683, one of the council for Pilkington, lord Gray, and others, who had caused a riot in London, and in 1688, for the seven bishops. In the convention parliament of 1689, he was member for Worcester, and was one of the managers of the commons at a conference with the lords about the word "abdicated." He was soon after made solicitor-general and knighted, and in 1692, appointed attorney-general. In 1697, he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, but in 1700, he was removed from his high situation, and accused by the commons, of high crimes and misdemeanors, of which, upon trial before his peers, he was acquitted. He now abandoned the struggles of political life for studious retirement, and was soon after chosen president of the Royal society. He, however, occasionally labored for the prosperity of his country in the house of lords, and projected the union between Scotland and England. In 1708, he was president of the council, but was removed by the change of ministry two years after. He grew so infirm, that he held no office under George I. He died 26th April 1716. He wrote various pieces, and translated Plutarch's life of Alcibiades, in the lives by several hands, and also Dido's letter to Æneas from Ovid. His character is deservedly celebrated, not only as a man of learning, but as the patron of the learned; and in the midst of political corruption and court intrigue he is represented as a patient, mild, and benevolent magistrate, uncorrupted as a statesman and lawyer, as an orator eloquent, possessed of a most refined taste, and a most upright patriot. He was among those who recommended to public notice the Paradise Lost, which party-spirit and false taste seemed desirous to condemn to eternal obscurity.

SOMERVILLE, William, an English poet, born of an ancient family at Edston, Warwickshire, 1692. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, and when settled on his paternal estate he became known as a justice of the peace, as a poet, and as a country gentleman. The latter part of his life was spent in the midst of distress and poverty. He died 14th July, 1743. He wrote the Chase, a poem, much and deservedly admired, and some other pieces. He also is said to have translated Voltaire's play of Alzire.

SOMMERY, R. Fontette de, a lady, whose

parentage is unknown, as she was secretly intrusted to the care of a convent by some person who withdrew immediately all connection with her. She possessed great powers of mind, with inoffensive gaiety, and she was patronised by the wife of marshal Brissac, and by her liberality rendered independent. Her company was in consequence sought by philosophers and men of learning, and her conduct and conversation deserved the respect which she received from the noble and the opulent. She died about 1792, in an advanced age, universally esteemed. Her Doutes sur les Opinions recues dans la Societé, appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1784, and she published besides l'Oreille, an Asiatic romance, 3 vols. 12mo.—and letters.

SOMMIER, John Claude, a French ecclesiastic of Lorraine. He published l'Histoire Dogmatique de la Religion, 6 vols. 4to. a work of merit, and the History of the Holy See, 7 vols. 8vo. a composition which, though decried in France, procured for him from Benedict XIII. the archbishopric of Cæsarea. He died 1737, aged 76.

SOMNER, William, an eminent antiquary, born at Canterbury, 30th March, 1606. After finishing his education at Canterbury school, he became assistant to his father, who was engaged in the ecclesiastical courts of the diocese, but antiquities, and not law, were his particular study. In 1640, he published "the Antiquities of Canterbury," a very valuable performance, and by the encouragement of his friend Meric Casaubon, he devoted himself laboriously to the acquisition of the old Gaelic, Irish, Scotch, Danish, Gothic, Saxon, and other northern dialects, that he might with greater accuracy and success develope the records of ancient times. Thus celebrated, he was consulted by the most learned of the nation, and when the Anglicanæ Historiæ Scriptores decem, &c. were published, he prepared the Glossary for that valuable work. He was in 1657, at the recommendation of archbishop Usher, nominated to the vacant Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, by Spelman the patron, and in consequence of this appointment he finished his Saxon dictionary, published at Oxford 1659. Before the restoration he was imprisoned for petitioning for a free parliament, but in 1660, he was made master of St. John's hospital, Canterbury. He published in 1660, in 4to. a treatise of Gavel Kind, &c. a most capital work. He died 30th March, 1669, leaving several valuable papers behind him.

SONNERAT, Peter, a traveller and naturalist, was born, about 1745, at Lyons; went to the isle of France, in 1768, made several voyages to various parts of the Indian peninsulas and islands; and died in 1814. The bread fruit, the cacao, the mangoustan, and other trees and fruits were introduced by him into the isles of France and Bourbon. He wrote a Voyage to New Guinea, and a Voyage to the East Indies and China.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert, a traveller and naturalist, was born, in 1751, at Luneville, and was brought up to the bar, but quitted it to become an officer of marine engineers, in order to gratify his love of travelling. He spent three years in Guiana; after which he visited various parts of the European and African continents. He died in 1812. Among his works are, Travels in Egypt; Travels in Greece and Turkey; and an edition of Buffon's works.

SOPHOCLES, an Athenian, distinguished as a warrior, and particularly as a tragic poet. He was twenty times rewarded with the poetical prize, and had for his master Æschylus, and for his rival Euripides. Only seven of his plays are extant, to prove how deservedly he was entitled, for the spirit and elegance of his language, and the sublimity of his thoughts, to the applauses of his admiring countrymen.

SORBIERE, Samuel, a French writer, born in the diocese of Usez, 1610 or 1615. He lost his parents in his youth, and was educated by his maternal uncle, the learned Petit, and afterwards studied divinity at Paris, which he relinquished for medicine. He visited Holland, and wished to settle at Leyden; but in 1653 he abandoned the protestant religion for the popish, and published a Vindication of his Conduct, dedicated to Mazarin. He was at Rome, and was noticed by the pope, and then visited England, and published an account of his voyage thither, though he resided only three months in the country; but his abuse and scurrility were so offensive, that not only Sprat, but Voltaire himself, is severe upon his work; and for this satirical composition he was dismissed from the office of historiographer of France, by the French government. He afterwards paid his court to Clement IX, but he received no higher preferment, as some suspected the soundness of his faith. He was in general, a fair, unblemished character, and died of a dropsy at Bonne, 9th April, 1670. He wrote various publications, about twenty in number, though none of any importance. He was a correspondent of Hobbes, and had the art of sending his letters on philosophical subjects to his friend Gassendi, and then of transmitting, as his own, his answers to the English philosopher, who, thus deluded, admired the abilities, and the profound learning of his French associate.

SORBONNE, Robert de, founder of the celebrated college of that name at Paris, was born at Sorbon, near Rheims, 1201. Though originally poor, yet he acquired celebrity as a preacher, and became chaplain to Louis IX. and when made canon of Cambray, he laid the foundation of his college, 1253. He died 1274, and left all his property to the improvement of his college, which has produced many respectable members. He wrote some theological tracts, &c. now little read.

SOREL, Agnes, a native of Fromenteau, in Touraine. She was maid of honor to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who became enamoured of her, and at last abandoned the cares of government for her loved society. Agnes, weak only in the presence of her royal lover, influenced him to deeds of glory, and roused him to attack the English forces, which depopulated his kingdom. She maintained her influence over the heart of Charles till her death, which happened 9th Feb. 1450, in her 40th year, at Mesnel, near Jumieges. Some have reported, but falsely, that she was poisoned by order of the dauphin Louis XI. From her beauty she was called by the poets of the age, the fairest of the fair, and in the powers of the mind, had she preserved her virtue, she might have equalled the most celebrated of her sex. She bore three daughters to Charles VII.

SOTHEBY, William, F. R. S. an English gentleman of liberal education and considerable fortune—a respectable poet, and a distinguished translator. Some of his principal works are the Battle of the Nile, Saul, several tragedies, Oberon (a faithful translation from the German of Wieland,) the Georgics of Virgil translated into English verse, and the translation of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, in four volumes, octavo, with the designs of Flaxman. Most of these works have received high commendations; and, it is said that his translations from Virgil and Homer rank in the first class of that difficult and rarely successful branch of literature. He was the oldest of the English poets at

the time of his death, which took place, Dec. 30, 1833, aged 76 years.

SOTHEL, Seth, governer of North Carolina, succeeded Eastchurch in that office. He became a proprietor by purchase from Lord Clarendon. On his passage to America he was captured by the Algerines, and until his liberation and arrival in the colony the government was administered by Harvey. Sothel conducted in a manner so intolerably unjust, that the assembly compelled him to relinquish his office, and depart from the colony. He retired to South Carolina, and was made governor there in the room of Colleton in 1690. He proved to be arbitrary and rapacious, and was removed within two years, and died in North Carolina in 1694. Governor Ludwell succeeded him.

SOTO, Dominic, a learned Dominican, born 1494, at Segovia, where his father was a gardener. He studied divinity at Alcala, and at Paris, and entered among the Dominicans on his return to Spain, and was made, in consequence of his abilities, confessor to Charles V. by whom he was sent in 1545, to the council of Trent. Though distinguished for eloquence, he possessed little ambition, and refused the bishopric of Segovia, and early resigned the place of imperial confessor. He died 1560. He wrote a Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans —a treatise, De Justitiâ and Jure—De Pauperum Causâ—De cavendo Juramentorum Abusu.

SOUBISE, John de Parthenai, lord of, of an illustrious house in Poitou, was one of the chief leaders of the protestants. He came from Ferrara, where he had enjoyed the favor of the duke, to France, and was sent by the prince of Condé, his new patron, to defend Lyons, and he behaved there with such bravery, that the duke of Nemours was obliged to raise the siege. This great man, so much loved by the Calvinists, and dreaded by the catholics, died 1566, aged 54.

SOUBISE, Benjamin de Rohan, duke of, son of Renatus de Rohan, by the only daughter of the preceding, distinguished himself on the side of the protestants, and ably defended with his brother, the town of Rochelle against the arms of France. In 1621 he long maintained the independence of St. John d'Angeli against Louis XIII. and when he surrendered, he obtained honorable terms, and a free pardon. The next year he took Oleron, and extended his conquests over Poitou; but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fly, and he retired to England, where he died 1640.

SOUCHAI, John Baptist, a French writer, born at St. Amand, near Vendome. He distinguished himself as a member of the academy of inscriptions, to whose memoirs he made valuable contributions, and he became canon of Rodez, counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He translated sir Thomas Browne's Vulgar Errors, 2 vols.—edited Ausonius, 4to.—and Pellison's works, 3 vols. 12mo. and died 1746, aged 59.

SOUTH, Robert, D. D., a celebrated English divine, son of a merchant, born at Hackney, Middlesex, 1633. He was educated under Busby, and in 1651, was elected to Christ-church, Oxford. Here he greatly distinguished himself by his talents both as a poet and a preacher; but it must be observed that his character, if we may credit Wood, his contemporary, was neither candid nor consistent. When Cromwell had made peace with the Dutch he congratulated him in a Latin poem, and abused the independents in the pulpit, whilst he favored the cause of the presbyterians; but when the restoration approached, he inveighed with the most eloquent zeal against presbyterians, and every denomination of dissenters. His abilities were so respectable, however, notwithstanding his time-serving character, that he was in 1660, elected public orator of the university, and the next year became chaplain to lord Clarendon, and in consequence of this connection obtained a sinecure in Wales. In 1670 he was made canon of Christ-church, and in 1676, attended Hyde ambassador to Poland, and at his return published an account of that kingdom. In 1678, he was made by the chapter of Westminster, rector of Islip; but though some have imagined that he was eager after higher preferment, and dissatisfied, it is asserted that he lived in retirement at Caversham, near Reading, and refused not only an English bishopric, but an archbishopric in Ireland, offered him by Rochester, the lord-lieutenant. At the revolution he took the oaths of allegiance, and might have again received a high ecclesiastical digty. In 1693 he had a controversy with Sherlock about the Trinity, which was carried on with great acrimony, and though the university of Oxford declared in his favor, yet the dispute was not allayed till the king published a decree to forbid the meddling with the subject of the Trinity, except in a manner agreeable to the doctrines of the church of England. This controversy was finally ridiculed in the "Battle Royal," a popular ballad, which exposed to public derision the two disputants, and Dr Burnet, of the Charterhouse. In Anne's reign South did little, though he was a warm advocate of Sacheverell, and of his doctrines. He died 8th July, 1716, aged 83. Though learned and eloquent, South was not an amiable character; he was morose, overbearing, and haughty, and while his zeal for religion rendered him popular, his disposition, and the violence of his manners, showed him to be a disagreeable man. His sermons have often appeared in 6 vols. 8vo. and possess great merit, and unite, with judgment and erudition, art, and a strong vein of satirical moroseness. His Opera Posthuma appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1717.

SOUTHCOTT, Joanna, a fanatic, was born, in April, 1750, in the west of England. Her parents were poor, and she herself was, for many years, a servant. Early in life she indulged in visionary feeling; but, when she was forty-two, she went further, and claimed the character of a prophetess. From that period, for more than twenty years, she continued to pour forth her unintelligible rhapsodies; by which, however, she succeeded in making numerous dupes. At length, mistaking disease for pregnancy, she announced to the world that she was destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh; and splendid preparations were made for his reception by her deluded followers. She, however, died of the malady, December 27, 1814. Her sect is not even yet extinct.

SOUTHERN, Thomas, an English dramatist, born at Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, 1662. He was servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. and then went to settle in London. He now began to publish plays, and by this employment acquired a very comfortable subsistence. The Loyal Brother, or Persian Prince, appeared in 1682, to compliment the duke of York, who when on the throne gave him a captain's commission. In 1721 he obtained for his "Spartan Dame" £150, a high price at that time, and he was the first who extended the advantage of play-writing to a second and third night. The most affecting of his plays, and perhaps of all English plays, is his Innocent Adultery, and the most finished is his Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave, borrowed from a true story from Mrs. Behn's novel. He wrote besides Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage, and also the Disappointment, and the Rambling Lady, comedies

The last ten years of his life he lived at Westminster and was there a regular attendant at the abbey service. He died 26th May, 1746, aged 83. His dramatic works were published by T. Evans, 3 vols. 12mo.

SOWERBY, James, a naturalist, was born in 1766, and was originally a drawing master; but acquired considerable reputation as a botanist and mineralogist. He died October 25, 1822. Among his works are, English Botany; English Fungi; and British Mineralogy.

SPAENDONCK, Gerardvan, a flower and miniature painter, was born, in 1746, at Tilburg, in Holland, and was a pupil of Herreyns of Antwerp. He settled at Paris; became miniature painter to the king, and, subsequently, professor of iconography at the botanical garden; and died in May, 1822. As a flower painter he stands highest, perhaps, of all modern artists.

SPAGNOLI, Baptist, a native of Mantua, who became general of the Carmelites, and distinguished himself by the sound and virtuous regulations which he attempted to introduce among the corrupted members of his order. He devoted himself much to studious pursuits, and wrote verses with great facility, but not always with equal success. His works, containing eclogues and other poems, and prose miscellanies, were edited at Venice, 1499, 4to. and at Antwerp 1576, 4 vols. 8vo. He died 20th March, 1516, aged 72.

SPALLANZANI, Lazarus, a celebrated Italian naturalist and physiologist, was born in 1729, at Scandiano; studied at Reggio and Bologna; and was intended for the bar by his parents, but, at the request of Valisnieri, was allowed to follow the natural bent of his genius towards science. After having held professorships at Reggio and Modena, he became professor of natural history, and director of the museum, at Pavia. He held this office till his decease, in 1799, and his labors were interrupted only by several tours in various parts. His works are numerous, and are highly valuable, as having contributed largely to the progress of physiology and comparative anatomy.

SPANHEIM, Frederic, D.D. divinity professor at Leyden, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, 1600. He was educated under his father, a learned man, and then studied at Heidelberg and Geneva. He refused a professorship at Lausanne, and in 1631 succeeded to a divinity chair at Geneva, which he left in 1642 to settle at Leyden, where he had been honorably invited. Here he distinguished himself as a professor, and also as a preacher, in the Walloon church, and was respected by the queen of Bohemia, the prince of Orange, and Christina of Sweden. He died May, 1649. He wrote Exercitationes de Gratiâ Universali, 3 vols. 8vo.—Dubia Evangelica, 2 vols. 4to.—the Swiss Mercury—Life of Count Dhona, 4to. &c.

SPANHEIM, Ezekiel, the son of Frederic Spanheim, a learned divine, was born, in 1629, at Geneva; and, after having been professor of eloquence in that city, was employed in a diplomatic capacity, by the elector palatine, and, subsequently, by the elector of Brandenburg. He died Prussian ambassador at London, in 1710. His chief work is, A Treatise on Medals, two volumes folio.

SPANHEIM, Wigand, D.D. was a very learned man, of the sixteenth century, and became ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector of Palatine. He was progenitor of a learned race. He died in 1620, after reading a letter from his son, which made him weep for joy, and die happy.

SPANHEIM, Frederic, D.D. son of Frederic, and brother to the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1632, and carried to Leyden by his father. He studied under Hereboord, Golius, and Boxton, and after distinguishing himself as a preacher at Utrecht, he was invited to the chair of divinity at Heidelberg, by the elector palatine, 1665. After acquiring reputation here as a professor, he removed in 1670 to Leyden, where he succeeded to the professorship of divinity and sacred history with universal approbation. His laborious studies enfeebled his health, and he died 1701, in consequence of a palsy. He left only one son out of several children whom he had by three wives. His writings are very numerous, and were printed at Leyden, 3 vols. folio. They are chiefly on theological subjects, of which the chief is his Ecclesiastical History.

SPARRMAN, Andrew, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born, about 1747, in the province of Upland, studied medicine at Upsal, and gained, by his progress in natural history, the notice of Linnæus. He visited China and the Cape; penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of southern Africa; and accompanied Captain Cook on one of his voyages. He died in 1820, at Stockholm. His principal works are narratives of his Travels.

SPARROW, Anthony, a native of Depden, Suffolk, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he was expelled for refusing to subscribe to the covenant, 1643. On the restoration of the second Charles, he was placed at the head of his college, made arch-deacon of Sudbury, and in 1667 raised to the see of Exeter, from which he was translated to Norwich. He compiled a collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, and also published Rationale, or the book of Common Prayer, 1657, 8vo. improved afterwards with additions, and again edited 1722. This pious and learned divine died in his diocese, 1685.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian hero, who was torn from his country by the Romans, and made a gladiator at Capua. Escaping with a few of his companions from his tyrants, he at length rallied round his standard a formidable army, repeatedly defeated the Roman generals, and, had he been properly seconded, would, perhaps, have shaken the power of Rome. He was slain. B. C. 71, after having displayed the most daring valor.

SPEED, John, a celebrated historian, born at Farington, Cheshire, 1555. Though originally a tailor, and of some eminence in his profession, he abandoned the needle for the pen, and in 1596, under the patronage of Mr. Fulke Greville, he published his "Theatre of Great Britain," afterwards improved and enlarged. His History of Great Britain under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, appeared 1614, dedicated to James I. and was recommended by verses from sir Henry Spelman, and other learned men. He published also, 1616, the Cloud of Witnesses, or Genealogies of Scriptures, &c. a valuable book of divinity, often bound up with the bible. He died 28th July, 1629. He was an able antiquary, and had his education been equal to the powers of his natural genius, as Nicolson observes, he would greatly have outdone himself.

SPELMAN, sir Henry, an eminent antiquary, born at Congham, near Lynn, Norfolk, of a respectable family, 1561. He was two years at Trinity college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was sheriff for Norfolk, 1604, and became so well known for his abilities, that James sent him three different times into Ireland on public business, and appointed him at home one of the commissioners to inquire into the fees exacted in all the courts and offices of England. He received a present of £300 for his services, and was knighted by the

king. When fifty years old, he settled in London with his wife, and devoted himself there totally to literary pursuits, and to the company and correspondence of the great and the learned of the age; of Usher, Williams, Selden, Cotton, Abbot, Laud, Dugdale, Salmasius, Rigaltius, Bignonius, and others. He founded a Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, but the intervention of the civil wars prevented the full execution of his wishes in this respect. He died in London 1641.

SPENCE, Joseph, an elegant scholar and divine, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow. In 1727, he published an Essay on Pope's Odyssey, which, though coldly praised by Dr. Johnson, is allowed by Warton to possess great merit; and indeed, far from irritating the poet, it procured his friendship, and to that connexion the critic owed some of the preferment which he afterwards held. In 1728, he was elected poetry professor at Oxford, and travelled as tutor with lord Lincoln, afterwards duke of Newcastle. In 1742, he was made professor of modern history, and also obtained from his college Great Horwood rectory in Buckinghamshire, where he never resided, and in 1754, he was promoted to a stall in Durham cathedral. On the 20th August 1768, he was found drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet, and though the particulars of the melancholy accident must remain unknown, it is generally supposed that in a fit he fell with his face downwards into the water, where it was too shallow to cover his head, and was thus suffocated. He published an Account of his friend Stephen Duck, 1731—an Account of the Life and Writings of Blacklock—some pieces preserved in Dodsley's Miscellany, and other compositions; but the work for which he is deservedly admired as a man of genius and of taste, is his Polymetis, or an Inquiry on the Agreement of the Roman poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists, to illustrate each other, folio, 1747. This work, though fastidiously censured by Gray, has met with universal approbation, and has been highly commended by Lowth, Johnson, and Warton.

SPENCER, John, D.D., an ingenious divine, born in Kent, 1630, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1667, master. In 1677 he was made dean of Ely, and after a life, usefully devoted to literature and religion, he died May, 1695, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He published some occasional sermons; but his works best known are a Discourse concerning Prodigies, a learned composition—a Latin Dissertation concerning Urim and Thummim, 1668—and in 1685, his celebrated work de Legibus Habræorum Ritualibus, & eorum Rationibus, which has met with opposition from various quarters, because, while he vindicates the ways of God to men, he asserts that many of the rites and ceremonies of the Jews are deduced from the practices of their heathen neighbors. This work was edited with the author's notes by Leonard Chappelow, Cambridge, 1727, folio.

SPENER, Philip James, a Lutheran divine, of Frankfort on the Maine, born in Alsatia, 1635. He became in 1680, founder of a new sect called Pietists, which maintained that only persons inspired by the Holy Ghost could understand the scriptures, a doctrine which produced many enthusiasts, and was at last checked by the interference of the civil power. He settled at Dresden, and afterwards at Berlin, where he held some ecclesiastical dignities, and died 1705, aged 70.

SPENSER, Edmund, a celebrated English poet, born at London, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree 1576. He left Cambridge upon being an unsuccessful candidate for a fellowship at Pembroke, and for some time resided with some friends in the North, where he fell in love with his fair Rosalind, whose beauties and cruelty he has laboriously painted. His first publication was the Shepherd's Calendar, which was dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, a great favorite at court, and a fond admirer of good poetry. By means of this worthy patron, he was introduced at court, and appointed poet laureat, with a salary of £50 and his verses pleased Elizabeth so much, that she ordered Burleigh to present him £100, to which the sagacious minister objected as being too much for a song. "Then give him," replied the queen, "what is reason." He was afterwards employed by lord Grey de Wilton, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, as his secretary, and for his faithful services he was rewarded with a grant of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, and in the mansion on this estate, he spent some time, and completed his celebrated poem, the Faery Queen. The rebellion, however, disturbed his respose; he was plundered and robbed of his estate, and broken in heart and fortune, he went to London, where he died 1598. He was interred in Westminster abbey, near Chaucer. A monument was erected to his memory by Robert Devereaux, earl of Essex. Though he is said on his monument to have been born 1510, and to have died 1596, these dates are false according to Camden, who fixes the time of his death 1598. As a poet Spenser is deservedly regarded as little inferior either in invention or in judgment and in the true fire of the muse, to any author in ancient or modern times. But with all his beauties, he was, says Rymer, fanciful and chimerical, and without uniformity, so that his poem is truly fairy land. His language unfortunately is becoming obsolete, and the form of his stanzas is heavy and ill-judged; but though his characters are generally all equal in the possession of moral virtues, and not drawn with sufficient discrimination; and though for every adventure a hero is raised by the inventive powers of the poet, yet the composition is interesting, grand, and sublime, full of variety, and animated by the happy efforts of a most fertile imagination.

SPERLING, Otto, a native of Hamburgh, who studied medicine in Italy, and after travelling in Dalmatia, settled as physician at Bergen in Norway. He afterwards went to reside at Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but he was involved in the disgrace of count Ulfeld, and was sent to prison, 1664, where he died after a long confinement, 1681. He wrote a Catalogue of the Plants of Denmark, 1642, 12mo.

SPERONE, Speron, a polite writer, born at Padua, 1500. He lived for some time at Rome, patronised by Pius IV. who knighted him, and employed him in embassies to Venice, France, and Spain. He died at Padua, 1588. His works are written in excellent Italian, and consist of orations, dialogues, letters, dissertations, and a tragedy, called Canace.

SPIELMAN, James Reinhold, a physician, born 1722, at Strasburg. After travelling over Europe, and residing some time at Berlin, he returned to his native city, where, as professor of medicine and chemistry, his lectures were attended by numerous and respectable classes. He promoted the establishment of a botanical garden at Strasburg, which is now one of its principal ornaments, and he died September 1782, universally esteemed. He published Elementa Chymiæ, 8vo.—Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis, 8vo.—Institutiones Materiæ Medicæ

—Syllabus Medicamentorum—Pharmacopœia Generalis, 4to.

SPILLER, John, a young sculptor of great promise, was born December, 1763, in London, and after a liberal education became a pupil of Bacon. His talents becoming known, he was chosen to execute a statue of Charles II. for the centre of the Royal Exchange; and while engaged in this work the pulmonary disease, to which he had a tendency, became so much aggravated that soon after his much admired production was placed on its pedestal he expired, in May 1794. The author of the Curiosities of Literature makes the following observations illustrative of the enthusiasm of genius:—'The young and classical sculptor who raised the statue of Charles II., placed in the centre of the Royal Exchange, was, in the midst of his work, advised by his medical friends to desist from working in marble; for the energy of his labor, with the strong excitement of his feelings, already had made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic blush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more.' He married in 1792, and his accomplished wife died a few months after him of a similar disease. They left behind them, at the tender age of a few months, an only daughter.

SPINCKES, Nathanael, an eminent divine, born at Castor, Northamptonshire, 1654. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and though after his father's death possessed of a respectable fortune, he applied for a Rustat scholarship at Jesus, which he obtained as an honorable proof of his abilities after a strict and prolonged examination. In 1681, he was chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, and in 1685, obtained the rectory of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and afterwards was promoted to a stall at Salisbury, and to the rectory of St. Mary in that city. He however, lost all his preferments in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William, and lived afterwards in some distress, and in dependence upon the contributions of other nonjurors, of whom he was elected one of the bishops. He died 28th July, 1727, and was buried in St. Faith's cemetery, north side of St. Paul's. He wrote various pious books and devotions—the Sick Man visited, a sixth edition of which appeared 1775.

SPINOLA, Ambrose, a famous general in the service of Spain, where he was born 1569, but descended from a Genoese family. He distinguished himself in Flanders, and as commander in chief, took Ostend, 1604. His abilities were eminently displayed against Maurice of Nassau, the greatest hero of the age, whom he opposed with skill and military judgment. After the truce of 1608, he lived in retirement, till fresh troubles called him again to take the field, and to make Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda, submit to his arms. In 1629 he was employed in Italy, where he took Casal; but the court of Spain disconcerted his measures, and prevented his obtaining possession of the citadel, in consequence of which he fell sick, and died soon after, 1630, exclaiming, they have robbed me of my honor.

SPINOZA, Benedict de, an atheistical writer, son of a Portuguese Jew, born at Amsterdam, 1638. He studied medicine and theology, but his religion was so loose, and his inquiries for the reason of every thing which he was to believe, became so offensive to the rabbis, that he was thrust out of the synagogue. In consequence of this he became a Christian, and was baptized; but his conversion was insincere, and though during his life he did not openly profess himself an atheist, his posthumous works plainly proved him such. He died of a consumption at the Hague, February 1677, aged 45. He is the founder of a regular system of atheism, and by his hypothesis he wished to establish that there is but one substance in nature, which is endowed with infinite attributes, with extension and thought; that all spirits are modifications of that substance, and that God, the necessary and most perfect being, is the cause of all things that exist, but does not differ from them. These monstrous doctrines, though not new, were thus built into a regular system by this extraordinary man, who is said in other respects to have been of a good moral character in private life, benevolent, friendly, and charitable. His conduct was marked by no licentiousness or irregularity; but he retired from the tumults of Amsterdam, to a more peaceful residence at the Hague, where curiosity led princes, philosophers, and learned men to see and to converse with this bold asserter of atheism. His works were Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, 4to. 1670—Opera Posthuma, 4to. Few have studied the abstract and difficult principles of Spinoza, and fewer have followed them. Toland may be said to approach nearest, as a free-thinker, in his Pantheisticon, to the opinions of the Dutch philosopher, and his sentiments seem in some degree to be the repetition of those of his atheistical predecessor.

SPIRA, Francis, a Venetian lawyer of eminence in the 16th century. Being accused before the papal nuncio of favoring the tenets of the reformation, he was compelled to make a public recantation of his opinions to save his life, and this had such effect upon his spirits, that he was seized with a dreadful melancholy, which baffled all the aid of medicine, and carried him to his grave, under the most poignant agonies of mind, 1548.

SPON, Charles, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Lyons, 1609. He studied at Ulm and Paris, and in 1632, went to Montpellier, to devote himself more attentively to medicine. He took his degree of M. D. there, and settled at Lyons, where he practised with great success, and died 21st Feb. 1684, highly respected. He was an excellent scholar, and had such facility of writing Latin verses, that Bayle says he had a copy of some of his iambics, on the Deluge and last conflagration, which, though written at the age of fourteen, would have done credit to established abilities, if composed in moments of leisure. He had an extensive correspondence with the learned of Europe, and was particularly attached to Gassendus, and to his philosophy. He published the Prognostics of Hippocrates, in hexameter verses, dedicated to his friend Guy Patin.

SPON, James, son of the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1647, and after a careful education, was admitted doctor of medicine at Montpellier, 1667, and member of the Lyons college of physicians two years after. In 1675 he began to travel into Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Mr. Wheeler, of which he published an interesting account. He left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, with the intention of retiring to Zurich, but died on the way at Vevay, on the lake Leman, 1696. He was member of several learned societies, and was a most respectable character, than in whom says Bayle, the qualities of a learned and of an honest man were never more happily united. He wrote various works, the best known of which are, Recherches des Antiquités de Lyons, 8vo. 1674—Ignotorum atque Obscurorum Deorum Aræ, 8vo. 1677—Histoire de la Ville & de l'Etat de Geneve, 2 vols. 12mo. 1680—

Voyage de la Grece & du Levant, 3 vols. 12mo. 1677—Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité, 4to. 1683—Miscellanea.

SPONDANUS, John, or DE SPONDE, a learned man, born at Mauleon de Soule, in Biscay, 1557. At the age of twenty he began a commentary on Homer's Illiad and Odyssey, printed at Basil, 1583, folio, full of much erudition, though sometimes trifling. He abjured the reformed religion, and left the court of his patron, Henry of Navarre, afterwards the fourth of France, and retired to the mountains of Biscay. He died 1595, and was buried at Bourdeaux. He published Aristotle's Logic in Greek and Latin, at Basil, with notes, 1583.

SPONDANUS, Henry, younger brother of the preceding, was born 1568, and educated at the reformed college of Ortez. He became early eminent for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, and afterwards studied the civil and canon law, and recommended himself to the notice of Henry IV. of France, then prince of Bearn, who made him master of the requests at Navarre. He abandoned the protestant religion 1595, and then retiring to Rome, took orders, and obtained, on his return to France, the see of Pamiers from Louis XIII. He died at Toulouse, 1643. He abridged his friend Baronius' Annales Ecclesiastici, and wrote besides, Annales Sacri a Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem.

SPOTSWOOD, John, archbishop of St. Andrew's was descended from an ancient family, and born 1565. He was educated at Glasgow, where he distinguished himself, and afterwards attended as chaplain the duke of Lenox, in his embassy to France, and when James I. took possession of the English throne in 1603, he was in the number of his attendants. That year he was made bishop of Glasgow, and privy counsellor of Scotland, and in 1615 was translated to the see of St. Andrew's. In 1633 he crowned Charles I. as king of Scotland at Holyrood-house, and in 1635 was made chancellor of the kingdom. The troubles of the country obliged him to leave his situation, and he retired to England, where he sunk under his infirmities, and the melancholy state of public affairs. He died in London, 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote an history of the Church of Scotland, published 1655, folio. It was begun at the command of James I. and is regarded as accurate. His second son sir Robert, was a man of abilities, patronised like his father by James I. and by his successor. He shared the fortunes of the great Montrose, and was put to death with him.

SPOTSWOOD, Alexander, governor of Virginia, succeeded Jennings in 1710. He was a man of uncommon enterprise and public spirit, a friend of learning and religion, and exercised a useful administration. He was succeeded in 1723 by Drysdale. In 1730 he was appointed post-master general of the colonies, and in 1739 commander of the forces raised against Florida, but he died at Annapolis, June 7th, 1740.

SPRAGG, Edward, a valiant Englishman. He commanded the Royal Charles in the first engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1665, and behaved with such courage, that the king knighted him in his own ship. The following year he distinguished himself under the duke of Albermarle, in the fight which continued four days with the Dutch, and in 1667 he contributed to the defeat of the same enemy by burning some of their ships when they attempted to sail up the Thames. He was employed in 1671 against the Algerines in the Mediterranean, where he destroyed seven of their men of war; but two years after he was unfortunately drowned in the dreadful engagement with Van Tromp, as he was passing in a small boat from his ship, which was sinking in the fight, to another.

SPRAT, Thomas, an English prelate, born at Tallaton, Devonshire, 1636, and educated at Wadham college, of which he became fellow. He here began to cultivate poetry, and published in 1659 his poem on the death of Cromwell, dedicated to Dr. Wilkins. He afterwards wrote the Plague of Athens, a poem, and another poem on the death of Cowley. After the restoration he took orders, and was chaplain to Buckingham, and then to the king. He also became an active promoter of the establishment of the Royal society, of which he was one of the first members, and of whose labors he published the history, 1667. He next wrote Observations on Sorbiere's Voyage to England, and in 1668 edited his friend Cowley's poems. Thus distinguished as a writer, he was amply rewarded by preferments. In 1668 he became prebendary of Westminster, afterwards minister of St. Margaret's church, canon of Windsor, and in 1683 dean of Westminster, and next year bishop of Rochester. In 1685 he was prevailed upon to write the history of the Rye-house plot, and as he had been liberally noticed by James II. and made dean of the chapel royal, he was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. In this office he acted with some timidity, and then at last withdrew; but when it was debated whether the throne was vacant by the flight of James, he boldly stood the manly advocate of his master. He, however, submitted to the revolution, and took the oath; but an infamous attempt was made by some unprincipled informers to involve him in trouble by forging his name, and by introducing into his house the plan of a pretended plot, all which, however, proved his innocence, and after some confinement, left him the exercise of his episcopal duties. He died 20th May, 1713. His character is delineated with some degree of asperity by Burnet; but it should be remembered that they were rivals and enemies, and that while Burnet preached before the Commons, he made the pulpit the vehicle of sedition, and Sprat there displayed his zeal and loyalty in favor of the government. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, who united to rob him of his Honor and of his Life—and also sermons, 8vo.—poems. It has been observed that every book of his composition is of a different kind, and has its distinct and characteristical excellence.

SPRING, Samuel, D.D. a learned divine, settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was born at Uxbridge in that state, 1746, and graduated at Princeton college in 1771. His ordination at Newburyport took place, August 6, 1777, and here he spent the residue of his life. He died, March 4, 1819, aged 73 years. Previous to his ordination he acted for some time as chaplain in the American army. In this capacity he accompanied a detachment of Arnold through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec, in 1775. Dr. Spring was chiefly distinguished as a metaphysician in controversial divinity. He was, however, active in the great charitable enterprises of his time. His agency in founding the theological seminary at Andover, was no less important, than in organizing the Massachusetts Missionary Society, of which he was president. The following are among his publications.—Friendly dialogue, 1784; Disquisitions and Strictures, 1789; Thanksgiving sermon, 1794; Missionary sermon, 1802; sermon on the Duel between Hamilton and Burr, 1804; two Discourses on Christ's self-existence, 1805; Two Fast Sermons, 1809; sermon

at the inauguration of Dr. Griffin at Andover, 1809; one on the death of Thomas Thompson, 1818; and one before Missionary Society, 1818.

SPROAT, James, D.D., native of Scituate, Massachusetts, born in 1722, and graduated at Yale college, in 1741. He was ordained in 1743, at Guilford, where he was highly popular and useful. From this place he removed to Philadelphia, and succeeded Mr. Tennent at the close of the year 1768. Here he continued till his death, October 18, 1793, aged 71 years. He died during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia; and, the large number of people, at such a time, that attended his funeral, showed the estimation in which he was held.

SPURSTOW, William, D.D., master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, from which he was expelled in the civil wars for refusing the engagement, was afterwards minister of Hackney, of which he was deprived in 1662, for nonconformity. He was member of the Westminster assembly of divines, and assisted also at the Savoy conference. He was author of a treatise on the Promises, 8vo.—the Spiritual Chemist, 8vo.—the Wiles of Satan—and sermons, and died 1666. He was also engaged in the attack on episcopacy, under the name of Smeatymnuus.

SPURZHEIM, John Gaspar, the celebrated phrenologist, and author of various works on the science of phrenology, was born at Longvich in Germany, 31 December, 1776. He was educated at the university of Treves, and about the year 1800 became acquainted with Dr. Gall, the founder of the doctrine of craniology, as it was then called. In 1804 he united himself with Dr. Gall, and for the three following years they travelled in company on the continent of Europe, delivering lectures upon their new found and favorite science. In 1807 they became residents in Paris. In 1813 Spurzheim and Gall separated; and in the year following, Spurzheim visited England. Having given lectures in various cities on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain and Ireland, he sailed for America, and, on the 17th of September 1832, commenced a course of lectures on phrenology in Boston, and soon after another course in Cambridge. But his course of labors was now short. He became ill, and after a few weeks, died November 10th of the same year, much respected by all who knew him.

SQUIRE, Samuel, D.D. a learned prelate, son of an apothecary at Warminster, Wilts, where he was born 1714. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and afterwards was successively made archdeacon of Bath, rector of Topsfield, Essex, in 1750 rector of St. Anne's Westminster, vicar of Greenwich, and in 1760, dean of Bristol. The following year he was raised to the see of St. David's, and died May 6th, 1766. In the various characters of pastor, bishop, husband, father, and friend, he was a most excellent and amiable pattern. He left two sons and a daughter. The best known of his works are, a Defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology—and an Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language, 8vo.—Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution, 8vo.—Indifference to Religion inexcusable, 12mo.—the Principles of Religion made easy to Young Persons, &c.—a character of his first patron Herring.

STAAL, Madame de, a French lady, daughter of a painter called de Launai, well educated in a convent by the favor of the abbess. She was in the service of the duchess of Maine, and shared her disgrace by being confined two years in the bastille, and afterwards she married de Staal an officer of the Swiss guards. She died 1750, leaving her memoirs, published afterwards in 3 vols. 12mo. to which a fourth was afterwards added, containing two comedies. She possessed great wit and vivacity as her memoirs fully prove, and it was this which recommended her to the notice and friendship of la Fontenelle, and other learned men.

STACK, Edward, general, an Irishman by birth, died, at a very advanced age, in Calais, France, December 1833. He was a man of talents and accomplishments; and his life was full of adventure. In his youth he was one of the aids-de-camp of Louis XV. of France, and came to America with general Lafayette. He continued in the French service till the revolution; afterwards entered the service of his native country; became one of Bonaparte's prisoners, and was confined three years at Biche, and afterwards at Verdun, where he remained till the restoration. He was, for a time, a fellow-prisoner with the Duc d' Enghein.

STACKHOUSE, Thomas, a pious divine, for some years curate of Finchley, and afterwards vicar of Beenham, Berks, where he died 11th October 1752. He wrote several things, and among them a History of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, a popular and valuable work, often reprinted—a System of Practical Divinity, fol.—a Tract on the Miseries of the inferior Clergy, 8vo.—a Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles, a complete body of Divinity—and an Exposition of the Apostles' Creed.

STADIUS, John, a native of Loenhout, in Brabant, who became professor of history at Louvain, and afterwards filled the chair of mathematics and history at Paris, where he died 1579 aged 52. His knowledge of mathematics was disgraced by his fondness for astrological calculations. He wrote Ephemerides, 4to,—Tabula Æquabilis & Apparentis Motus Cœlestium Corporum—a Latin Commentary on Florus—Fasti Romanorum.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, Anne Louisa Germaine, baroness de, a celebrated female writer, the daughter of M. Necker, the French financier, was born, in 1766, at Paris. Her talents were so early displayed that she was said never to have been a child, and the utmost care was taken to cultivate them. In her twentieth year she married the Baron de Stael, the Swedish ambassador. From that period she took an active part in literature, and an almost equally active one in politics. It was through her influence with Barras that Talleyrand was appointed minister of the foreign department. At the commencement of Bonaparte's career she was one of his admirers, but she afterwards became hostile to him; and, in 1801, in consequence of her attempting to thwart his government, she was ordered to quit Paris. After having visited Germany, Prussia, and Italy, she returned to France, whence, however, she was again expelled. Her peregrinations were next extended to Moscow, Stockholm, and London; nor did she again behold her favorite abode of Paris till after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1811 she married M. de Rocca, but their union was kept secret. She died July 14, 1817. Of her works, which form seventeen volumes, the principal are the romances of Delphine and Corinna; Considerations on the French Revolution; Dramatic Essays; Considerations on Literature; Germany; and Ten Years of Exile.

STAFFORD, Antony, a writer, descended from a noble family, and born in Northamptonshire. He received his education at Oriel college, Oxford, and was made master of arts, 1623. He was a man of great learning, and died 1641. His works are, Niobe dissolved into Nilus, or his age drowned

her own Tears, 12mo.—Meditations and Resolutions, 12mo.—Life and Death of Diogenes—the Life of the Virgin Mary, or Female Glory—the Pride of Honor—Honor and Virtue triumphant over the Grave, exemplified in the Life and Death of Henry lord Stafford, 4to. His Female Glory proved very offensive to the puritans of England.

STAHL, George Ernest, an eminent German chemist, born in Franconia in 1660, and chosen professor of medicine at Hall, when a university was founded in that city in 1694. The excellency of his lectures while he filled that chair, the importance of his various publications, and his extensive practice, soon raised his reputation very high. He received an invitation to Berlin in 1716, which having accepted, he was made counsellor of state and physician to the king. He died in 1734, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Stahl is without doubt one of the greatest men of which the annals of medicine can boast; his name marks the commencement of a new era in chemistry. He was the author of the doctrine of phlogiston, which, though now completely overturned by the discoveries of Lavoisier and others, was not without its use; as it served to combine the scattered fragments of former chemists into a system, and as it gave rise to more accurate experiments and a more scientific view of the subject, to which many of the subsequent discoveries were owing. This theory maintained its ground for more than half a century, and was received and supported by some of the most eminent men which Europe has produced; a sufficient proof of the ingenuity and the abilities of its author. He was the author also of A Theory of Medicine, founded upon the notions, which he entertained of the absolute dominion of mind over body, in consequence of which he affirmed that every muscular action is a voluntary action of the mind, whether attended with consciousness or not. This theory he and his followers carried a great deal too far, but the advices which he gives to attend to the state of the mind of the patient are worthy of the attention of physicians. His principal works are. 1. Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ et Physicæ, Berlin, 1731, 8vo.; 2. Dissertationes Medicæ, Hall, 2 vols. 4to. This is a collection of theses. 3. Theoria Medica vera, 1737, 4to.; 4. Opusculum Chymico-physico Medicum, 1740, 4to.; 5. A Treatise on Sulphur, both inflammable and Fixed, written in German. 6. Negotium Otiosum, Hall, 1720, 4to. It is in this treatise chiefly that he establishes his system concerning the action of the soul upon the body. 7. Fundamenta Chymicæ Dogmaticæ et Experimentalis, Nuremberg, 1747, 3 vols. 4to.; 8. A Treatise on Salts, written in German. 9. Commentarium in Metallurgium Beecheri, 1723.

STAHREMBERG, Guido Balde, count de, an Austrian general, who raised himself by merit to the highest military honors. He displayed great gallantry at the battle of Zenta, and by his courage and military skill insured the victory of Saragossa, 1719. He died at Vienna, 1737, aged 80.

STANDISH, Miles, the first military commander at Plymouth, New England, was born at Lancashire, about the year 1584. After having served some time in the army in the Netherlands, he settled at Leyden, with Mr. Robinson's congregation, and accompanied them to Plymouth in 1620. He was there chosen captain, or chief military commander, and rendered the most important services to the colony, in the wars with the Indians. Many of his exploits were peculiarly daring, and his escapes extraordinary. In 1625 he went to England, as an agent for the colony, and returned the following year. He lived from that time in Duxbury holding the office of magistrate. He died in 1656 He was somewhat rough and passionate, but a daring and skilful soldier, and an upright magistrate.

STANHOPE, George, D.D., an able divine, born at Hartshorn, Derbyshire, March 1660, of a respectable family, which had suffered much during the civil wars. He was removed from Uppingham school to Eton, and was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity 1697. He first obtained Tewing rectory, Hertfordshire, and afterwards Lewisham in Kent, by the favor of Lord Dartmouth, in whose family he had been tutor, and soon after he became chaplain to the king. In 1701, he preached Boyle's lectures, and two years after exchanged Tewing for the vicarage of Deptford, and soon after was made dean of Canterbury in the room of Hooper, raised to the see of Bath and Wells. These preferments were due to his integrity, learning, and piety, and, as one of our ablest divines, his writings must always be held in high esteem. This worthy man, whose private life was as virtuous and exemplary as his public conduct was useful, died 18th March, 1728, aged 68. The second wife survived him. The best known of his works are a Translation of Thomas á Kempis de Imitatione Christi, 8vo.—a Translation of Charron on Wisdom, 3 vols. 8vo.—Translation of M. Aurel. Antoninus' Meditations, 4to.—sermons on several occasions—a Translation of Epictetus, with Simplicius' Commentary, 8vo.—Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols. 8vo.—the Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion, in sermons preached at Boyle's lectures, 4to.—Translations of Rochefoucaud's Maxims, 8vo.—of St. Augustine's Meditations—of Bishop Andrews' Greek Devotions—Parsons' Christian Directory, 8vo.—the Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion.

STANHOPE, James, earl of, of an ancient Nottinghamshire family, was born 1673. He embraced the military profession, and for his services at the siege of Namur, in 1695, king William gave him a company, and the rank of colonel. He served under the great Peterborough in Spain, and distinguished himself at the siege of Barcelona, and at the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but he was obliged to surrender the citadel of Briheuga to the forces of Vendome, after a very brave resistance. Under George I. he was made secretary of state. and in 1714 went as ambassador to Vienna, and in 1717 was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. These services to his country were rewarded with an earldom. He died 3d February 1721.

STANHOPE, Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, a distinguished nobleman and able writer, born in London, 22d September, 1694. After a private education he entered at the age of eighteen, at Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he studied the classics with great assiduity. In 1714, after two years' residence, he left the university to make the tour of Europe, and after receiving lessons of gaming at the Hague, and polishing his manners under the tuition of the dissipated belles of Paris, and visiting Italy, he returned home the next year. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and in the first parliament of George I. was elected member for St. Germain's, and then began his political career. He proved himself an able and accomplished speaker; but after defending the septennial bill he followed the prince of Wales in his opposition to the measures of the court, and no offers could persuade him to espouse the cause of the ministry. The death of

his father, in 1726, removed him to the house of lords, and in this place he began to distinguish himself more as an orator than he had done in the house of Commons. Elegant and perspicuous in his delivery, with an inexhaustible command of language, adorned by all the graceful arts of high-bred urbanity and sportive facetiousness, he acquired decisive superiority above all other orators, and riveted the attention of his auditors by the dignified and vehement powers of his eloquence, and the fascinating touches of his raillery and humor. When George the second was raised to the throne, Chesterfield, who had faithfully served him, was placed in offices of trust and honor. He was in 1728 sent ambassador to Holland, and for his services there, was rewarded with the garter, and the office of high steward of the household. He returned in 1732, to England; but his determined opposition to Walpole stripped him of his offices, and he desisted from attending the court, where he was now received with coldness and indifference. During twelve years he continued to attack the measures of government from the ranks of opposition: but the coalition of parties, in 1744, restored him to a seat in the cabinet, and the following year he was again engaged in a short embassy in Holland. He hastened back from the continent, to take the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in this high situation he had the happiness, by the mildness of his government, to conciliate the affections of the Irish nation. He left Ireland in 1746, and became principal secretary of state, but resigned two years after. Though infirmities and deafness came now rapidly upon him, yet he attended his duty in the house of lords, and in the debates, for the alteration of the style, 1751, he distinguished himself by an eloquent speech in favor of the plan. He lived with increasing infirmities to the 24th March, 1773. As a public character lord Chesterfield is highly esteemed, as from his rank, his influence, and his experience in political intrigues, he was, for many years, a distinguished leader. He wished not only to appear a man of letters, but to be the patron of learned men; and his friendship with Pope, and the other wits of the time, insured him celebrity. His conduct, however, to Dr. Johnson, from whom he expected an adulatory dedication of his dictionary, exposed him to the reprehension and indignant contempt of that unbending moralist. Lord Chesterfield wrote some papers in the World, and some poetical pieces, inserted in periodical publications; but his fame as an author rests on the celebrated letters which he sent to his natural son. These letters are written in an elegant and fascinating style; but in wishing to form his son for the higher ranks of life, he has shown himself the advocate of hypocrisy, licentiousness, and infidelity. The applause of the world was the governing principle of his life; but it was not by virtue alone that the polished peer endeavored to command popularity, but by every art which can, without hesitation, sacrifice honor, religion, and morality, to its favorite objects. The publication of his letters prove him to be an excellent scholar; but they display a studied relaxation of principle, and as Johnson says, inculcate the morals of a strumpet with the manners of a dancing master. His favorite son, to whose education he had so ardently and anxiously devoted himself, died November 1768, and left him in a state of deep and lasting despondency. His letters appeared first in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, and his miscellaneous works also, in 2 vols. 4to. 1777, and have since frequently been published in other forms.

STANHOPE Charles, the third earl, was grandson of the preceding, and born August 3d 1753 He received the early part of his education at Eton, and completed it at Geneva, where he applied chiefly to the mathematics, in which he made so great progress as to obtain a prize from the society of Stockholm, for a memoir on the construction of the pendulum. In 1774 he stood candidate for Westminster, but without success. By the interest of the earl of Shelburne, however, he was brought into parliament for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented till the death of his father, in 1786, called him to the Upper House. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution, by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. He was also a frequent speaker, and on some occasions was left single in a minority. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing-press, a monochord for turning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married, first to lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. He died December 16th, 1816. He published some philosophical pieces, and a few political Tracts.

STANISLAUS, Leczinski, king of Poland, was born at Leopold 20th October 1677. He was son of the grand treasurer of the kingdom, and to an elegant person joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. of Sweden, to whom he was deputed in 1704, by the assembly of Warsaw, that he determined to make him master of the kingdom, which his valor had conquered. Stanislaus was accordingly crowned at Warsaw, 1705, in the room of the deposed Augustus, agreeably to the will of the victorious Swede, and he continued attached to his benefactor, till the defeat of the Swedes at the battle of Pultowa, and the incursions of the Russians rendered his situation dangerous, and obliged him to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored to his crown, but on his death, in 1733, Stanislaus though supported by the interest of Louis XV. who had married his daughter, was unable to re-ascend the throne, and remained satisfied with the humbler title of duke of Lorraine and Bar, in which character he gained the affection of his new subjects, and deserved the name of the Beneficent. He died February 23, 1766. Stanislaus was author of Œuvres du Philosophe Bienfaisant, 4 vols. 8vo. in which he delineates the character of a true philosopher, meaning himself.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, king of Poland, was son of a private gentleman in Luthuania, by the princess Czartorinski, of the illustrious family of the Jagellons, was born 1732. After receiving an excellent education he travelled to Paris, where the friendship of the Swedish ambassador recommended him to the notice of the great, but his expenses were so extravagant that he was liberated from prison only by an act of generosity in the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he went to London, and became intimately acquainted with sir William Hanbury, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Russia. The elegant person and high accomplishments of Poniatowsky here captivated the heart of the grand duchess, afterwards Catherine II. which gave so much offence to the empress Elizabeth, that the young favorite was recalled by order of Augustus III. of Poland. The death of Augustus, in 1763, interested Catherine in the fortunes of her favorite, and by her in-

fluence, and the terror of her armies, he was elected king of Poland, 7th September 1764, in the diet of Wola. The new monarch gained all hearts by the moderation and prudence of his government, but unfortunately religious disputes disturbed the peace of the kingdom, the dissidents or protestants, who had been excluded by the catholics from offices of trust and emolument, laid claim to new indulgences, and were supported in their petition by the ambassadors of England, Prussia, and Russia. Stanislaus favored their cause, and thus rendered the catholics his most inveterate enemies, so that they formed the plan of taking him prisoner or destroying him. Three bold conspirators at the head of forty dragoons disguised like peasants, entered Warsaw, 3d November, 1771, and seized the unsuspecting king as he was returning in his carriage at ten o'clock in the evening. After much personal violence they mounted him on a horse, and rode away from the town, but during the darkness of the night these assassins lost their road, and on the return of light, Stanislaus exhausted, found himself in the custody of only one of the conspirators, on whom he prevailed to conduct him back to Warsaw. In 1787, Stanislaus visited Kanieff, and after an absence of twenty-three years had an interview with Catherine whom he accompanied in her tour through Tauris and Caucasus, to the borders of Persia. Though loaded with presents and honors by this ambitious princess, the Polish king soon saw his dominions invaded by her armies, and in 1792, all his efforts and the valor of Koskiusko were unable to arrest the career of her arms. Wilna and Warsaw were taken, and Catherine, after having frequently declared herself the protectress of the independence of Poland, consented to share the disunited kingdom with the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. In 1795, prince Repnin delivered a letter to the unfortunate Stanislaus, which commanded him to descend from the throne, and his people from the rank of nations. Stanislaus retired to Grodno, and forgot the dangers of greatness and of royalty in the obscurity of a private life, and afterwards, on the accession of Paul to the Russian throne, he was sent for to Petersburgh, where every mark of respect and attention was paid to him. He died at Petersburg, 11th April, 1798. This unfortunate man, if he had possessed more vigor and decision might have retarded if not totally averted the dangers which ruined the monarchy; but he was more calculated to shine in private life than adorn a throne, and uphold the fates of a falling empire. He was well informed, and the friend of the learned, and he spoke and wrote with ease the seven languages of Europe.

STANLEY, Thomas, esq. was born at his father's house, Herts, 1644. He was admitted at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a polite scholar, and good philologer. After taking his degrees he travelled through France, Italy, and Spain, and on his return entered at the Middle Temple. Not the law, however, but literature was his pursuit, and he published in 1665, an edition of Ælian's Various History with notes. His next work was the History of Philosophy, containing the lives, and opinions of philosophers of every sect, 4to. dedicated to his uncle John Marsham, esq. a composition of great and acknowledged merit, which passed through four editions, and was translated into Latin for the use of the German literati—and in 1664, appeared his Æschylus, cum Versione & Commentario. He wrote besides, various remarks on Euripides, Sophocles, and other classical authors, besides commentaries on Æschylus in 8 vols. fol. which have remained in manuscript. This worthy man, who had thus early given such strong and valuable proofs of his learning and application, died in 1678, when scarce 34.

STANLEY, John, an English musician, born in London 1713. He lost his sight when two years old, and at the age of seven he devoted his attention to music, under the care of Dr. Green, and with such effect that he was chosen organist of All-Hallows church, Bread-street, in his 11th year. In 1723, he was made organist of St. Andrew's Holborn, in 1734, he was elected by the benchers, organist of the Temple church, and in 1779, he was nominated master of the king's band. His execution on the organ was particularly admired, and his compositions displayed the most correct taste, and the soundest judgment. He died 1786.

STANYHURST, Richard, a native of Dublin, son of the speaker of the Irish house of commons, was educated at University college, Oxford. After studying the law in London he returned to Ireland, and married, and became a Roman catholic. He afterwards went abroad, and entering into orders was appointed chaplain to Albert archduke of Austria, governor of the Netherlands. He died at Brussels, 1618, aged about 72. He was universally esteemed as a good divine, an eminent philosopher, and a tolerable poet and historian. He wrote various things, the best known of which are, de Rebus in Hibernia Gestis—Harmonia, seu Catena Dialectica in Porphyrium—Vita Sancti Patricii—the four first books of the Æneid translated into English hexameters—the Principles of the Catholic Religion. He was uncle to archbishop Usher.

STAPLEDON, Walter, a native of Devonshire, educated at Oxford. His abilities recommended him to the notice of the court, and he was advanced in the church, and made bishop of Exeter, and treasurer of England. He distinguished himself as a patron of learning, and founded Exeter college, Oxford. His conduct in office rendered him afterwards unpopular, and he was seized in an insurrection in London, and cruelly beheaded at Cheapside cross, 1326.

STAPLETON, Thomas, an eminent controversialist, born at Henfield, Sussex, 1585, and educated at Canterbury and Winchester schools, from which he was removed to New college, Oxford. In Mary's reign he obtained a prebend of Chichester, but on Elizabeth's accession he left the kingdom with his family, and retired to Louvain, where he was made regius professor of divinity, canon of St. Peter's, and dean of Hilverbeck. He died 1598, and was buried in St. Peter's church at Louvain. He was an indefatigable writer in favor of the Roman catholic religion. His works were published in 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1620.

STAPYLTON, sir Robert, LL.D., a native of Carleton, Yorkshire. Though the son of a catholic family, and educated at Douay, he became a protestant, and was gentleman to the prince of Wales, afterwards the second Charles. He was zealously attached to the fortunes of Charles I. and served with valor at the battle of Edgehill, and was knighted. At the restoration he was reinstated in his honors, and died 1669. He was a very intelligent man, and a poet of some merit.

STARK, John, major-general of New Hampshire, was born in Londonderry of that state, August 28, 1728. In 1736 the family removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, where he resided till the close of his life. He served in the French war; and, on hearing of the battle of Lexington, he repaired to Cambridge, and, receiving a colonel's commission, enlisted in the same day eight hundred men. He fought in the battle of Breed's Hill; was

engaged in the attack on Trenton; and was in the battle of Princeton. On the invasion of Burgoyne in 1777, he received the command of the New Hampshire militia to oppose him, and had the honor by his skill and intrepidity of achieving the first step toward the capture of that general by the defeat of Colonel Baum in the battle of Bennington. In September, he enlisted a new and larger force and joined Gates. In 1778 and 1779 he served in Rhode Island, and in 1780 in New Jersey. In 1781 he had the command of the northern department of Saratoga. At the the close of the war he bid adieu to public employment. In 1818 congress voted him a pension of sixty dollars a month. He died May 8, 1822, aged 93 years.

STAVELEY, Thomas, esq. a native of Cussington, Leicestershire, who was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and afterwards studied the law at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar 1654. He succeeded his father-in-law, Onebye, as steward of the records of Leicester, 1662, but the latter part of his life was clouded by habitual melancholy, probably arising from too intense an application to his studies. He died 1683. He wrote the Romish Horseleech, or a discovery of the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, 8vo.—the History of Churches, and also made collections for the history and antiquities of Leicestershire.

STAUNTON, sir George Leonard, LL.D., a native of Galway in Ireland. After finishing his education at home he passed into France, and studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and then returned to settle in London. In 1762, he went to Grenada, and became secretary to the governor, lord Macartney, whom, after the capture of the island by the French, he accompanied back to England. When his patron and friend went as governor to Madras, he attended him as his confidential secretary, and so great were his abilities, and so important his services, that on his return to Europe he was raised to the dignity of baronet, and received in the most honorable manner a pension from the East India company. In the embassy of lord Macartney to the court of China, sir George accompanied his noble friend as secretary of legation, and in consequence of the opportunities of information which he had, and the judicious observations which he made, he presented to the world a very valuable and interesting account of that mighty and populous empire, 2 vols. 4to. and three 8vo. Sir George was intimate with men of science and literature throughout Europe, and was made honorary doctor of laws by the university of Oxford. Among other things, he published a translation of the medical essays of Dr. Storck, a physician of Vienna. He died in London, 18th January, 1801.

STEBBING, Henry, an English divine, known for his attacks on Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, and on Warburton on the publication of his Divine Legation. He died 1763, chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury. His other works are, sermons preached at Boyle's lecture, 8vo.—Collection of tracts, 8vo.—sermons on Practical Christianity, 2 vols.—and Tracts against Dr. James Forster on the subject of Heresy.

STEELE, sir Richard, a celebrated English writer. He was born in Dublin, where his father, a counsellor at law, was private secretary to the duke of Ormond. He came very young to England, and was educated at the Charter house, where he had Addison for his school-fellow. In 1695, he wrote "the Procession," on queen Mary's funeral, and afterwards obtained an ensigncy in the guards. He wrote the Christian Hero, to strengthen his mind in habits of religion and virtue, against those seducing pleasures to which a military life exposed him This little work, valuable for the morality and piety of its contents, was dedicated to lord Cutts, who in consequence noticed him, and not only made him his secretary, but gave him a captain's commission in Lucas' fusiliers. His first comedy called the Funeral, or Love-a-la-Mode, was acted with great applause in 1702, and the next year the Tender Husband appeared, and in 1704, the Lying Lovers. By the friendship of Addison he was introduced to the patronage of lords Halifax and Sunderland, and obtained the appointment of Gazetteer, and in 1709, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, he began the Tatler, the first number of which was published 12th April, and the last 2d January 1711. He next engaged with Addison in the Spectator, which first appeared 1st March, 1711, and afterwards in the Guardian, of which the first number appeared 12th March, 1713. He resigned in 1713, the place of commissioner of the stamp office, which he held, to sit in parliament for Stockbridge, but his parliamentary career was short, as his papers in the Englishman and in the Crisis, were voted by the house to be scandalous and seditious libels, and he was therefore, after an able vindication of himself in a speech of three hours, expelled by a majority of two hundred and forty-five against one hundred and fifty-two. He now engaged in defending the rights of the house of Hanover, and in exposing the arts of the pretender, and in reward for his loyalty he was on the accession of George I. made surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton court, and governor of the royal company of comedians, and in 1715, knighted by the king. In the first parliament of the new monarch he was elected member for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and after the suppression of the rebellion he was made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. Though engaged in offices of trust and business, Steele did not forget his character as a writer, but occasionally produced political pamphlets. His account of the Roman catholic religion throughout the world appeared in 1715, and it was followed by a letter from the earl of Mar to the king,—a second volume of the Englishman—the Spinster—a Letter to lord Oxford on the Peerage Bill—the Crisis of Property—the Nation a Family, on the South Sea Scheme. During the publication of the Theatre, a periodical paper, his patent of governor of the comedians was withdrawn in 1720, but though he exerted himself against the intrigues of the lord chamberlain, he never could recover it, though he computed the loss occasioned by that arbitrary measure little less than £10,000. His comedy of the Conscious Lovers appeared in 1722, and was received with great applause, and procured to him a present of £500, from the king, to whom it was dedicated. In the decline of life Steele became paralytic, and retired to his seat of Llangunnor near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died 1st September 1729, and was very privately interred As a writer Steele appears a very eminent character The versatility of his talents, the extent of his information, and the deep acquaintance with polite literature, which he every where displayed, prove him to be an author of no ordinary rank, who would perhaps have shone to greater advantage if not united with the elegant Addison. Sir Richard in his private character was very eccentric, and often exposed himself to difficulties, from which all the interest and the ingenuity of his friends were required to extricate him.

STEEVENS, George, one of the most successful of the editors and commentators of Shakspeare

was born in 1735. His parents were in affluent circumstances. George received the rudiments of his education at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the tuition of Dr. Woodson and his assistants; and had for a companion at that school Gibbon the historian. From Kingston he went to Eton, whence after some years, he was admitted a fellow commoner of King's College, Cambridge. After he left the university, he accepted a commission in the Essex militia on its first establishment; and he spent the latter years of his life at Hampstead in almost total seclusion from the world; seldom mixing with society but in the shops of booksellers, in the Shakspeare gallery, or in the morning conversations of Sir Joseph Banks. He died January, 1800. Mr. Steevens was a classical scholar of the first order. He was equally acquainted with the belles lettres of Europe. He had studied history, ancient and modern, but particularly that of his own country. He possessed a strong original genius, and an abundant wit; his imagination was of every colour, and his sentiments were enlivened with the most brilliant expressions. Mr. Steevens also had a very handsome fortune; and his generosity was equal to it.

STEINBOCK, Magnus, an illustrious Swede. After distinguishing himself in Holland and Germany, he followed the fortunes of his master Charles XII. and contributed by his valor to the victories of Narva and of Poland. During the absence of his master from Sweden he governed the kingdom with wisdom and moderation, and defeated at Gadembusck the Danes, who attempted to disturb the general tranquillity. He afterwards advanced against Altona, but was taken at Tonningen, and died a prisoner of war in the castle of Fredericks-haven, 23d February 1717, aged 53. His memoirs have appeared in 4 vols. 4to. 1765. He is improperly called by some writers the last of Swedish heroes.

STELLINI, James, a native of Forly in Italy, professor of divinity at Padua, where he died 1770, aged 71. He was an ecclesiastic, and was respected as a man of learning. He wrote on ethics, a valuable work, published 4 vols. 4to. Padua, 1778.

STENNET, Samuel, D.D., a Baptist clergyman, pastor of a congregation in Little Wild-street, London, was born in 1727, and died August 22nd, 1795, at his residence at Muswell-hill near highgate. He was a man much respected among the Protestant dissenters, both for the excellence of his character, and for his learning and ability. Besides some single sermons, he was the author of Discourses on Personal Religion, 2 vols. 12mo.; Discourses on Domestic Duties, 8vo.; Sermons on the Divine Authority and various Use of the Holy Scriptures, 1790, 8vo. He also carried on a controversy on the subject of baptism with Dr. Stephen Addington.

STENO, Nicholas, a Danish anatomist, born at Copenhagen, 10th January, 1638. He studied under Bartholin, and afterwards travelled over Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and obtained an honorable pension from Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, who appointed him tutor to his son. In 1669, he renounced the protestant religion, but the wish of his sovereign Christian V. to establish him as professor at Copenhagen, proved abortive, and he settled in Italy, and became an ecclesiastic. The pope, in approbation of his conduct, appointed him apostolical vicar for Germany, and bishop of Titiopolis in Greece. He died at Schwerin, 1686. He was author of Elementorum Myologiæ Specimen—Anatomical Observations and Discoveries, 1680, 12mo.—Latin Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain, 12mo.

STEPHEN I. pope, succeeded to the papal chair, after the martyrdom of Lucius, 253. He was engaged in a controversy with St. Cyprian and Firmilian, about rebaptizing penitents, who had been baptized before by heretics, and while he considered the imposing of hands upon such persons as sufficient to admit them into the church, his opponents held a contrary doctrine. He suffered martyrdom 2d August, 257, in the persecution of Valentinian.

STEPHEN II., a Roman, succeeded to the papal chair 752, after another pontiff of the same name, who lived only three days after his election. He was attacked by Astolphus king of Lombardy, who seized Ravenna, and threatened Rome, and in his distress he applied for assistance to Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East, who being engaged in a war with Armenia, recommended his fortunes to Pepin king of France. Pepin thus reconciled to the pope, whom before he had offended, marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and stripping him of the exarchate of Ravenna, and twenty-two other towns, he bestowed them on the holy see, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of Rome. Stephen died 26 April, 757.

STEPHEN VI., was elected in the room of the Antipope Boniface VI. 896. He rendered himself ridiculous and unpopular by causing the body of his predecessor Formosus to be dug up, and to be tried in his pontifical robes, and to have the head severed from the body, because he had been his enemy. This barbarous conduct revolted the affection of the Romans, who rose against their pontiff, and at last strangled him in prison, 897.

STEPHEN I. St., king of Hungary after the death of his father Geisa 997, labored earnestly to reform the barbarous manners of his people. After defeating some insurgents who opposed his measures he introduced christianity into the country, and divided the kingdom into eleven bishoprics. He confirmed the wholesome measures which he had adopted by a wise code of laws in fifty-five chapters, and he died much and deservedly regretted by the affection of his subjects at Breda, 1038. He was ably seconded in his pious and benevolent labors by the cooperation of his virtuous queen Gisela.

STEPHEN, king of England, was third son of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela the Conqueror's daughter, and was born 1105. By well concerted measures he seized the English crown 1135, and thus in her absence dispossessed the lawful sovereign, Matilda, the daughter of Henry I. who was wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany. This usurpation was soon resented, Matilda landed with an army, 1139, and Stephen was defeated two years after at the battle of Lincoln, and taken prisoner. He was exchanged for Robert earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate brother of the empress, and on his liberation so managed his affairs that he at last triumphed over all opposition, and Matilda, unpopular on account of her pride, and supercilious conduct to the barons, left the kingdom 1147. Stephen, however, was not long to enjoy peace, and he found a new and powerful competitor in Henry the son of Matilda, by her former marriage with Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. The kingdom was for a while distracted by civil war, till at last wiser sentiments prevailed, and an agreement was made between the two rivals 1153, by which it was stipulated that Stephen should enjoy the crown during his life, and that at his death, to the exclusion of his son, it should descend to Henry. Stephen died the following year, and Henry peacefully ascended the throne.

STEPHENS, Robert, a printer, was born at Paris 1503. He set up for himself, and married soon after the daughter of Badius, the printer, a woman who was well versed in Latin, and could thus converse with the learned correctors of the press whom he kept in his house. His great Latin Bible appeared in 1532, and the clamors raised against him ten years before were now repeated by the doctors of the Sorbonne, because he had printed the notes of Calvin to his work. Though protected by Francis I. who had appointed him his printer, he found the virulence of his enemies particularly pointed against him, and after the king's death in 1547, he left Paris and retired to Geneva, carrying with him, it is said, the types and moulds of the royal press. He died at Geneva, 1559. In his business he was most exact and particular, he undertook the printing of none but good books, and so solicitous was he of correctness that he exposed the sheets to public view, and promised a reward to such as could discover errors. His mark was a tree branched, and a man looking upon it, with the words noli altum sapere, to which he added sometimes, sed time. His Hebrew Bible, 8 vols. 16mo. 1544, and his Greek Testament, 2 vols. 16mo. 1546, called mirificam, from the first word of the preface, are much admired. He was not only a good printer, but a learned man, the friend of Calvin, Beza, Rivet, and others, and his Thesaurus Lingæ Latinæ, 4 vols. fol. is an astonishing monument of his labor and erudition. He wrote also an Answer to the Censures of the Sorbonne Doctors to his bible. He had three sons, Henry, Robert, and Francis, and one daughter. He had also two brothers, Francis and Charles; Francis worked with Colinæus, and died at Paris, 1550, and Charles, the youngest of the family, wrote several valuable books. He went into Germany, with Lazarus de Baif, and was tutor to his son. He afterwards studied medicine at Paris, and took his degrees, but he, however, continued the profession of his family, and was appointed printer to the king. He died at Paris 1564, leaving only one daughter, who was very learned. He wrote more than thirty works on various subjects, of which were an Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary—de Vasculis, 8vo.—de Re Rusticâ, 2 vols. 8vo.

STEPHENS, Henry, son of Robert, just mentioned, was born at Paris, 1528. He was well educated, and considered as the most learned of his learned family, and the best Grecian of his time, after the death of Budæus. Before he applied himself assiduously to his father's business, he travelled into Italy, and afterwards visited Flanders and England. Though his father left Paris for Geneva, he still continued in France, and settled there, and then devoted himself to the correct printing of the Greek classics, and other valuable authors, of which he gave most elegant and learned editions. He was liberally patronised by Henry III. and sent by him to Switzerland, to make a collection of manuscripts, but the troubles which agitated the last years of that monarch's reign, extended to Stephens, who followed his father's example, and retired to Geneva. Stephens paid great attention, and expended large sums for the completion of a Greek Thesaurus, but when he expected his labors to be rewarded, he found that Scapula the printer, whom he confidentially employed, had dishonorably taken a copy of his papers, and offered to the world a Lexicon under his name, which was in some degree well received, and thus robbed the real author of the merit of his performance. This infamous conduct, though it did not lessen the reputation of Stephens, was, however, the cause of his ruin, the money he had spent in the collection was irrecoverably lost, as the Thesaurus did not sell, and the last years of his life were spent in poverty and distress. He died in an hospital at Lyons 1598. Besides the Thesaurus, a most valuable work, he wrote Introduction & l'Apologie pour Heredote, 3 vols. 8vo. a popular performance, which severely reflected on the papists —de Origine Mendorum—a version of Anacreon in Latin verses—Juris Civilis Fontes & Rivi.

STEPHENS, Paul, son of Henry, was very learned, though inferior to his father. He continued his father's business at Geneva, but did not exhibit the same correctness and accuracy. He died at Geneva, 1627, aged sixty, leaving a son Anthony, the last printer of the family. Anthony turned Roman catholic, and left Geneva for Paris; but though he was for some time printer to the king, his inattention and prodigality proved his ruin, and he was supported for the last years of his life in an hospital, where he died 1674 aged 80. With him expired the glory of a family which, for five generations, had laboriously contributed to the advancement of literature.

STEPHENS, Robert, an eminent antiquary, born at Eastington, Gloucestershire, and educated at Wotton school, from which he removed in 1681 to Lincoln college, Oxford. He afterwards entered at the Middle Temple; but as his fortune was easy, and his fondness for polite literature very great, he did not apply much to the study of the law. He was for some time solicitor of the customs, by the influence of his relation Harley, earl of Oxford, and afterwards historiographer royal. He published lord Bacon's letters, with curious notes, and prepared materials for an history of James I. which he did not execute. He died 9th November, 1732.

STEPHENS, Alexander, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1757, at Elgin; studied at Aberdeen; was designed for the law, but gave himself up to literature; and died in 1821. He wrote a History of the War of the French Revolution; and Memoirs of John Horne Tooke; and contributed to the Monthly Magazine; Public Characters; and The Annual Obituary.

STEPNEY, George, an English poet and states man, born in London, 1663. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with Charles Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, which proved the source of all his future honors. Though he had paid his court to James II. he warmly embraced the principles of the revolution, and was employed as envoy to various courts in Germany, and though his abilities were not of a superior cast, he was very successful in his embassies. He was one of the commissioners of trade, and died at Chelsea 1707, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a pompous inscription marks the place of his remains. He is ranked among the minor poets, and besides some parts of Juvenal, he wrote some short pieces, "where," says Johnson, "a happy line may now and then perhaps be found, though there is neither the grace of wit, nor the vigor of nature."

STERNE, Laurence, an eminent writer, descended from Sterne, archbishop of York. He was born at Clonwell, in the south of Ireland, 24th November 1713, where his father, an officer in the army, was then stationed; and after being nine years at school, at Halifax, Yorkshire, he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. By means of his uncle, who was prebendary of York, he obtained the living of Sutton, and afterwards a prebend in York cathedral, and by the interest of his wife he added Stillington living to his other preferments. In 1760, he came to London to commence author

and in 1762 he travelled to France, and afterwards to Italy, for the recovery of his health; but a consumption on the lungs could not be removed by change either of air or of occupation. He died 1768, in London. The works of Sterne consist of the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, a sentimental romance, remarkable for its eccentricity, and for an interesting delineation of characters, but not without occasional obscenity—a Sentimental Journey—sermons—letters, published since his death. He is accused of plagiarism by Ferriar, who discovers several striking parallel passages in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, bishop Hall's works, and other ancient books.

STERNHOLD, Thomas, an English poet, born in Hampshire according to Wood, and educated at Winchester school and Oxford, which he left without a degree. He was groom of the robes to Henry VIII., and had one hundred marks left him by that king's will, and he continued in the same office with his successor. In his principles he was a rigid reformer, and was so highly offended at the obscene songs which were then in vogue, that he turned into English metre, fifty-one of David's Psalms for the use of the courtiers, instead of lascivious sonnets. These were gradually introduced into parochial churches, and are still in repute, though the more elegant version of Tate and Brady, and that of Merrick, recommend themselves more powerfully to the attention of the musical ear. Of the rest of the Psalms, fifty-eight were translated by Hopkins, a contemporary poet, and the remainder by Norton and other hands. No other composition of his is now extant. He died in London, 1549.

STEUBEN, Frederic William baron de, major-general in the army of the American revolution, was a distinguished Prussian officer, who had served for many years in the army of Frederic the Great, had been one of his aids, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He came from France to America in November, 1777, with high recommendations to congress, to which he offered himself as a volunteer to serve in whatever department he could render himself useful. He was soon appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, and was of the greatest service to the army, by introducing a system of uniform manœuvres. He fought as a volunteer at the battle of Monmouth, and had command in the trenches in Yorktown, on the day that concluded the contest with the British. He was an accomplished gentleman, an able officer, and virtuous citizen. He died at Steubenville, New York, November 28th, 1794.

STEVENS, George Alexander, a native of London. He was brought up to a mechanical profession, but quitted it for the stage. The life of a theatrical hero, however, did not produce him popularity or fame, and he had recourse to a different mode of support. For several years he travelled over the kingdom, and even extended his excursions to America, lecturing on heads, in a style amusing and facetious, but often verging to licentiousness and sarcastic ribaldry; and having thus gained a comfortable income, he disposed of his lectures and of his heads to Lee Lewis. This eccentric character died at last in a mad-house, 1784. He was author of Tom Fool, a novel, 2 vols. 12mo.—some farces—songs—besides the Dramatic History of master Edwards, in which he censured and ridiculed his old friend and companion Shuter.

STEVENS, William Bagshaw, D.D., a native of Abingdon, educated at the grammar school there, and at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of doctor of divinity. He became usher, and afterwards master, of Repton school, Derbyshire, and by the patronage of the Harpur family, he was presented to the rectory of Seckindon, Warwickshire, and the vicarage of Kingsbury. He died 1800, aged 45. He wrote Retirement, a poem in blank verse, 1782, 4to.—Indian Odes, 4to.—Idyls in the Topographer—and some poetical pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical works.

STEVENS, Benjamin, D.D., a son of the Rev Joseph Stevens, minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1740, and became the minister of Kittery in Maine. His ordination took place, May 1st 1751, and he died May 18th, 1791, aged 70 years. He was esteemed as a good man, and as an able preacher. He published a funeral sermon on the death of Andrew Pepperell, 1752; also one on the death of Sir William Pepperell, 1759; and an election sermon, 1760.

STEVIN, Simon, a native of Bruges, who instructed prince Maurice of Nassau in mathematics, and was made superintendant of the dykes of Holland. It is said that he invented the sailing chariots which were for some time adopted by the Dutch. He died 1635. He is author of a treatise on Statics—Geometrical Problems—Mathematical Memoirs—de Portuum investigandorum Ratione. His mathematical works written in Flemish, have been translated into Latin by Snellius, 2 vols. folio.

STEWART, sir James, a Scotch baronet, who died 1789, aged 76. He is author of an Apology of sir Isaac Newton on Ancient Chronology—and a treatise on Political Æconomy, a work of great merit, and replete with much information, though written in a negligent style.

STEWART, Matthew, a native of Rothsay in the isle of Bute, who after studying under his father, who was the minister of the parish, went to Glasgow university, to devote himself to theology. He afterwards studied mathematics at Edinburgh, where he succeeded his master Maclaurin in the mathematical chair. He died at Edinburgh, 1785, aged 68. He was author of tracts, physical and mathematical, on the Theory of the Moon, the distance of the Sun from the earth, &c., 1761—Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ—general Theorems, published when he succeeded to the professor's chair.

STEWART DENHAM, Sir James, a political economist, was born, in 1713, at Edinburgh; was educated at the university of his native place; and became an advocate. Having taken, in 1745, an active part in favor of the house of Stuart, he was under the necessity of living for several years in exile. He was, however, allowed to return in 1767, and his estate was restored to him. He died in 1780. His chief work is, An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy.

STEWART, Dugald, an eminent philosopher and writer, was born, in 1753, at Edinburgh, and was the son of the professor of mathematics; was educated at the high school and university of his native city; and attended the lectures of Dr. Reid, at Glasgow. From Glasgow he was recalled, in his nineteenth year, to assist his father; on whose decease, in 1785, he succeeded to the professorship. He, however, exchanged it for the chair of moral philosophy, which he had filled in 1778, during the absence of Dr. Ferguson in America. In 1780, he began to receive pupils into his house, and many young noblemen and gentlemen, who afterwards became celebrated, imbibed their knowledge under his roof. It was not till 1792 that he came forward as an author; he then published the first volume of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. He died

June 11, 1828; after having long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most amiable of men, and one of the ablest of modern philosophical writers. Among his works are, Outlines of Moral Philosophy; Philosophical Essays; Memoirs of Adam Smith, and Drs. Robertson and Reid; and Prefatory Dissertations in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

STILES, Ezra, D.D., president of Yale college, was born in North Haven, Connecticut 1727. His father was the minister of that town. In 1746, he graduated from that institution, and in 1749, was chosen tutor of it, in which office he remained six years. Although he had commenced preaching, he was induced to study law, which he practised in New Haven for two years. But, having resumed preaching, he was ordained over the second congregational church in Newport, Rhode-Island, October 22, 1755. Here he remained till his congregation was dispersed by the war in 1776. He then preached at Portsmouth; but being chosen president of the college in 1777, he proceeded thither, and entered on the duties of the office in July the following year. He remained in that station till his death in May, 1795, in his 68th year. President Stiles has been considered one of the most learned men this country has produced. He read the French language with great facility. He was critically acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. In the study of the Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, he had made considerable progress: and on the Coptic and Persian he had bestowed some attention. He was also well versed in most branches of mathematics, and as a divine ranked second to no one, in systematic theology, in the country. As a preacher he was serious and impressive, and was a warm friend of his country. His publications were not numerous, but he left more than forty volumes in manuscript. Among his publications was a funeral oration in Latin on Governor Law; and a Latin oration on his induction into office.

STILLINGFLEET, Edward, an eminent prelate, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and born at Cranbourn, Dorsetshire, 17th April, 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and by the patronage of his friend sir Roger Burgoyne, of Wroxall, Warwickshire, he obtained in 1657, the rectory of Sutton. He in 1659, published his Irenicum, or Weapon-Salve for the Church's Wounds, which, though written with great ability, gave offence to some of the churchmen of the times, but he added afterwards a discourse to another edition of it, to conciliate the favour of all parties. His greatest work, Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of Natural and Revealed Religion, appeared in 1662, and though produced by a young man only twenty-seven years old, astonished every reader for its erudition, elegance, strength, and clearness of argument. Thus recommended to public favor by his abilities, he was appointed preacher of the Roll's chapel, and in 1665, was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn. He afterwards gradually advanced through preferments, became lecturer to the Temple, chaplain to the king, canon of St. Paul's, prebendary of Canterbury, dean of St. Paul's, and in 1689 was raised to the see of Worcester. He died March 27th, 1699. Stillingfleet wrote besides, some controversial books against the deists, socinians, papists, and dissenters, and he was engaged in the latter part of life with Locke, some part of whose Essay on Human Understanding, seemed to strike at the Mysteries of Revealed Religion. His works are the composition of an able scholar, deep divine, and a sound argumentative philosopher. They were collected and published altogether in 1710, in 6 vols. folio.

STILLINGFLEET, Benjamin, an eminent naturalist and poet, grandson of the Bishop. His father Edward, rector of Wood-Norton, Norfolk, displeased his father by marriage, and the displeasure of the bishop proved injurious to his posterity. He died 1708, and Benjamin, his only son, after being educated at Norwich school, entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, but here he was disappointed of a fellowship, by the interference of Bentley, the master, who had been his father's friend, and his grandfather's chaplain. Thus thrown upon the world he travelled through Italy, and by the friendship of lord Barrington he obtained the place of barrack master at Kensington. He also succeeded to some property on the death of his friend Mr. Wyndham of Norfolk, with whom he had travelled abroad, and applied himself assiduously to the study of history and botany. He died at a saddler's in Piccadilly, 15th December, 1771, aged 69, leaving some valuable papers behind him. His works are the calendar of Flora, 1761—Miscellaneous Travels, 8vo.—the Principles and Powers of Harmony, 4to.—Essay on Conversation 1757, a poem, and other poems in Dodsley's collection—some thoughts concerning happiness.

STILLMAN, Samuel, D.D., a Baptist minister of Boston, born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1737. His family removing to Charleston, South Carolina, he received his education at an academy in that city. Here also he was ordained, February 26, 1759. He preached in different places; and, after having officiated for a year as assistant minister with the second Baptist society in Boston, he was installed pastor of the church of that society, January 9, 1765. In this parish he continued his benevolent labors, universally respected and beloved, till his death by a paralytic shock, March 13, 1807, at the age of sixty-nine years. As an eloquent preacher, Dr. Stillman held the first rank. He possessed a pleasant and most commanding voice; and he was enabled to transfuse his own feelings into the hearts of his auditors. Such was his urbanity of manners, and his kind and catholic spirit, that he was, comparatively, alike popular with all denominations. His uncommon vivacity and energy of feeling were united with a perfect sense of propriety, and with affability, ease and politeness. This gave him, deservedly, a great influence in Boston. He published three ordination sermons; four funeral sermons, one of which was on the death of Washington; two election sermons; one before a society of freemasons; three discourses on apostolic preaching; a thanksgiving sermon; a fast sermon; one on the opening of the Baptist Meeting-house in Charlestown; one on the first anniversary of the female asylum; and one on the anniversary of the Massachusetts Baptist missionary society. After his death a volume of his sermons was published.

STITH, William, president of the college of William and Mary in Virginia. He was a clergyman of respectable standing. About the year 1740 he withdrew from the college over which he had ably presided. In 1747, he published a history of the discovery and first settlement of that state. The history is brought down only to the year 1624. Mr. Stith was considered a faithful historian, but his style is bad, and his details are tediously minute. He died in 1750.

STOBÆUS, John, author of a valuable collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, translated into Latin by Gesner, Geneva, 1608, was a learned Greek of the fifth century.

STOCHADE, Nicholas de Helt, a native of Nimeguen 1614, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Ryccaert, and excelled as a portrait and historical painter.

STOCK, Christian, a German orientalist, born at Canburg, 1672. He was professor at Jena, and died 1733, highly respected for learning. He wrote Disputationes de Pœnis Hebræorum Capitalibus—Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ Veteris Testam.—and Nova Testam.

STOCKDALE, Percival, Rev., was a native of Branxton, in Northumberland, where he was born about the year 1736. He was sent into Scotland for education, and studied at St. Andrew's, where he graduated, but afterwards embraced a military life, and served abroad. At length, on his return to England, he recurred to the line of life for which he had been originally designed, and entered the church in 1759. Settling in London, he for some time continued to support himself by combining the profession of an author with that of a clergyman, till he again entered the king's service, in the capacity of chaplain to a ship, and eventually obtained the living of Long Houghton and Lesburg in his own county. He published a series of Lectures on the Poets, an Essay on the Genius of Pope, and a Biographical Memoir of Waller, besides a volume of miscellaneous poems of no great merit, and a few sermons. He also wrote his own life with a sufficient portion of vanity. His death took place at the rectory house, in Long Houghton, in 1811.

STOCKTON, Richard, a lawyer of New Jersey, who was graduated at Princeton in 1748, and devoting himself to the law, soon arose to unrivalled reputation and success, by his superior talents and integrity. He was appointed to the office of judge, both under the provincial government, and after the adoption of the constitution in 1776, and discharged the duties of the station with distinguished ability, and uprightness. He was a member of the congress of 1776, and signed the declaration of independence. He was an accomplished scholar and statesman, a persuasive speaker, and an exemplary Christian. He died on the 1st of March, 1781.

STODDARD, Solomon, an American divine, settled at Northampton, Massachusetts. He was born at Boston in 1643, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1662. He spent two years in Barbadoes, with governor Serle. After his return he was ordained at Northampton, September 11, 1672, where he continued till his death, February 11, 1729, aged 85 years. Mr. Stoddard was one of the most learned men of those times, and was particularly able in religious controversies. He was so much devoted to his studies, that he wrote a considerable number of sermons, found among his manuscripts, which he did not have occasion to use. His publications were pretty numerous; and, some of them were on subjects particularly interesting. He maintained that the Lord's Supper is a converting ordinance, and that all baptized persons, not scandalous in life, may lawfully approach the table, though they know themselves to be destitute of true religion. Many of his published works, it might be inferred from their titles, had a bearing upon this topic.

STOFFLET, Nicholas, a native of Luneville, who for some years served in the army as a private soldier. During the French revolution he warmly espoused the cause of royalty, and assembling a band of men, of similar feelings with his own, he seized Bressuire, and maintained himself with vigor and success against the troops of the convention. Mildness effected what military art could not do, and Hoche prevailed upon this courageous chief, to lay down his arms, and to be reconciled to the existing government. Stofflet agreed to an armistice in 1795, but soon after, his conduct was interpreted by the suspicious republicans, as subversive of the treaty, and as he was defenceless, he was easily seized and dragged to Angers, where he was shot, 23d February 1796, in his 44th year. This active and heroic leader, who thus fell a victim to the cruelty of the convention, was during the short space of two years, present at one hundred and fifty battles where he not only displayed valor, but generally insured the victory. He showed in his last moments the same intrepidity which had marked the whole of his life.

STOLBERG-STOLBERG, Frederic Leopold, count, a German writer, was born, in 1750, at Bramstedt, in Holstein; was educated at Halle and Gottingen; was employed in negotiations by the duke of Oldenburg and the prince regent of Denmark, and died in 1819. He translated the Iliad and the tragedies of Æschylus; and wrote a History of the Christian Religion; Travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; Poems, and Dramas.

STONE, Edmund, a self-taught mathematician, son of the gardener of the duke of Argyle. Though not nurtured by education, he yet acquired by the feeble assistance of the duke's butler, and his own indefatigable industry, a most correct and extensive knowledge of arithmetic and mathematics. The duke accidentally found him, when eighteen years old, reading Newton's Principia, and his grace had the good sense to give encouragement to such powers of genius, and he therefore transplanted him from obscurity and manual labor, to a comfortable situation, where he devoted himself to study, and produced some valuable works. He died about 1750. His works are a Mathematical Dictionary—a treatise on Fluxions—an edition of Euclid's Elements, 2 vols. 8vo. He is described by Ramsay as a man of the utmost modesty.

STONE, Thomas, a member of the American congress from the state of Maryland, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a lineal descendant of William Stone, who was governor of Maryland during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell. He was born in Charles county, in that province, in the year 1743, at Pointon Manor, the seat of his father, David Stone; and received his education under the care of a Scotch gentleman of distinguished erudition and taste, who resided as a teacher in his paternal neighborhood. After completing his academical course, he studied law under the direction of Thomas Johnson, esq., in the city of Annapolis, and engaged in the practice of his profession with high reputation. He was a member of the American congress in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and stood forth among the champions of his country's rights and honor at that trying period. Mr. Stone was again member of congress when General Washington resigned his office as commander-in-chief of the American armies. In the year 1787 he was appointed one of the delegates from Maryland to attend the convention which met in Philadelphia in that year, and formed the constitution of the United States; but domestic circumstances constrained him to decline accepting the appointment, and in the autumn of the same year he died, in the forty-fourth year of his age. This patriotic and worthy man was repeatedly a member of the senate of his native state during the intervals of his congressional service, and was in a variety of ways devoted to the welfare of his country. He was honored in his life and lamented in his death.

STONE, Samuel, one of the first ministers or Hartford, Connecticut, was born in England; and

was educated in that country at the University of Cambridge. Being a puritan he came to America, and was settled as an assistant minister with Hooker at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 11, 1633. In 1636 he removed to Hartford, where he died in 1663. He was an able controversialist; and was distinguished for pleasing manners and other social qualities.

STONE, John Haskins, governor of Maryland, entered the army of the revolution at an early period, a captain in Smallwood's regiment, and distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, and Germantown, in the last of which he received a wound which disabled him for further service. He was afterwards appointed a member of the executive council of Maryland, and in 1794 governor of that state, in which office he continued three years. He was respected as an amiable, liberal, and upright citizen, as well as a brave soldier and zealous friend of liberty. He died in 1804.

STONEHOUSE, sir James, a physician and divine of great eminence. He was born at Tubney in Berkshire, 1716, and after receiving his education at Winchester school, and St. John's college, Oxford, he applied himself to medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Nicholls. He afterwards travelled abroad, and then settled at Coventry, from which he removed to Northampton, where his benevolence was strongly displayed in the erection of the county infirmary. Though for some years inclined to the principles of infidelity, in the defence of which he even wrote a book against revealed religion, three times edited, he gave way to better thoughts, and by reading the books of the best divines, especially Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, he became a convert to the opinions of the English church. In proof of his sincerity, though in full and extensive practice, insured by an experience of twenty years, he took orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol. He afterwards was presented to the livings of Great and Little Cheverell, in Wiltshire, where he devoted himself not only to the promotion of the spiritual comfort of his parishioners, but the composition of useful works in the cause of religion and virtue. As a preacher he was eloquent and impressive, and his discourses always carried conviction to the heart, and disposed the mind to more than the outward and barren profession of christianity. In 1791, on the extinction of the elder branch of his family, settled at Radley, Berkshire, he succeeded to the title of baronet, and died at Bristol, 1795. His works are very numerous, and all on religious subjects, and some of them have been recommended by the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge. His friendly Advice to a Patient has been frequently edited. An account of his life was prefixed by Mr. Stedman, to his letters, which were published in 1800, 12mo.

STORACE, Stephano, an eminent composer of dramatic music, was the son of an Italian performer on the bass viol, long settled in London, where he was born in 1763. Early displaying strong musical talent, he was sent by his father to Italy, that he might enjoy every opportunity of cultivation, and his progress was so rapid, that at the very commencement of his career he produced his celebrated finale to the first act of the Pirates, and some of his very best compositions. On his return to England he resided at Bath, till the friendship of Mr. Michael Kelly procured him the appointment of composer to Drury Lane theatre. Here he remained, with daily increasing reputation, till a violent attack of gout in the head carried him off, in 1796, in the flower of his age. His compositions are remarkable for their spirit, and his melodies have not often been excelled. His productions are the music to the Doctor and Apothecary, a farce, 1788; Haunted Tower, opera, 1789; No Song no Supper, farce, 1790; Siege of Belgrade, opera, 1791; Cave of Trophonius, musical interlude, 1791; Pirates, and Dido, operas, 1792; Prize, and Glorious First of June, musical entertainments; Cherokee, and Lodoiska, operas, 1794; Three and Deuce, comic drama, 1795; My Grandmother, farce; Iron Chest, musical play; and Mahmoud, an opera, 1796.

STORCK, Nicholas, a native of Saxony, who abandoned the tenets of Luther to found the sect of the anabaptists with Muncer. By the most extravagant doctrines, and by assuming the powers of a sovereign, he gained numerous adherents, and when banished from Saxony he retired to Swabia and Franconia, where his opinions were eagerly embraced by the deluded multitude. The military power was at last exerted to silence his preaching, and to disperse his followers, and after being guilty of the grossest excesses, he escaped to Poland, 1527, and afterwards settled at Munich, where his sect again raised its head, and spread its influence into Moravia. He died soon after, in the greatest poverty.

STOUFFACHER, Werner, a native of the canton of Schwitz, who, in 1307, joined Furst, Melchtal, and Tell, in the destruction of Griesler, the oppressive governor of the country. This small band of heroes succeeded in their attempts, and overturned the Austrian government, and restored their country to its original independence. Their names are still held in honor, and celebrated in the national songs of Switzerland, and will never fail to excite their posterity to deeds of heroism and glory.

STOUGHTON, William, an American citizen who flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He graduated at Harvard college in 1650. He became a preacher, and spent some years in England; but, in consequence of the political and religious troubles of that country, he returned, in 1662, to New England. In 1668, he was appointed to deliver the Massachusetts election sermon. This sermon was spoken of as one of the best ever delivered upon the occasion. In 1677 he went to England as an agent of the province. He also held the office at different times, of lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; of chief-justice of the superior court; and was a member of the council. He was an early and generous benefactor of Harvard college. Stoughton Hall, built in 1698, was erected at his expense. He also left property for other public charitable objects. He died at Dorchester, July 7, 1701, aged 70 years.

STOW, John, an eminent English antiquary, born in London, about 1525. In 1560 he began to make a collection for his Chronicle, and whatever was illustrative of the history and antiquities of the country, was the object of his indefatigable researches. These studies, however, were not productive at first of fame, much less of gain, and he would have abandoned them, had not Parker, the primate, stepped to his aid, and honorably contributed to his support and encouragement. His first work was, a Summary of the Chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute to his own Time, 1573, begun at the request of lord Robert Dudley, whose grandfather Edmund had, during his confinement in the Tower, laid the foundation of this work in his Tree of the Commonwealth. Afterwards, in 1598, appeared his Survey of London, containing the original antiquity of that city, 4to. and in 1600 he published his Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom, from the times of the

Britons to his own, dedicated to Whitgift, the primate. This last work was an enlargement of his Summary, but even in that state was little less than an abridgment of a larger work, which he had prepared, and which his printer was afraid to undertake. In the latter part of his life, Stow was reduced to indigent circumstances; he petitioned twice the corporation of London, whose history he had by his labors elucidated; but the relief he received is unknown. He also obtained a brief from the king, to collect the benevolent contributions of well disposed people for his support, and after thus devoting himself for upwards of forty years, to develope the history, and to illustrate the antiquities of his country, and suffering the infirmities of old age, added to the horrors of indigence, he fell a victim to disease, 5th April, 1605, aged about 80. To the high merits of an able historian, and indefatigable antiquarian, Stow united all the virtues of private life. He wrote for the public, he adhered to truth, and recorded nothing either through fear, or envy, or favor. He had transcribed many valuable MSS. the originals of which he could not obtain, and he travelled on foot to the various cathedrals, in search of authentic papers.

STRADA, Famianus, a learned jesuit, born at Rome. He taught there rhetoric, and wrote several treatises on oratory and other subjects. His Prolusiones Academicæ—and his Historia de Bello Belgico, have been much admired for their correctness, the elegance of the language, and the purity of the style, though he has been attacked and severely censured by Scioppius, Rapin, and even Bolingbroke. He died at Rome 1649, aged 77.

STRAHAN, William, a native of Edinburgh. After serving his time with a printer in his native town, he came to London, and by his assiduity soon rose to eminence in his profession. He purchased in 1770 a share of the patent place of king's printer, and in 1775 sat in parliament for Malmesbury, and in the next parliament for Wotton-Basset. Thus raised by his own merits to distinction and to opulence, he became the friend of the learned, and was ever ready to contribute to the comfort of those whose mental exertions had promoted his elevation. Among his particular friends was Dr. Johnson, and it is no small proof of his discernment and loyalty that he attempted to introduce this great philosopher into the House of Commons, though lord North, to whom it was earnestly proposed, did not finally accede to the measure. Mr. Strahan died 1785, aged 70.

STRAIGHT, John, rector of Findon in Sussex, to which he was presented by Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, was author of some poems in Dodsley's collection, much in the style of Prior. He was presented by bishop Hoadly to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but injured his property by turning farmer to maintain his family, and died poor about 1740, leaving a widow, and six children. His sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. were published after his death for the benefit of his family.

STRANGE, sir Robert, an eminent engraver, born at Pomona in the Orkneys, July 14, 1721. He studied the law, but his genius pointed a different path to eminence, and his sketches and other drawings appeared so highly finished, that he was placed by his friends under the care of Mr. R. Cooper of Edinburgh. His progress to fame was however arrested by the rebellion, he joined the pretender, and after the ruin of his affairs, he wandered for some time a fugitive in the highlands, and at last, not without alarm, returned to Edinburgh, and then passed to London, with the intention of visiting Rome. He was at Rouen, and at Paris where he studied under Le Bas, and had the first knowledge of the dry needle, an instrument which his genius afterwards so much used and improved. In 1751 he settled in London, and began to be distinguished as an historical engraver, of which art he may be said to be the father in England. In 1760 he visited Italy, where everywhere he was received with respect and attention, and honorably elected member of the learned schools of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and made professor of the royal academy of Parma, and member of the royal academy of painting at Paris. He was knighted by the king in 1787, and died of an asthma, 5th July, 1792. His works are greatly admired, and about fifty capital plates are still preserved by his family. In private life he was a most worthy and amiable man.

STRAUCHIUS, Giles, a native of Wittemburg He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards was appointed professor of divinity in his native town from which he was invited to go and preside over the university of Dantzic as rector and theological professor. The disputes which then prevailed between the protestants and catholics prevented his settlement, and soon after, on his way to Hamburgh, he was arrested by order of the elector of Brandenburgh, on account of some improper allusions made by him in the pulpit. He was soon after released, and died 1682, aged 50. He is author of Breviarium Chronologicum, translated into English by Salt—Breviarium Historicum Geographia Mathematica—Doctrina Astrorum Mathematica.

STRIGELIUS, Victorius, a native of Kaufbier, in Swabia, one of the first of Luther's disciples. He taught theology and logic at Leipsic, but his disputes with Francowitz, and his opposition to some of Luther's principles, rendered him unpopular, and he was deposed and imprisoned by his enemies. He was afterwards professor of morality at Heidelberg, where he died 26th June, 1569, aged 45. He wrote Notes on the Ancient and New Testament, and other works now little known.

STRONG, Nathan, D.D., a clergyman of Hartford Connecticut, born in 1748, and graduated at Yale college in 1769. His father was a minister in Coventry of the same state. He was ordained in 1774, and died December 25, 1816, at the age of 68 years. Dr. Strong was a man distinguished among his brethern for learning and good judgment. His superior social qualities also rendered him an agreeable companion. He was editor of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, and had an important agency in getting up the congregational Missionary Society of Connecticut. He published the doctrine of eternal misery reconciled with the benevolence of God; a sermon on the death of Dr. Cogswell; and two volumes of sermons 8vo.

STRONG, Caleb, LL.D., a governor of Massachusetts, born in January 1745, and graduated at Harvard college in 1764. In consequence of poor health he did not commence the practice of law for eight years afterwards. He spent his life at Northampton, whence, his paternal ancestors had lived from the year 1659. He held various public offices. In 1780 he was chosen one of the council of the state. In 1779 he assisted in forming the constitution of Massachusetts; and in 1787, he also assisted in forming the constitution of the United States. From 1789 to 1797 he was a senator in Congress; and from 1800 to 1807, he was governor of the state. Also from 1812 to 1815 he held the same office. Governor Strong was a man of unimpeachable moral character; and he possessed a vigorous and well cultivated mind. He died November 7, 1819, aged 74 years.

STRONG, Jonathan, D.D., congregational minister of Randolph, Massachusetts was born in 1764, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1786 He was ordained at Randolph in 1789, and died November 9, 1814, aged 50 years. Dr. Strong possessed a vigorous mind; and, although it had not received all the polish acquired by more modern scholars, he evinced no small degree of native eloquence in his preaching. He wrote much for the Panoplist, a religious periodical; and published a number of occasional sermons.

STRONG, Simeon, LL.D., was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1800. He was born at Northampton in 1735, graduated at Harvard college in 1756, and died at Amherst, December 14th, 1805. He was distinguished in early life as an intelligent and industrious student, was several years a preacher, but his health not permitting his continuance in that employment, he engaged in the study of law, and rose to eminence in the profession. He was several years a member of the house of representatives and senate of Massachusetts, previous to his appointment as a judge. He was a man of great excellence of character, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect of his acquaintance.

STROZZI, Cyriaco, a learned Florentine, born 1504, and called a peripatetic philosopher, as he supported the doctrines of Aristotle, to whose eight books on politics he added a ninth, and a tenth, in Greek and Latin, and in the most able manner. He was professor of Greek and of philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa, and died 1565, aged 40. His sister Laurentia, a nun, was well skilled in the learned languages, and wrote some Latin hymns on the festivals of the church.

STRUENSEE, Count, a physician, who by his abilities recommended himself to the notice of the king of Denmark. He became prime minister and maintained his power by great talents in politics and in negotiation; but his imprudent partiality for the queen, Caroline Matilda, proved fatal to him. The queen mother, determined to ruin this favorite, caused by her intrigues his arrestation and that of his friend Brandt; and Struensee, falsely accused of an improper intercourse with Matilda, but guilty of treasonable practices for the preservation of his power, was conducted to the scaffold, 26th July, 1772. The unfortunate Matilda, banished from the presence and protection of her husband, was demanded back by her brother, the king of England, and she retired to Zell in Hanover, where she died of a broken heart, 1776.

STRUVIUS, George Adam, professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the dukes of Saxony, was born at Magdebourg, and died 15th December 1692, aged 73. He was twice married, and was father of twenty-six children. He wrote Syntagma Juris Feudalis, and Syntagma Juris Civilis, two works of great merit.

STRUVIUS, Burcard Gotthelf, one of the sons of the preceding, was born at Weimar, and afterwards settled at Jena, where he engaged in his father's profession, and was equally esteemed. He died 1638, aged 67. He published, Antiquitatum Romanarum Syntagma, 4to.—Bibliotheca Historica Selecta, 8vo.—Syntagma Juris Publici, 4to.—Syntagma Historiæ Germaniæ, 2 vols. fol.—Historia Misnensis, 8vo.—a History of Germany, in German,—Introductio ad Notitiam Rei Literariæ, & Usum Bibliothecarum.

STRUYS, John, a Dutchman, who began to travel in 1647, and visited, in three different journies, Madagascar, Japan, the Levant, the shores of the Mediterranean, Muscovy, and Persia. He wrote an account of his travels which were published by Glanville, Amsterdam 1681, 4to. and afterwards in three vols. 12mo at Rouen. He died about 1680.

STRYPE, John, a learned editor, born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, and in 1669, was presented to the living of They-don-boys, Essex, which he the same year resigned for Low Leyton. He had also a sinecure, the gift of Tenison the primate, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died, 13th December 1737, at a great age, having been in possession of his vicarage sixty-eight years. He published the lives of Archbishops Cranmer, Grindal, Parker, and Whitgift, of Aylmer, bishop of London, of sir Thomas Smith, of sir J. Cheke, and also ecclesiastical memorials, 3 vols.—Annals of the reformation, 4 vols. folio.—the 2d vol. of Lightfoot's works.—Stow's Survey of London.

STUART, James, an eminent architect, born in London, 1713. The death of his father left him and his mother and three children in very indigent circumstances, but his genius began early to shine forth, and his abilities were successfully exerted and employed to support his orphan family by painting fans for a person in the Strand. While thus honorably engaged, he directed his attention to the acquisition of other branches of science, and by assiduity he obtained a perfect knowledge of anatomy, geometry, painting, the mathematics, and architecture, to which he joined a tolerable acquaintance with Greek and Latin. After his mother's death, he settled his brother and sisters in a comfortable situation, and with scanty resources set out to visit the antiquities of Rome and Athens. He mostly travelled on foot, through Paris, and when he reached the capital of Italy, he was so fortunate as to form an intimacy with Mr. N. Revett, an able architect and painter. With this worthy associate he continued his journey to Athens, and there for five years, till 1755, remained laboriously employed in making drawings, and in taking the measures of the remarkable places of this venerable city. Their perseverance was supported and encouraged by the kindness of sir Jacob Bouverie and Mr. Dawkins, who were then at Athens, spectators of the magnificent remains of that classical spot. The result of their useful labors appeared in 1 vol. folio, 1762, under the title of the Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated by I. Stuart and N. Revett. The merit of this publication recommended Stuart to the patronage of the great, he was taken into the society of Mr. Dawkins, and noticed by lords Anson and Rockingham, and others, and was appointed surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. He died at his house in Leicester square, 2d February 1788, aged 76. Two more volumes have appeared since his death, one in 1790, published by Mr. Newton, the other in 1794, by Mr. Revely. Mr. Stuart is best known by the deserved surname of the Athenian Stuart.

STUART, Gilbert, LL.D. a Scotch historian, born in 1742, at Edinburgh, where his father was university professor. He was well educated, and intended for the law, which, however, his natural indolence made him abandon for the less laborious pursuit of elegant literature. Before the completion of his twenty-second year, he published his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution; which was so admired that the university granted him the degree of doctor of laws. He afterwards published his view of Society in Europe, in its progress from rudeness to refinement, an able written composition; but his labors did not sufficiently recommend him in his

application for the law professorship of the university, and when disappointed he came to London, where he continued from 1768 to 1774, to write for the Monthly Review. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, but his attempts to establish there a review and magazine failed, and in 1782 he again visited London, and took a share in the Political Herald, and the English Review. Intemperance brought on here complicated disorders, and when laboring under an attack of the jaundice and of the dropsy, he returned to Scotland by sea, and died in his father's house, 13th August 1786. He published besides, Observations concerning the public law, and constitutional history of Scotland—the history of the reformation in Scotland—the history of Scotland from the reformation to Mary's death, in which he ably defends the character of that unfortunate queen against Dr. Robertson and other writers.

STUART, Gilbert, a celebrated painter, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1755. Soon after becoming of age, he went to England, where he became the pupil of Mr. West. He soon rose to eminence as a portrait painter, and obtained a high reputation both in England and Ireland. In 1794 he returned to his native country, chiefly residing in Philadelphia and Washington, in the practice of his profession, till about the year 1801, when he removed to Boston. Here he remained till his death in 1828. Mr. Stuart was not only one of the first painters of his time, but was also a very extraordinary man out of his profession. His picture of Washington alone is sufficient to confer on him an imperishable distinction.

STUART, Robert, marquis of Londonderry, viscount Castlereagh, was born June 18th, 1769. He commenced his parliamentary career, as a member for the county of Dover, Ireland. In 1797, he became chief secretary to the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and assisted to bring about the union of that country with Great Britain. After the union he was appointed privy counsellor, and president of the board of control; and in 1805, minister of war, which station he occupied, with the exception of two short intervals, during the remainder of his life. His predominant influence in the cabinet is dated from the death of Mr. Percival in 1811; after which event he was virtually at the head of the administration, and represented it as ambassador, in all the most important negotiations on the continent. His life was terminated by his own hand, August 12th, 1822; when it is supposed he was laboring under mental derangement.

STUBBE, Henry, a learned writer, born at Partney, Lincolnshire, 28th February 1631. He was sent to Westminster-school, and Busby commended and rewarded his extraordinary abilities. In 1649 he was elected to Christ church, and distinguished himself there by his zeal and his learning. When bachelor of arts, he went and served in the parliamentary army in Scotland, and after he had been admitted to his master's degree, he was in 1657 appointed under librarian to the Bodleian. As he refused to conform to the orders of government, he was ejected from his offices and retired to Stratford on Avon to practise physic, to the study of which he had formerly applied himself. In 1661 he went to Jamaica as king's physician to the island, but soon returned in consequence of the unfavorable climate. He afterwards settled at Warwick, and then at Bath, where he acquired considerable practice. He was intimate with Hobbes, whom he supported against Dr. Wallis, and against the new establishment of the royal society, and in consequence of this controversy, in which he ably maintained the ancient doctrines of the schools of the Aristotelian philosophy, he made a severe attack on Mr. Glanvill, and charged him and the other members of the society with the intention of undermining the universities, destroying the established religion, and introducing popery. His enemies, fairly however, accused him of inconsistency, as before the restoration he had abused monarchy, universities, churches, and all ancient establishments, while he defended the conduct and principles of his early friend and patron sir Henry Vane. After a life chequered with accidents and controversial quarrels, this extraordinary man was unfortunately drowned, 12th July 1676, while crossing the river two miles from Bath. The body was taken up the next morning, and when buried in the great church, Bath, a funeral sermon was preached over him, probably with little commendation, by his antagonist Glanvill the rector. As a man of erudition, of extensive information, an accomplished scholar, an able and ready disputant, Stubbe deserves the highest praise. In other respects he was strongly deficient in common discretion, wavering in his principles, occasionally rash and obstinate in his opinions, and regardless of that sobriety and that decorum in conduct, which should accompany great powers of mind. His writings are very numerous, but though they convey much information and deep research, they are distinguished for abuse, satire, and malevolence.

STUBBS, George, an able writer, rector of Gunville, Dorsetshire, and known as the author of some of the best papers of the Free Thinker, with Ambrose Phillips and others, 1718. He wrote also the new adventure of Telemachus, 8vo. an admired performance, founded on principles of liberty, and in opposition to Fenelon's work. He wrote besides some elegant verses, which are still preserved in MS. by his friends. He was twice married. The time of his death is not mentioned.

STUBBS, George, a native of Liverpool, distinguished as a painter and anatomist. At the age of thirty he visited Rome, to improve himself in the study and knowledge of the arts and the monuments of the ancients, and on his return he devoted himself laboriously to the completion of his valuable work, the anatomy of the horse, including a particular description of the bones, cartilages, &c. with most valuable plates, published 1766. In the delineation of animals he particularly excelled, and his pieces stand very high in the public estimation. He undertook another elaborate work, a comparative anatomical exposition of the structure of the human body, with that of a tiger and common fowl, in thirty tables, of which, however, he published only three parts before his death. This excellent artist died in London, 10th July, 1806, aged eighty-two.

STUCKIUS, John William, a native of Zurich, distinguished as an antiquary. He wrote a treatise on the Feasts of the Ancients and their Sacrifices, a learned work in fol.—a Commentary on Adrian—a treatise called Carolus Magnus Redivivus, 4to. in which he compares Henry IV. of France with Charlemagne. He died 1607.

STUKELEY, William, a celebrated antiquary, born at Holbeck, Lincolnshire, 7th November 1687. After receiving his education in the school of his native town, he was, in 1705, admitted of Benet college, Cambridge, where he studied physic and botany with great assiduity. When he had taken his degrees of bachelor in medicine, he settled at Boston, and in 1717 removed to London, where he was soon after, at the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, elected fellow of the royal society, and

also one of the first members of the antiquarian society. He left London in 1726 to settle at Grantham, in his native county, where his abilities were called into action by his attendance on the noblest, and most respectable families of that neighborhood. He found himself, however, so much afflicted with the gout that he determined to abandon his laborious profession, for the church preferment, which his powerful friends could command for him, and after being ordained by Wake, the primate, in 1730 he was presented to the living of All-Saints, Stamford. In 1739 he obtained from the duke of Ancaster the living of Somerby near Grantham, and in 1747, he relinquished, at the pressing solicitation of the duke of Montague, his country preferments, for the rectory of St. George, Queen's square, London. He was seized with a stroke of the palsy, the 27th February 1765, and died four days after in his 78th year. The best known of his works are Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Curiosities and Antiquities in Great Britain, folio, with copper plates—Palæographia Sacra, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History, 4to.—Palæographia Britannica, 4to.—an Account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio—History of Carausius, 2 vols. 4to.—Dissertation on the Spleen, folio—a treatise on the Gout, besides other valuable tracts on antiquities. His knowledge of druidical history was so extensive, that he was not improperly called by his friends the archdruid of his age. He was the correspondent and the friend of the most learned and respectable persons of his time.

STURGES, Jonathan, LL.D. one of the most distinguished citizens of Connecticut who espoused and supported the cause of Independence, was born at Fairfield, August 23d, 1740. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1759, and became a lawyer. In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to congress, and was repeatedly elected previous to 1792, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and continued in the office until 1805. He died at Fairfield, October, 4th, 1819, aged 79, having sustained in his various public stations, as well as in private life, a character of eminent excellence.

STURMIUS, James, a learned German, born at Strasburg 1489. His abilities were employed in several embassies to the diets of the empire, to England and the imperial court, and he contributed greatly by his influence to the reformation at Strasburg, and also to the erection of a college there. He assisted Sleidan in the compilation of the History of the Reformation in Germany, which was honorably acknowledged by the author, and died at Strasburg, 30th October 1553.

STURMIUS, John, the Cicero of Germany, was born at Sleidan, in Eisel, near Cologne, 1507. He studied at Liege and Louvain, and afterwards set up a printing press with Rudger Rescius, and began the printing of the Greek classics. In 1529, he was at Paris, where he read lectures on Greek and Latin writers, and logic, and then retired to Strasburg in 1537, as he was afraid of the persecution which might attend his attachment to the protestant principles. He settled at Strasburg, which now obtained the title of an university, and he was appointed rector, and saw his pupils numerous and respectable. When pressed on account of his principles he declared himself a Calvinist, and in consequence was deprived of his rectorship. He died 3d March, 1589, aged about 80. He published various books, among which were valuable notes on Aristotle's Rhetoric, and other authors, besides, a tract called Linguæ Latinæ resolvendæ Ratio, 8vo

STURMIUS, John Christopher, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altorf, where he died 1703, aged 68, was a native of Hippolstein. He published a German translation of the works of Archimedes—Collegium Experimentale Curiosum, 4to.—Physica Electiva & Hypothetica, 2 vols. 4to.—Scientia Cosmica, folio—a Course of Mathematics, translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo.—Mathesis Juvenilis, 2 vols. 8vo.—Physicæ Conciliatricis Conamina, 12mo.—Prælectiones contra Astrologiæ Divinatricis Vanitatem, 2 vols. 4to.—Physicæ Modernæ Compendium.

STUYVESANT, Peter, the last of the Dutch governors in New York, deserved to be kept in remembrance. He began his administration in 1647; and he exerted all his energies to prevent the encroachment of the English and Swedes, on the territory under his command. He was more successful with the latter than the former. In 1655, he obliged the Swedes at a place in Delaware Bay, now called Newcastle, to swear allegiance to the Dutch authority. But, in 1664, colonel Nichols, with an English fleet, arrived at New York, then called New Amsterdam, and compelled governor Stuyvesant and his whole colony to surrender to their invaders. He, however, remained in the country till his death.

SUARD, John Baptist Anthony, a French writer and translator, was born, in 1734, at Besançon; acquired considerable reputation as a contributor to and editor of many public journals; was admitted into the Academy, and subsequently into the Institute; and died in 1817. Among his translations is Robertson's Charles V. Many of his pieces are contained in the Literary Varieties, and Literary Miscellanies. Several lives in the Universal Biography are also from his pen.

SUAREZ, Francis, a Spanish jesuit, born at Granada, 5th January 1548. He was professor at Alcala, Salamanca, and Rome, and afterwards was invited to Coimbra in Portugal, where he became professor of divinity. He died at Lisbon, 1617, with a great character for piety. He wrote on metaphysics, morality, and theology, and his works amounted to twenty-three vols. fol. and so extraordinary was his memory that on quoting any passage from his works, he could continue the quotation to the end of the page. His treatise de Legibus was an able performance.

SUCHET, Louis Gabriel, duke of Albufera, a celebrated French marshal, was born, in 1772, at Lyons, and entered the army, as a volunteer, in his twentieth year. Between that period and 1800 he distinguished himself in Italy, Switzerland, and the Grisons, and rose to the rank of major-general. He subsequently increased his fame at Marengo, at Austerlitz, and in Poland. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the French forces in the southeast of Spain, and this command he retained till the termination of the war. He gained many victories, reduced a great number of fortresses, and conquered Valencia; and his services were rewarded with the rank of marshal, and the title of duke. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he intrusted Suchet with the defence of the departments bordering on the frontier of Savoy. He died January 7, 1826.

SUCKLING, sir John, an English poet, born at Witham, Essex, 1613. His abilities were early displayed, so that he could speak Latin at five, and write it at nine. When his education was completed he went on his travels, and studied the manners and character of foreign nations, without imitating their vices. He was prevailed upon to attend one of the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus,

and was present at three battles, and five sieges, and on his return, as a proof of his patriotism, and military spirit, he raised at his own expense of above twelve thousand pounds a troop of horse, for the king's service. This troop was more remarkable for finery than valor, so that it is said sir John took much to heart their ill conduct against the Scots, and fell a victim to a fever, in his 28th year, 1641. He wrote besides, a few poems, and some letters—an Account of Religion by Reason—a Discourse, upon occasion presented to lord Dorset, and four plays, which have been edited several times, in 2 vols. 8vo.

SUE, John Joseph, came to Paris, in 1729, and studied under the celebrated anatomist Verdier, whom he succeeded in the professorial chair. He died at Paris, 10th December, 1792, aged 82. His works are, an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—treatise on Bandages, 12mo. —Elements of Surgery, 8vo.—Anthropotomia, or the Art of Injecting, Dissecting, and Embalming, 8vo.—Osteology, translated from the English of Dr. Munro, 2 vols. fol. with thirty-one plates, besides memoirs in the collection of the Savans Etrangers, &c.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS, Caius, a Latin historian, was born in the first century of the Christian era, and died in the second, but the precise dates of his birth and death are not recorded. Little more is known of him than that he was brought up to the bar, was made tribune, and subsequently became secretary to Adrian, but lost the secretaryship in 121, and that he was intimate with Pliny. All his works have perished except The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS, a celebrated Roman general of the first century, the place and time of whose birth and death are unknown, first distinguished himself by reducing, A. D. 37, the revolted Mauritanians to obedience. In 59 he was appointed to the government of Great Britain, which province he brought completely under the yoke; defeating Boadicea, and destroying the Druids in Mona. In his latter years he stained his reputation by the means to which he resorted for obtaining the favour of Vitellius, after having fought for Otho.

SUER, Thomas le, of the order of Minims, was born at Rethel, in Champagne, 1703, and taught with great applause, theology, philosophy, and mathematics at Rome. He assisted in the education of the infant duke of Parma, and died at Rome 22d September, 1770. He was deservedly patronized by the popes, and from his long, and faithful intimacy with father Jaquire, arose the composition of a learned commentary on Newton's Principia—a treatise on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to.—Institutiones Philosophiæ, 5 vols. 12mo.

SUFFREN, John, a native of Salon, in Provence, who became an active member of the jesuits' society, and was confessor to Mary de Medicis. During the disputes between this princess and her son Louis XIII. he attempted to produce a reconciliation, but without effect, and by the intrigues of Richelieu he was banished from the court, and died at Flushing, 1641, aged 70. He wrote Année Chretienne, 4 vols. 4to. a work of merit, abridged by Frizon in 2 vols. 12mo. Admiral Suffren, who distinguished himself in the East Indies against the English, is supposed to be of the same family, as he was born in Provence. This gallant officer was highly honored by the French king for his services, and died 1789.

SUHM, Peter Frederic, an eminent Danish historian and miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1728, at Copenhagen; held various important offices under the government, and was appointed royal historiographer; married in Norway, and resided there for fourteen years, during which period he was indefatigable in collecting historical materials relative to the northern nations; returned to Copenhagen in 1765; and was a liberal patron of learning till his decease in 1798. His Miscellanies form fifteen volumes; and his valuable Histories of Denmark occupy sixteen volumes 4to.

SUICER, John Gaspard, a learned German, born at Zurich 1620. He was there professor of Greek and Hebrew, and died at Heidelberg, 1705. His Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum, best edited 2 vols. fol. 1723, Amsterdam, is an useful work. His son Henry, was also an able professor at Zurich, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died 1705. His Chronology of Switzerland, in Latin, is much esteemed among his other learned works.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer. When and where he was born and died are unknown, but he is supposed to have lived in the latter end of the ninth and the beginning of the tenth century. His Lexicon, faulty as it is in many respects, is valuable for the fragments it contains of lost works, and the information which it affords respecting ancient writers.

SULIVAN, sir Richard Joseph, an English writer. He went early in life to the East Indies, and after his return to England, he published an account of his tour through various parts of the kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo. He afterwards published a letter to the East India Directors—Analysis of the Political History of India—Thoughts on Martial Law—Philosophical Rhapsodies—a View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps, a work of little merit, though commended by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. In 1790 he obtained a seat in parliament and continued member of the house of commons till his death. He was created a baronet in 1804, and died at Thames-Ditton, Surrey, 17th July, 1806.

SULLIVAN, John, LL.D., an officer in the army of the American revolution, was born in Maine, and established himself in the profession of law in New Hampshire. Turning his attention to military affairs, he received, in 1772, the commission of major, and in 1775 that of brigadier-general. The next year he was sent to Canada, and on the death of general Thomas, the command of the army devolved on him. In this year he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was soon after captured by the British in the battle on Long Island. He commanded a division of the army at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown; and was the sole commander of an expedition to the island of Newport, which failed through want of cooperation from the French fleet. In 1779 he commanded an expedition against the Indians. He was afterwards a member of congress, and for three years president of New Hampshire. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the district court, and continued in that office till his death in 1795.

SULLIVAN, James, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts, was born in Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744. He was a brother of the preceding, and was also educated by his father. The subject of this article was intended for a military life; but the fracture of a limb in his early years induced him to bend the vigorous powers of his mind to the investigation of the law. After pursuing the study of this science under his brother, general Sullivan, and opening an office at Biddeford, on Saco river, he soon rose to celebrity, and was appointed king's

attorney for the county of York, in which he resided. On the approach of the revolution he took an early and active part on the side of his country. In 1775 he was chosen a member of the provincial congress. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the superior court. He was subsequently a member of congress, a member of the executive council, judge of probate, and in 1790 was appointed attorney-general. He retained this latter office until 1807, when he was elected governor of the state. He died, during the second year of being chief magistrate of Massachusetts, December 10, 1808, aged 64 years. The various public offices which he sustained during a period of forty years, were conferred upon him by the free and unbiassed suffrages of his countrymen. As he was not assisted in his progress to distinction by the advantage of opulence or family connexions, the stations which he held were a proof of his talents, and of the confidence reposed in his integrity. And in all the relations of domestic and social life his conduct was exemplary. He was the author of a History of Maine; a Dissertation on Banks; a Dissertation on the Suability of States; a History of land titles in Massachusetts; a Dissertation on the Constitutional liberty of the Press; and a History of the Penobscot Indians.

SULLY, Maximilian de Bethune, baron of Rosni, duke of, celebrated as the friend and minister of Henry IV. was born of an illustrious family at Rosni, 1559. At the age of eleven he was presented to the queen of Navarre, and educated with her son afterwards Henry IV., of France. He accompanied him to Paris, but must have perished in the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew, if not humanely concealed for three days by the principal of the college of Burgundy. Attached by affection to the young king, Sully distinguished himself in the various campaigns in which he was engaged, and at Marmande, Cahors, Coutras, Fosseuse, Arques, Gisors, Dreux, and Ivry, his character as an able, active, and intrepid warrior, was nobly established. But he was born to shine not only in the field, but in the cabinet. Before his master ascended the French throne, he was his envoy at the court of Paris, and by his negotiations with the Swiss in 1586, he obtained a subsidy of twenty thousand men. In 1599 he negotiated the marriage of Henry with Mary de Medicis, and in his embassy at the court of Elizabeth, he displayed the most consummate prudence, and after the decease of that princess, he had the address to settle the wavering mind of James in favor of his master. Raised to the office of prime minister he exerted himself for the prosperity of the kingdom as well as the splendor of the monarchy. The taxes were collected with ease and without oppression to the subject and all impositions were abolished. Though often thwarted in his views, by the intrigues of the courtiers, and of the mistresses of the monarch, he remained firm to his principles, distinguished more as the zealous friend than as the temporizing minister of Henry. Regular in the affairs of his office, he rose every morning at four, and after devoting some time to business, he gave audience to such as solicited an admission to him, and never rejected the meanest person from his presence. Always attentive to the interests of the kingdom, he prevailed upon his master to change his religion, and to become a catholic to please his catholic subjects of France, but when solicited also to abandon the protestant tenets, he firmly refused, and replied to the pope, who in flattering him, upon the greatness of his abilities as minister, artfully pressed him to enter upon the right way, "I never shall cease to pray for the conversion of your holiness." After the murder of Henry, he was disgraced from the court, and when recalled some years after by Louis XIII. he recommended the banishment of all the buffoons, and the flatterers, who amused and ruined the effeminate monarch. Sully died 21st December, 1641, aged 82. The memoirs which he composed in his retreat, and which he called Economes Royales, have been published, and contain a very minute detail of the history of the court, not only during his ministry, but during the reign of Charles IX. of Henry III. and Henry IV This work has been pruned of its obsolete terms by de l'Ecluse and published in 3 vols. 4to. and in 8 vols. 12mo 1745.

SULZER, John George, an eminent philosopher, born at Winterthurn, in the canton of Zurich, October 1720, the youngest of twenty-five children. His abilities slowly unfolded themselves; at sixteen he had no taste for study, till at last a perusal of Wolfe's Metaphysics roused his attention, and called into action all his powers of thought. He became an ecclesiastic, and was the friend of Maupertuis, Euler, and Sack, and in 1747, he was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Berlin, where he died February 1779, universally respected for modesty, learning, benevolence, and all the milder virtues. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, Moral Contemplations on the Works of nature — treatise on Education — Universal Theory of the Fine Arts, 2 vols. 4to.—Remarks on Hume's Essays.

SUMMERFIELD, John, a methodist minister, who, in the few years of his labors, acquired great popularity. He was born in England, January 31, 1798, and came to New York in 1821. Such was his peculiar and chastened eloquence, that crowds followed him, wherever it was known he would preach. And he was conspicuous for the christian graces. His course, however, was painfully short. Health soon failed him; and on this account he was induced, in 1823, to visit France. But the mild climate of that favored country did not avail him. He returned to New York, and died June 13, 1825, aged 27 years.

SUMNER, Increase, governor of Massachusetts, was born November 27, 1746, and graduated at Harvard college in 1767. In 1770 he established himself as a lawyer in his native town, and soon became conspicuous in the profession. He was elected in 1776 to a seat in the state legislature, and retained it till 1780, when he was chosen senator. In 1782 governor Hancock placed him on the bench of the supreme court; and in 1797 he was elected governor of the state. He held this office till his death, June 7, 1799, at the age of 52 years. He possessed a highly vigorous and well cultivated mind; and such was his moral character, that the utmost confidence was reposed in his integrity and patriotism.

SUMOROKOF, Alexander, the founder of the Russian theatre, was born at Moscow, 14th November, 1727. He was educated at home, and then removed to the seminary for cadets, at Petersburg, where he studied with uncommon assiduity. He was recommended by count Shuvalof to the empress Elizabeth, and at the age of twenty-nine he began to study the plays of Racine, and soon produced his first piece, Koref, which was acted in private, and then before the court, and received with the most unbounded applause. The public favor animated his muse, and he successively wrote Hamlet, Aristona, Sinaf and Truvor, Zemira, Dimisa, and other tragedies, besides comedies, and two operas, sonnets, elegies, fables, satires, and

odes, except epic poetry. Thus supported by national applause, he was not unrewarded by the court; Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier, and made him director of the Russian theatre, with a pension of £400, and Catherine appointed him counsellor of state, and knight of St. Anne. He died universally respected, 1st October, 1777. His tragedies possess great merit; but there are some blemishes in them, and in his comedies he displayed much humor, though he sacrifices too much to vulgarity, while he attempts to excite the laughter of his auditors. His satires are the best in the Russian language, but are very unequal. In his elegies he shows great powers of tenderness and animation, and in his idyls, the most pleasing simplicity. He is deservedly regarded with Lomonozof as the honor of the nation; and while he displayed all the softness, the graces, and the harmony of poetry, his illustrious countryman soared to the regions of sublimity and majestic strength. He wrote also some short historical pieces, in a style clear and elegant, but perhaps too flowery.

SUMTER, Thomas, a distinguished soldier of the American revolution. He belonged to the state of South Carolina; and, by governor Rutledge, in 1780, was promoted from the office of colonel to that of brigadier-general. In his martial enterprises general Sumter experienced no very small share of the vicissitudes to have been expected under such circumstances. But, whether defeat or success attended him no one doubted his patriotism and his courage. For his services he received the thanks of congress and the applause of his country. In 1811 he was chosen senator of the United States. He died suddenly, June 1, 1832, aged 97.

SURIAN, John Baptist, a native of St. Chamas, in Provence, who became bishop of Vence, and died 3d August 1754, aged 84. He was a pious and benevolent prelate, an amiable man, and an eloquent preacher. Some of his sermons have been published, of which the best known is that on the small number of the elect.

SURVILLE, Margaret Eleanor Clotilde de, a French poetess, who celebrated the heroic deeds of her countrymen, and died at a great age at the close of the 15th century. Her language is almost obsolete; but she possessed great vigor of mind, and a fertile imagination. Her poems were published at Paris in 1803, prepared for the press by one of her descendants, Joseph Stephen de Surville, an officer of merit, who, after distinguishing himself in the wars of Corsica and America, fell a victim to the French revolution, and was shot at Puyen-Velay, 1799.

SUTCLIFFE, Matthew, a learned divine, known for his controversial works—a treatise of Ecclesiastical Discipline, 4to. 1591—De Presbyterio, 4to.—De Turco-Papismo, or the resemblance between Mahometanism and Popery, 4to.—De Purgatorio—De Vera Christi Ecclesiâ, 4to. 1600—De Missâ. He was then dean of Exeter, and founder of Chelsea college, and died about 1610.

SUTTON, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, was born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, 1532. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, as is supposed, and then studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but he had no inclination for that profession, and therefore travelled over Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. At his return he became secretary to the earls of Warwick and Leicester, and distinguished himself in the north of England, in the service of Elizabeth. He purchased some estates in the county of Durham, which were found to contain coal mines, and thus produced him an immense income. His property was farther increased by marrying a rich widow, and by engaging in commerce, and with such success that he is said to have had thirty agents abroad, and to have prevented, for one year, the armament of Philip against England, by draining the bank of Genoa of the money which was intended for that monarch's use. With money and patriotism he possessed courage, and one of his ships, called Sutton, was distinguished among the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. After living with great splendor, he retired to private life and solitude, after the death of his wife, 1602, and he determined to render his name immortal by some spirited foundation, though the court tempted him with the honors of a peerage, to divert him from his purpose, and to induce him to make the duke of York, Charles I. his heir. In consequence of this resolution he bought the dissolved Charter-house for £13,000, and founded there a noble hospital, and public school. He died 11th December, 1611, at Hackney, aged 79, and his remains were deposited in Christ church, London, till removed, in 1614, to a vault in his newly erected hospital. His property, at his death was £5000, a-year in land, and above £60,000 in money, an immense fortune in those times.

SUWARROFF, Alexander, a Russian general, born of an ancient family, 1730. His father intended him for the magistracy; but the future general preferred the military service of his country, and in 1742, he entered into the army as a common soldier, and by a gradual rise he, in 1762, was made a colonel. After some campaigns in Poland, he went under the celebrated Romanzoff against the Turks, and behaved with such personal bravery, that he killed with his own hand, several of the Janissaries, and as a proof of victory, threw their heads into a sack, and emptied the contents at the feet of his general. He next crossed the Danube, near Silistria, and joining Kamcaskoy, he defeated the forty thousand men commanded by the Reis-Effendi, and took all his artillery. In 1788, he obliged the Tartars of Kuban and Budziack to submit to the power of Russia, and to take the oath of allegiance, for which the empress nominated him general in chief. In 1787, he bravely defended Kinburn against the Ottoman fleet, and cut to pieces the Janissaries who had been landed. In 1789, after defeating the enemy at Focksan, he flew, at the head of ten thousand men, to the relief of the prince of Saxe Coburg, who with the imperial troops, was surrounded by one hundred thousand Turks, and he obtained so signal a victory, that his services were rewarded with the title of a count of the Roman empire, under the name of Rimininski, in commemoration of the river Riminisk, near which the battle had been fought. Soon after he was sent by Potemkin against the town of Ismailow, which had already resisted its assailants for seven months, and he was ordered to take it in three days, and on the third day, the town submitted, after the dreadful slaughter of forty thousand Turks, who refused to give or take quarter. The treaty of Yassy put an end to the war with the Ottomans; but Suwarroff found in Poland a new field of glory. He attacked Prague, and made himself master of Warsaw, after cutting to pieces twenty thousand of the Poles who opposed his progress, and for this bold conduct, and his successful campaign, which thus enabled three neighboring powers to parcel out among themselves the Polish dominions, the conqueror was raised to the rank of field marshal, and rewarded with large domains. In 1799, the general was sent to command the Russian forces in Italy, and to check the career of the French triumphs. After a glorious campaign,

in which he restored the fallen fortunes of the allies, he was opposed to the genius of Moreau; but notwithstanding the abilities, and the generalship of his enemy, he maintained his superiority, and though obliged at last to give way, his retreat through the snows of Switzerland, to the borders of Germany, displayed the most masterly manœuvres. Another campaign would have opened the way to fresh victories, but Paul capriciously changed his politics, and the general, displeased with the want of cooperation on the part of the Germans, retired to Russia. Though honorably received at Petersburgh, and created prince Italisky, he fell under the displeasure of his ungrateful master, and died, it is said, of a broken heart, near the capital, 1800. In his character, Suwarroff was as singular as he was bold and intrepid. He was the idol of his soldiery, and often on the field of battle, he appeared among them stripped to his shirt, and with one leg booted, and the other with only a sandal. His food was often coarse, like that of the common soldier, and he rested in the camp like his inferior associates, covered with a sheep skin. In his intercourse with the world he affected to be laconic. When he took Toutou-Kai, in Bulgaria, he sent these words to Catherine, "the town is taken, I am there," and when Ismailow fell into his hands, the empress was informed of it by this short sentence, "Madam, proud Ismailow is at your feet." He declined all political and diplomatic employments about the court, observing that the pen is unbecoming the hand of a soldier. In his religious opinions he affected great devotion, and he ordered his officers every evening to repeat a prayer in the presence of their soldiers, and he never began a battle without paying adoration to the image of St. Nicholas, which accompanied him in all his expeditions. Though brave, fortunate, and heroic, Suwarroff must be condemned for his inhumanity; for surely that general sinks below the name of man, who permits his soldiers to ravage and to murder when the prostrate enemy implores aloud for mercy.

SWAMMERDAM, John, an eminent naturalist, born at Amsterdam, 1637. He imbibed his first ideas of natural history from the occupation of his father, who was an apothecary, and early began to make a collection of curiosities. He employed much time in catching and examining the flying insects of Holland, and to improve a taste so strongly marked for the examination of the works of nature, he studied at Leyden, and became the friend of Steno the celebrated anatomist, and of Van Horne, and in 1667, took his degree of M. D. He had in the mean time visited Paris and Saumur, and improved himself by the conversation and intimacy of Tanaquil Faber, and Thevenot. In 1667, he made his first experiment of injecting the uterine vessels of the human body, with ceraceous matter, which he afterwards brought to great perfection. A dreadful ague, however, interrupted his anatomical labors, which he had pursued with his friend Horne, and in consequence he determined to devote himself solely to the study of insects. In 1669, he published a general history of insects, a work of great merit, in 2 vols. fol. but though tempted by liberal offers by the grand duke of Tuscany, he refused to quit his native country, though his father was displeased with his pursuits, and insisted upon his practising physic. In 1673, he became acquainted with Madam de Bourignon, and for her mystical reveries he abandoned the pursuits of natural history, wholly devoted as he said, in adoring and loving the sovereign good. He continued thus lost to himself and to the world, and died 1680. His other works are, a treatise on Respiration, 4to.—de Fabricâ Uteri Muliebris, 4to. His works in Dutch, have appeared in an English translation from the Latin version of Gaubius, in folio, with fifty-three copper plates, 1758.

SWEDENBORG, Emanuel, was born at Stockholm, 29th January, 1688. His father was a bishop of the Lutheran persuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. The son travelled abroad in 1710, and on his return was elected assessor of the Metallic college, an office which he resigned in 1747. He was well acquainted with the business of his profession, and wrote Regnum Minerale, 3 vols. fol. 1734, besides a treatise on the Tides, and another on the position and course of the Planets. From the pursuit of philosophical objects, he at last withdrew himself to the contemplation of heavenly things, and in his opinions he became the founder of a new sect of religionists, which though not numerous during his life-time, has since his death increased rapidly on the continent and in London. A small number of his followers exist in New England. This singular character, who in his moments of mystical reveries supposed that he conversed not only with angels, but with the Supreme Being, pretended that whatever happens in the world, has already happened in the world of spirits, which is situated between heaven and hell. According to his declaration the final judgment took place in 1756, in this invisible world of spirits, and the result of it was communicated to him by the Redeemer himself. To support his doctrines he published various works, such as books on the New Jerusalem—on Heaven and Hell—Spiritual Influx—and the White Horse of the Revelations. This extraordinary character died in London, 29th March, 1772, aged 85. In his younger years he had shared the favors of the king of Sweden, and been ennobled in 1719.

SWIFT, Jonathan, a celebrated writer, was born at Dublin, in 1667, and was educated at Kilkenny School, Trinity college, Dublin, and Hertford college, Oxford. For some years he lived with Sir William Temple as a companion, and when that statesman died he left him a legacy and his posthumous works. From king William he entertained expectations of preferment, which were disappointed. Having accompanied Lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices, to Ireland as chaplain, he obtained from him the livings of Laracor and Lathbeggan, on which he went to reside, and to which he invited the lady whom he has celebrated under the name of Stella. He eventually married her, but would never acknowledge her as his wife. His conduct to two other ladies, Miss Waring and Miss Vanhomrigh, with whom he coquetted, was equally devoid of proper feeling. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and on the accession of Queen Anne he visited England. In the course of the nine ensuing years he published several works, but it was not till 1710 that he became active as a political writer. Having gone over to the tories, and become intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, he exerted himself strenuously in behalf of his new allies. Among his labors in this cause, were the Examiner, and the Conduct of the Allies. It was not, however, till 1713, that he obtained preferment, and even then he was frustrated in his hopes of an English mitre, and received only the Deanery of St. Patrick. When he returned to Ireland he was exceedingly unpopular; but he lived to be the idol of the Irish. Of the writings by which this change was produced, The Drapiers Letters, published in 1724, stand foremost. In 1726 he gave Gulliver's Travels to the world. As he advanced in years he

suffered from deafness and fits of giddiness; in 1789 his intellect gave way; and he expired in October, 1745.

SWIFT, Deane, a near relation of the dean of St. Patrick, was called Deane from the name of one of his maternal ancestors. He published in 1755 an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift; in 1765 an eighth quarto volume of the dean's works, and in 1768, 2 vols. of his letters. He intended a complete edition of his relation's works, but died before it was finished, at Worcester, 12th July, 1783.

SWIFT, Job, D.D., an American clergyman of the congregational order, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts in 1743, and graduated at Yale college in 1765. About the year 1766 he was ordained at Richmond, where he continued seven years. Afterwards he officiated in the state of New York; and the last sixteen years of his life were spent at Bennington, Vermont. He died, October 20, 1804, aged about sixty-one years. A volume of his sermons was published in 1805.

SWIFT, Zephaniah, LL.D., chief-justice of the state of Connecticut. was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, 1759, and graduated at Yale college in 1778. He established himself in the practice of the law at Windham, where his superior talents and professional attainments soon raised him to extensive business and a high reputation. After being a member of congress from 1793 to 1796, he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth as secretary to France. In 1801 he was appointed a judge of the superior court; and from 1806 to 1819 he was chief-justice of the state. His elevation was the result of his own merit and intellectual worth, having had no family friends to assist him in his way to eminence. Judge Swift died September 27, 1823, aged 64 years. He published a Digest of the Laws of Connecticut, in 2 volumes, on the model of Blackstone, a work of great learning. He also published an Oration on domestic slavery; a System of the Laws of Connecticut; a Digest of the Laws of Evidence; and a Treatise on Bills of Exchange.

SWINDEN, Tobias, an English divine, author of a curious Inquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell, which he places in the sun. This work, first published in 8vo. 1714, appeared again with an appendix, 1727, and was translated into French by Bion, Amsterdam, 1728, 8vo. The author, who was vicar of Cuxton in Kent, died about 1720.

SWINNOCK, George, a native of Maidstone, educated at Cambridge, from which he removed to Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He lost, in 1662, his living of Great Kymbels, Bucks, for nonconformity, and died at Maidstone, 1673. He was author of Heaven and Hell Epitomized, 4to.—the Door of Salvation Opened, 8vo.—the Christian Man's Calling, 3 vols. 4to. a useful work, and other divinity tracts, now little known.

SWINTON, John, B.D., an English antiquary born 1703, at Bexton, Cheshire. He was originally servitor of Wadham college, Oxford, where, in consequence of his good conduct, he was elected scholar and fellow. When he had taken orders he obtained the living of St. Peter-le-Bailey, in Oxford, and then went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. As the situation did not agree with his health, he returned home through Venice, Presburg, and Vienna. He married in 1743, and in 1747 was elected keeper of the university records. He died 4th April, 1777, and his wife in 1784. They were both buried in Wadham chapel. The monuments of his literary life, which are numerous without being of magnitude, consist principally of Dissertations on ancient Etruscan Language, or Phenician and Samaritan coins and inscriptions; on Parthian and Persian coins, and similar subjects, the most of which appeared in the British Philosophical Transactions.

SYDENHAM, Thomas, an eminent physician, born at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire, 1624. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, which, when it was garrisoned by the king's forces, he left for London, but afterwards returned, and took his degree of M.B. 1648. He then subscribed to the authority of the parliamentary visitors, and was made fellow of All Souls, and some years afterwards settled as a physician at Westminster, and took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. From 1660 to 1670 he enjoyed a most extensive practice, and a reputation superior to that of his contemporaries, but the gout arrested his progress, and permitted him to go little abroad. He was, however, consulted at home, and his writings continued to improve and enlighten the medical world. He died 29th December 1689. In his practice he followed experience rather than theory, and observed the nature, properties, and symptoms of disease with such success and discrimination, that he has been called the father of physic among the moderns. He was the first who recommended a cool regimen in the small-pox. His treatises on nervous disorders, and on consumptive fevers are very valuable. His works were written in English, but translated into Latin by his friends, and universally esteemed by the learned of Europe There were editions of them at Leyden, Geneva, Leipsic, and London.

SYDENHAM, Floyer, a learned man, born 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1734. He undertook the translation of Plato, for which he was well qualified by his great knowledge of ancien literature, and published some parts; but poverty persecuted him, and clouded the happiest of his hours. He was at last arrested by a victualler, at whose house he had often a scanty dinner, and he died while in confinement, 1788. The amiable character of the man, his unassuming modesty, and well known abilities, as well as his melancholy fate, deeply interested the friends of humanity and of science, and to that honorable feeling England owes the institution of the literary fund, a noble establishment, which tends to banish indigence and despair from the humble abodes of the professional favorite of the muses, and to shed a beam of comfort on his declining years.

SYLBURGIUS, Frederic, a learned German, born at Marpurg, 1546. He was for some time school-master at Licha, but afterwards devoted himself to the study of ancient authors. He published learned editions of Herodotus, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Dion Cassius, Justin Martyr, &c. wrote some Greek poems, and also assisted Stephens in the compilation of his Greek Thesaurus. His Greek Grammar, and Etymologicon Magnum, folio, 1594, are highly valued. He died universally lamented, 1596.

SYLLA, Lucius Cornelius, a famous Roman, who acquired military fame in the armies of Marius and of Catullus. Success in the war against the Marsi, and great popularity among the soldiers, incited him to aspire to the sovereign power under the title of dictator, and though opposed by Marius, he gained his purpose, and cruelly murdered the most powerful of the senators, who wished to curb his authority. After being absolute at Rome, he had the courage to lay down his office, and to retire to the inconsequence of a private life. He died at Puteoli, B.C. 78, aged 60. The last years of his life were spent disgracefully in low debauchery.

SYLVESTER, Joshua, an English poet, born 1563. He was noticed by Elizabeth and James I, and was for some time engaged in mercantile business. He was poetical pensioner to Henry, James' eldest son. He was obliged to leave his country, for what cause is unknown, and died at Middleburg in Holland, 28th September, 1618. He is known as the translator of Du Bartas' Divine Weeks, and works, 4to. and as the author of some poems, but of little merit.

SYLVIUS, Francis, professor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was a native of Levelly near Amiens. He labored zealously to introduce the right pronunciation of the Latin language in the colleges of France, and to supersede the barbarous jargon of the schools by the more elegant diction of Cicero. Besides commentaries, he wrote Progymnasmatum in Artam Oratoriam, and died 1530. After the fashion of the times, he altered his name of Dubois to the more classical word of Sylvius.

SYLVIUS, Francis de le Boe, a native of Hanau in Veteravia, professor of medicine at Leyden, where he ably demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He promoted also the study of chemistry, and died 14th November, 1672, aged 58. His works have been collected by Elizevir, 1679, 4to. and fol. Venice 1708.

SYLVIUS, James, or DUBOIS, an eminent French physician, born at Amiens in Picardy 1478. After receiving an excellent education, he devoted himself totally to medicine, and to the study of Hippocrates and Galen. He gave lectures on the medical art at Paris with such success, that other physicians, jealous of his fame, exclaimed against him, as he had been graced by no degree. In consequence of this he went to Montpellier, but his avarice was so great that he would not spend money to procure the university honors. He afterwards obtained a degree by interest, at Paris, and in 1548 was nominated to the medical chair of the royal college. He died 1555. His great learning was obscured by his uncommon avarice, and he unfortunately was engaged with his pupil Vesalius. His works have often been printed, called Opera Medica, the best edition of which is that of Cologne, 1630.

SYMMES, Thomas, one of the first ministers of Bradford, Massachusetts, was born February 1, 1678, and graduated at Harvard college in 1698. He was first settled in Boxford, Massachusetts, 1702; but in 1708, succeeded his father as minister of Bradford, the adjoining town. He died October 6, 1725, aged 47 years. Mr. Symmes was a man, possessing native talents, learning, and moral powers, of a high order in his day; and was much respected by his brethren. He published occasional sermons and other small works.

SYMMES, William, D.D., an American clergyman, settled at Andover, Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard college, from which he graduated in 1755; and, from 1755 to 1758 was a tutor in that institution. He became an ordained minister at Andover in 1758; and died in 1807, aged 77 years. He published an election sermon, and two other occasional sermons.

SYMMES, John Cleves, for some years a captain in the American army, was born in New Jersey, and died in Ohio, June 19, 1829. As a soldier he distinguished himself in the last war with Great Britain; but is particularly deserving remembrance, from the fact, that he was enthusiastically devoted to the belief of the earth's being hollow, with an opening at each of the poles. Such was his confidence in this theory, that he was engaged for years, in attempting to get up an expedition for exploring the polar regions, in order to find one of these openings and if possible to enter it. For this purpose he delivered lectures in various parts of the country. Death, however, put an end to his fancies and his enterprises. He was said to be an exemplary and good man.

SYMMONS, Charles, D.D., a native of Cardigan, which his father had represented in three successive parliaments, was born in 1749, and received the rudiments of his education at Westminster school, whence he removed to Glasgow, and subsequently to Clare-hall, Cambridge. Having graduated in 1776 as bachelor of divinity, he obtained two years afterwards the rectory of Narberth, and in 1794 that of Lampeter in Pembrokeshire. This last piece of preferment he narrowly escaped losing, in consequence of a sermon preached by him at Cambridge, before the presentation was made out, the discourse containing some whiggish sentiments little congenial to those then in power. The same cause operated to throw difficulties in the way of his doctor's degree, which on that account he obtained at Oxford. Dr. Symmons was a warm admirer of literature, and a zealous supporter of its interests. His own writings consist of Inez, a dramatic poem, 1797; a second entitled Constantia, 1800; an octavo volume of miscellaneous poetry, partly of his own composition and partly that of his daughter, 1813; a Rhymed translation of the Æneid, 1817; and a Life of Milton, prefixed to an edition of that author's prose works. After his decease, which took place in 1826, there was published of his, a biographical sketch of Shakspeare.

SYMMACHUS, Q. Aur. Avianus, a learned Roman, who warmly opposed Christianity, and wished for the re-establishment of paganism at Rome. He was banished by Theodosius. His epistles are extant.

SYNGE, Edward, a pious prelate, second son of the bishop of Cork, was born at Inishonane, in Ireland, where his father was then vicar, 6th April, 1659. He was educated at Cork school, and then came to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his first degree, and afterwards completed his studies at Dublin university. He distinguished himself for above twenty years, as an active and laborious parish priest in Ireland, and in consequence of his great zeal in favor of the Hanoverian succession was made bishop of Raphoe in 1714, and two years after advanced to the primacy of Tuam. He died at Tuam 1741. His tracts are valuable, as written in a popular style, and for the active promotion of piety and virtue. They have appeared in 4 vols. 12mo. and often been reprinted, especially by the society for promoting christian knowledge. Dr. Synge had the singular fortune of being a bishop, the son and the nephew of a bishop, and the father of two bishops.

SYPHAX, a king of Numidia, who revolted from the side of the Romans, to the cause of Carthage, and of Asdrubal, whose daughter he had married. He was defeated by Massinissa, and died in prison at Rome, B.C. 201.

SZALKAI, Anthony, a Hungarian poet, who is considered as the founder of the dramatic literature of his country. He held an office in the household of the archduke palatine, Alexander Leopold, and died in 1804, at Buda. His Pikko Hertzog was the first regular drama composed in the Hungarian language. He also wrote a travesty on the Æneid

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TABOR, John Otho, a native of Bautzen in Lusatia. On the destruction of his country during the wars of Germany, he retired to Giessen where he became counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He died at Frankfort 1674, where he had retired a few years before, aged 70. His works, which are all on law, were published 1688, in two vols. fol. An account of his life was written by Paschius, his son-in-law.

TACCA, Peter James, a native of Carara, who studied sculpture under John of Bologna. He travelled into Spain and France, and acquired great celebrity. He died at Florence, 1640. The best of his pieces is an equestrian statue of Philip IV. at Madrid. His statue of Henry IV. at Paris, his Jane of Austria, his Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, and the four slaves in bronze, in the harbor of Leghorn, are also much admired. His son Ferdinand was also an able sculptor, and his statue of Ferdinand was among his best pieces.

TACHARD, Guy, a French jesuit, sent in 1686 as missionary to Siam. He, with the ambassadors Chaumont and Choisi, visited Europe, 1688, and then returned, and died at Bengal of a contagious disorder, 1694. An account of his voyages to Siam have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1686, and 1689, but he is very credulous and inaccurate.

TACITUS, Caius Cornelius, a Latin historian, was born about A. D. 56, and was of an equestrian family. The place of his birth is not known. He early cultivated poetry; he became an advocate; and he is supposed also to have borne arms. He was successively questor, edile, and pretor; and, in 97, attained the rank of consul. Pliny the younger was his bosom friend, and Agricola was his father-in-law. He is believed to have died about A. D. 135. Of his admirable History and Annals a large portion is unfortunately lost. Tacitus also wrote The Life of Agricola; The Manners of the Germans; and a Dialogue on Eloquence. the last of these, however, is by some attributed to Quintilian.

TACITUS, Marcus Claudius, a Roman emperor, who claimed descent from the foregoing, was raised to the throne by the senate, in 275, at the age of 75, after having been twice consul. He reigned only six months, during which short period he displayed both wisdom and vigor. It is not certain whether he was assassinated, or died of a violent disease.

TACKANASH, John, one of the most distinguished of the Indian preachers, was ordained colleague with Hiacoomes, (the first Indian convert,) Minister on Martha's Vineyard, August 22, 1670. Contemporary writers speak of him, as possessing respectable talents, which he cultivated by attentive study, and intercourse with the wise and good. Devout and impressive in his exercises in the sanctuary, faithful in his instructions, and exact in maintaining the order and discipline of his church, he acquired the confidence and respect, not only of his own congregation, but of the English residents on the island; to whom he often administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when deprived of their own minister. He died the 22d of January, 1684.

TALBERT, Francis Xavier, a native of Besançon. He abandoned the law, for which his father, a counsellor of the parliament of Franche-Comté, designed him, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession and obtained a canonry at Besançon. He was a popular and eloquent preacher at Luneville, Versailles, and Paris, and in 1791, he quitted France, to reside in Italy, and afterwards went with the princess of Nassau into Poland. He died at Lemberg in Gallicia, 4th June 1803, aged 78. He is author of a discourse on inequality among men, crowned at Dijon, 1755—Panegyric of St. Louis—Eloges of Bonnet, Montaigne, cardinal Amboise, Philip regent of France, and Boileau, and some poetical pieces.

TALBOT, John, earl of Shrewsbury, a warlike Englishman descended from a Norman family, distinguished himself in the reduction of Ireland, of which he was made governor by Henry V. He was afterwards in France with the English army, and took Alencon, Pontoise, and Laval, but was repulsed at the siege of Orleans, by Joan of Arc. He was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Patay, but when restored to liberty he signalized himself at the siege of Beaumont-sur-Oise, and afterwards invaded Guienne, and took Bourdeaux, and other towns. This brave warrior, who was the terror of the French, and deservedly named the Achilles of England, at last fell in battle near Castillon, a town of which he was attempting to raise the siege, 17th July, 1453.

TALBOT, Peter, a native of Ireland, almoner to Catherine, wife of Charles II. He was a zealous papist, and was made by pope Clement IX. archbishop of Dublin. He was seized by the protestants, and died in prison 1682. He wrote de Natura Fidei & Hæresis Tractatus de Religione, and other works.

TALBOT, William, a native of Lichfield, educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he entered 1674. The interest of his relation the earl of Shrewsbury opened for him the door of preferment, and he became dean of Worcester 1691, bishop of Oxford 1699, of Sarum 1715, and six years after was translated to Durham. He died 1730. He wrote sermons which have been published in 1 vol. 8vo.

TALCOTT, Joseph, was descended from Major John Talcott, who commanded the combined English and Mohegan forces in the successful expedition against the Indians in 1676. Eminent for talents and piety, he served the province of Connecticut for a long period, in various official stations. In 1724 he was elected governor of Connecticut, which office he held until the period of his death, which occurred about the close of the year 1741.

TALLARD, Camille d'Hostun, count de, a celebrated marshal of France, born 14th February, 1652, in Dauphiné. He early distinguished himself as a soldier, and in 1672, was under Louis XIV. in Holland, and soon after gained the approbation and friendship of Turenne, by his noble conduct in the battles of Mulhausen and Turkheim. In 1693 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1697, was sent as ambassador to England, concerning the succession to the Spanish crown in the person of Charles II. In 1702 he was placed at the head of the armies on the Rhine, and made marshal of France soon after. He defeated the Imperialists under the prince of Hesse, before the town of Landau, which he took after a short siege; but his pompous ostentation of announcing the victory, rendered him ridiculous. "I have," said he, "obtained more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers." In 1704 he was opposed to the great Marlborough, and at the battle of Blenheim was taken prisoner and brought to England, where he continued seven years. On his return to Paris, 1712, he was created a duke, and in 1726, made secretary of state. He died March 3d, 1728.

TALLIEN, John Lambert, a French republican

statesman, born at Paris in 1769, was the son of the porter to the marquis de Bercy, to whom he was indebted for his education. He commenced his political career as secretary to the deputy Broustaret, and then published a daily journal, called *Ami du Citoyen*, which was affixed to the walls of the metropolis. The Jacobins furnished the expenses of printing this paper, the object of which was to excite the indignation of the populace against Louis XVI., and his ministers. Tallien soon became one of the most popular men of the revolutionary party, and was deeply concerned in the terrible commotions of the 10th of August, at which time he was secretary of the commune which had installed itself at the Hôtel de Ville, and which continued its sittings n spite of the assembly, becoming the centre and origin of the intrigues and massacres of that disastrous period. Being nominated a deputy to the convention, from the department of Seine and Oise, he often mounted the tribune, and was the constant advocate of violent measures. In the session of December 15, 1792, he strongly urged the immediate trial of Louis XVI., objected to allowing him counsel, and added new charges to the accusation against him. He afterwards voted for his death, and against an appeal to the people; and on the day of execution, January 21, 1793, he was president of the convention. He took part in most of the sanguinary proceedings which occurred during the ascendancy of Robespierre; and, after defending Marat, assisting in the destruction of the Girondists, and becoming the advocate of the infamous Rossignol, he was sent on a mission to Bordeaux, where he showed himself the worthy associate of Carrier, Lebon and Collot d'Herbois. He was checked in this sanguinary career by the influence of madame de Fontenay, a woman remarkable for her personal beauty, who, having been imprisoned at Bordeaux, as she was going to join her family in Spain, owed her life to the compassion of Tallien. He took her with him to Paris, whither he went to defend himself before the convention against the charge of moderantism. After the fall of Danton and his party, Tallien perceived that he should become one of the next victims of Robespierre, if he did not strike the first blow. Accordingly, at the sitting of the convention of the ninth of Thermidor, 1794, he ascended the tribune, and, after an animated picture of the atrocities which had taken place, and which he ascribed to Robespierre, he turned to the bust of Brutus, and, invoking the genius of that patriot, drew a dagger from his girdle, and swore that he would plunge it into the heart of Robespierre, if the representatives of the people had not courage to order his immediate arrest. On the morrow, Tallien had the satisfaction to announce to his colleagues that their enemies had perished on the scaffold. Being elected a member of the committee of public safety, the Jacobins replaced his name on their list. At this period he married his *protégée*, madame de Fontenay. He took a part in all the proceedings of the assembly, and used his power and influence to promote the interests of justice and humanity. This was the honorable period of his life; but the recrimination and opposition which he experienced prevented him from enjoying tranquillity. In July, 1795, ne was sent, with extensive powers, to the army on the coasts of Brittany; but after the victory of the republicans at Quiberon, he returned to Paris. He subsequently became a member of the council of five hundred, under the constitution of the year III; but his influence gradually declined, and he was at length reduced to such a state of political insignificance, that he thought proper to retire to private life. Domestic uneasiness induced him to wish to leave France; and he followed Bonaparte to Egypt, as one of the savans attached to the expedition. He became a member of the Egyptian institute, and editor of the *Décade Egyptienne*, printed at Cairo; besides being administrator of the national domains. After Bonaparte left Egypt, general Menou treated Tallien harshly, and obliged him to return to France. The vessel in which he sailed was captured by the English, and he was taken to London, where he received much attention from the leaders of the whig party. The duchess of Devonshire having sent Tallien her portrait, enriched with diamonds, he kept the portrait, but returned the diamonds. On revisiting his native country, he discovered that he had lost his wife, as well as the favor of Bonaparte, who was then rising to sovereign power. He appears to have been reduced to distress, but at length obtained, through Fouché and Talleyrand, the office of French consul at Alicant. He died at Paris in 1820. Madame Tallien, having been divorced from her husband, (by whom she had a daughter named Thermidor,) was married, in 1805, to Joseph de Caraman, prince de Chimay.

TALMA, Francis Joseph, the late Roscius of the French drama, was born at Paris about the year 1770, and is said to have given the first indication of his histrionic talent when only eight years old, in an old tragedy entitled Tamerlane, performed by boys. But soon after his father, who had settled in London, sent for him to England; and after a few years spent at a boarding-school in Lambeth articled him to a surgeon. At this period his fondness for theatrical amusements introduced him to sir John Gallini, manager of an amateur French company which performed at the Hanover Square rooms, and he appeared in several comedies, especially as count Almaviva in Beaumarchais' comedy of the Barber of Seville. The performances of Kemble and Siddons are said to have decided Talma's taste. He returned to Paris, and, through the interest of Molé the actor, made his debût on the boards of the theatre Français in the part of Seide, in Voltaire's tragedy of Mahomet. After performing a variety of insignificant characters, accident lifted him to the summit of his profession. Chenier's tragedy of Charles IX. was put in rehearsal, when Saintfal, the principal actor, returned his part, saying, with a sneer to the author, "give it to young Talma." Chenier took him at his word; Talma accepted the part with delight, and devoted all his energies to the study of it, and to a strict fidelity of costume; so that the audience, equally surprised and delighted, continued to him, throughout the representation, the tumultuous approbation with which they first greeted his appearance. His greatest triumph, however, was yet to follow Ducis had translated the Othello of Shakspeare; but, not daring to contend so far against French prejudices as to exhibit the murder of Desdemona on the stage, he had furnished a new catastrophe. Talma was bold enough to prefer the original termination, and, after considerable hesitation, resolved, with the consent of the author, to risk it. His success astonished even himself, and was most honorably rewarded. From this moment he became the paramount tragedian, and continued at the summit of his profession, by which he acquired a handsome fortune, till his death. He was generally esteemed by men of rank and talents for his powers of fascination also in private society, and was a great favorite with the emperor Napoleon. In 1825 he published Reflections on his art, which display a considerable variety of study and research. The death of Tal-

ma took place at Paris, October 19th, 1826, after a distressing illness arising from an obliteration of a portion of the large intestines. Before his death he embraced his theatrical friends, Jouy, Arnault, and Duvilliers, and expired ejaculating the name of Voltaire.

TAMERLANE, or TMER BEG, or TIMUR the Lame, from some defect in his feet, was born in the village of Kesch, in ancient Sogdiana, 1335. Whether the son of a shepherd, or descended from the royal race, is unknown; but, however, the obscurity of his first years was soon forgotten in the glory of his exploits. Distinguished by courage, by intrepidity, and by unbounded ambition, he soon gained a number of faithful adherents, and at their head, he seized the city of Balk, the capital of Khorasan, and easily subdued the province of Candahar, the kingdom of Persia, and Bagdad. Elate with his success he now meditated the conquest of India, and though his soldiers at first refused to follow, their hesitation was soon conquered by promises, and the powerful aid of a pretended prophet. Thus seconded by an enthusiastic army, he penetrated to India, took Delhi, with the immense treasures of the Mogul, and returned to conquer Damascus, and to punish Bagdad, that presumed to shake off his yoke. The offending city was given up to the pillage of his soldiers, and eighty thousand of her inhabitants put to the sword. Now master of the fairer part of Asia, he interfered, at the request of the Greek emperor, in the affairs of Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, and sent to him a haughty message, commanding him to abandon the siege of Constantinople, and to restore the princes whom he had deposed. The message roused the indignation of Bajazet; he marched against this new enemy, and was defeated by Tamerlane in the plains of Ancyra, in Phrygia, after a dreadful battle, which continued three days. Bajazet fell into the hands of the conqueror, and was treated with great inhumanity, and carried about in mockery in an iron cage. Some writers, however, deny this, and affirm, that the conduct of Tamerlane towards the captive prince, was as humane and honorable as fallen greatness merited. To these last conquests Tamerlane added Egypt, and the immense treasures of Cairo, and then fixed the seat of his empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of submissive princes, and among them, of Manuel Paleologus, emperor of Constantinople, and Henry III., king of Castille, by their ambassadors. Tamerlane was preparing fresh victories by the invasion of China, when death stopped his career, April 1st, 1405, in the 36th year of his reign. He appointed his grandson as his successor over that vast empire, which he had acquired with such astonishing success and rapidity.

TANNER, Thomas, a learned antiquary, born 1674, at Market Lavington, Wilts, where his father was minister. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became chaplain and fellow of All Souls. In 1701 he was made chancellor of Norwich, and rector of Thorpe, and afterwards prebendary of Ely, canon of Christ-church, and in 1732, bishop of St. Asaph. He died at Christchurch, Oxford, 14th December, 1735, and was buried in the cathedral. He is known as the author of Notitia Monastica, or a short History of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales, 8vo. 1695, republished in folio, 1744—Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, the labor of forty years, published 1748, folio.

TANSILLO, Luigi, an Italian poet, born at Nola 1520. The best part of his life was spent in the service of Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy of Naples, and he was made judge of Gaieta, and died after 1596. He was esteemed as a poet, but his il Vindemiatore, or the Vintager, a poem 1534, was considered so indelicate and licentious, that his writings were put into the index expurgatorious of the pope. He published besides other poems, and reconciled himself to the see of Rome, by his Tears of St. Peter, which removed the papal interdicts from his writings, except the Vintager. His poems consist of sonnets, songs, and comedies. The Tears of St. Peter were translated by Malherbe into French.

TANUCCI, Bernard, marquis de, chief minister of Naples, was born of poor parents at Stia, in Tuscany, 1698. He studied at Pisa, and by his merit rose to the chair of jurisprudence in that university. On the coming of Don Carlos to succeed to the Neapolitan throne, the professor, who had been recommended to the new king, and who had defended the legality of seizing a murderer from the asylum of a church against the opinions of the see of Rome, was raised to the office of minister, and by his firmness and wisdom, deserved the high appointment. For fifty years he continued in this important office, and after contributing zealously to the prosperity of the kingdom, and to establish its independence from the ecclesiastical superiority of Rome, he resigned in 1777, and died 29th April, 1783. This enlightened minister encouraged literature; and to his zeal in the cause of science, antiquarians are indebted for the important discoveries, and the valuable collections made in the subterraneous towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

TAPPAN, David, D.D., was the son of Rev. Benjamin Tappan, minister of Manchester, and was born in that town, April 21, 1753. Having graduated at Harvard College in 1771, he pursued the study of divinity for a few years, and was ordained minister of the third church in Newbury in April, 1774. In June, 1792, he was elected Professor of Divinity, in Harvard College, as successor to Doctor Wigglesworth; and having, by the advice of an ecclesiastical council, dissolved his connexion with his church, he was inaugurated, December 26, 1792. He discharged the duties of his office with great zeal and success. His lectures, abounding with profound research, and happy illustration, were received with marked attention, and blessed with great and happy result. At a period when irreligion, and a tendency to infidelity, were becoming but too prevalent throughout our country, it required powers of no ordinary standard, to expose the subtility of the popular philosophy. Doctor Tappan stood boldly at his post, and by his eloquence, learning, and piety, successfully inculcated the great truths of revelation, where skepticism had nearly prepared the way for open infidelity. He died August 27, 1803, after a short illness, aged 51. The following, it is believed, is a correct list of Doctor Tappan's printed works. Two sermons, preached on the Sunday after his ordination, 1774; a discourse on the character, &c. of unregenerate sinners, 1782; a sermon on the fast, 1783; on the peace, 1783; on the death of M. Parsons, 1784; of eight persons drowned, 1794; of J. Russel, 1796; of Washington, 1800; of S. Philips, 802; of Doctor Hitchcock, and Mary Dana, 1803; two friendly letters to Philalethes, 1785; at the ordination of J. Dickenson, 1789; of John T. Kirkland, 1794; of J. Kendall; of N. H. Fletcher, 1800; installation of H. Packard, 1802; address to the students of Andover Academy, 1791; General Election, 1792; before an association at Portsmouth, 1792; farewell sermon at Newbury; on the fast, 1793; a discourse to graduates; address

to students at Andover; to the class which entered college, 1794, 1796 and 1798; on the Thanksgiving, 1795; before the convention, 1797; on the fast, 1798.

TARGE, I. B., professor of mathematics, and author of a general history of Italy, from the fall of the Roman empire, to modern times, 4 vols. 12mo.—translated Smollet's history of England, 19 vols. 12mo.—Barrow's travels, 12 vols. 12mo.—and died at Orleans, 1788. He wrote also an history of England, from the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle to 1763, 5 vols. 12mo.

TARIN, Peter, a French physician, born at Courtenai. He died in 1761, but his age is unknown. His writings were held in great esteem, especially his Adversaria Anatomica, 4to.—Anatomical Dictionary, 4to.—Osteographia, 4to.—the Art of Dissecting, 2 vols. 12mo.—a treatise on Ligaments—Observations on Medicine and Surgery, 3 vols. 12mo.—a description of the Muscles, 4to. with figures.

TARQUIN, the elder, fifth king of Rome, settled at Rome from Tarquinii the place of his birth, and by liberality and mildness so gained the hearts of the Romans, that on the death of Ancus Martius he was elected king. He was a benevolent prince, and adorned his city with stately buildings, and aqueducts, and added dignity and consequence to the body of the senate and to the magistrates. He was assassinated by the sons of Ancus Martius, B. C. 578, aged 80.

TARQUIN the second, or the Proud, was grandson to the elder Tarquin. He was brave, but his rise to the throne by the murder of his father-in-law Tullius, rendered him deservedly unpopular. The licentious and cruel conduct of his son proved fatal to his interests; and while he was at the siege of Ardea, the Romans took up arms and shut him out of their city. He took refuge among the cities of Etruria, and died there, aged ninety.

TARRAKANOFF, N., princess of, daughter of Elizabeth empress of Russia, by her secret marriage with Alexis Rozoumoffski, was carried away at the age of twelve by prince Radzivill in 1767, and concealed in a convent at Rome. This singular step was taken by the dissatisfied noble, to curb the views of the ambitious Catherine, but they failed, and Alexis Orloff, pretending greater discontent against the government of the empress, prevailed upon the princess, in the absence of Radzivill, to marry him, and by her influence and presence to excite a new insurrection in Russia. The unsuspecting princess no sooner yielded her person to her seducer, than she was seized in the bay of Leghorn, where she had been conducted on pretence of paying her military honors, and cruelly bound in chains and conveyed to Petersburg. In December 1777, a violent rising of the Neva suddenly forced the waters into her prison, and the unfortunate princess was drowned before any assistance could extricate her.

TARTAGLIA, Nicholas, an eminent geometrician, was born, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at Venice. Though at the age of six years, he was left an orphan, and in distress, he overcame every impediment in the acquisition of learning, and rose to be one of the most celebrated mathematicians of his time. He died in 1557. Among his works are, A Treatise on Gunnery; Various Questions and Inventions; and A Commentary on Euclid.

TARTINI, Joseph, a musician, called the Admirable by Dr .Burney, was born April 1692, at Pirano in Istria. He studied the law at Padua, but his powers were formed for musical eminence, and by practice and application he became one of the best performers on the violin, and was made master of the band in the church of St. Antony of Padua. He died 26th February 1770 at Padua, universally respected and endeared to the inhabitants by a residence of fifty years. He wrote, sonatas, a treatise on music 1754, and other things, and was a great admirer of Corelli.

TASKER, William, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in arts. He afterwards obtained the living of Iddesleigh, in Devonshire, and died there, 1800. He distinguished himself as a poet, and published Odes of Pindar and Horace, in English verse, 3 vols. 8vo.—Ode to the warlike Genius of Britain—Letter on Physiognomy.

TASMAN, Abel Janssen, a great navigator, a native of Holland, was born at Hoorn, but in what year is not known. In 1642 and 1644 he was employed on exploratory voyages by Van Dieman, the Dutch governor-general in the East, and he made many important discoveries in Australia, and the surrounding islands. The time of his death is not recorded.

TASSO, Bernardo, an Italian poet, better known as the father of the illustrious Tasso. The best esteemed of his poems is Amadis in one hundred cantos, and his letters also are regarded as very valuable by the Italians. He died at Rome in the convent of St. Onuphrius, 1575. The best edition of his letters is that of Padua, 3 vols. 8vo. 1733, and of his poem 1560, 4to.

TASSO, Torquato, a celebrated Italian poet, son of the above. He was born at Sorrento in the kingdom of Naples, 11th March, 1544. His father was secretary to San Severino, prince of Salerno, and he shared his honor and his disgrace. When the prince made a complaint to Charles V. against the viceroy of Naples, who wished to introduce the inquisition into the kingdom, he was condemned, and the cruel sentence was pronounced not only against him but against his secretary, and also his son the future poet, who was only nine years old. They withdrew from the fatal punishment by flight, and came to Rome, where the young poet already wrote verses, and compared his escape to the adventures of Ascanius and Æneas flying from Troy. From Rome he was sent to Padua to study the law, and there he took his degrees in philosophy and theology, but poetry was his favorite pursuit, and at the age of seventeen he produced his Rinaldo. In 1565, he placed himself under the protection of Alphonso duke of Ferrara, and he accompanied his brother, the cardinal, in an embassy from pope Gregory XIII. to the court of Charles IX. of France On his return to Ferrara he imprudently became enamoured of the sister of his patron, and this passion joined to the malevolent insinuations of his enemies and persecutors, proved the cause of that melancholy, which embittered his life for twenty years. To fly from the scene of his misery he retired to his sister's house at Sorrento, and there spent a whole summer, but absence increased his flame. He returned to Ferrara, and in the midst of a crowded assembly he had the imprudence to embrace his favorite princess Eleonora. The duke, who was present, with great coolness, ordered his courtiers to remove the poet, whom he pronounced insane, to a place of confinement, and there in the hospital of St. Anne the unfortunate lover mourned his misfortunes, a prey to lingering disease, and at intervals deprived of his reason. The interference of the duke Vincent de Gonzaga, at last restored him to liberty 1586, and he retired to Naples in

quest of tranquillity and happiness. His great merits now eclipsed the clouds, which envy and malice had raised around him, and his poetical works began to be regarded as the pride and glory of Italy. Sensible of his deserved reputation, the pope, Clement VIII., in a full congregation of cardinals, determined to encircle his brows with the laurel crown, and to honor him with a triumph. The poet was sent for from Naples, and received with all due honors at the distance of one mile from Rome, and the most magnificent preparations were made for the ceremony in the capitol. Vain, however, are the schemes of man. Tasso as if persecuted by fortune, to the last moment of life, was taken ill, and the preparations made for his coronation ended in the melancholy procession of his funeral, as he died the evening before the intended ceremony, 15th April, 1595, aged 51. He derives his celebrity and the palm of immortality from his Jerusalem Delivered, a poem well conducted throughout, and abounding with all the pleasing description of tender scenes, the animated representation of battles, and the majestic flow of language, which so much captivate and overpower the reader in the pages of Homer and Virgil. Besides his Jerusalem, which is familiar to the English reader in the elegant translation of Mr. Hoole and of Miss Watts, Tasso wrote Jerusalem Conquered—Rinaldo—Aminta, a pastoral—Torismond, a tragedy. His life has been written by the marquis Manzo. His works have been published in various forms, the best of which is that of Florence, 6 vols. fol. 1724.

TASSONI, Alexander, an Italian poet, born at Modena 1565. Though early an orphan, his abilities displayed themselves through want and obscurity. He was in the service of cardinal Colonna, and of the dukes of Savoy and of Modena, and died 1635. He wrote Secchia Rapita, or Rape of the Bucket, a mock-heroic poem much admired in Italy for its elegance and delicate humor. It was written in consequence of the war between Modena and Bologna.

TATE, Nahum, a native of Dublin, born 1652, and educated at the college there. He was befriended by Dryden, and patronised by Dorset, and succeeded Shadwell as poet laureat, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and a butt of canary. He wrote nine dramatic pieces, but he is now little known but as the joint translator of the psalms of David with Dr. Brady. Of his miscellaneous poems, that on the death of queen Anne was most admired. He died 12th August 1715, at the mint, where he resided, to escape from the persecution of his creditors.

TATIAN, a Syrian pagan, who was converted to christianity and became the disciple of Justin Martyr. He still retained the principles of the platonists and fell into the errors of Marcion. Of his works nothing remains but an apology for the christian religion, edited 1700, 8vo. at Oxford.

TAVANES, Gaspard de Saulx de, a French general, born 1509. He was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the fatal battle of Pavia, and afterwards became the companion of the king's second son, the duke of Orleans. Called away at last from scenes of dissipation and extravagance, he became an ornament to the military profession. He prevailed upon the rebellious citizens of Rochelle to return to their duty in 1542, and two years after he ably contributed to the victory of Cerisoles. He distinguished himself so much at the battle of Renti in 1554, that the king seeing him covered with dust and with blood tore the order of St. Michael which he wore round his own neck, to throw it around that of his valiant general. His courage again was displayed at the sieges of Calais and Thionville, and afterwards at the famous victories of Jarnac and Moncontour: but his character in the eyes of humanity must deservedly suffer for the countenance and support which he gave to the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew, though he had the magnanimity to save from the horrors of that dreadful day the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé. He died at Sully 29th June, 1573, as he was preparing to go to the siege of Rochelle, which had again revolted. His son William was governor of Burgundy, and espoused the cause of the league, which he maintained at the battle of Ivry, but he was afterwards reconciled to Henry IV. and died 1633. The family long distinguished itself in the military service of France.

TAUBMAN, Frederic, a German critic, born at Wonscisch, in Franconia, 1565. He was well educated at Culmbach, though his father-in-law was but a tailor, and on the foundation of the college of Heilbrun, 1582, he was removed thither among other promising students. Ten years after he went to Wittemberg, and became the favorite of the prince of Saxony, and in 1595, obtained the professorship of poetry and belles lettres, which he kept till his death 1613. His private character was very amiable. He left a widow and five children. He wrote commentarius in Plautum, 1605, and also in Virgilium—de Linguâ Latinâ Dissertatio, besides Latin poems.

TAVERNIER, John Baptist, a famous traveller born at Paris, 1605. He acquired a fondness for travelling, in the house and conversation of his father who was a merchant, and after visiting the best part of Europe, before he had completed his twenty-third year, he meditated more distant excursions in mercantile pursuits as a trader in jewels. In the space of forty years he is said to have travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, by various routes, and after being ennobled by Louis XIV., he, in 1668, purchased Aubonne near Geneva, there to spend the rest of his days, in the enjoyment of independence and tranquillity. His affairs however were afterwards thrown into disorder by the ill conduct of a nephew, and to repair his losses he began a seventh journey into the East. He died on his way at Moscow, July 1689, aged 84. His travels 6 vols. 12mo. were published in French, with the assistance of his friends, as he was not a perfect master of the language, and they have been translated into English.

TAYLOR, Jeremy, D.D., a celebrated prelate, son of a barber at Cambridge. At the age of thirteen he was admitted at Caius college, Cambridge. And when he had taken orders, he removed to London, where he was introduced to Laud, who admired his abilities as a scholar, and his eloquence as a preacher, and by his influence, procured him a fellowship at All-souls college, Oxford, 1636. He was afterwards made chaplain to his patron, who bestowed upon him the rectory of Uppingham, and in 1642, he was created by royal mandamus doctor in divinity. During the civil troubles he retired to Carmaerthenshire, where he maintained himself by teaching a school, till the death of three sons in three months rendered his retirement extremely unpleasant, and therefore he retired to London, and soon after accompanied lord Conway to Ireland, and settled at Portmore. At the restoration he came back to England, and in 1662, he was nominated to the bishopric of Down and Connor, and to the administration of Dromore, and was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. He died 13th August, 1667. His friend and

successor Dr Rust represents him as a most learned man, of solid judgment, keen sagacity, and the most lively imagination, to which were united all the mild virtues of private life. His writings are universally known and admired, the best of which are, his life and death of Jesus Christ, folio.—Holy living and dying, 8vo.—Ductor Dubitantium—Cases of Conscience—Discourse on the liberty of prophecying.

TAYLOR, John, a dissenting minister of abilities, was born near Lancaster. He was settled twenty years at Kirkstead Lincolnshire, and then removed to Norwich, and afterwards, by pressing invitations, to Warrington, where he was engaged to superintend the academy there. In this situation, where he expected independence and comfort, he soon found oppositon and ill treatment, and this weighed so much upon his mind, that it shortened his days. He died 5th March, 1761. He wrote a treatise on Original Sin,—and various theological tracts, but his most valuable work is a Hebrew and English concordance, 2 vols. folio.

TAYLOR, John, LL.D., an eminent critic, born 1703, at Shrewsbury. He was educated at the grammar school there, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1730. He soon distinguished himself by his publications, and was appointed, by the university, its librarian, and afterwards registrar. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, and was of Doctors Commons, and afterwards became known to lord Carteret, who intrusted him with the education of his sons. After some hesitation he took orders and obtained the rectory of Lawford, Essex, the archdeaconry of Bucks, and the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He died April 4th 1766, universally and deservedly lamented, and was buried nearly under the litany desk in St. Paul's. His publications were numerous and highly respectable. Besides public orations and other tracts, he published Elements of the Civil Law, 4to. 1755 and 1769,—valuable editions of Lysias and Demosthenes,—and a Latin dissertation on the Marmor Sandvicense.

TAYLOR, Brook, LL.D., an eminent philosopher and mathematician born at Edmonton 28th August, 1685. He was educated at home, and at the age of fifteen entered at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became known by his treatise on the Centre of Oscillation, and in 1712, was admitted into the royal society, and two years after elected the secretary of that learned body. He visited Paris in 1717, and was honorably received by the French literati, and soon after his return he resigned the office of secretary to the royal society. On the 29th December, 1741, he fell a victim to a consumptive disorder in his 46th year. His works on mathematical subjects are very valuable, especially his new Principles of Linear Perspective, which has often been republished and also improved by Colson of Cambridge. He wrote also Contemplatio Philosophica, published by sir William Young, the son of his only surviving daughter by his second wife.

TAYLOR, Jane, an accomplished female writer, born September 23d, 1783, in London, where her father, a respectable artist, then resided. Being also a dissenting minister, Mr. Taylor accepted, in 1792, an invitation from a congregation at Colchester to officiate as their pastor, and carried his daughters thither with him, continuing to superintend their education, and teaching them his own art as an engraver. It was in the intervals between these pursuits that Miss Taylor began to commit the effusions of her genius to writing; and a visit to London in 1802, introducing her to the society of some young females of congenial disposition and talent, she, as well as her sister, was induced to join them in contributing to the Minor's Pocket Book, a small publication, in which her first work, the Beggar Boy, appeared in 1804. The success of this little poem encouraged her to proceed, and from this period till 1813, she continued to publish occasionally miscellaneous pieces in verse, of which the principal are entitled Original Poems for Infant Minds, in 2 vols.; Rhymes for the Nursery, in 1 vol.; and some verses in The Associate Minstrels, a publication written in conjunction with the ladies already alluded to, and Mr. Josiah Conder. In the winter of the last mentioned year she commenced a prose composition of higher pretension, which appeared in 1815, under the name of Display, and met with much success. Her last and principal work consists of Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners. The latter part of her life was passed in occasional excursions from Ongar, in which place her family had resided since the year 1810. After some months of lingering debility, in which however the vigor of her mind appears to have remained to the last, this amiable and intellectual female expired of a pulmonary complaint in the month of April, 1823.

TAYLOR, George, a native of Ireland, was born in 1716. He arrived in this country, pennyless; but having received a good education, he was advanced from the menial office of a laborer in an extensive iron foundry, to the station of clerk to the proprietor, whose widow he afterwards married. In 1776, Mr. Taylor was sent as a delegate from Pennsylvania to the continental congress, and had an opportunity of signing the declaration of Independence. In the following year, he removed into the state of Delaware, and never afterwards appeared in public life. Mr. Taylor was a patriot in the truest sense of the word; and in all the various relations of life, discharged his duties with fidelity and zeal. He died at Easton, February 23d, 1781.

TAYLOR, John, a senator in the Congress of the United States from the state of Virginia, was distinguished among the great and good characters which that ancient commonwealth has produced. He did much towards advancing the science of agriculture in his native state; and was ever forward in promoting objects conducive to the public good. As a statesman, he is perhaps better known by his Construction construed; and an Inquiry into the principles of the Government of the United States, which he published in 1814. He also published several other treatises on various subjects. He died in Caroline County, Virginia, August 20th, 1824, ripe in years and honor.

TAYLOR, John, Lieutenant-governor of New York, was born in the city of New-York, July 4th, 1742, of respectable parents. He received the rudiments of a classical education, having been intended for one of the learned professions. But his father dying, he was left, at the age of seventeen, an orphan. Too independent to become a burden on his mother, he removed to the city of Albany, in pursuit of fortune. Here he learned that a British garrison was stationed at Lake George; and having obtained some pecuniary aid, he removed to the neighborhood of the post, for the purpose of furnishing the officers with their necessary supplies. In this he succeeded so well, that on the removal of the garrison to Oswego, in the ensuing year, he determined to continue with them; and not only pursued his usual avocations, but was frequently employed in various military services. He remained connected with the army until 1771, when he

married a lady of Albany, by the name of Van Valkenburg; and retired to a farm which he had purchased at Stillwater. In 1773 Mr. Taylor commenced business, in the mercantile line, in the city of Albany, and was thus engaged, when the expedition to Canada was undertaken, in 1775. The result of that attempt is well known; but Mr. Taylor, who was employed by General Schuyler, to superintend the commissarial and military stores, rendered most important services, which were ever gratefully appreciated by officers and men. After his return from Canada, he was elected a member of the provincial congress, and in 1777, a member of the council of safety. During the whole of the revolutionary war, Mr. Taylor was actively engaged in the service of his country, either in the council or legislature of his native state. And that his fellow-citizens placed a due value upon his services and talents, may be inferred from the fact, that, for a period of nearly forty years, he was almost constantly elected to one or the other branch of the state legislature. In the year 1813, Mr. Taylor was elected Lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, which office he filled for the period of nine years; and when Governor Tompkins was elected Vice President of the United States, he discharged, for a few months, the office of Governor. From this period, to the close of his life, Governor Taylor employed his time in the discharge of those duties, which the patriot, the philanthropist, and above all, the christian, count most sacred. Possessed of an ample fortune, his hospitality was liberal, and elegant. But his fame is far more ennobled, by the charity, almost unlimited; the unaffected sympathy; the ready and present help, which he afforded to the sons and daughters of affliction. Thousands have arisen, and blessed his name; and his memory will be cherished by all, who delight in the contemplation of that pure and undefiled religion, which constitutes the man of God.

TECUMSEH. This renowned warrior was born in Ohio, on the Scioto river, about the year 1770. For many years he had been engaged in predatory incursions against the whites, intercepting boats on the great rivers of the west, &c; but it was not until the year 1806, that his great project of a confederacy of all the Western Indians against the whites, was probably matured. The battle of Tippacanoe, which was fought November 7th, 1811, in which General Harrison defeated the brother of Tecumseh, better known as the Prophet, completely overthrew the ambitious hopes of the brothers. Tecumseh was not present at this battle. In the last war with Great Britain, we find Tecumseh an ally of King George, and holding the rank of Brigadier-general; having generally at his command, about two thousand Indians. He was present with his forces, in several engagements, and was eventually killed by Col. R. M. Johnson, in the battle of Moravian Towns, October 5th, 1813.

TEISSIER, Anthony, a native of Montpellier, who quitted France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was made by the elector historiographer, with a handsome salary, and counsellor of embassies. He died at Berlin, 1715, aged 83. He is author of Eloges of learned Men, from de Thou's History, 4 vols. 12mo.—Catalogus Auctorum qui Librorum Catalogos Indices Bibliothecas, Virorum Literator. Elogia, Vitam aut Orationes Funebres scriptis Consignarunt, 8vo.—the Duties of Man as a Citizen, from Puffendorf—Moral and Political Instructions—Calvin's Letters—and the Life of Illustrious Princes.

TEKELI, Emmeric, count de, a noble Hungarian, who escaped from the captivity which the Austrians prepared against his father for his attachment to the cause of some rebellious chiefs. From Poland, where he had concealed himself, Tekeli issued forth to head the Hungarian malcontents, and he proved successful against the forces of Austria. Assisted by the armies of the Turks, and by the Transylvanians, he wished to assume the title of king, but the terror which he spread among the Imperialists did not further his views of ambition, nor promote a reconciliation with the emperor. He joined in the siege of Vienna with the vizier Mustapha; but though the disasters which happened were attributed to him by the suspicious Turk, he hastened to Adrianople to justify himself in the presence of the grand signior Mahomet, who assured him of his protection, and bestowed on him the principality of Transylvania. This was but an empty title, as the province was in the hands of the Austrians, and therefore, after a vain but gallant struggle against Heusler, the governor of the country, he retired from the contest, and lived in a private manner at Constantinople. He was a man of great courage, but though admired for his intrepidity, he wanted judgment, and that commanding presence of mind which often converts dangers into prosperous events in the career of the military hero. He died near Nicomedia, 13th September, 1705, aged 47.

TELFAIR, Edward, several years governor of Georgia, was one of the principal promoters of the revolution in that colony, and one of the committee appointed in 1774, to draw up resolutions to be adopted by the friends of liberty. In 1780 he was appointed delegate to congress. He was employed in various public stations during a long life, and died at Savannah, October 1807.

TELL, William, a celebrated Swiss, one of the heroes who restored liberty to their oppressed country in 1307. The conspiracy which he had formed with others was suspected, when the Austrian governor, Herman Gesler, more clearly to ascertain the spirit of the people, ordered a hat to be raised on a pole, and homage to be paid to it as to himself. Tell refused, and when seized for disobedience, was directed to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son, or else to be dragged with his child to immediate death. He cleft the apple in two without injuring his son, and declared that the other arrow which he had in his girdle was intended for the heart of the governor if he had hurt his child. This boldness occasioned his confinement, and the governor, afraid of a rescue, carried him across the lake of Lucern; but a violent storm obliged Gesler, who knew the nautical skill of his prisoner, to intrust to him the helm for his own preservation. Tell, freed from his fetters, steered the boat to a rock, still called by his name, leaped ashore, and escaped into the mountains. The governor afterwards was shot by the hand of Tell, and the Swiss, roused to arms by the conduct of their hero, drove away their Austrian masters, and established the independence of their country. Tell, forty-seven years after this great event, lost his life in an inundation at Burgein, 1354. His descendants became extinct in the male line in 1684, and in the female 1720.

TELLIER, Michael le, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 19th April, 1603. After filling various law offices about the court, he was in 1640 named intendant of Piedmont, and gained the favor of cardinal Mazarin, who recommended him to Louis XIII. as a proper person to be secretary of state. He displayed great abilities in this office, and during

the political disputes which agitated France after the death of Louis XIII. he possessed the confidence of the queen mother and of the cardinal, and contributed much to the restoration of concord and reconciliation among the contending parties. Though he resigned in 1666 his office to his son, he yet continued in the cabinet, and in 1677 was made chancellor of the kingdom. It is to be lamented that his many services were disgraced by a particular hatred against the protestants, whom he represented to the monarch as suspicious subjects. By his influence with Louis XIV. the famous edict of Nantes was revoked, and the minister, triumphing in the cruel measures which he saw adopted, exclaimed profanely, "nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, quia viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum." He died a few days after, 28th October, 1685, aged 83, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet. To great intrigue of character, and to deep dissimulation, he joined the imposing appearance of simple and austere manners, high talents for business, indefatigable application, and extensive knowledge.

TELLIER, Francis Michael le, marquis de Louvois, son of the chancellor of France, was born at Paris, January 18th 1641. The elevation of his father, as well as his own abilities, recommended him to notice; at the age of twenty-three he was made war minister, and in 1666, he became secretary of state. He was a great favorite at court, and after the death of Colbert in 1683, he was placed by Louis XIV. in the office of superintendant of buildings, arts, and manufactures. His attention was likewise directed to military affairs; he introduced more regular discipline into the army, supplied the magazines with provisions, and built the royal hospital of invalids. The consciousness, however, of his own abilities, rendered him proud and arrogant, and he even showed some marks of disrespect to his king. Louis, in consequence of this, treated him with coolness, and the ambitious and disappointed minister, returning home from the levee, died in his own apartment of vexation and grief, 16th July, 1691. Though at last unpopular in the court, he was a statesman of most splendid talents, who united for the glory of France, promptitude, secrecy, spirit, and magnanimous conduct. Madame de Sevigné has elegantly commented on his death in her letters to her daughter. The Testament Politique, published in his name, was written by Courtils.

TELLIER, Adrian, le, a lawyer of Melun, who was returned as deputy to the national assembly of France, and afterwards to the convention. He was in 1795, sent by the convention to Chartres, to encourage a more free circulation of the corn, but the disaffected raised a violent cry against him, and obliged him not only to sign a decree, to reduce bread to three sous the pound, but to proclaim it, in the public square, mounted on the back of an ass. This indignity had such an effect on the feelings of this honest deputy, that he shot himself on returning to his lodgings, leaving a paper by which he declared the decree which he had signed void, and hoped that no blood but his own might be shed to restore the public tranquillity.

TEMPLE, sir William, an eminent statesman, son of sir William Temple, master of the Rolls in Ireland, was born in London, 1629. He did not continue more than one year at the university, and then travelled through France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and returned to England in 1654. He lived in Ireland during the usurpation, devoted to studious pursuits and philosophy; but at the restoration he became a member of the Irish parliament. About 1663, he removed with his family to England, and then began to be employed as an active and penetrating negotiator. He was chiefly instrumental in forming the triple league in 1668, between England, Holland, and Sweden, and also by his means the marriage of the Lady Mary with the prince of Orange was effected. After spending twenty years in the affairs of the state, and in advancing her prosperity and consequence by his negotiations with foreign nations, he retired in 1680, from public life, and employed the rest of his time in literary pursuits, and in the cultivation of his grounds. But, though withdrawn from the intrigues of courts, his character for general information and for integrity, was too well known to be neglected; his advice and opinion were frequently consulted by the leading men of the nation, and even king William himself visited him to converse with him on political affairs. Sir William died at the end of 1700. Though universally respected as an able negotiator, sir William is censured, and with justice, by bishop Burnet, not only for his vanity and spleen, but for his irreligious and profane principles. The works of sir William are valuable, and consist of Memoirs of Public Affairs during his public employments—Letters—Miscellanies—Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 2 vols. folio.

TEMPLETON, Peter M.D., a physician born at Dorchester, Dorsetshire, 17th March, 1711, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge. After taking his first degrees, he went to Leyden, where for two years he studied medicine under Boerhaave, and other celebrated professors, and in 1739, returned to London. Though he settled in London with the intention to practise, yet he was of too indolent a disposition to succeed, and his fondness for literature, and the company of men of science and erudition, left him little time to pursue his original plan. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the reading room of the British museum, which he resigned in 1760, when elected secretary to the new society of arts. He died of an asthma, 23d September, 1769. He was a man of great erudition, and published a translation of Norden's Travels in Egypt—Curious Remarks on Physic and Anatomy, extracted from the memoirs of the French academy of sciences,—besides some poetical pieces.

TENCIN, Peter, Guerin de, a native of Grenoble, who was educated at Paris, and embracing the ecclesiastical profession, became grand vicar of Sens. He went in 1721, with cardinal de Bissy to Rome, and after the election of Innocent XIII. to the popedom he remained in that capital as the envoy of France. His services were rewarded by the archbishopric of Embrun, and in 1739 he was raised to the purple, and soon after made archbishop of Lyons, and prime minister of France in the room of Fleury. This high distinction was not suited to the talents of the new cardinal, who, though he might possess the abilities or the intrigues necessary for an inferior station, was devoid of that firmness, that intelligence, and that unshaken integrity which should adorn the prime minister of a mighty empire. He retired soon after from the helm of affairs, and lived in privacy in his diocese, where he died 1758, aged 80.

TENCIN, Claudine Alexandrine Guersi de, sister of cardinal Tencin, was born at Grenoble, and took the religious habit at the monastery of Montfleuri. Tired of a religious life, she obtained the pope's permission to quit it, and she came to Paris, and launched into all the extravagances and foibles of the gay world. In consequence of the death of

la Fresnaye, a counsellor of state, who was said to be murdered in her chamber, she was thrust into the Chatelet prison, and then into the Bastile, from which she was liberated soon after. She died at Paris, 1749, advanced in years. She wrote the Siege of Calais, a romance of merit—Memoirs of Comminges—and les Malheurs de l'Amour.

TENISON, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 29th September, 1636, and educated at Norwich school, from which he went to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here he became fellow, and took his degrees regularly, and in the first part of his life, during the prevalence of fanaticism, he studied physic, but afterwards applied to divinity. He was presented to the rectory of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, by lord Manchester, and in 1680 he obtained the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields, London. During the reign of Charles II. and his successor, he was an active and zealous writer against popery, and in consequence of his services in favor of the revolution, he was made archdeacon of London by William, 1689, and in 1691 nominated to the see of Lincoln, and on the death of Tillotson, 1694, promoted to Canterbury. Distinguished as a parish priest by his benevolence and liberality, and an assiduous care of his Christian calling, he continued, at the head of the church, the same zeal, mingled with moderation, firmness, and exemplary piety. He died at Lambeth, 14th December, 1715, about one year after his wife, daughter of Dr. Love, of Benet college. He published some sermons—the Creed of Hobbes examined, &c.—Baconiani, or Remains of sir Francis Bacon, 8vo.—some tracts.

TENNANT, Smithson, an eminent chemist, was born, in 1761, at Selby, in Yorkshire; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Cambridge in 1796, but never practised; became a member of the Royal Society in his twenty-fourth year; was chosen professor of Chemistry at Cambridge in 1813; and was killed, by a fall from his horse at Boulogne, February 22, 1815. He contributed many valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. Among his discoveries are, the mode of effecting a double distillation by the same heat; the true nature of carbonic acid gas, and of the diamond; and two new metals, iridium and osmium.

TENNENT, John, a distinguished physician, and author of an essay on the Pleurisy, which was published at Williamsburg, Virgmia, 1736. Dr. Tennent supposed that Pleurisy was caused by a diseased state of the blood, similar to that produced by the bite of the rattlesnake; he therefore supposed that the Seneca Snakeroot, which was a well known antidote to the venom of the snake, might be advantageously used as a cure for the pleurisy.

TENNENT, William, a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1718, and was admitted into the synod of the Presbyterian Church, at Philadelphia. After spending a few years in New York, and Bensalem in Pennsylvania, he was settled, in 1726, as pastor over a small presbyterian church at Neshaming, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. In this place he established a seminary, where his own sons, four in number, together with many others, who afterwards became distinguished ministers of the gospel, were instructed in classical and theological learning. He was an eminent teacher, and pious minister; of great simplicity of character; and after a life devoted to the duties of his profession, rested from his labors, with the satisfaction of having contributed, in no small degree, to the prosperity of the churches with which he had been associated. His death occurred in 1743.

TENNENT, Gilbert, the son of the preceding, was born in Ireland, February 5th, 1703, and accompanied his father to America. After receiving a good classical education, he commenced the study of medicine; but anxious in spiritual matters, he applied himself to theology, and in 1726, was ordained minister of the Presbyterian church in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His preaching was, for a time, blessed with happy results; but unmerited contumely, and scandalous imputations on his moral character, induced him, after a few years, to relinquish his charge. He then travelled for several months in New England, preaching to crowded audiences, and with great acceptation. In 1743 the followers of the celebrated Whitefield established a church in Philadelphia, over which Mr. Tennent was called to preside. Here he remained several years, and gave great satisfaction; but was prevailed upon, in 1753, to visit England to solicit aid for the college at Princeton, in New Jersey. He died in 1765. His character was that of a just man, fearlessly contending for what he believed to be the truth; calling no man, master. As a controversialist, he was, probably inferior to no one of his time; and his writings, which were numerous, rank high in the theological literature of that day. The following list comprises the most important of his printed works. The peace of Jerusalem; the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees considered; a sermon on justification; remarks upon a protestation to the synod, 1741; the examiner examined, or Gilbert Tennent harmonious, in answer to a pamphlet, entitled the examiner; 3 sermons, on holding fast the truth; at the ordination of C. Beatty, 1743; on the victory of the British arms; 2 sermons at Philadelphia; on account of a revival of religion, 1744; on the success of the expedition against Louisburg; discourses on several subjects 12mo. 1745; on the lawfulness of defensive war, 1747; on the consistency of defensive war with true christianity; defensive war defended; a fast sermon; on the holy sacrament; a thanksgiving sermon; the propitiary sacrifice of Christ; at the opening of the presbyterian church; and sermons on important subjects, adapted to the present state of the British nation, 8vo. 1758.

TENNENT, William, son of the Rev., William Tennent, was born in Ireland, June 3, 1705. When thirteen years of age, he accompanied his family to this country; and received his education under the care of his father and brother Gilbert. While pursuing his theological studies with the latter, his application was so intense, that his health declined, and his early dissolution was expected. In this state, he had a fit, in which he apparently expired. His funeral solemnities were about to be performed; when a young friend, of the medical profession, on examining the body, felt an unusual warmth; and prevailed on the brother to defer the interment for three days. The body was restored to a warm bed, and every application used to effect resuscitation, but in vain. The mourners again assembled, to discharge the last solemn offices, and when the moment had just arrived for removing the corpse from the house, fresh indications of vitality were presented. The funeral was once more postponed; new efforts were used, and in a few hours, Mr. Tennent awoke, as it were, from the sleep of death. His recovery was very slow, and it was many months before his faculties were perfectly restored. He stated to his friends, that after his apparent decease he found himself in Heaven, when he beheld a glory, and heard such sounds, as mortal eye had not seen, nor ear heard; and when about to join the heavenly host, one said to him, "you must

return to earth!" at that moment, he awoke. For many years those sounds ceased not from his ears; and the glories which he had witnessed, led him to regard all sublunary affairs, as vanity. In October, 1733, he was ordained to the ministry at Freehold, New Jersey. In this situation he experienced much embarrassment in his pecuniary affairs; but having married a respectable lady in New York, in whom he truly found a help-meet, his worldly affairs prospered; and the residue of his life was passed in great usefulness to the people of his charge, as well as to his fellow-citizens generally. He died at an advanced age, at Freehold, March 8, 1777. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in theology; and was a fearless advocate of the civil and religious rights of his country.

TENNEY, Samuel, M. D. was born at Byfield, Massachusetts; and having received a collegiate education at Harvard University, applied himself to the study of medicine. When the revolution commenced, he was found among the assertors of his country's rights; and was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, where he was employed in attending upon the wounded. He served during the whole war, and was attached to the Rhode Island line of the provincial army. At the close of the war, he retired from his profession, and settled at Exeter, New Hampshire. For many years he was Judge of Probate; and in 1800, was elected a member of the congress of the United States. His death, which occurred in 1816 was universally regretted. An ardent lover of his country; a faithful expounder of her laws and institutions; an elegant scholar, and more than all, an humble christian; his memory is still fondly cherished by many, who derived no small portion of their social happiness from his intercourse and friendship.

TENTZELIUS, William Ernest, a native of Arnstadt, Thuringia. He devoted himself to literature, and struggled with unusual resignation against the evils of poverty. He died 1707, aged 49. He wrote Saxonia Numismatica, 4 vols. 4to.—Supplementum Historiæ Gothanæ, 3 vols. 4to. works of great merit.

TERENCE, or TERENTIUS, Publius, a Latin comic writer, is believed to have been a native of Carthage, and to have been born about B. C. 192. Being taken a captive to Rome, he was sold to Terentius Lucanus who gave him a good education, and enfranchised him. He was in his twenty-fifth year when he brought out his first play. His talents acquired for him illustrious friends, among whom were Scipio and Lælius. He quitted Rome when he was thirty-five, and is supposed to have perished at sea in a storm. Of his admirable comedies only six are extant.

TERRASSON, John, a French writer, born at Lyons 1670, and admitted into the congregation of the oratory, which he afterwards left. By the friendship of Bignon, he procured a place in the academy of sciences 1707, and in 1721 was elected professor of the college royal in Greek, Latin, and philosophy. He died 1750, respected, according to Voltaire, as a good practical philosopher. He wrote a dissertation against the Iliad, 2 vols. 12mo. during the dispute between la Motte, and Madame Dacier, about Homer,—Sethos, a learned political and moral romance, translated into English—a translation of Diodorus Siculus into French, with notes and prefaces, an excellent work in 7 vols. 12mo.—Reflections in favor of Law's Mississippi Project.

TERRAY, Joseph Marie, a native of Boen near Roanne, who by his merits rose to places of honor and trust in the French government. He was made comptroller general, minister of state, and director-general of buildings; and in times of difficulty he maintained his character of integrity, loyalty, and patriotism. He recommended to the monarch, not the laying of fresh taxes on the already overloaded people, but to suppress abuses, to introduce reform and economy, and to make the expenses equal to the resources of the state. He retired in 1774 from public affairs, respected by the virtuous, but hated by those who live upon the distresses of the public, and grow rich by the profusion and the extravagance of the government. He died at Paris, 18th February 1778, aged 63. His collection Des Comptes Rendus, from 1758 to 1787, has been published. His nephew, who was intendant of Lyons, was dragged with his wife to the guillotine, at Paris, 1793, on the accusation that he had suffered his children to emigrate and to bear arms against the republic.

TERTRE, Francis Joachim Duport du, a French writer, born at St. Maloes' 1715. He was of the society of Jesuits, among whom he was professor of the learned languages. He died 1759. He wrote an Abridgment of the history of England, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit—an history of famous Conspiracies, 10 vols. 12mo.—abridgment of the History of Spain, 5 vols. 12mo.—L'Almanach des Beaux Arts.

TERTRE, John Baptist, a native of Calais, who after serving his country in the military and naval service, became a Dominican, and set out as missionary into America. After a zealous discharge of his mission, he returned to Europe 1658, and died at Paris 1687. He wrote a general history of the Antilles belonging to the French, 4 vols. 4to. 1667, and 1671, a work accurate, though not elegantly written. There was a Jesuit of that name, Rodolphus, a native of Alencon, who died 1762, aged 95. He was author of some works on religious subjects, and refuted Malebranche's Metaphysics.

TERTULLIAN, Quintus Septimus Florens, one of the most learned men of the primitive church, was born, about 160, at Carthage. Originally a bitter enemy of the Christian faith, he was converted by witnessing the firmness of the martyrs, became a priest, and was thenceforth one of the most eloquent defenders of the doctrines which he had despised. Late in life he adopted the opinions of the Montanists, and afterwards formed a sect of his own. He died about 245. Among his works are, An Apology for the Christians; a Treatise against the Jews; and the five books against Marcion.

TESTI, Fulvio, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara. He became prime minister to Francis duke of Modena, but after enjoying the favor of his master he fell under his displeasure, and ended his days in confinement in a fortress, 1646. He wrote odes and other poems, printed Venice, 1656, 2 vols. 12mo. He was a successful imitator of the best writers of Greece and Rome, and was called by his countrymen the Italian Horace.

TESTŻEL, John, a native of Pirn, on the Elbe. He became a Dominican, and was empowered by the archbishop of Mayence, to publish the indulgences granted by pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome. The zeal with which this holy father executed his commission, drew upon him the attacks of Luther, and at last became the cause of the reformation. Not only in the monasteries, but in taverns and even brothels, these indulgences for the remission of sins were to be bought, and whoever contributed to the filling of the purse of the holy see might be permitted to riot in the greatest debauchery, and even,

as Testzal said, might offer violence to the holy virgin, and be forgiven by the power of the pope, whose arms were equal to the cross of Christ. When this bigoted preacher was reproached by Miltitius, as being the cause of all the disasters of the church in Germany, he was so afflicted with the imputation that he died of a broken heart, 1519.

THACHER, Thomas, Rev., the son of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Old Sarum, was born in England, May 1st, 1620, and arrived in America, June 4th, 1635. He studied divinity with Chauncey, afterwards President of Harvard College; and was ordained minister of Weymouth, near Boston, January 2d, 1644. A new church having been established in Boston, Mr. Thacher was invited to become the minister, and was installed February 16, 1670. He died October, 15, 1678. Mr. Thacher was esteemed in his day, as a scholar of no ordinary attainments, especially in some of the oriental languages. He composed a Lexicon of the Hebrew Language; and was supposed to be the best Arabic scholar in the country. As a preacher he was eloquent and devout; and to his other acquirements, added a competent knowledge of medicine. His publications were, a fast sermon, 1674; and a brief rule to guide the common people in the small-pox and measles, 1677, which reached to a second edition, in 1702.

THACHER, Peter, the son of the preceding, was born at Salem in 1651, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1671. Before devoting himself to the duties of the ministry, he visited England, and formed many valuable acquaintances, particularly with some of the most eminent divines of the day. He was ordained the first minister of Milton, in Massachusetts, June 1st, 1681. His pulpit performances were spoken of as promising extraordinary interest; and his parochial intercourse was greatly enhanced, by the peculiar suavity and sanctity of his deportment. Like his father, he could minister to the bodily ailment, as well as to *the mind diseased;* and he yearly expended a considerable portion of his salary in the purchase of medicines and other necessaries for the sick and needy. He died suddenly December 17, 1727, at the advanced age of 76. The most important of his publications, are, unbelief detected, and condemned, 1708; Election sermon, 1711; Christ's forgiveness, a pattern; on the death of Samuel Mann, 1719; He that is weak, is strong, 1723; and, the perpetual covenant.

THACHER, Peter, one of the early scholars and divines of New England, was born in Boston in 1678, and was educated at Harvard College where he received a degree in 1696. After leaving college, he taught a school at Hatfield, which he afterwards relinquished, to become the minister of Weymouth. In this place he remained several years, when he was invited to become the colleague with the Rev. Mr. Webb, in the new north church in Boston; and was installed January 27, 1720. Mr. Thacher was endued with a powerful mind, and a creative genius; and was distinguished for those traits of character which most eminently belong to the christian minister. He died February 26, 1739, aged 61. His only printed sermons, were, on the general election, 1726; and on the death of Mrs. Gee.

THACHER, Peter, son of Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton, was born October 6, 1688. Having graduated at Harvard College, he preached on probation two years at Middleborough, and was then ordained to the pastoral office, in that town, November 2, 1709. His labors were attended with great success; at one period of his ministry, no less than two hundred communicants being added to his church within the space of three years. His life and conversation were strictly consistent with his sacred profession; and he has left behind him a character in nowise inferior to the greatest and best of his time. He died April 22, 1744, aged 55. Prince's Christian History contains an account of the Revival of Religion in Middleborough, written by Mr. Thacher.

THACHER, Oxenbridge, was born at Boston in 1725, and received his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1738. He was a representative to the General Court from the town of Boston. He had the reputation of being a ripe scholar, and well versed in political economy, as it was understood at that period. He was the author of a pamphlet on the gold coin, 1760; and the sentiments of a British American, occasioned by the act to lay certain duties in the British colonies, 1764. He died July 8th, 1765, aged 45.

THACHER, Peter, D.D., the son of Oxenbridge Thacher of Boston, was born March 21, 1752. Having completed his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1769, he prepared for the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the congregational church in Malden, September 19, 1770. He was soon distinguished for his eloquence and fervor; and crowded audiences hung, delighted, upon his words. Nor was it only in the sanctuary, that his voice was heard, or his influence felt. Like many of the clergy of the day, he stirred up his people to the defence of their dearest rights, against the usurpation of the mother country. In the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts, in 1780, he was a delegate from the town of Malden, and took a conspicuous part in the debates of that august body. In January 1785, Doctor Thacher was invited to the pastoral care of the church in Brattle-street, Boston, and was installed on the 12th of that month, as successor to Rev. Doctor Cooper. His labors continued to increase; and his health and strength being exhausted, he was induced to try the more genial climate of the south; but in vain. He died at Savannah, December 16, 1802, aged 50. The necessary brevity of our notices prevents our doing that justice to Doctor Thacher's character, which his wisdom, piety, and excellence, deserve. It is not, however, too much to say, that amongst the host of men of genius and learning, with whom he was contemporary, none surpassed him in depth and vigor of thought, or purity and elegance of style. In the endearing intercourse which he maintained with the people of his charge, his affability and kindness won all hearts, and in the chamber of sickness, or by the bed of death, his devotions and exhortations were deeply solemn and impressive. His printed works were numerous, and consisted chiefly of sermons, and theological dissertations; viz. a discourse against standing armies, 1776; on the death of Andrew Eliot, 1778; three sermons on the eternity of future punishment, 1782; observations on the state of the clergy in New England, 1783; a reply to strictures upon the preceding; on the death of J. Paine, 1788, of Governor Bowdoin, 1791; of Governor Hancock, 1793; of Samuel Stillman, Jr., 1794; of Thomas Russell, and N. Gorham, 1796; of Doctor Clarke, and Rebecca Gill, 1798; of Governor Sumner, 1799; of Washington, 1800; at the ordination of E. Kellogg, 1798; of W. F. Rowland, 1790; at the ordination of his son, T. C. Thacher, 1794; memoirs of Doctor Boylston, 1789; sermon before the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, 1795; before a society of Free-

masons, 1797; at the artillery election, 1798; a century sermon, 1799.

THACHER, Thomas, Rev., was the son of Oxenbridge Thacher, and minister of the congregational church in Dedham. He was a sound scholar and an elegant writer; and was justly esteemed as a pious and devoted minister of the gospel. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1775. He published several sermons, among which are, one on benevolence, 1784; on the annual thanksgiving, 1795; on the death of N. Robbins, 1795; of Washington, 1800; of J. Fairbanks, 1801; of Samuel Adams, 1804; at Christmas, 1799; at the ordination of E. Dunbar; of Joseph Tuckerman; before the Humane Society, 1800; century sermon, 1800; Dudleian Lecture, 1805; at the dedication of Milton Academy, 1807; annual fast; character of Doctor West, 1808. He died October 19, 1812, aged 56.

THACHER, Samuel Cooper, Rev., son of the Rev. Peter Thacher, D.D., was born December 14th, 1785. Having finished his education at Harvard College, at which institution he graduated in 1804, he visited Europe in company with Rev. Mr. Buckminster, and added greatly to his stock of knowledge, by an attentive observance of men and manners. When the Rev. Doctor Kirkland was called to the presidency of Harvard University, Mr. Thacher was invited to become his successor, and was ordained on the 15th May, 1811. His health which had long been delicate, was unequal to the care of a large and flourishing parish; he accordingly obtained permission to travel, with the hope that the milder climate of southern Europe, might eventually restore him to health and usefulness. His constitution, however, was too much impaired to benefit by the experiment; and he fell a victim to consumption, at Moulins, in France, January 2d, 1818, aged 32. Mr. Thacher was a fine scholar, well versed in the classics and belles lettres; his writings, which were numerous, and consisted principally of reviews and contributions to the periodical literature of the day, were noted for purity of style, elegance of diction, and depth of research. As a preacher he was fervent and impressive, commanding the fixed and delighted attention of his hearers. His early death was equally regretted by the people of his charge, and by all, who had the happiness of being associated with him in social intercourse, or in the numerous literary and charitable institutions of which he was a member.

THALES, a famous philosopher of Miletus, who improved himself by travelling, and deserved to be the first of the seven wise men. He first observed the apparent diameter of the sun, and divided the year into three hundred and sixty-five days. He also was able to predict eclipses, and died B.C. 545.

THELLUSSON, Peter, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired, by his industry and labor, an enormous fortune. He died at his seat at Plastow, Kent, 21st July, 1797, leaving three sons and three daughters. From an ambitious desire of posthumous fame, he left his property in an extraordinary manner. To his wife and children he left about £100,000, and the rest, amounting to upwards of £500,000 he leaves to trustees to accumulate till the male children of his sons and grandsons are dead. This distant period may extend to one hundred and twenty years, in which case the property will then amount to one hundred and forty millions, and if then he should have no lineal descendants, this astonishing property is to go to the use of the country for the benefit of the sinking fund. This extraordinary will was disputed by his surviving family, but it was affirmed by a solemn decree of chancery, though afterwards an act was passed, by the means of chancellor Rosslyn, to prevent the recurrence of so extravagant a desire of private accumulation.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian general. He was brave in war, and in the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, his prudence and perseverance contributed to the naval battle and victory of Salamis. After strengthening and improving the resources of his country, he was treated with suspicion and ingratitude by his fellow citizens, and sought an asylum in the territories of his Persian enemies. He died at Magnesia 449 B. C. aged 65.

THEOBALD, Lewis, the editor of Shakspeare, was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, and educated at Islington. He studied the law, which he soon relinquished for poetry. He was for some time engaged in the Censor published in Mist's journal, and by his severe censure on the wits of the age drew down their resentment upon his own head Pope made him the hero of his Dunciad, but afterwards bestowed the honor on another character He, in 1720, introduced on the stage the Double Falsehood as the production of Shakspeare, which was attacked by Pope and other critics. He wrote in 1726, Shakspeare Restored, and besides above twenty dramatic pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known as the editor of Shakspeare's plays, 8 vols. labors which, though abused by some critics, and especially Warburton, are not devoid of merit. He died 1742.

THEOCRITUS, a famous Greek poet of Syracuse, patronised by Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote Idyllia, in a very interesting style of sweetness and simplicity, besides epigrams.

THEODATUS, king of the Goths, was placed on the throne of Italy by his aunt Amalasonta, whom he married, and afterwards destroyed. He was defeated by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, and then put to death by his own soldiers, A. D. 536.

THEODORE, king of Corsica, was son of Anthony, baron de Newhoff and de Stein, in Westphalia. He was born 1696 at Metz, where his father then held an office at the court of Lorraine, having left his country in consequence of marrying a merchant's daughter against the wishes of his family. Young Theodore was for some time in the suit of baron Gortz, the Swedish minister, but after his execution he left the Swedish for the Spanish service. He afterwards visited France, Holland, and England, and in 1736 landed in Corsica, while the inhabitants of that island were in a state of rebellion against their tyrannical masters, the Genoese. His character for boldness and enterprise was such that he was treated with unusual respect by the heads of the insurrection, and as he had brought with him supplies of arms and money, he was soon regarded as the future deliverer of the oppressed Corsicans, and solemnly declared king of the island, 15th April, 1736. In this new capacity he displayed great vigor; though denounced as a traitor by the Genoese, he collected an army of twenty-five thousand men, and laid siege to Bastia, which he took. Assistance from abroad was also expected, to give weight and consequence to his measures: and to render his power more united, he established a military order, called the Order of Deliverance, but his popularity at last began to vanish when the promised succors from France and England did not arrive. His subjects grew dissatisfied, and threatened to reduce him to a

private station; but Theodore, not trusting to the negotiations of ambassadors, determined in person to solicit the crowned heads of Europe for assistance, and after appointing a regency of forty-seven to manage the public affairs in his absence, he left the island. He now travelled in disguise; but when he reached Paris, he was ordered to leave the kingdom; and after retiring to Amsterdam, where he met with some protection, he embarked for the Mediterranean, but was soon after seized at Naples, and imprisoned in the fortress of Cueta. His circumstances were now so desperate, that when he regained his liberty, he could not venture to visit his subjects, but fled to England for an asylum. His creditors prosecuted him also in England, and in the midst of his distresses, though a charitable contribution was made for his relief, he was thrown into the king's-bench prison, from which in 1756 he extricated himself, by the privilege of an act of insolvency, after registering his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guildhall. He died soon after, December 11, 1756.

THEODORET, a father of the church, deposed from his bishopric by the council of Ephesus, but restored by the assembly of Chalcedon. He died about 460. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, lives of saints, and commentaries.

THEODORIC, first king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, king of the Ostrogoths. He was given up as an hostage by Welamir, his father's brother, to the emperor Leo I., 461, and he distinguished himself by the importance of his services to Zeno, who had been driven from his throne by Basilisces. He became consul 484, and was sent by the emperor to Italy, against Odoacer, whom he defeated and put to death. Thus become master of all Italy, he strengthened his power by marrying, in 509, the sister of Clovis, king of France, and by making a treaty of alliance with Anastasius, emperor of the East, and with the Vandals of Africa. In the enjoyment of peace he devoted himself to the improvement of his dominions, and to the happiness of his people, and his noble plans were warmly and ably seconded by his active secretary, the celebrated Cassiodorus. New edifices were raised to beautify Rome; her walls were repaired, and Pavia and Ravenna also equally shared the kindness of their munificent prince. While, however, he promoted commerce, encouraged the arts, and patronised literature, Theodoric grew suspicious and cruel, and he caused to be put to death Symmachus and Boethius, two of the most illustrious of his subjects. This inhumanity, it is said preyed upon his mind, and he died soon after, under the severest tortures of conscience, 30th August 526.

THEODOSIUS, a noble Roman, raised for his valor and services, to a share of the imperial throne, by Gratian. When sole emperor he waged successful war against the Goths; but he disgraced himself in causing the people of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, a cruel action which drew down upon him the censures of St. Ambrose, and exclusion from the church till he made due atonement for the crime. He afterwards defeated the barbarians that invaded Thrace, and proved equally fortunate in his war against Maximus and Eugenius. He died at Milan, 395.

THEODOSIUS II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Arcadius on the imperial throne, 408. Though a weak prince, he defeated the Persians on the borders of the Euphrates; but in his expedition against the Huns, he was obliged to purchase a dubious peace. He married Eudocia, the daughter of the philosopher Leontius, and died 450.

THEODOTUS, a tanner of Byzantium, who abandoned the Christian faith to save his life, under the persecution of M. Aurelius. His apostacy drew down upon him the censures of the church, and in consequence he became the founder of a new sect, which denied the divinity of Christ. Another of that name became the head of the Melchisedeckians, who supported that the Messiah was inferior to Melchisedeck.

THEOPHANES, George, a native of Constantinople, known as an historian, and as an ecclesiastic at the seventh general council. He was banished into Samothrace by the jealousy of Leo the Armenian, and died there 818. He is author of a chronicle, extending from the period where Syncellus finishes, to the reign of Michael Curopalatus, of which the best edition is that of the Louvre, 1655, folio.

THEOPHANES, Prokopowitch, a Russian historian of eminence, born at Kiof, 9th June, 1681. After studying under his uncle, the rector of a convent school, the learned languages, he went to Rome, where he imbibed a taste for the fine arts, and works of genius. He returned to Kiof, and assumed the monastic habit, and became professor of philosophy. He was noticed by Peter the Great, attended him in his campaigns, and, under his direction, was employed in reforming the clergy, and abolishing the patriarchial dignity. His services were duly rewarded; he was made bishop of Plescof, and under Catherine, raised to the dignity of metropolitan of all Russia, as the archbishop of Novogorod. He died 1736. Besides sermons, disquisitions, and a treatise on rhetoric, he wrote a Life of Peter the Great, which terminates at the battle of Pultowa, a most candid and valuable performance.

THEOPHILUS, archbishop of Antioch, the first who used the word Trinity, to express the three persons in the Godhead. He flourished in the second century, and wrote a Defence of Christianity.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was born, B. C. 371, at Eresus, in Lesbos. He was a disciple of Plato and of Aristotle, the latter of whom he succeeded, and with splendid success, in the Lyceum. Twice he was persecuted by his enemies, but, in both instances, he eventually triumphed. He died in his eighty-fifth year. Of all his numerous works time has spared only a Treatise on Stones; parts of his Characters, and of a History of Animals; and some fragments quoted by other authors.

THERAMENES, an Athenian philosopher, one of the thirty tyrants appointed over Athens by Sparta. He was condemned to death by Critias, because he refused to assent to the violent and cruel measures of his colleagues, and took poison, B.C. 403.

THERMES, Paul de la Barthe, lord of, a native of Conserans, who early devoted himself to arms, and served under Francis I. and his two successors. The victory of Cerisoles, in 1544, was attributed to his great valor, and he acquired fresh glory at the taking of Saluces and Ravel. He afterwards passed into Scotland, to invade the English territories, and in 1551, was sent as ambassador to Rome, and soon after he headed the French forces in Italy. His capture of Dunkirk, and of St. Venox, was followed by his defeat at the battle of Gravelines, in which he was taken prisoner. The peace of 1559 set him at liberty, and he died at Paris, 6th May, 1562, aged 80, without posterity.

THESPIS, a Greek poet of Attica, called the inventor of tragedy, B. C. 536. His theatre was a cart dragged from town to town, where two men

with besmeared faces entertained the people with uncouth dialogues and rustic songs.

THEVENOT, Melchisedec, librarian to the king of France, was born in Paris, 1621. He was actuated, from his youth, with the strongest desire of seeing foreign countries, and from the voyages published by others, as well as from his own personal observations, he gave to the world his voyages and travels. His account of an Instrument for ascertaining the longitude, and the declination of the needle, is considered as the best part of these books. Thevenot was, for some time, ambassador of France, at Constantinople, and also assisted at the conclave assembled after the death of Innocent X., and was afterwards envoy at Genoa. He died of a slow fever, October 1691. He was a curious collector of rare and valuable books and manuscripts, but the most noble part of his library, was the marbles presented to him by M. Nointel, with bas reliefs, and inscriptions, two thousand years old. His travels have been translated into English. He wrote also the Art of Swimming, 12mo.

THICKNESSE, Philip, born in 1720, was the son of a clergyman, and entered in the army when young, and served in the West Indies; on his return to England he obtained a captain's commission. He then married a lady of French extraction, expecting an ample fortune; but his views were disappointed, and becoming a widower, entered again into matrimony with lady Elizabeth Touchet, heiress of the ancient barony of Audley. Her fortune enabled him to purchase the lieutenant-governorship of Landguard Fort; but the union involved him in family disputes, and contributed by no means to his happiness. About 1761 Mr. Thicknesse lost his second consort; and on her only son succeeding to the title and estate of his mother, a disagreement took place between him and his father, who laid his grievances before the public in a pamphlet, entitled Queries to Lord Audley, 8vo. He seems to have indulged what Dr. Johnson calls, 'the triumph of hope over experience,' with regard to matrimony. The year after he became a widower, he married the daughter of Mr. Ford, a solicitor, who long survived him. [See the next article.] By this lady he had several children, the difficulty of providing for whom induced him to retire first to Wales, and afterwards to the continent. Having travelled through France, Italy and Spain, he returned home, and resided again in Wales, and at Bath. Shortly after the beginning of the Revolution in France, Mr. Thicknesse went abroad, intending to settle in Italy; but he died of apoplexy while travelling near Boulogne, in 1792. Among his numerous and eccentric works are Manmidwifery analysed, and the tendency of that practice detected and exposed, 1765, 4to.; A year's Journey through France and part of Spain, 1777, 2 vols. 8vo.; The new prose Bath Guide, 1778, 8vo.; The Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, or the Means of obtaining long Life and Health, 1780, 8vo.; A years Journey through the Pays Bas and Austrian Netherlands, 1786, 8vo.; A sketch of the Life of Thomas Gainsborough, 1788, 8vo.; and Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately father to George Touchet, Baron Audley, 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

THICKNESSE, Mrs. Anne, an authoress of considerable accomplishments, was born in the Temple, February 22, 1737. Her talents and personal attractions having early introduced her into the world of fashion, she gave three concerts at the opera-house on her own account, having left her father's house abruptly in consequence of his endeavoring to force her into marriage. By this step she is said to have realized £1,500, and acquiring the patronage of lady Betty Thicknesse, became domesticated in her family. On the death of this lady, governor Thicknesse offered her his hand, which she accepted, and above three hundred persons were present at the wedding. During a union of thirty years she accompanied her husband on various journeys to the continent; and was with him at his death, in 1792, which took place in his carriage. The French Revolution had now commenced, and Mrs. Thicknesse, with several other English ladies, was imprisoned and narrowly escaped the guillotine; Robespierre having sent an order for their execution. On her liberation she returned to England, and ended a long life at her house in the Edgeware Road, January 20, 1824. She was the personal friend of many of the wits of the last generation. Her principal works are Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation, 3 vols. 12mo. 1778, and a novel entitled the School of Fashion, 2 vols. 8vo. 1800.

THIERRY I., king of France, third son of Clovis II., ascended the throne of Neustria, and Burgundy, 670, by the interest of Ebroin, the mayor of the palace, by whom he suffered himself to be governed. He was defeated at Testri in Vermandois, by Pepin, of Austrasia, and he died four years after, 691, aged 39. He is called by Henault, the third of that name.

THIERRY II., or IV. son of Dagobert III. was taken from a cloister, to ascend the throne of France. He was a king only in name, as his minister Charles Martel governed the kingdom at pleasure. He died 737, aged 25.

THIERRY I., son of Clovis I. obtained as his share of the kingdom of France, the kingdom of Austrasia, of which he made Metz the capital The best part of his reign was occupied in repelling the invasion of the Danes, and in quarrels with his brother Childebert, king of Paris. He died 534, aged about 51, after a reign of twenty-three years.

THIERRY II., second son of Childebert, was king of Burgundy and Austrasia. He was engaged in disputes with his brother Theodebert, in consequence of the intrigues of his mother-in-law, Brunehaut, and at last he took him prisoner, and suffered him to be cruelly put to death. He was afterwards reconciled to Brunehaut, at whose instigation, he had disgraced himself by the murder of his brother, but this inhuman princess, soon after, caused him to be poisoned, 613.

THIERS, John Baptist, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Chartres, 1536. He was professor of belles lettres at Paris, and afterwards curate of Vibray, in the Mans, and of Champrond, in the diocese of Chartres. He died February 28, 1703. He wrote a treatise on Superstitions, concerning the Sacraments—de Fastorum Dierum Immunitione Liber—and other things, besides the History of Perukes, a curious book in which he says the year 1629 was the epoch of Perukes in France, and that no clergyman wore them before 1660.

THIRLBY, Styan, LL.D., an able critic, born at Leicester, 1692. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, but the most promising abilities were clouded by great indolence of disposition, a quarrelsome temper, and a strong fondness for intemperate drinking. He studied physic, and afterwards applied himself to the civil law, and then the common law, but with this he soon grew dissatisfied, and at last obtained a sinecure place of about £100 a year as king's waiter in the port of London, by the interest of his friend sir Edward Walpole, who had been his pupil. For some time he resided in the house of

his friend, but he rendered himself disagreeable by keeping a journal of whatever he observed or heard in the family, incompatible with his unsocial ideas, and he spent the remainder of his life in private lodgings, where he died, December 19, 1753. He wrote some notes on Shakspeare's plays, which appear in Johnson's edition, but he is chiefly known as the author of an able tract against Whiston on the Trinity, and as the publisher of a valuable edition of Justin's works, fol. 1723, the dedication to which is considered as a masterly production.

THIRLWALL, Thomas, an episcopal clergyman and theological writer, who was a native of Yorkshire. He studied at Brazennose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1786. Having been ordained he became curate of Trinity church, in the Minories, London, afterwards curate and lecturer of Stepney, and at length rector of Bower's Gifford in Essex. At one period he was an active public character and distinguished as a speaker at the East India House, the Middlesex election, and on other occasions; and he was also a county magistrate. Besides single sermons and tracts, he published Diatessaron, seu Integra Historia D. N. Jesu Christi, Latine, ex Quatuor Evangeliis, 1803, 12mo.; 2d edition, 1815. In 1817 he attracted public notice by his Vindication of the Magistrates of the Tower Division, from Charges contained in the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons; which being considered as interfering with the privilege of parliament, Mr. Thirlwall was obliged to make an apology to the house. He died March 17, 1827.

THOMAS, William, D. D., bishop of Worcester, was born at Bristol, 2d February 1613. He was educated at Caermarthen school, and then entered at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed to Jesus, of which society he became fellow. He was then chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, from whom he obtained the vicarage of Laugharn, and Lansedurnen rectory, and during the troublesome times of civil war, he continued here to discharge his duties, and became an active and benevolent parish priest. At last, however, he was deprived of his living by the parliament, and had in consequence to struggle with many difficulties and with poverty, till the restoration replaced him in the confidence of the government and the possession of his living. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of York, and made dean of Worcester 1665, and in 1677, raised to the see of St. David's. In this diocese he rendered himself popular by his affability and attention, he often preached in Welsh, and gained the good opinion of his clergy, but his attempts to remove the cathedral of his diocese from the unfrequented town of St. David's, to the more populous and commercial town of Caermarthen, proved abortive. In 1683, he was translated to Worcester, where he behaved with exemplary attention towards his clergy, and promoted the prosperity of his diocese. In 1687, he entertained the king in his progress through the country, grieved indeed at the sight of his popish attendants, but hospitably respectful to him as became a subject. On William's accession he was unwilling to take the oaths to the new monarch, and prepared to resign all his preferments, and to retire to the house of his friend Martin, vicar of Wolverly. He died, however, before the time fixed for his departure, 25th June, 1689. Respectable as a man and as a prelate, he was also a good writer, but more nervous than elegant. He wrote an Apology for the Church of England, 1678-9, 8vo. —Letter to the Clergy—some sermons—Roman Oracles Silenced, published after his death.

THOMAS, William, grandson of the Bishop, by John Thomas and Mary Bagnall, was born 1670, and was educated at Westminster school, from whence in 1688, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. By the interest of lord Somers he obtained the living of Exal in Warwickshire, and in 1721, he removed to Worcester for the better education of his family. In 1723, he was presented by bishop Hough to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and died July 26, 1738. He was buried in the cloisters of the cathedral near his grandfather. He was distinguished as a man of letters and as a good antiquary. He published Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne—Dugdale's Warwickshire improved, 2 vols. fol. 1730—a Survey of Worcester Cathedral, and prepared materials for a history of Worcestershire, which have been handsomely noticed by Dr. Nash.

THOMAS, Elizabeth, better known by the name of Corinna, was born 1675. She was known as a writer of considerable abilities, but her misfortunes arose in the death of Mr. Gwynnet, to whom she was to have been married, 1711. After this, ill health and affliction were her constant companions, and she sunk into the grave 3d February 1730, and was buried in St. Bride's church. She incurred the severest displeasure of Pope, because she had suffered Curl the booksellor to publish some of the poet's letters with those of Henry Cromwell, and for this offence she was placed in a conspicuous situation in the Dunciad. Her poems were published after her death, together with 2 vols. of letters which passed between her and her lover Gwynnet.

THOMAS, Anthony Leonard, a member of the French academy, distinguished as a writer and a poet. He was born at Clermont in Auvergne, 1732, and educated with great care by his mother. He was intended for the law, but his abilities were called into action by the offer of a professorship in the college of Beauvais at Paris, which was more congenial with his disposition. He rose gradually by his merit, and was at last secretary to the duke of Orleans. He died 17th September 1785. Respected and beloved as a man, he was highly esteemed as a writer. In 1756, he published his reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of natural religion, in which he ably defended Christianity. In 1759, his eloge of marshal Saxe was crowned by the academy, and he deserved public applause also by his eloges on d'Aguesseau, Du Guay Trouin, Des Cartes, Sully, and Marcus Aurelius. He wrote also an Essay on Elogies, 2 vols. 12mo.—an Essay on the Character, Manners, and Mind of Females, 8vo. and some poems, and he was at his death engaged on a poem on Peter the Great. His works were published together 1802, 7 vols. 8vo. Paris.

THOMAS, Josiah, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A., entered into orders, and became successively rector of Kingston, Deverell in Wiltshire, and of Street-cum-Walton in Somersetshire. He was also made archdeacon of Bath, and chosen minister of Christ-church in that city, where he died May 27th, 1820, aged 60. He published—1. A poetical Epistle to a Curate. 2. Strictures on subjects relating to the established religion and the clergy. 3. Remarks on some popular principles and notions. Mr. Thomas made himself conspicuous about a year or two before his death by opposing the bishop of Gloucester, at a missionary meeting of the evangelical clergy, as they are denominated, at Bath.

THOMAS, John, a patriot of the revolution,

and a Major-general in the Continental Army, was born in the County of Plymouth, Massachusetts. He served in the memorable war of 1756 against the French and Indians, and acquired the reputation of a skilful officer and gallant soldier. When the revolutionary war commenced in 1775, he resided at Kingston; and in April of that year, he marched to Roxbury with a regiment which he had raised by his own efforts. During the siege of Boston, he was successively appointed by congress, Brigadier, and Major-general. After the fall of Montgomery, he was appointed to the command in Canada, and arrived before Quebec, early in May, 1776. Finding his situation there, untenable, he immediately raised the siege and commenced a retreat. His death, which was caused by the small pox, occurred at Chamblee, May 30, 1776.

THOMAS, Isaiah, LL.D., a distinguished printer, was born in Boston, in 1749. His father was Moses Thomas, who died while Isaiah was yet a child. Having served an apprenticeship of eleven years, with one Fowle, a printer, young Thomas, at the age of eighteen, commenced business in Newburyport, in connexion with Henry W. Tinges. In 1770, he transferred his establishment to Boston, and published the Massachusetts Spy. In this paper, were published many bold and spirited appeals, on the subject of the oppressive acts of the British Parliament towards these, then, colonies. In 1771, Governor Hutchinson endeavored to bring Mr. Thomas before him, on account of an article which was published in his paper; and on his refusing to appear before the Governor, the attorney-general endeavored to procure an indictment against him; but in vain. Thomas was not of a disposition to submit to the minions of an arbitrary power; and his paper teemed with topics well calculated to arouse his countrymen to a sense of the dangers by which they were surrounded. When the British troops marched to Concord for the purpose of destroying the stores collected there, Mr. Thomas joined the patriotic band which assembled to intercept the retreat of the regulars, and was one of the most active and dexterous of the skirmishers, on the plains of Lexington. A few days after that memorable affair, he removed his press to Worcester, where he continued to publish his paper. In 1788 he opened a bookstore in Boston, under the firm of Thomas and Andrews; and he established branches of his publishing business, in several parts of the United States. For many years, most of the bibles and school books used throughout the continent, emanated from his great establishment at Worcester. In the latter part of his life, Mr. Thomas founded the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, of which he was president, and a most liberal patron. For his services in the cause of letters, the Faculty of Alleghany College in Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He lived to see his favorite society take a high rank among the literary institutions of our country; and by his will, ample provision was made for its future support. The History of Printing, of which he was the author, was well received by the literary world; it evinces great research, and abounds with interesting anecdote. Mr. Thomas died at Worcester, April 4th, 1831, aged 82; and has left a character distinguished for integrity, patriotism, and philanthropy.

THOMAS, Sir George, governor of Pennsylvania, was appointed in 1738, and continued in office until 1747, when he was succeeded by James Hamilton. He was previously a wealthy planter of Antigua, and a member of the council there. His administration was less popular than the of his predecessor Gordon, because he was less indulgent to the Quakers. In 1752 he was appointed governor of the Leeward and Carribee Islands, where he was succeeded by governor Woodleye in 1766. On retiring from this office he was created a Baronet. He died in London, January 11th, 1775.

THOMAS, John, M. D., was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 1, 1758. He served during the whole of the war of the revolution, as surgeon in the provincial army. At the termination of hostilities, Doctor Thomas settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he practised in his profession, and maintained a distinguished rank for skill, and application to his duties. He was celebrated for his wit, and social qualities; and was universally beloved and respected for his benevolence, and spotless integrity. He died at Poughkeepsie, in 1818, aged 60.

THOMPSON, Edward, a native of Hull in Yorkshire. He was educated under Dr. Cox at Hampstead, and early went to the East Indies. He was afterwards pressed into the navy, and by his good conduct rose, in 1757, to the rank of lieutenant. At the conclusion of the war he retired on half pay, and then turned his thoughts to literary pursuits. He published successively the Meretriciad, a licentious poem—the Soldier, a poem, 4to. 1764—the Courtezan, and the Demirep, two poems, 1765—and Sailor's letters, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767. His Trinculo's trip to the Jubilee, a ludicrous performance, in which he gave an account of the jubilee celebrated at Stratford on Avon, in honor of Shakspeare, appeared in 1769, and also his Court of Cupid, 2 vols. which contained a collection of the immoral pieces which he had already obtruded upon the world. He altered the Fair Quaker from Shadwell, in 1773, and produced it on the Drury-lane stage, with some effect, and he afterwards published Paul Whitehead's works, and also Marvell's 3 vols. 4to. On the breaking out of the American war he obtained by the interest of Garrick a captain's commission, and the command of the Hydra, in which he had the good fortune to capture a valuable French East India-man. He died in 1786, on the coast of Africa, on board the Grampus, a ship to which he had been appointed the preceding year. He published proposals for maritime observations, collected from 1753 to 1763, but the work never appeared.

THOMSON, James, a celebrated English poet, son of a Scotch minister, and born at Ednam in Roxburgshire, 11th September 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh school, and then entered at the university of Edinburgh. He here distinguished himself by the elegance and spirit of his compositions, and when he had been directed by the divinity professor, Hamilton, to write an exercise on a psalm, descriptive of the greatness and majesty of God, his paraphrase was much admired for its fire and its poetical beauties. He then studied divinity, but soon relinquished it, as he considered the profession too confined for the expansion of his abilities. He determined to seek in London the patronage which might be extended to merit, and the publication of his Winter, 1726, soon introduced him to the notice of the great and of the learned. By the friendship of Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, he was recommended to lord chancellor Talbot, and attended his son as a companion in his travels on the continent. The popularity of Winter produced Summer in 1727, Spring 1728, and Autumn in 1730; and other pieces were also published to prove the diligence, the patriotism, and the creative powers of the poet. The death of his noble pupil was soon after followed by that of the chancellor,

and Thomson was thus reduced from a state of comfort and independence, to a narrow and precarious subsistence. The place of secretary of the briefs which he had obtained from the chancellor, fell at his death, yet the generosity of his friends was kindly exerted, he was by the recommendation of lord Lyttleton noticed and patronised with a pension by the prince of Wales, and by the influence of the same noble friend he obtained in 1746, the office of surveyor-general of the Leeward islands. He died 27th August, 1748. Besides his Seasons, Thomson wrote an elegant poem to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, 1727—Britannia, a political poem, occasioned by the quarrels of the Spaniards with England, with respect to America—Liberty, a poem in five books, containing ancient and modern Italy compared, Greece, Rome, Britain, the Prospect—the Castle of Indolence, an allegorical poem, after Spenser's manner—besides some tragedies which were received on the stage with reiterated and deserved applause—Agamemnon, acted 1738—Edward and Eleanora, a tragedy, not acted in consequence of the dispute between the prince of Wales his patron, and the king—the Masque of Alfred, written jointly with Mallet—Tancred and Sigismunda, from Gil Blas, acted 1745—and Coriolanus, acted after his death for the benefit of his sisters. Thomson in private life was an amiable, pious, and benevolent character, with great goodness of heart and the most virtuous disposition. As a poet he possessed powers and perfections peculiarly his own. His Seasons display the most glowing, animated, and interesting descriptions of nature, in language at once elegant, simple and dignified. They bring before us, as is well observed, the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. The gaiety of spring, the splendor of summer, the tranquillity of autumn, and the horrors of winter, take each in turn the possession of our minds. In the midst of a florid and luxuriant flow of imagery, some exuberances perhaps may be found by the fastidious critic, but the merits of the poet are built on too solid a foundation to be shaken, and while the delightful changes of the varied year continue to convey pleasure to the eye, so long must the verse of the poet entertain the mind with the most seducing powers of well managed description and of animated portraiture.

THOMPSON, William, was a native of England, and was installed pastor of the first church at Braintree, in Massachusetts, September 24, 1639. In 1642 he visited Virginia, accompanied by Mr. Knowles and Mr. James, for missionary purposes, but meeting with opposition from the colonial authorities, he soon returned to his church at Braintee. He died, December 10, 1666, in the 69th year of his age.

THOMPSON, Benjamin, count Rumford, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, March 26, 1753. After the death of his father, he was placed in a counting room in Salem; but his attachment to mathematics, and mechanical philosophy, soon induced him to withdraw from commercial pursuits. After attending the lectures of Professor Winthrop, at Cambridge, he removed to Rumford, now Concord, N. H. Here he taught a school for some time, and married the widow of Mr. Rolfe. In the contest between the colonies and the mother country, he espoused the cause of the latter; and in 1775 he abandoned his family and country, and removed to England. By his talents and address, he gained the good will of the ministry, and enjoyed a lucrative and honorable post in the home secretary's department. Towards the close of the war, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of cavalry, and was ordered to America; and on the establishment of peace, he became entitled to half pay, and received the order of knighthood. Having become known to the ambassador of the elector of Bavaria, he was invited to visit Munich, where he succeeded in establishing a system of police and municipal regulation, which conferred great benefits upon every class of citizens, and relieved the civil authorities of many evils which time and custom seemed to have perpetuated and sanctioned. For his services in that country, he was rewarded with high rank and liberal pecuniary endowments. He was created a count of the empire, and selected for his title, Rumford, the place where he had been a schoolmaster in early life. Early in the present century, he visited England, and was the originator of the Royal Institution, one of the most popular of the literary and scientific establishments in the city of London. He died at Antreuil, in France, August 20, 1814, aged 61. Count Rumford's writings were numerous, and consisted principally of treatises upon philosophical subjects, and domestic and political economy. They have been collected and republished in London, in several octavo volumes, and are well known to the scientific world. He was a member of many distinguished societies, and enjoyed the correspondence and friendship of the most learned men of his day. By his will, he bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University, to found a professorship, which bears his name; besides making liberal provision for promoting his favorite object, discoveries in the theory of light and heat.

THOMSON, Charles, was born in Ireland in 1730, and at the age of eleven, emigrated to this country, in company with his three elder brothers. He received an excellent education under the learned and celebrated divine, Doctor Francis Allison, of Philadelphia. When the first continental congress assembled in 1774, Mr. Thompson was appointed to record their proceedings, and continued in the honorable and arduous post of secretary to that venerable body, for fifteen years; when he resigned his office, July 1789. His translation of the septuagint in 4 vols 8vo. was published in 1808, and was the result of long and laborious study. He was, emphatically, a good man, and regarded by all who knew him, as uniting extensive learning, with great probity and humble piety. He lived to the great age of 94, in the undiminished enjoyment of his faculties; and calmly exchanged this world for that better one, for which he had so long been prepared, August 16, 1824.

THOMSON, William, an industrious writer and compiler, was born, in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire; was educated at St. Andrew's; and quitted the clerical profession in Scotland, to become an author and master of an academy in the metropolis. He died in 1817. Thompson was not without abilities and learning, but he was a hasty and slovenly writer. He was connected with various newspapers and periodicals; prepared for the press many works of other authors; and wrote, among other things, Mammoth; The Man in the Moon; and Memoirs of the War in Asia.

THORESBY, Ralph, an eminent antiquary, born at Leeds, Yorkshire, 1658. As his father was a merchant, he was intended for the mercantile line, and was in consequence sent to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages. On the death of his father 1680, he succeeded to his business, but he paid at the same time great attention to the study of history and to antiquarian researches. Though bred among the presbyterians, he was induced by reflection to conform to the rites of the church, and

to participate in her sacraments. He was not only a learned man, but the friend of the learned, and to his kindness and communications the most respectable writers of the times have acknowledged themselves indebted, such as Gibson, Walker, Calamy, Collins, Lister, Gale, and Hearne. He died 1725, aged 68. He was fellow of the Royal society, and wrote Ducatus Leodiensis, or the topography of Leeds, and the parts adjacent, with a catalogue of the antiquities and curiosities of his cabinet. He intended to publish a view of the state of the northern parts of the kingdom, in the times of the Romans and Britons, but his age prevented the completion, and his history of the church of Leeds alone, as a part, appeared 1724, containing an account of some remarkable characters, Matthew Hutton, Edwyn Sandys, Tobie Matthews, John Thoresby, archbishop of York, and others.

THORNDIKE, Herbert, an able divine, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the mastership of Sidney college 1643, but was soon dispossessed for his attachment to the royal cause. His sufferings during the civil wars were rewarded at the restoration by the gift of a prebend of Westminster. He wrote Epilogus, fol. in which he ably defends the tenets of the church of England—treatises on Weights and Measures—on Ecclesiastical Censures, and he also assisted Walton in the completion of his Polyglott bible. He died 1672.

THORNDIKE, Israel, an eminent merchant, was born in Beverly, in 1757. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he became engaged in privateering; and in a short time, became part owner and commander of one of the most successful cruisers out of Massachusetts. Possessing an enterprising genius and daring spirit, he distinguished himself as a gallant defender of his country's rights, on that element, of which England had long considered herself the mistress. When peace was restored, Mr. Thorndike engaged extensively in commercial pursuits; his extensive knowledge and keen perception, enabled him to plan and execute some of the most prosperous commercial enterprises which have ever been undertaken in this country. His wealth increased rapidly; and with the ability, so also the inclination to promote every rational effort for public or private weal. When the federal constitution was proposed for adoption by the several states, Mr. Thorndike was a delegate from his native place to the convention assembled in Boston for its ratification; and in that body his influence was exerted, and acknowledged by those, who felt the utmost confidence in his wisdom and love of country. After a residence of many years in Beverly, he removed to Boston, where he continued his extensive mercantile operations; his sagacity and knowledge of trade, still producing favorable results. In Boston, Mr. Thorndike lived in a style of elegance and hospitality, becoming his great wealth. He had the confidence of his fellow citizens in an eminent degree; and was repeatedly elected by them to the senate of Massachusetts, where his practical good sense, and knowledge of the great interests of the state, gave him a commanding influence. In 1818, he purchased the library of Professor Ebeling of Hamburg, which he presented to Harvard University. This collection, of nearly four thousand volumes, was uncommonly rich in works on American History and antiquities; and is undoubtedly the most valuable and extensive, in this respect, ever collected. For the last few years of his life, Mr. Thorndike engaged largely in the manufacturing interest, and lived to see his enterprise in that department of our industry amply rewarded. He died at Boston, May 10, 1832, aged 75; and left the largest fortune ever acquired in New England, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars. He has left also the influence of his name and example, to show what industry, sagacity and prudence can accomplish, when united with honesty of purpose, and firm resolve.

THORNTON, Bonnel, an English poet, born in Maiden-lane, London, 1724. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1743, was elected to Christ-church. He wished to study medicine, but he preferred a literary life to the labors of the medical profession. The first publication, in which he was engaged with Smart and others, was the Student, or Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany, in monthly numbers, which was collected 2 vols. 8vo. 1748. In 1754, the Connoisseur was undertaken jointly with Colman, and was continued for two years. In 1766, after the example of his friend Colman, who had translated Terence, he published 2 vols. of a translation of Plautus, which though possessing merit, and admired by Warburton for its pure and elegant style, has not been very popular. In 1767, he published as an additional canto to Garth's Dispensary, the Battle of the Wigs, to ridicule the quarrels then kindled between the fellows and licenciates of the college of physicians. He died 9th May, 1768, aged 44, of the gout in his stomach, leaving behind him a widow with two sons and a daughter. His epitaph was written in Latin by his friend Dr. Warton, and placed on his grave in Westminster abbey. He wrote besides, the Oxford Barber, and some periodical essays, in the Public Advertiser, and other publications.

THORNTON, Matthew, was born in Ireland in 1714, and when about two or three years old his father emigrated to America, and finally settled in Worcester, Massachusetts. Young Thornton pursued the study of medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Londonderry, New Hampshire. In 1776 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress, and affixed his name to the declaration of independence. He was afterwards chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of the superior court of his adopted state. He died in 1803.

THRASYBULUS, an Athenian general, celebrated for his bravery and his bold attack and expulsion of the thirty tyrants. He united the highest benevolence to personal courage, and passed an act of amnesty for the reconciliation of all parties. He was at last killed in a battle against the Aspendians, B. C. 394.

THUANUS, Jacobus Augustus, or DE THOU, a celebrated French historian, born 9th October 1553, at Paris, where his father was first president of the parliament. His infancy was passed in debility and disease, and while all possible care was bestowed to improve his constitution, little was done for the cultivation of his mind; his powers, however, shone forth early, and with unusual splendor. He was at first educated under private tutors, and then studied the law at Orleans, but as he was destined for the church, he was placed near his uncle, the bishop of Chartres, who resigned some of his preferments in his favor. In 1573 he visited Italy, and after devoting himself to the pleasures of retirement and study, he was employed in various negotiations in the Low Countries, and in 1578 made counsellor clerk to the parliament. The death of his brother, in 1579, induced him to give up the ecclesiastical profession, and he now gradually rose to offices of trust and honor. In 1581 he was sent to administer justice at Guyenne, with other counsellors, and in 1584, was made master of the requests. During the violence of the league he at-

tached himself to Henry II. and was usefully employed in various negotiations by him. He afterwards enjoyed the favor of Henry IV. who appointed him his first librarian, and intrusted him with the negotiations with the duke of Guise, and with the protestants. Under Mary de Medicis he was one of the general directors of the finances. After a life spent honorably in the service of literature, and of his country, this great man died, 17th May, 1617, universally respected, not only as an historian, but as a man, and was buried in the chapel of St. Andrew of the Arches. He was twice married; by his first wife, who died 1601, he had no children, and by the second he had three sons. He is particularly distinguished for his History of his own Times, from 1545 to 1608, written in pure, elegant, and classical Latin, and admirable for its fidelity, correctness, and accuracy. It has been much and deservedly praised by Grotius, Casaubon, Perrault, and others; but as it speaks with freedom and truth, of men and of manners, it never appeared, but in a mutilated and partial form, till Dr. Mead undertook its publication, free from all omission, in 1733, in 7 vols. folio. Thuanus wrote besides, some poetical pieces, a Paraphrase on the Book of Job—on Ecclesiastes—the Lamentations of Jeremiah,—and Miscellanies.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek historian of Athens. He was in the military service of his country, and during a temporary disgrace, through the jealousy of his countrymen, he devoted himself to the composition of his famous History of Grecian Affairs in his own Times. He died 391 B. C. The best edition of his work is that of Duker. It has been ably translated by Dr. Smith.

THUILLIER, Dom Vincent, a native of Coucy, in Laon, distinguished among the members of the congregation of St. Maur. He was eminent as a preacher and as a man of letters. He died 12th January 1736, aged 51. He wrote Letters of an Ancient Professor of Theology on the Bull Unigenitus, besides a translation of Polybius into French, in 6 vols. 4to.

THUNBERG, Charles Peter, an eminent Swedish botanist, the pupil and the friend of Linnæus. He visited France in 1770, and soon after, by the interference of his friend Burmann, he was sent by the Dutch company to Japan, to make observations and discoveries in botany. After a delay of three years at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made himself perfect in the Dutch language, he, in 1775, set out for Japan; but the jealousy of the inhabitants, and the mistrusting conduct of the government, limited his excursions, and he made few botanical discoveries. In 1776 he quitted Japan for Ceylon, and after some valuable observations in this island, he returned to Europe, and was appointed professor of botany at Upsal. He died at the end of the last century, leaving his valuable cabinet of natural history to the university. His Flora Japonica appeared at Leipsic 1784, 8vo. with thirty-nine plates, and gave an account of above three hundred unknown plants.

THURLOE, John, secretary to the Cromwells, during their usurpation, was born 1616, at Abbots-Roding, Essex, where his father was rector. He was educated for the law, and by the influence of judge St. John, he obtained some offices, and in 1645, was secretary to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. Though connected with the great republican leaders, he was not accessory to the king's death; but he favored with all his might, the affairs of the commonwealth, and in 1653, became secretary of state to Cromwell. In 1656 he was member for Ely, and the next year deserved the thanks of the commons for discovering Harrison's plot. On Cromwell's death, he continued in his office under Richard, the next protector, over whom he had great influence, and at the restoration he made a tender of his services to the new monarch, who, however, did not accept them. He was accused, soon after, of high treason by the Commons, but released, and then he retired to his seat at Great Milton, Oxfordshire. His knowledge of political affairs was such, that Charles solicited him in vain to take a share in the administration, which he declined. He died suddenly at Lincoln's Inn, 21st February 1668, aged 51. In his character he was very amiable, and remarkable for his courtesy and mildness to persons of all parties. His State Papers, in 7 vols. folio, have been published, and they are valuable not only for conciseness and perspicuity, but for the general and important matter which they contain.

THURLOW, Edward, lord, a celebrated lawyer. He was born in 1735, at Ashfield, Norfolk, where his father was rector, and after passing some time at Cambridge, he went to London to study the law. He was called to the bar 1758, and raised himself to professional notice by his manly and successful opposition to sir Fletcher Norton. In the famous Douglas cause, in which he was accidentally engaged, he displayed such abilities, such eloquence, and such a command of arguments, that the public attention was turned towards him, as towards a man who was formed to fill the highest stations in the law. In 1770 he was appointed solicitor-general, and the next year succeeded sir William de Grey as attorney-general; but in the house of Commons he neglected the cultivation of his oratorical powers, till, in the beginning of the American war, he stepped forth with the most commanding language of eloquence in support of the measures of administration. In June 1778, he was created a peer, and the day following he was nominated lord high chancellor of Great Britain. This dignified office he resigned in 1783, during the temporary triumph of the coalition ministry, but on the readmission of Mr. Pitt into the cabinet, he again was promoted to the seals, and kept them till 1793, when a dispute with the premier occasioned his resignation. Since that time he lived in retirement, and seldom engaged in the political disputes of the day. He died 12th September 1806. His character as a lawyer is fixed on the firmest basis of extensive knowledge, quick penetration, correct judgment, and the most undeviating integrity. Though overbearing in his manners, harsh and uncivil, he was zealously attached to his party, and inflexible in his opinions, and loyal in his conduct. As a patron of church preferment, he was the friend of persevering industry, and active merit, and though lax in his private conduct, and in his moral principles, he was ever anxious to reward virtue and to encourage learning. In his court he displayed all the wisdom, and nothing of the low cunning of the lawyer, and with a powerful mind which quickly comprehended and discussed with clearness the most intricate cases, he pronounced his judgment by the strictest rules of equity and justice, alike anxious to protect the rights and the privileges of the poor, as the immunities of the great. He was, as has been well observed, among lawyers and orators, in the senate and in the courts, what his contemporary Johnson was among wits and authors, a mighty genius proudly elevated above the littleness of common minds.

THUYSIUS, Anthony, a Dutch philologer, born 1603, at Harderwyck. He became professor

of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian to the university, and died there 1670. He published Historia Navalis, a History of Naval Wars between the Dutch and Spaniards—Compendium Historiæ Batavicæ, 1645—Tracts on the Government and the Laws of Athens, besides valuable editions of Paterculus, Sallust, Valerius Maximus, Seneca's tragedies, Lactantius, and Aulus Gellius.

TIBERIUS, Claudius Drusus Nero, a Roman emperor, was born, B.C. 34, at Rome. During the reign of Augustus he was successful at the head of the armies in Spain, Armenia, Germany, and other provinces, but, falling into disgrace, he resided for some years, as an exile, at Rhodes. He was, however, restored to favor, and he was again victorious as the leader of the legions in Germany. On his accession to the throne, his acts gave promise of a beneficent sovereign; but he soon became licentious and sanguinary, and, after a reign of nearly twenty-three years, he died universally hated, at Misneum, A.D. 37.

TIBERIUS, Constantine, emperor of the East, was appointed by his merits, colleague on the throne by Justin the younger. He was a wise, valiant, and benevolent prince, and died 582.

TIBULLUS, Aulus Albius, a Roman poet, in the age of Augustus. His elegies are much admired for ease, elegance and simplicity, and they are generally published with Propertius and Catullus.

TICKELL, Thomas, an English poet, born at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1710, which he vacated by marrying at Dublin, 1726. He was early introduced to the notice and the patronage of Addison, who employed him in Ireland, and when secretary of state made him his under secretary. In 1724 he was secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, and continued in that honorable office till his death, which happened 23d April, 1740, at Bath. As a writer, Tickell obtained some celebrity, and he must rank high among the minor English poets. His Prospect of Peace, written during the negotiations with the French government under queen Anne was a popular work, and passed quickly through six editions. He wrote the Royal Progress on the arrival of George I., and published a translation of the first book of the Iliad, in opposition to Pope's version. This work, which some have regarded as the labor of Addison, was not without merit; but while it was approved by the literati at Button's, Pope, no way dismayed, boasted that he had the town, that is, the mob in his favor. The Letter to Avignon is a party poem of great merit, and expresses contempt without vulgarity, and maintains its dignity without insulting arrogance. Tickell published the works of his friend Addison after his death, and wrote also a very beautiful funeral poem in honor of his memory.

TICKELL, Richard, an eminent writer who first appeared before the public 1778, in his Project, and soon after in his Wreath of Fashion, two poems of some merit and celebrity. The most admired of his performances was the Anticipation, in which he imitated with great success and humor the principal speakers in the parliament, and thus in some degree disarmed the opposition of the force of their argument. He altered Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd for the stage, 1781, and wrote also the Carnival of Venice, a comic opera. He was killed November 4, 1793, by falling from the window of his apartments in Hampton-court. He had been one of the commissioners of the stamp-office.

TIEDEMANN, Dieteric, a modern German philosopher of eminence, was born April 3, 1748, at Bremervorde in Bremen, of which place his father was a burgomaster. He was intended for the study of divinity, but early gave the preference to a more general pursuit of science and literature. In 1772 he published his Essay on the Origin of Languages (Riga) and in 1776 his system of the Stoic Philosophy. This work, much admired by the celebrated Heyne, procured him the professorships of the Greek and Latin languages in the Collegium Carolinum at Cassel. In 1786 he published his Investigation of Man, 3 vols. 8vo., and in 1780, The First Philosopher of Greece. In 1786 he was removed with the other teachers of the college to Marpurg, and appointed professor of philosophy, in which capacity he sustained a high reputation His latest performance was a translation of Denon's Travels in Egypt. He died May 24th, 1803, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Besides the works already enumerated he was also author of a work entitled, The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, opposed the power of Rome, but was easily conquered by Lucullus. He preserved his dominions, by a large bribe, and maintained himself against the rebellion of his son, and the insurrection of his subjects. Pompey afterwards conquered him, and sent him in chains to Rome.

TILGHMAN, William, an eminent jurist, was born, in 1756, in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1772 he began the study of law in Philadelphia, but was not admitted to the practice of the profession till 1783. In 1788, and for some successive years, he was elected a representative to the legislature of Maryland. In 1793 he returned to Philadelphia, and pursued the practice of the law in that city till 1801, when he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. After the abolition of this court, he resumed his profession, and continued it till 1805, when he was appointed president of the courts of common pleas in the first district of Pennsylvania. In the following year he was commissioned as chief-justice of the supreme court of that state. He died in 1827.

TILINGIUS, Matthias, a native of Westphalia, who studied medicine, which he professed at Rintheln. He was also physician to the court of Hesse Cassel, and died 1615. He wrote de Rhabarbaro, 4to.—Lilii Albi Descriptio, 8vo.—de Laudano Opiate, 8vo.—Opiologia Nova, 4to.—Treatise on Malignant Fevers—Anatomie de la Rate, 12mo.

TILLEMONT, Sebastian de Nain de, a French writer, born at Paris 1637. He was educated in the school of Port-royal, and distinguished himself as an accurate and elegant author. He was an ecclesiastic, but of such humility of deportment, that he refused to succeed to the bishopric of Beauvais, and preferred obscurity, retirement, and literature, to all dignities. His indefatigable application proved at last too much for his constitution. He died 1698, aged 61. His Histoire des Empereurs, & Histoire Ecclesiastique, are two works, valuable for accuracy, correctness, precision, and elegance.

TILLET, N. du, a native of Bourdeaux, who devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and published various works of merit, for the destruction of insects in corn, and for the improvement of the produce of the earth. This active and ingenious author, who was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and director of the mint, at Troyes, died 20th December, 1791, aged 60.

TILLI, John Tzerclaes, count de, a native of Brussels, of an illustrious family. He quitted the

order of the jesuits, for the military profession, and after signalizing his courage against the Turks, in Hungary, he commanded the troops of Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, at the battle of Prague, 1620. He contributed to the capture of Breda, and of Heidelberg, and defeated Mansfield, one of the rebel chiefs, and afterwards routed the forces of the duke d'Halberstadt, at Stavelo, and took Minden. In 1626, he obtained a great victory over the army of Denmark, at the battle of Lutter, and three years after went to Lubeck to settle the articles of peace, with the Danish ministers. When placed at the head of the imperial armies, he took Brandenburg, Magdeburg, and Leipsic, but he was soon after defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Leech, at Ingoldstadt, 30th April, 1632.

TILLOCH, Alexander, LL.D., was the son of a tobacconist of Glasgow, who filled one of the municipal magistracies in that city, where his son was born, February 28th, 1759. He was intended by his father to follow his own business, but a strong bias towards mechanical and scientific subjects soon diverted his attention from commercial pursuits. In 1736 a jeweller of Edinburgh, named Ged, having, though unacquainted with the tradition respecting Vander Mey, devised the art of printing from plates, and actually produced an edition of Sallust so printed, it was reserved, however, for Dr. Tilloch to revive and bring it an important step forward. In 1787 Dr. Tilloch came to London, and two years afterwards purchased a principal share of the Star evening paper, which he continued to edit till within four years of his death. In 1797 the public attention being then directed to schemes for the prevention of forgery, he submitted to the Bank of England a plan respecting which he had been previously in communication with the French government, for producing a note beyond the reach of imitation: this proposal was declined, and in 1820 Dr. Tilloch petitioned parliament on the subject, but without any practical result. In June 1797, he projected and established the Philosophical Magazine; and only fifteen days before his death he had obtained a patent for an improvement on the steam engine. Amidst his other avocations he also found leisure to apply himself to theological studies, the fruits of which appeared in a Dissertation on the Apocalypse, published in 1823, besides a variety of detached essays collected under the title Biblicus. The last work which he was engaged to superintend was the Mechanics' Oracle, published in numbers at the Caxton press. In his religious opinions, Dr. Tilloch was a dissenter from the established church, and preached to a congregation who assembled in the Curtain Road. His death took place at his house in Barnsbury-street, Islington, January 26th, 1825.

TILLOTSON, John, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, October 1630, son of a clothier, descended from an ancient Cheshire family. In 1656, he was tutor to the son of Mr. Prideaux, of Devonshire, and was afterwards curate to his friend Dr. Wilkins, at St. Lawrence, Jewry. After the restoration, he was curate of Cheshunt, and in 1663, was promoted to the rectory of Keddington, Suffolk, which he immediately resigned for the preachership of Lincoln's-inn-society. In 1664, he was chosen Tuesday lecturer at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and as being a popular preacher, he exerted himself strenuously against popery and atheism. In 1666 he was promoted to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and also of St. Paul's, and in 1672, made dean of Canterbury. He attended his friend lord Russel, when condemned to die in consequence of the Ryehouse plot, and he strongly urged him to admit the doctrine of non-resistance, a measure for which he was greatly censured, and for which he censured himself. At the revolution he was confidentially consulted by the princess Anne of Denmark, and for his integrity and loyalty, he was held in high esteem by the new king, and by his queen. In 1689 he was made clerk of the closet to William, and upon the suspension of Sancroft, in consequence of his refusal to take the oaths, he was nominated by the king to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. His elevation gave great displeasure to the non-jurors, who directed all their virulence and malice against him, but he exhibited in his conduct the persevering and conscientious prelate, intent upon the reformation of all ecclesiastical abuses, and eager to introduce greater regularity, and a more strict residence among his clergy. The reproaches which were hurled against him, though they depressed his spirits, did not alter the mildness of his manners; and after his death were found some bundles of papers, and letters, full of invective and malicious insinuations against him, on which he wrote with his own hand, 'these are libels, I pray God forgive them, I do.' The cares attendant upon an elevated situation were felt and recorded by him, with all the resignation of a christian philosopher; and in his common-place book, he inserted some strong and striking remarks, to remind the reader, that what appears to a distant spectator real grandeur, and perfect happiness, is too often experienced by the unhappy possessor, a source of misery, vexation, and trouble. This great and good man died 24th October, 1694. His death was sincerely lamented. He left nothing to his widow but the copy of his posthumous sermons, which sold for two thousand five hundred guineas, to which the king added an annuity of £400, in 1695, and in 1698, an addition of £200 more. His sermons have been frequently published in 10 vols. 8vo.—and in 3 folio. These volumes have been, and continue to be, universally read, and they have been translated also into various languages. They are the composition of an able divine, who displays throughout sound reasoning, strong sense, and solid piety, in a clear, elegant, unaffected style.

TILTON, James, a physician, who became distinguished in his profession, as surgeon for the United States' army in the revolutionary war. He was born in Delaware, June 1st. From 1777 to the close of the war, he acted as hospital surgeon; and introduced hospital huts, as they were called, with a fire in the middle, and a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape. After the war, he lived upon a farm in his native state for a few years. In 1785 the office of commissioner of loans was given him. In the war with Great Britain of 1812, he was appointed Physician and Surgeon-general of the army of the United States. His death took place, May 14, 1822, being nearly 71 years of age. He published Observations on Military Hospitals, and some papers on agriculture. He was a good man; but had some eccentricities. He would keep no tea cups and saucers in his house; and maintained, that a farmer should live on the produce of his own land; of course discarding the use of tea and coffee.

TIMAGENES, a native of Alexandria, known as an historian. He was the slave of Sylla's sons, and afterwards was in the service of Augustus, but burnt the history of that emperor's reign, when he was discarded from his protection.

TIMOLEON, an illustrious Corinthian, who went to the assistance of Syracuse, when oppressed

by the tyranny of Dionysius. He became there a most benevolent and popular character, and died B.C. 337.

TIMON, a misanthrope, born at Athens. He declared himself the enemy of the human race, and in his conduct exhibited the savage character of a man-hater. He said he loved Alcibiades, because he would prove one day the ruin of Athens.

TINDAL, Matthew, LL.D., a deistical writer, born 1657, at Beer-ferres, Devonshire, where his father was minister. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, 1672, and afterwards removed to Exeter, and thence was elected fellow of All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of laws, and under James II., declared himself a papist, but afterwards renounced the Roman catholic tenets, and took the oaths to secure his fellowship. He died in London, August 1733. He is particularly known for two publications, the first published 1706, the Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other priests, 8vo.—and the other, published 1730 in 8vo., Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a republication of the Religion of Nature. In the former of these works, the intention of the author was, in subtle and insinuating language, to destroy the authority of the church; and in the latter, his design, in the most plausible and artful manner, is to set aside revealed religion, and to establish that there is no other revelation but that of the law of nature imprinted upon the heart of all mankind. These works were deservedly censured, and among the ablest opponents of his tenets, he had Dr. Hickes, who had been his tutor at Lincoln, Dr. Conybeare, afterwards bishop of Bristol, Leland, Foster, and others. He wrote some tracts besides, on civil and religious liberty, and he left at his death, a second volume to his Christianity as old as the Creation, the publication of which was prevented by Gibson, bishop of London.

TINDAL, Nicholas, nephew to Matthew, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1713. He was afterwards fellow of Trinity college, and obtained the livings of Alverstoke, Hants, and of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford and afterwards succeeded to the rectory of Colbourne, in the isle of Wight. He died at Greenwich, where he was chaplain to the hospital, at an advanced age, 27th June, 1774. He published two quarto numbers of an intended history of Essex, in three vols. which, however, he relinquished for the translation of Rapin's History of England, in which he was assisted by Mr. Morant. This last work succeeded so well that, in addition to his agreement, his booksellers, the Knaptons, handsomely gave him a present of two hundred guineas. He published besides Cantemir's History of the Ottoman Empire, folio—and Polymetis abridged, a Guide to Classical Learning, a useful work

TINDALL, William, an English divine, author of Juvenile excursions in Literature and Criticism, 12mo.—History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham, 4to.—Plain Truth in a plain Dress—Evils and Advantages of Genius contrasted, and a poem. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1778, and he was admitted into the Antiquarian society, and appointed chaplain to the Tower, where, in a fit of melancholy, he shot himself, 1804, at the age of 50.

TIPPOO-SAIB, succeeded his father Hyder-Ally as king of Mysore, and of the Mahrattas, and he ably maintained his independence against the Great Mogul. During the American war, he joined the French in hostilities against the English; but after the breaking out of the French revolution, he was alone exposed to the fortunes of the war. In 1790 he was defeated at Travancore; Bangalore was afterwards taken, and yielding to the superior force of the British arms, he consented, in 1792, to make peace with lord Cornwallis by delivering up his two sons as hostages, and paying, besides the loss of part of his dominions, above three millions sterling. His intrigues with the French government, and his secret machinations to destroy the English power in India, renewed the war in 1799. He was quickly attacked by the British forces in his very capital, and in the storming of Seringapatam, the Mysore monarch was killed whilst bravely defending himself on the ramparts. He was fifty-two years old. Though oppressive and capricious in his government, he patronised the arts, and his fondness for literature was displayed in the valuable collection of books found in his palace, consisting of various works in the Sanscrit language in the 10th century, translations of the Koran, MSS. of the history of the Mogul victories, and historical memoirs of Hindostan, all of which have been carefully deposited in the library of the university of Calcutta.

TIRABOSCHI, Jerome, a native of Bergamo, who entered among the jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric at Milan. He was in 1770 made librarian to the duke of Modena, and was enrolled in the number of the nobility by the unanimous voice of the people, who thus honored his virtues and his merits. He died June 1794, aged 62. He wrote Memoirs on the Ancient Order of the Humiliés, 3 vols. 4to.—Catalogue of the Writers of Modena, 6 vols. 4to.—History of Italian Literature from the days of Augustus, 13 vols. 4to. a work of great merit. His eloge was written by Lombardi in Italian, and translated into French by Boulard.

TIRAQUEAU, Andrew, a French lawyer, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and afterwards of Paris, was born at Poitou. His abilities were usefully employed by Francis I. and Henry II. and in their service he displayed great integrity and sound judgment, and exerted also all his influence to banish intrigue and chicane from the French bar. He died at an advanced age, 1574. He wrote various books and commentaries, and it was observed that he produced every year a child and a book, till the number of each was twenty, some say thirty; as it is recorded in a jocular epitaph, which mentions his being a water-drinker; 'Hic jacet, qui aquam bibendo, viginti liberos susceit, viginti libros edidit. Si merum bibisset, totum orbem implevisset.'

TISSOT, S. A. D., a celebrated Swiss physician, a warm advocate of inoculation, and of experimental, rather than theoretical systems of medicine. He was, in consequence of his great reputation, member of the medical societies of London, Berne, and Basil. He died at Lausanne, 15th June 1797, aged 70. His works, which are valuable, have been collected in 10 vols. 12mo. His Advice to Men of Letters, and to the people on the subject of health, and other smaller pieces, possess high merit, and are deservedly popular. He also edited Morgagni's works, 3 vols 4to. 1779.

TITIAN, or TITIANO, a celebrated painter, descended from the ancient family of Vacelli, and born at Cadore in Friuli, 1477. His fondness for painting was early observed, and he was placed under the care of Bellino; but he improved himself more by the laudable emulation between him and his fellow pupil Giorgione, than by the instruction of his master. His abilities, and the execution of his pencil soon recommended him to the notice

of the great; he was patronised by Charles V. who knighted him, made him a count palatine, assigned him a pension, and bestowed on him several handsome presents, which he gave him as a mark of his esteem, and not for his pictures, which he declared to be above any price. He died at Venice, of the plague, 1576, aged 99. His character as a man as well as a painter, was so universally respected, that he received the strongest marks of esteem and friendship from the greatest and most eminent persons in Europe. His pieces are much admired for their coloring, delicacy, and correctness. His best pieces are a Last Supper in the Escurial—a Christ crowned with thorns, at Milan—and a portrait of himself, with his mistress combing her hair, in the Paris collection.

TITLEY, Walter, a polite scholar, educated at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he held a lay fellowship. He was employed by the court as envoy extraordinary to Copenhagen, where he died, highly respected, 1754. He had been for some time resident in bishop Atterbury's house, as tutor to his son. He wrote an Imitation of Horace, and other Latin pieces, preserved in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ.

TITON DU TILLET, Everard, a native of Paris, educated at the jesuit's college, after which he followed the military profession. At the peace of Ryswick, he purchased a place in the royal household, and afterwards travelled into Italy as a man of letters, and an antiquarian. He formed in 1703 the plan of erecting a brazen Parnassus in honor of Louis XIV. and the work was completed in 1718. In this singular monument the monarch was represented in the figure of Apollo holding a lyre, while below the graces are personified by de la Suze, des Houlieres, and de Scuderi, three learned French ladies, and the nine muses appear under the name of P. Corneille, Moliere, Racan, Segrais, la Fontaine, Chapelle, Racine, Despreaux, and the musician Lully. Medallions in this celebrated group are given to less known poets, and every person distinguished for literature or the fine arts, had due honors paid to his talents. Titon published in 1727 a description of this poetical monument and of the characters of the personages represented, and as he continued additions to his Parnassus, he likewise added supplements to the lives and accounts of his heroes up to the year 1760. He died 26th December 1762, aged 86.

TITUS VESPASIAN, a Roman emperor, distinguished at the siege of Jerusalem, under his father Vespasian, and deservedly celebrated for reforming the profligacy of his youth by the most correct morals when raised to the throne. He was so anxious to do good to his subjects, that he exclaimed one day, on discovering that he had granted no favor, 'my friends, I have lost a day.' He died A. D. 81.

TIXIER, John, called also RAVISIUS TEXTOR, lord of Ravisy in Nivernois, was an elegant scholar, and taught polite literature in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died 1522. He wrote, among other things, epistles—dialogues—epigrams—an edition of Opera Scriptorum de Claris Mulieribus, folio.

TOALDO, Joseph, an Italian physician, who taught mathematics in the university of Padua, and bestowed much attention on subjects of electricity, astronomy, and meteorology. He published a Journal Astro-Meteorological—Memoirs on the Application of Meteorology to Agriculture—Cycle of one hundred and twenty-three Moons. He died at Padua, 11th November 1797, aged 79.

TODD, Hugh, D.D., a divine, born at Blencow, Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was elected fellow of University, 1678. He was chaplain to Smith, bishop of Carlisle, and vicar of Stanwix, and accumulated his degrees 1692. He published various things, and died about 1710. The best known of his works are the Description of Sweden, folio—and the Life of Phocion. He left in MS., an History of the Diocese of Carlisle, &c.—Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall—and Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carlilensis.

TODD, Eli, M.D., physician of the Retreat for the Insane, in Hartford, Connecticut. He was born in New Haven of that state, about the year 1760; graduated at Yale college in 1787; established himself in his profession at Farmington, in 1819 removed to Hartford, and took the lead in founding the Retreat for the Insane. Dr. Todd was a man of superior talents and extensive acquirements, and greatly respected and beloved as a physician, a philanthropist, and a Christian. He died November 17, 1833.

TOIRAS, John Caylard de St. Bonnet, marquis de, a native of St. Jean-de-Cardonnenquis who embraced the military profession, and served under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Montauban, and Montpellier, and at the taking of Rhé, and when governor of the Montserrat, he acquired new glory by his gallant defence of Casal, against marquis Spinola. He was, in consequence of his services, made marshal of France; but the attachment of his brothers to the party of Orleans, and the mean jealousies of Richelieu brought on his disgrace, and he retired from France, and found in Italy, at Naples, Rome, Venice, and other places, that respect for his talents and meritorious services, which his ungrateful country refused to acknowledge. He afterwards became a general in the army of the duke of Savoy, and was killed before the fortress of Fontanette, in the Milanese, 14th June, 1636, aged 51.

TOLAND, John, one of the founders of modern deism, was born 30th November, 1669, in the north of Ireland, and educated at Redcastle school, near Londonderry, from which he went to Glasgow, 1687, and three years after to Edinburgh. Though brought up as a papist, he renounced that religion, and at the age of fifteen, declared himself a zealous protestant dissenter. He afterwards went to study at Leyden, and then returned to England, and visited Oxford, and in 1696, published at London his Christianity not Mysterious, which excited great clamor against the writer, and even occasioned its presentation as dangerous by the grand jury of Middlesex. At this time he went to Ireland, but here the fame of his book was spread, and not only his company was shunned as infectious, but his work was attacked by the parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. He, upon this, returned to England, and was engaged in various publications. His Life of Milton was published in 1698, and some other works on political or religious subjects followed. He was abroad in 1703, at the court of Berlin and Hanover, where he was received with great respect, and on his return to England, he was for some time patronised by Harley, earl of Oxford. In 1718, he published his Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, or Mahometan Christianity, &c. which was a violent attack against revelation, and in 1720, appeared his Tetradymus, in four parts. He died at Putney, near London, where he had retired for some time, 11th, March, 1722. It must be fully acknowledged that Toland possessed vast erudition, and great powers of mind; but, unfortunately, these were misapplied in the support of atheism. The wish

of being known in the world, and the strong passion of vanity, with which he was influenced, led him to adopt opinions which, probably, sober reflection disapproved; and the ambition of being singular, hurried him to oppose whatever is held as most sacred and solemn amongst mankind. His works were very numerous; those which were posthumous were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1726, and republished 1747, with an Account of his Life and Writings by Des Maizeaux.

TOLLIUS, Jacobus, a physician, born at Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht. He was, in 1684, made professor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg, by the elector, and died 1696. He possessed great learning, but favored the notion of discovering the philosopher's stone. He edited Ausonius, in 8vo., and Longinus, in 4to., and wrote Epistolæ Itinerariæ. His brother Cornelius was at first an amanuensis to Isaac Vossius, and then became professor of eloquence and Greek at Harderwyck, and published an appendix to Pierus Valerianus' treatise de Infelicitate Literatorum, 12mo. Another brother, Alexander, published an useful and valuable edition of Appian.

TOMLINE, George, D.D., a distinguished English prelate, whose family name was Prettyman. He was the son of a tradesman at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, where he was born about the year 1750. From the grammar school at the place he was removed to complete his education at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He applied himself with such success to his studies, that he came out senior wrangler in 1772: and having been chosen fellow of his college in 1781, he served the office of moderator. Previously to his obtaining this promotion, he filled the station of academical tutor to Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made Mr. Prettyman his private secretary. He also procured for him, in the first instance, the valuable rectory of Sudbury, with the chapelry of Oxford, in Suffolk; and then a prebendal stall in the church of St. Peter, Westminster. On the translation of Dr. Thurlow to the see of Durham, in 1787, the influence of his powerful patron was exerted to raise Dr. Prettyman, to the bishopric of Lincoln, to which was soon after added the deanery of St. Paul's. He is said to have been offered the bishopric of London, and to have declined the promotion. While secretary to the premier, he was most severely and unfairly satirized by the author of Probationary Odes for the Laureateship, who described him as a man destitute of all regard for truth. Of course little attention is to be paid to an imputation arising from the virulence of party spirit; for in point of integrity, the secretary's character was ever irreproachable, and his urbanity of manners never deviated into servility of insincerity. As a prelate, he governed his diocese in a most exemplary manner, being vigilant, impartial, and compassionate. In 1799, he published a work, entitled "Elements of Christian Theology," 2 vols. 8vo., which though professedly written for the use of students in divinity, is also well adapted for general perusal, and has passed through several editions. The following year the bishop published a Charge to the Clergy of his diocese; and in 1812, appeared his Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England, 8vo., which involved him in a controversy with the Rev. Thomas Scott, and other advocates for Calvinistic principles. It was in the year 1820, that Dr. Tomline was translated to the see of Winchester, the second diocese, in point of emolument, in the kingdom. Several years since, a person, to whom the bishop was almost unknown, bequeathed him a very considerable fortune, on condition of his taking the name of Tomline. The death of this successful and learned divine took place on the 8th of November, 1827. Besides the works mentioned above, he published a thanksgiving sermon, preached before the king and parliament in 1796; and the Life of the Right Honorable William Pitt, which last work was not distinguished by that peculiarity of information which the author was considered qualified to impart, and which the public consequently expected.

TOMLINS, Elizabeth S., an ingenious poetess, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, born in London, in 1768. She was the daughter of Thomas Tomlins, Esq., an eminent solicitor, well known in political circles at the close of the last century. She manifested at an early age both taste and talent for poetry, as appears from her productions, published by her brother under the title of Tributes of Affection. Afterwards turning her attention to the composition of tales and novels, she published successively several works, the most popular of which was, The Victim of Fancy, on the model of Goethe's Werter, but free from the objections urged against that production on the score of its immoral tendency. Besides various other novels, she wrote a ballad, entitled Connell and Mary, printed in Dr. Langhorne's selection; and was a considerable contributor of fugitive poetry to various periodical publications, from 1780 to 1827. Miss Tomlins also translated the first History of Napoleon Buonaparte and part of the Universal History of Anquetil. She died in consequence of a fall from her horse, at her residence at Chaldon in Surrey, August 18th, 1828.

TONSTALL, Cuthbert, a native of Tackford, Hertfordshire, who studied at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and distinguished himself for his knowledge of mathematics and divinity. He was employed in several embassies by Henry VIII. and for his services was made bishop of London, 1522, lord privy seal 1523, and in 1530, translated to Durham. He was deprived of his honors by Elizabeth, for denying her supremacy, though he had formerly supported her father in the work of the reformation, and he died in confinement, 1559, aged 84. He was author of a treatise de Arte Supputandi, Lon. 1522, 4to.—on the Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, 4to.—and Aristotle's Morals abridged.

TOOKE, Andrew, an English writer, born in London, 1673. He was educated at the Charter house, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1695, he was made usher of the Charter-house, and in 1704, professor of geometry at Gresham college, and though he inherited much property from his brother, the bookseller in Fleet-street, he was so attached to his habits of life that he accepted the headship of the school, 1728. He died of a dropsy, 20th January 1731, aged 58, and was buried in the Charter-house chapel. He published Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ—Ovid's Fasti—the Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods translated without acknowledgment from the Latin of Pomey, a jesuit.

TOOKE, John HORNE, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of Horne, was born, in 1736, in Westminster; was educated at Westminster and Eton schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1760, was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession, however, was little suited to his habits and feelings, and he took an active part in politics. The cause of Wilkes he warmly espoused for a considerable time, but at

length they became enemies. In 1771, he was attacked by Junius, but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. In 1775, he was sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of having libelled the king's troops in America. Out of this circumstance arose his Letter to Dunning, which formed the basis of his subsequent philological work, The Diversions of Purley, published in 1786. In 1790, and 1796, he stood, ineffectually, as candidate for Westminster; and in 1794, he was one of the persons who were tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, on a charge of treason. In 1801, he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum; but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to prevent individuals in orders from sitting in future. He died March 19th, 1812.

TOOKE, William, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1744, at Islington. He was originally a printer, but took orders in 1771, and went to Russia, where he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburgh. He returned to England in 1792, and died in 1820. Among his works are translations of Lucian, and Zollikoffer's Sermons and Prayers; and A History of Russia; A View of the Russian Empire; A Life of Catherine II.; and other productions relative to Russia.

TOMPKINS, Daniel D. This distinguished statesman was the son of Jonathan G. Tompkins, a revolutionary patriot, and was born June 21st, 1774. He received his education at Columbia College, in the city of New York, and graduated in 1795. He commenced the practice of law in New York, and took a prominent part in the great party struggle which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency of the United States. In 1803, Mr. Tompkins was appointed chief-justice of the Superior Court of New York, which office he filled with reputation to himself, and to the approbation of the public. He was elected Governor of the state, in 1807, and during a period of great political excitement, was an active and upright chief magistrate. In 1817, he was elected to the vice-presidency of the United States, James Monroe at the same time having been raised to the presidency. In this honorable station, he served his country for two terms; and finally retired from public life, in March, 1825. He died suddenly, at his residence, in Richmond County, Staten Island, June 11th, 1825, aged 50.

TOPLADY, Augustus Montague, a native of Farnham in Surrey, educated at Westminster school, and Dublin university. He became in 1768 vicar of Broadhembury, Devon; but finding the air of the place unfavorable to his constitution, he settled in London, and officiated in a chapel, Orange-street, Leicester-fields. He was author of Historic Proofs of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England, and other theological works, which have been collected together in 6 vols. 8vo. with an account of his life. He died in London, 1778, aged 41.

TORELLI, Joseph, was born at Verona in 1721. He received the degree of LL.D. Being in possession of a considerable fortune, he was enabled to devote himself entirely to literature. Though he did not practice as a lawyer, he did not relinquish the study of law. He acquired the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Italian languages; also French, Spanish, and English. In fact his acquirements in every branch of learning and sciences were only equalled by his virtues. He died in 1781. He was author of twenty different works on various subjects.

TORREY, Samuel, was born about the year 1630, and after completing his preparatory studies, was ordained to the ministry in Weymouth, Massachusetts. For a period of fifty years, he was the faithful and zealous pastor of his flock, to whom he was endeared by his disinterested devotion to their spiritual and temporal welfare. He died April 21st, 1707, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He preached the election sermon in 1674, 1683, and 1695, which were printed.

TORRE, N., a native of the Milanese, who from low beginnings, rose to eminence, as a chemist, and as an artist in fire-works. By his great application, he became acquainted with experimental philosophy, and the friendship of Reaumur, rendered him expert in the construction of barometers, and in the knowledge of pneumatics. His artificial fire-works, exhibited at Paris, on the marriage of Louis XVI. were much admired, and in his experiments in pyrotechny, it is said, that he discovered the method of preparing an unextinguishable fire, which might consume an enemy's fleet. This dreadful secret was revealed to the French government, who refused to practice it against the English fleet, and the inventor at last, sensible of the terrible consequences of this powerful engine of destruction, expressed great contrition for his discovery. The sudden death of his wife had such an effect upon him, that he soon followed her to the grave, 30th April 1780. Though an intelligent man, he wasted much of his time, in the foolish attempt of transmuting metals into gold.

TORRICELLI, Evangeliste, an eminent mathematician, born at Faenza, 1608. He was well educated, and he learned philosophy under Castelli, who had been the pupil of the great Galileo. His progress in science was so great that he was recommended to Galileo, and went to live with him as an assistant and friend; but the death of that venerable philosopher three months after left him to his own pursuits. He settled at Florence, where he was patronised by the duke Ferdinand II. and he devoted himself to the construction and improvement of telescopes and microscopes. To his ingenious experiments we are indebted for the discovery of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere by quicksilver in the barometer, or Torricellian tube. He died 1647, aged 40. He published Opera Geometrica, 4to. 1644.

TORRINGTON, George BYNG, viscount, a British admiral, was born, in 1668, in Kent; became a rear-admiral in 1703; and, during the reign of Queen Anne, distinguished himself at the taking of Gibraltar, the battle of Malaga, and the relieving of Barcelona. In 1718, he defeated the Spanish fleet of Sicily; in 1721, he was created a viscount; and was afterwards appointed first lord of the admiralty. He died in 1733.

TOSCANELLA, Paul, an able astronomer, who erected in Florence cathedral a famous gnoman, of which a description has been published by father Ximenes in 4to. 1757. It is said to be the largest of the kind in Europe. Some suppose that Toscanella formed an idea of the possibility of a passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, and by mentioning the circumstance to Martenz of Lisbon, the Portuguese, it is said, were animated in their endeavors to improve navigation and to make discoveries. He died about 1490.

TOSTATUS, Alphonso, a doctor of Salamanca, bishop of Avila, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the council of Basil, and died 1454, aged 40. He wrote Commentaries on Eusebius'

Chronicle, 5 vols. folio—Commentaries on Scripture, &c. His works were printed together at Venice, 1596, in 13 vols. folio, a ponderous mass.

TOTT, Francis, baron de, a French negotiator and officer, the son of a Hungarian gentleman, was born in 1733, at Chamigny, near la Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and, after having served in the army, was employed in the French embassy at Constantinople. In 1767, he was appointed consul in the Crimea. He subsequently went back to Constantinople, and was charged by the grand seignor to carry into effect various important reforms in the military department. He was promoted on his return to France, but emigrated in 1790, and died in Hungary, in 1793. He wrote Memoirs on the Turks and Tartars.

TOULMIN, Joshua, a dissenting minister of the Baptist persuasion, and a Unitarian, was born in London. He officiated many years to a congregation at Taunton, in Somersetshire, where also he carried on the business of a bookseller. On the emigration of Dr. Priestley to America, he was chosen minister of the united congregations at Birmingham, where he died in 1815, aged 73. Dr. Toulmin, for he had obtained a degree from an American college, was an indefatigable compiler, and published several works, the principal of which are—1. The life of Socinus, 8vo. 2. Dissertations on the Evidences of Christianity, 8vo. 3. Life of John Biddle. 4. History of Taunton, with a supplement, 4to. 5. A new edition of Neal's history of the Puritans, 5 vols. 6. Biography of Dr. Priestley. 7. Memoirs of Samuel Bourne. 8. Historical view of the Protestant Dissenters, 8vo.

TOUP, Jonathan, a learned critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713. He was educated in the school of his native town, and at St. Merryn's, and then entered at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree. His master's degree was taken at Cambridge 1756. His Emendationes in Suidam, which first appeared in 1760, and were continued in another volume, 1764, recommended him to the notice of Warburton, by whose means bishop Keppel bestowed on him a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and the vicarage of St Merryn's. He published his Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam, 1775, and in 1778, his edition of Longinus in 4to. and afterwards in 8vo. He passed his life in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits; but though unacquainted with the world, he was the correspondent of the learned of the age, of Ernestus, Brunk, Valknaer, Runkenius, and Larcher. died 1785, aged 72.

TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton de, a celebrated French botanist, born at Aix in Provence, 5th June, 1656. From his very youth he showed a strong passion for collecting plants, and though devoted to theological pursuits by his father, he did not abandon his favorite studies, and when become his own master, he applied himself most assiduously to botany, philosophy, and medicine. In 1678, he explored the mountains of Dauphiné and Savoy in quest of plants, and in 1679, perfected himself in anatomy and medicine at Montpellier. In 1681, he set out for Spain, and after visiting attentively the mountains of Catalonia and the Pyrenees, frequently in the midst of danger from the uncivilized inhabitants, he returned to France with the intention of exploring also the Alps, to enrich his botanical curiosities. In 1683, he was at Paris, where his merit began to be known, and he was appointed botanical professor in the king's garden. He afterwards travelled over Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England, and in 1700 was sent by the king to examine the plants of Greece, Asia, and Africa, and to make observations on the manners and the natural history of those countries. He returned after an absence of three years, and brought with him one thousand three hundred and fifty six species of plants. He was soon after made professor of physic in the college royal, and admitted into the academy of sciences. He received an injury from the wheel of a cart which passed by him, and neglecting the proper remedies, he was seized with the spitting of blood, which after some months carried him off, 28th December, 1708. This most celebrated botanist of the age published, Elements of Botany, 3 vols. 8vo. enlarged to 3 vols. 4to.—History of Plants near Paris, 12mo. enlarged to 2 vols. —Voyage to the Levant, 2 vols. 4to. and three in 8vo.—a treatise on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 12mo. besides several papers in the history of the academy of sciences.

TOURRETTE, Mark Anthony Louis, Claret de la, a native of Lyons, who studied in the jesuits' college at Lyons, and afterwards at the Harcourt college at Paris. He became one of the magistrates of his native city, and devoted himself much to the study of natural history. He formed a valuable collection of insects and of herbs, and cultivated in his garden not less than three thousand of the rarest and most curious plants. This amiable man, whose zeal in the investigation of natural curiosities and in botanical pursuits was indefatigable, and whose correspondence was extended to all the learned of Europe, was attacked by an inflammation in the lungs at the siege of his native town in the autumn of 1793, and he survived it but few days. He died aged 64. He published, Demonstrations Elementaries de Botanique, 2 vols. 8vo.—Voyage au Mont Pila, 8vo.—Chloris Lugdunensis, 8vo.—Memoires sur les Monstres Vegetaux.

TOURVILLE, Anne Hilarion de Costentin de, a French admiral born at Tourville, near Contances 1642. He first distinguished himself against the Algerines, and afterwards at the battle of Palermo, and against the Spanish fleet. He defeated in 1690, the combined fleets of England and Holland, but the battle of la Hogue, two years after, proved fatal to his glory, and to the honor of the French flag, by the loss of fourteen of his largest ships. He was honored in 1701, with the staff of marshal of France, and died the same year, 28th May, aged 59.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a mulatto of St. Domingo, who by his courage and abilities rose to command in the French army, under Rochambeau, in 1796. The influence which he possessed among the blacks, induced him to aspire to sovereign power, and the cruelties which the French began to exercise against the natives, served to increase the numbers which flocked to his rebellious standard. After establishing a constitution in the island, and being acknowledged the head of all power civil and military, he consolidated his authority, by the wisest, and most humane regulations; but his confidence in the friendly professions of the French, who still kept an army in the province, proved fatal to him. He trusted his person amongst them, and instead of being respected as an independent chief, he was seized as a criminal, and sent to France by le Clerc. Immured in a prison, his sufferings were disregarded, while his countrymen indignant at his treatment, rose to repel their ferocious invaders. This ill-treated, but truly valiant chieftain, died in his prison 1803, and it is said that either poison, or violence, hastened his death.

TOWERS, Joseph, LL.D., a dissenting minister, born at Southwark 1737. He followed the printing business with Goadby, of Sherborne, and then

settled as a bookseller in London, and in 1774, became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Highgate. Four years after he was associated with Dr. Price, in Newington-green meeting, and in 1779, by Edinburgh university, with the degree of doctor of laws. He wrote, British Biography 7 vols. 8vo. —Observations on Hume's History of England—the Life and Reign of Frederic III. of Prussia, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Vindication of Locke—Sermons—an Answer to Burke's famous pamphlet, and other political tracts. He also assisted Dr. Kippis, in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica. He died 1799.

TOWNLEY, Charles, an eminent English collector of antiquities, born at Townley-hall, Lancashire, long the residence of his ancient family. With genuine taste in the knowledge of antiquities, and with the command of an independent fortune, he zealously devoted his labors to the formation of a noble collection, and his house in Park-street became the depository of the bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, and the more pleasing and beautiful specimens of the Grecian and Roman models. His medals were also numerous and valuable, and among his choice manuscripts was a Homer, which he permitted to be collated, in a late edition of that poet. The Etruscan vases, and other antiquities of his collection, were illustrated in 2 vols. 4to. by d'Ancarville, a French antiquarian, who has explained the mythological representations and inscriptions, with ingenious observations. Mr. Townley, who was fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and one of the trustees of the British museum, died 3d January, 1805, aged 67. By his will he left £4000 for the building of a museum, at Standish, for the reception of his valuable antiquities, but as the bequest has not been complied with, the whole collection is, agreeable to his further directions, now deposited in the British museum, for which purpose parliament have granted a very liberal allowance to the trustees.

TOWNSEND, John, an independent minister, who was the founder of the deaf and dumb asylum. He was born in the parish of White-chapel, London, March 24th, 1757; and he received his education at Christ's hospital, after which he was apprenticed to his father. Becoming a member of the methodistical society in Tottenham-court-road, he was employed as an occasional preacher at different places in and near the metropolis. At length he settled as minister to an independent congregation at Kingston in Surrey, whence in 1784, he removed to Bermondsey, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1792, he founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents, in which he was assisted by the Rev. H. C. Mason, the parochial minister of Bermondsey; and this charity obtained such extensive and efficient patronage, that in 1807, an edifice for the reception of one hundred and fifty children (since enlarged to admit two hundred) was erected under the auspices of the duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townsend also instituted a congregational school, for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers; and he assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the British Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other charitable and religious associations. He died February 7th 1826. Besides several single sermons, and other detached pieces, he published Nine Discourses on Prayer, 1799, 8vo.; Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching, 1801, 8vo.; a translation of Claude's Defence of the Reformation, with a biographical preface; and in conjunction with the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, under whose name the work appeared, he produced a Family Bible, with Notes, 4to.

TOWNSON, Thomas, D.D., an able divine, born in Essex, 1715. From Christ-church, Oxford, he removed to Magdalen college, where he obtained a fellowship, and afterwards was presented successively to Hatfield Peveral, in Essex, Blithfield, Staffordshire, the lower moiety of Malpas, Cheshire, and by the patronage of bishop Porteus, Richmond archdeaconry, Yorkshire. He is eminently known for his valuable discourses on the four gospels, and three tracts in answer to the Confessional, and since his death, which happened in 1792, a discourse on the Evangelical History has appeared with his life.

TOZZETTI, John Targioni, an eminent botanist, born at Florence, 11th September, 1722. He was educated at Pisa, and succeeded in 1737 his master Micheli in the care of the botanic garden of Florence. In 1737, he was made professor of botany there, and consulting physician to the government. He was engaged with Cocchi in making a catalogue of the famous library at Florence, and in consequence of his fame as a physician and botanist, he was admitted into several of the learned societies of Europe. He was one of the first who introduced inoculation in Tuscany. He died at Florence 1780. His publications in Latin, as well as in Italian, are very respectable. He published a thesis De Præstantiâ & Usu Plantarum in Medicina, fol.—a work on the Improvement of Medicine in Etruria, in 4 vols. 4to.

TRACY, Nathaniel, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, in the year 1749. His father, who was a wealthy merchant, had his children educated in the best manner; and the subject of this sketch was sent to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1769. He commenced business, as a merchant, in Newbury, and for several years his commercial operations were uncommonly extensive and successful. When the war of the revolution commenced, Mr. Tracy fitted out a number of privateers, which did immense damage to the British commerce. Wealth poured in upon him, and every fresh enterprise seemed more prosperous than the former. He came forward to the assistance of his country, and his fortune, his credit, and his counsels, were freely bestowed. He lived in a style of great splendor, rather suited to the means of a foreign noble, than an American merchant. His benevolence and charities were commensurate with his other expenditures, for his heart was liberal, and prudence he never regarded. A change took place in his circumstances; his privateers were swept from the ocean; the government wanted the means or the inclination to repay his advances, and in 1786 he became a bankrupt to the amount of millions. Fortunately, one of his estates had been secured to his children, and to this last relic of his vast possessions, he retired, to brood, in unavailing grief over his ruined fortunes, and disappointed hopes. He survived but a short period, and fell a victim to his sensibility.

TRACY, Uriah, was born in 1754; and graduated at Yale College, in 1778. For many years, he practised law in Connecticut with great success, and became distinguished in his profession. For several years, he was a member of the House of Representatives, and subsequently, of the Senate of the United States; in both stations he was distinguished for his devotion to the interests of his constituents; and his accurate knowledge of the resources, and general interests of the country. He was a fluent speaker, possessing a rich imagination, and well stored mind; and commanded the atten-

tion and respect of his associates in the national councils. He died of a decline, at Washington, July 19, 1807, aged 53.

TRADESCANT, John, a Dutchman, who travelled over the best part of Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and Barbary, and at last settled in England, where he became superintendant of the gardens of Charles I. It is said that he was the first who formed in England a collection of medals and objects of natural history. His son was also a great traveller. They had a large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with various plants and trees from foreign countries. An account of their valuable collection appeared under the name of Museum Tradescantium. The father died 1652, and the monument of the family is still seen in Lambeth church-yard.

TRAJAN, M. Alpinus Crinitus, a Roman emperor. After serving under Vespasian and Titus in their Asiatic campaigns, and after supporting by his valor the power of Nerva, he was associated with him on the throne. He was a brave and popular prince, though he persecuted the Christians. He died in Cilicia, 117 A. D.

TRANTHAM, Mrs. Betsey, who died in Maury county, Tennessee, January 10, 1834, at the uncommonly advanced age of 154 years. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time when the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. At the age of one hundred and twenty years, her eyesight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of twenty. For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and is said to have required great attention in her friends, for many years, to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For twenty years before her death, she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of sixty-five, she bore her only child, who is now living (1835,) and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age.

TRAPP, Joseph, D.D., an able divine, born 1672 at Cherington, Gloucestershire, where his father was rector. He was educated by his father, and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was the first poetry-professor on the Birkhead foundation, and he published the lectures which he delivered under the title of Prælectiones Poeticæ, a very elegant and ingenious work. As he had given excellent rules for the forming of a poet, he afterwards attempted to act up to those rules in the translation of the Æneid, but in this he totally failed. Virgil, as has been well observed, viewed through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer, and the Æneid a well conducted fable; but discerned in Dryden's page he glows as a fire from heaven, and the Æneid is a continued series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic, and sublime. Dr. Trapp was rector of Harlington, Middlesex, of Christ-church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, and lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and St. Martin's in the Fields. Though acquainted with the great he obtained no higher preferment. He died 22d November 1747, and left behind him an excellent character, as a critic, a scholar, a preacher, and as a man. He published Milton's Paradise Lost, in Latin verse—4 vols. of sermons—Abramule, a tragedy—a treatise on being over righteous—besides 2 vols. of his Prælectiones—a poem in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and, among other poems, one on the duke of Ormond, of which only eleven copies were sold.

TRAVIS, George, a native of Royton, Lancashire, educated at Manchester school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards was promoted to Eastham vicarage, and Handley rectory, Cheshire, and obtained the archdeaconry of Chester, and a prebend in that church. He ably attacked Gibbon's history, and showed himself a strenuous assertor of the genuineness of the famous passage in 1 John v. 5. 7. about the three witnesses, against Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum. He died at Hampstead 24th April, 1797.

TREADWELL, John, LL.D., was born in Farmington, Connecticut, November 23, 1745. He graduated at Yale College in 1767; and studied law, but did not engage in the practice. He settled on his paternal estate, and for many years filled the office of judge of probate, and other courts. In 1809, he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and served in that office two years; at the end of which period, he retired altogether from public employments, to which he had been devoted for more than thirty years. He was the first president of the American foreign mission society, and was a generous contributor to that, and many other charitable institutions. He was a man of stern integrity, and tenacious of the truth; inflexible in the administration of justice, and ardently devoted to the promotion of sound morals, and equal rights. He died August 19, 1823, aged 77.

TREAT, Robert, a famous warrior, and afterwards Governor of Connecticut. In the war against King Philip, he commanded the Connecticut troops, and successively defeated the Indians at Springfield and Hadley, in Massachusetts. He was elected deputy governor, and governor, from 1676 to 1708; and during the greater part of a long life, rendered important services, not only to Connecticut, but to the whole northern confederacy, in their various wars with the Indians. He died July 12th, 1710, aged 88.

TREAT, Samuel, was the son of Robert Treat, governor of Connecticut, and was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1669. He was the first minister of the congregational church in Eastham, Massachusetts, and was ordained in 1672. Having acquired a competent knowledge of the Indian dialects, he devoted himself to the instruction and civilization of the Indians in his vicinity. Many of them were converted to christianity, and became orderly and industrious citizens. He preached to them in their own language, and established schools among them, in which they were instructed in morals, and secular knowledge. He died March 18, 1717, aged 68, having discharged for the period of half a century, the office of a faithful, christian pastor. He published a confession of faith, in the Indian language; and the election sermon, 1713.

TREMBLEY, Abraham, a native of Geneva who retired to Holland, not to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, according to the wishes of his father. After being private tutor to some persons of distinction in Holland, he came to London, and undertook the education of the duke of Richmond. He returned to Geneva 1757, where he married, and became an useful member of the republic. He died there 1784, aged 74. His works are Memoirs on Polypus, 4to.—Instructions from a Father to his Children, on Natural Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.—Instructions on Natural Religion, 3 vols. 8vo.—Inquiries on Virtue and Happiness.

TREMELLIUS, Immanuel, a protestant divine, born at Ferrara, 1510, of Jewish parents. He was

converted by Peter Martyr, and after visiting England and Holland, he settled at Heidelberg, were he was appointed Hebrew professor. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Sedan, where he died 1580. He published a translation of the Bible, much esteemed by Matt. Poole and others, and also a Latin version of the Syriac Testament.

TRENCHARD, John, an English patriot, born 1669. He was bred to the law, but never followed it as a profession. He was commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland, and enjoyed independence and comfort, by the offices he held, and by marriage. He began publishing in 1697, and distinguished himself as a political writer. In 1720 he began with Thomas Gordon to publish in the London, and the British Journal, letters under the name of Cato, which were popular, and attracted much attention. He was member of parliament for Taunton, Somersetshire, and died 1723 of an ulcer in his kidneys. He published some pamphlets now forgotten. He is described by his friend Gordon as a man of extraordinary talents, and great probity, and one of the worthiest, ablest, and most useful men England ever produced.

TRENCK, Francis, baron de, a Prussian nobleman, who by his imprudent conduct drew upon him the displeasure of his government and was imprisoned. After a long captivity he escaped, and published his memoirs, which contain a curious account of his adventures and sufferings, but not always in the language of truth. He came to France during the revolution, and wishing to acquire popularity among the leaders of the state, he was arrested as a suspected person, and by the revolutionary tribunal sentenced to the guillotine. He suffered in the summer of 1794, aged 70.

TRESHAM, Henry, a painter and poet, was born in Ireland, and imbibed the principles of art from West, of Dublin. He accompanied Lord Cawdor to Italy, and resided for fourteen years in that country. On his return to England he became a royal academician. He died in 1814. Tresham wrote three poems; The Seasick Minstrel, Rome at the close of the Eighteenth century, and Britannicus to Bonaparte.

TRESSAN, Louis Elizabeth de la VERGNE, count de, a distinguished French officer and writer, was born, in 1705, at Mons; signalized his valor in the army during several campaigns, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy; was appointed grand marshal of the court of Stanislaus at Lorraine in 1750; was admitted into the French academy in 1781; and died in 1783. His select works form twelve volumes, and contain his miscellaneous pieces, and his translations of Amadis de Gaul, The Orlando Furioso, and several old French romances. Tressan did not confine himself to subjects of mere amusement; as early as 1749 he wrote a Treatise on Electricity, which was not published till more than thirty years afterwards.

TREVETT, Samuel R., a surgeon in the army of the United States, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1783, and was graduated at Harvard College. After studying the profession of medicine, he commenced practice in Boston, but being naturally of a chivalrous cast of character, he sought and obtained an appointment in the medical department of the navy. He was in the Constitution during her cruise before the last war, on board the United States when she captured the Macedonian, and was in the President when she was captured by the British fleet. He distinguished himself very much by his intrepid conduct when a passenger in the steam boat Phœnix, which was burned on Lake Champlain, in September 1819. After the war he was appointed surgeon of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and in 1822 he was stationed as surgeon on board the sloop of war Peacock, bound on a summer cruise to the West Indies. He was seized with the yellow fever, and died at Norfolk in November of that year. For some time before sailing on his last cruise he had been engaged in collecting materials for the biography of American physicians.

TRIMMER, Sarah, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Mr. Joshua Kirby, clerk of the works at Kew, and author of some treatises on Perspective, in which art he instructed their late majesties, as well as the present king. Sarah was born at Ipswich, January 6, 1741, and received an excellent education under the eye of her father. At the age of twenty-one she married Mr. Trimmer, by whom she had twelve children, to whose education she devoted herself with exemplary assiduity. She was also an active encourager of Sunday-schools; and published several useful books for the benefit of youth; some of which are in the list of publications dispersed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. She died December 15, 1810.

TRISSINO, John George, an Italian poet, born at Vicenza, 1478. He studied at Milan and at Rome, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was employed in some embassies by the pope, and universally respected for his talents as a negotiator. His second marriage 1526, and his fondness for a son, the fruit of this marriage, proved the source of misery to him. His eldest son was jealous of his partiality for this younger child, and sued his father for the property of his departed mother, in which he prevailed. This had such effect upon Trissino, that he died of chagrin at Rome, 1550. His works were published 2 vols. fol. Verona, 1720. His chief poem is Italy delivered from the Goths by Belisarius, in Italian, a work which displays genius and felicity of invention, though it does not possess the flights or beauties of Tasso. If he was not the greatest modern poet, he was the first who attempted an epic poem in blank verse, and in a language as yet unclassical.

TRIVULCE, John James, a native of Milan, banished from his country for his attachment to the Guelfs. He next entered into the service of the king of Arragon, and afterwards of Charles VIII. king of France, and for his meritorious actions was promoted to the rank of marshal of the kingdom. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel in 1509, but the defeat of the French before Novara was attributed to his negligence, and therefore his character suffered much in the public estimation, till his services to Francis I. in the crossing of the Alps 1515, restored him to popularity. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan, and died at Arpajon, 5th December 1518, aged about 80. His relation, Theodore, was also marshal of France, and distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel. He was made governor of Genoa by Francis I. and when obliged to surrender through famine to a besieging army, he retired to Lyons, where he died 1531. His brother Anthony was a cardinal, and four others of that family also were raised to the rank of cardinals in the 16th and 17th centuries.

TROMP, Martin Happertz, a native of Brille, who at the age of eight embarked for the Indies in the naval service of his country. He distinguished himself before Gibraltar, 1607, and by degrees rose from the lowest station to the chief command, and was made admiral of Holland. He defeated a numerous Spanish fleet in 1639, and signalized his valor in the service of his country in thirty-two

other naval battles. He was killed on the quarter-deck while commanding the fleet which engaged the English ships under Albemarle, 10th August, 1653, and he was honored by his countrymen with a most splendid funeral in Delft church, where his remains were deposited. This brave man refused all titles, except that of father of the sailors.

TRONCHIN, Theodore, a physician, born at Geneva, 1704. He came to England with lord Bolingbroke his relation, and after studying at Cambridge he went to Leyden, where he devoted himself to medicine, under the care of the great Boerhaave. After taking his degrees he settled at Amsterdam as physician, but returned to Geneva in 1754, and two years after removed to Paris, where he inoculated some of the royal family with great success. He was much respected in this capital, and acquired great celebrity and equal independence. He died there 1781, deservedly lamented for his benevolence and humane attention to the diseases of the poor. He wrote de Nymphâ, 8vo.—de Colicâ Pictorum, 8vo. besides an edition of Baillon's works, and various communications to the Encyclopedia.

TROTT, Nicholas, LL.D., by birth an Englishman. After having been governor of the Bahama Islands, he became a resident of South Carolina, near the close of the seventeenth century. He was elected speaker of the house of assembly of that province in the year 1700. Three years afterwards his name appears in the list of counsellors of the province. After this he became a judge, and in the discharge of the duties of this office displayed a profound acquaintance with law, and an extent of general erudition truly rare. He was deeply versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as well as in the principles of jurisprudence, and for nearly forty years, was among the most influential men in South Carolina. He died in that province in the year 1740.

TROWBRIDGE, Edmund, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, who became a judge of the supreme court of that state. He was born at Newton in 1709, and graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He soon became distinguished in his profession; and, in 1749, was appointed attorney-general. In 1767 he was raised to the bench of the supreme court; and it devolved on him to preside at the trial of captain Preston of the British troops in Boston, for murder, on the 5th of March, 1770. Although he was attached to the royal government, he did not approve of all its measures; and, in 1772, alarmed at the revolutionary appearances, he resigned his office. From this time he lived in retirement, and died at Cambridge, April, 1793, aged 84 years. Such were his habits of critical investigation and unwearied application to study, that long after he had ceased to be employed publicly in his profession, he was much occupied in writing essays and forming learned readings upon difficult and abstruse questions in law. It has been asserted, that he was the most profound lawyer in New England prior to the revolution.

TRUBLET, Nicholas Charles Joseph, a native of St. Malo, who became member of the French academy, of the Berlin academy, and treasurer of the church of Nantes. He published Reflexions on Telemachus, which introduced him to la Mothe and Fontenelle, and he enjoyed the patronage of cardinal de Tencin, but preferred retirement and privacy to the honors which the court might have heaped upon him. His essays on literature and morality, 4 vols. 12mo. possess great merit, and have been translated into various languages. He wrote besides, memoirs of la Mothe and Fontenelle, and died March 1770, aged 73.

TRUCHET, John, a native of Lyons. He applied himself to philosophy and divinity, but mechanics proved his favorite pursuit. Under the patronage of the great Colbert, he paid attention to geometry and hydraulics, and his superior knowledge was consulted in the construction of canals and aqueducts. He also improved the mode of bleaching, and invented various machines for purposes of commerce, and for the promotion of the arts. This ingenious man, who had embraced the order of the Carmes, died at Paris 5th February 1729, aged 72. As he was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, he enriched their memoirs with valuable communications.

TRUMBULL, William, LL.D. an eminent statesman, born in Berkshire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls, where he took his doctor's degree 1667. He was advocate in doctor's commons, was knighted 1684, and the next year sent envoy extraordinary to France. He was member for East Loo, and afterwards for Oxford university, and in 1695 was appointed secretary of state, but resigned two years after. The time of his death is not fully ascertained. He is described by Burnet as a most able civilian, and a very virtuous man. He is, however, chiefly known as the friend and correspondent of Pope the poet.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, the son of Joseph Trumbull, was born at Lebanon in 1710; and graduated at Harvard college, at the early age of seventeen. He early engaged in public affairs, and served his native colony in many important offices. In 1769, he was elected governor, which office he discharged with great skill and prudence for fourteen years, embracing the whole period of the revolution. In his official station, he enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and the other sages and patriots of that eventful period. When peace was established, governor Trumbull retired from public life, in which he had borne a distinguished part for near fifty years; and passed the remainder of his days amidst the domestic circle, and in preparation for his final change He died August 17, 1785, aged 74. He wrote a dissertation upon the revolutionary war, which may be found in the collections of the Historical Society.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, a son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, March 26, 1740; and was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1759. For several succeeding years, he resided in his native town; but when the revolution commenced, he was found among the foremost, in defence of his country's rights. In 1775, he was appointed pay-master to the northern department of the army, and continued in that office until the close of the campaign of 1778. He was soon afterwards attached to the family of Washington, in the capacity of secretary, and first aid. He enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence and friendship of the commander-in-chief, with whom he continued until the close of the war. In 1789, he was a member of congress; and for ten years represented his native state in that body; in the House of Representatives, of which he was some years speaker; and in the Senate. In 1798, he was elected governor of Connecticut, and filled that office until his death, which occurred August 7, 1809, at the age of 69. Governor Trumbull was distinguished for extensive knowledge, dignified manners, and undeviating integrity.

TRUMBULL, John, LL.D., the author of M'Fingal, was born in Connecticut in 1750, and was educated at Yale College, where he entered at a very early age. In 1772 he published the first part of his poem, The Progress of Dulness. In the

following year, he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and, removing to Boston, continued his legal studies in the office of John Adams. He returned to his native state in 1774, and commenced practice at New Haven. The first part of M'Fingal was published at Philadelphia, in 1775: the poem was completed and published in 1782 at Hartford, where the author at that time lived. More than thirty editions of this work have been printed. In 1789 he was appointed state-attorney for the county of Hartford, and in 1801 was appointed a judge of the superior court of errors and held this appointment till 1819. In 1820 a collection of his poems was published in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1825 he removed to Detroit, where he died, in May 1831.

TRUXTON, Thomas, an officer in the American navy, was born on Long Island in 1755. In 1775 he commanded a vessel, and distinguished himself by his depredations on British commerce during the revolution. He subsequently engaged in commerce, till the year 1794, when he was appointed to the frigate Constitution. In 1799 he captured the French frigate L'Insurgente; and in the following year he obtained a victory over the La Vengeance. On the close of the French war he retired from the navy, and died at Philadelphia in 1822.

TRUSLER, Dr. John, a literary compiler, was born in London in 1735. He was brought up to physic in a very humble line; but contrived to get into orders, and for some time officiated as a curate. At length, in 1771, he began to publish abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript; and next he established a bookselling business upon an extensive scale. Having thus acquired a fortune, he purchased an estate at Englefield-green, where he died in 1820. His compilations are too numerous and contemptible to deserve farther notice. The best are his Hogarth Moralized, 8vo.; and a Compendium of Chronology, 12mo.

TSCHIRNER, Dr. Henry Gottlob, an eminent German theologian, chief minister of St. Thomas's church at Leipsic, and second professor of divinity in the University there, died in the fiftieth year of his age, February 17th, 1828. He was the author of Christian Apologetics; of Protestantism and Catholicism considered in a Political View, 1822; and of the System of Reaction, 1824. The two works last mentioned excited a great sensation in Germany at their first appearance, and were translated into different languages. Professor Tschirner, who was reckoned one of the most eloquent preachers of modern Germany, left a number of Sermons in MS. from which three volumes have been selected for publication. A posthumous work by the same writer, entitled the Fall of Paganism, in five books, forming 2 vols. 8vo. has been announced as the greatest of all his productions, the principal object of twenty years' research, presenting a faithful, complete, and animated picture of the most important events in the history of the world, and raising the author to a level with Gibbon, John Muller, Herder, &c.

TUCKER, Abraham, author of the Light of Nature Pursued, 9 vols. 8vo. published under the assumed name of Search, was possessed of an affluent fortune, and died at his seat, Betchworth castle near Dorking, Surrey, 1775. By his wife, daughter of E. Barker, esq. he had two daughters, one of whom married sir H. St. John. He was an amiable man in private life.

TUCKER, Josiah, D. D., an able divine. He was born at Laugharn, Caermarthenshire 1711, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. His first ecclesiastical preferment was a curacy at Bristol, and afterwards he became rector of St. Stephen's, then prebendary of the cathedral, and in 1758 dean of Gloucester. During the American war he drew much of the public attention upon himself by his pamphlets, in which he asserted the necessity of granting independence to the colonies, rather than to attempt to subdue them by arms, and though he was abused by the friends of the minister, his deductions proved prophetically true. As a writer on subjects of government, of commerce, and of politics, his opinion was highly respectable, and insured him the good opinion of the world. In his celebrated treatise on civil government he opposed the system of Locke, and proved himself no mean antagonist in the field of philosophy and reasoning He published some sermons, and died at an advanced age, 1799.

TUCKER, John, D. D., was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1720, and graduated at Harvard college in 1741. After completing his theological studies, he was invited to become the colleague of the Rev. Christopher Tappan, minister of the church in Newbury, in the county of Essex; and was ordained, November 20, 1745. Doctor Tucker was a learned and popular preacher; and discharged the pastoral office with great acceptation to his people. When engaged in controversy, he never suffered himself to be carried away by temper or animosity; and although he could wield the pen of satire with great ingenuity, he was guided by what he honestly believed to be the truth. His long life was usefully and honorably spent with the parish where he was originally settled; and he died the 22d of March, 1792, aged 72. His printed works are, a sermon at the ordination of Edmund Noyes, 1751; four sermons, on various subjects, 1756; at thanksgiving, 1756; on the doctrines &c. of Jonathan Parsons, 1757; at the ordination of A. Moody, 1765; account of an ecclesiastical council, and a discourse, 1767; two sermons on the death of J. Lowell, 1767; remarks on a sermon of A. Hutchinson; and the reply of A. Hutchinson considered, 1768; a letter to J. Chandler; and a reply to Mr. Chandler's answer, 1768; remarks on Mr. Chandler's seniors address, 1768; at the convention of ministers, 1768; two sermons on salvation, 1769; at the election, 1771; remarks on a discourse of J. Parsons, 1774; the Dudleian Lecture, 1778; a sermon at Newburyport, 1788.

TUCKER, St. George, a judge of the United States District Court, in Virginia, died in November 1827. He published an essay on the connexion between the common law of England and the law of the United States; a treatise on slavery; letter on the alien and sedition laws, 1799; and commentaries on Blackstone.

TUCKEY, James Hingston, a nautical writer, was born, in 1778, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork; entered the navy at an early age, and went to India; was employed in surveying the coast of New South Wales; was taken prisoner by the French in 1805, and remained in captivity till 1814; and died in September, 1816, while commanding the expedition of discovery on the Congo river. He wrote Maritime Geography.

TUDOR, William, son of William Tudor, a Judge, and one of the most eminent citizens of Massachusetts, was born at Boston in 1777. He graduated at Harvard college, with distinguished honor, in 1796; and soon after, visited Europe for the improvement of his mind. He was an observant traveller, and treasured up, for future use, a vast and varied fund of information and anecdote. He returned to his native country, with an ardent desire for the improvement of his fellow

citizens in arts and literature. He was the projector, and first editor, of the North American Review, which has since become identified with the literature of our country. In whatever Mr. Tudor undertook, he had a single eye to the intellectual advancement of his countrymen; no man in public life was ever more distinguished. When a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, he proposed many plans in aid of his favorite object; but they met with opposition from those, who, though they respected his motives, considered him a visionary. Several of his projects, have, however, since been accomplished, and in the very manner that he first suggested. In 1822, Mr. Tudor was appointed consul at the port of Lima; and subsequently was sent as Charge d'Affaires, at the court of the Emperor of Brazil. In this honorable station, Mr. Tudor acquired the personal affection of the Emperor, and the respect and admiration of the Corps Diplomatique. His character, as a literary man, and accomplished gentleman, had preceded him; and it was well observed, that his country was honored in such a representative. Mr. Tudor died at Rio de Janeiro, March 9, 1830, aged 53. Besides his contributions to several periodicals, and his critiques in the North American Review, he published a discourse before the Humane Society, 1817; letters on the Eastern States, 1820; miscellanies, 1821; and the life of James Otis, 1823.

TULL, Jethro, a gentleman, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family. He is ever to be celebrated as the first Englishman who bestowed particular attention to agriculture, and endeavored to reduce it to a regular system, and on consistent principles. He is the inventor of the drill plough. He travelled into France, and visited other parts of Europe, earnestly attentive to the improvements made in agriculture in foreign countries, and he introduced into practice his own plans on his farms in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Though in some degree baffled by the stupidity and obstinacy of his laborers and the mechanics whom he employed, he demonstrated that by careful labor and due arrangement, the ground would produce in the course of thirteen years more plentiful crops than by the usual methods of manuring and of fallow. His neighbors who observed the rapid improvements of his land, prevailed upon him to publish his theory, which appeared in 1733. His essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry, fol. was so popular that it was translated into French by du Hamel. He published other agricultural tracts, and died 3d June, 1740.

TULLY, Thomas, D. D., a native of Carlisle, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became tutor and fellow. He was in 1642, elected master of Tetbury grammar school, but he soon quitted the appointment for a college life. He was made head of St. Edmund hall 1657, and at the restoration he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity, and became chaplain to the king. He was made dean of Rippon 1675, and died the next year, aged 56. He was author of Logica Apodeictica, 8vo. and some other theological tracts, besides controversial pieces against Bull and Baxter on the subject of justification.

TULLY, George, a relation of the preceding, born also at Carlisle, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was author of a Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts, 8vo.—and published a Translation of Plutarch's Morals—of Miltiades' Life by Corn. Nepos, and of Julius Cæsar by Suetonius, with notes. He published besides some sermons and theological tracts. He obtained a prebend of Rippon, and the rectory of Galeside near Newcastle, and the sub-deanery of York cathedral. He died 1695, aged 42.

TUNSTALL, James, an able divine, born 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. He was presented 1739, to Sturmer rectory, Essex, and in 1741 elected public orator of the university. He was chaplain afterwards to Potter the primate, who gave him Great Chart rectory in Kent. He died universally respected, 28th March, 1772. He wrote Epistola ad Virum Erudit. Conyers Middleton,—Academica, or Discourses on Natural and Revealed Religion—a Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit Clandestine Marriages.

TURELL, Ebenezer, a learned and pious minister, was born in Boston, about the year 1702. He graduated at Harvard college in 1721; and was ordained to the ministry in Medford near Boston, November 25, 1724. For fifty-four years, Mr. Turell was the good and faithful shepherd of a flock, which listened to his voice, and obeyed his call. There are those yet alive, who can testify, with what care and affection, he ministered to their spiritual and temporal necessities. As a citizen, his love of country was ardent and sincere; and in every exigency, he was ready at her call. He died, December 5, 1778, aged 76. He was the author of the life of Dr. Colman published in 8vo. 1749.

TURENNE, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscount de, second son of the duke of Bouillon, by Elizabeth daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan 11th September 1611. He was alive from his earliest years to military glory, and found particular delight in reading Curtius on the exploits of Alexander the Great. In 1635 he reduced with great rapidity the castle of Solre in Hainault, with a garrison of two thousand men, and the next year so signalized himself at the taking of Brisach, that Richelieu admiring his valor, offered him his niece in marriage, an honor which as he was a protestant he declined. Italy was in 1689, the scene of his valor, and in 1642, he assisted at the conquest of Rousillon, and two years after in reward for his able services, during seventeen years under various generals, he was made marshal of France, and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Germany. He crossed the Rhine with a small force, and though defeated at Mariendal 1645, he recovered, three months after, at the victory of Northlingen, the honor of his army. In 1645, he reestablished the elector of Treves in the possession of his dominions, and the following year he formed an union with the Swedish army under Wrangel, after a march of 140 leagues, and by this masterly manœuvre, obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. When the duke soon after violated the peace which he had made with France, Turenne again attacked him, and gaining over him the famous battle of Zumarthausen, he obliged him to quit his dominions. In the civil wars which soon after distracted France, Turenne at first embraced the party of the rebellious princes, and was defeated near Rhetel in 1650, by du Plessis-Prassin, but the following year he was reconciled to the court, and obtained the command of the royal army. He was successfully employed in checking the progress of Condé to whom he was opposed, and after some skilful manœuvres on the Loire, the Seine, and the Marne, he went in 1654 to raise the siege of Arras, which was pressed by the Spaniards, and the following year he took Condé, St. Guillan, and other towns. In 1657 he took St. Venant and Mardick, and joined the forces of Cromwell in taking Dunkirk, which was followed by the fall of Oudenarde, Ypres, and other Flemish towns.

The peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, put an end to the war between France and Spain, but in 1667, it was renewed, and Turenne, again placed at the head of military operations, had the honor of instructing the king his master in the art of war. His success was so rapid, that the Spaniards sued for peace the next year, and about this time the general renounced the tenets of the protestants for the catholic faith. In the war against Holland the experienced general took forty Dutch towns in twenty-two days, and in 1672 and the following year, he pursued to the gates of Berlin the elector of Brandenburg, who had come to the assistance of the Dutch, and obliged him to sue for peace. His conquest of Franche Comté in 1674, occasioned a powerful league in the empire against Louis XIV. but Turenne, ever active in the service of his master, suddenly marched into the Palatinate, and defeated at Sintzein a German army under the duke of Lorraine, and laid waste the country so effectually, that from the top of his castle at Manheim the elector Palatine could see two cities and twenty-five villages around him in flames. After this campaign, in which more cruelty was exercised than humanity could defend, Turenne retreated to Lorraine, and defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again in a more terrible battle at Turkheim, and compelled them to recross the Rhine 1675. These disasters did not dishearten the cabinet of Vienna, who determined to place at the head of their armies Montecuculli, a general worthy to oppose the victorious Turenne, and these two illustrious characters were going to decide the valor of their troops and their own superiority near the village of Saltzbach, when the French hero, examining a spot on which to erect a battery, was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball, 27th July 1675, aged 64. In the midst of his victories, Turenne was particularly attentive to the comforts of his soldiers; he not only watched for their glory, but their welfare was the greatest wish of his heart. In his private conduct he was modest and unassuming, and when at the treaty of the Pyrenees, the kings of Spain and France introduced to each other the chief persons of their court, Turenne was found concealed among the crowd, and when presented to the Spanish monarch, Philip observed to his sister, Anne of Austria, 'that is the man who has made me pass so many sleepless nights.'

TURGOT, Michael Stephen, president of the parliament at Paris, was an active and popular magistrate. He contributed much to adorn Paris, and to promote the comforts of its inhabitants. He left three sons, and died 1751, aged 52.

TURGOT, Anne Robert James, an eminent statesman, youngest son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 10th May, 1727. He studied divinity at the Sorbonne, where he pronounced two Latin discourses with great applause, one on the advantages derived from the christian religion, and the other on the progress of the human mind, and at the age of twenty-four he began a translation of the Georgics of Virgil. His abilities recommended him to the court, and for twelve years he was intendant of Limoges, where he promoted commerce and industry, and opened sources of opulence by the making of new roads, and the digging of canals. Called by the favor of Louis XVI. to the office of comptroller-general of the finances, he devoted himself zealously to improve the resources of the kingdom, and to lesson the burdens of the people without diminishing the revenues of the state. His plans were grand, liberal, and useful; but unfortunately he was opposed by those who were possessed of power rather than of an enlightened mind, and his measures were ridiculed by the profligate and the vicious, who rioted on the miseries of the people, and he at last retired from a situation which he had adorned by his talents and his integrity. His ministry was, indeed, short, but very popular and useful, and he carried into his retirement the good wishes and the regret of the people. He died of the gout, 18th March 1781, aged 49. Memoirs of his life and of his works were published by Condorcet, in 1782, 8vo.

TURNEBUS, Adrian, a French critic born 1512, at Andely in Normandy. He studied at Paris, and acquired great reputation for his application, learning, and critical knowledge. He taught polite literature at Toulouse, and in 1547 became Greek professor at Paris, where his lectures were most numerously attended. In 1552 he superintended the royal press for Greek books, but resigned three years after. He died 12th June, 1565. Not only his extensive erudition, but his amiable manners, entitled him to the general praise which has been bestowed upon his character, and from the Scaligers, Scioppius, Huetius, Montaigne and others, he has been deservedly mentioned as possessing great powers of mind. His works, all in Latin, were printed in 1 vol. folio, Strasburg 1600, and his Adversaria, an excellent book in 3 vols. folio, Paris. His works chiefly consist of valuable notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato—Latin poems—translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, and other authors.

TURNER, William, a native of Morpeth, Northumberland, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He warmly embraced the tenets of the reformation, and preached to various congregations, till Gardiner, jealous of his popularity, imprisoned him. When liberated he went to the continent, and took his doctor's degree of medicine at Ferrara. He returned to England, on Edward's accession, and was made dean of Wells, but he went into exile, under Mary, till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him, and restored him to his ecclesiastical honors. He wrote a treatise on the baths of England, and Germany—a complete Herbal, or History of Plants, fol.—Historia de Naturis Herbarum, Scholiis & Notis Vallata, 8vo.—and other botanical works, and died 1568.

TURNER, Thomas, an able divine, born at Reading, Berks, and educated at St. John's college, of which he became fellow. He was in 1629 made residentiary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I. whom he accompanied in his expedition to Scotland, and in 1641, he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after of Canterbury. These dignities, and particularly the favor of Charles, rendered him very suspected to the parliament, and during the civil wars, he was stripped of his preferment, with every mark of cruel insult, and meditated ignominy. The restoration replaced him in his ecclesiastical offices, and he died 1672, aged 81.

TURNER, Francis, son of the above, was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, and he afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, and the deanery of Windsor. He was in 1683, made bishop of Rochester, and the next year removed to Ely, but his opposition to the king's measures rendered him unpopular at court, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths to William, and was consequently deprived of his preferment. He wrote some sermons, besides religious poems, and the life of Nicholas Ferrar, and died in privacy, 1700.

TURNER, Robert, an English divine, who quitted the kingdom to preserve his attachment to

the Romish church. He was for some time in the service of the duke of Bavaria, who employed him in negotiations, and he afterwards became canon of Breslaw, and died at Gratz 1597. He wrote commentaries on Scripture and other theological works.

TURPIN, F. H., a native of Caen. He became a professor of belles lettres in his native town, and afterwards at Paris, and acquired some celebrity as a writer. He published the lives of the great Condé, and of marshal Choiseul—History of the Government of Ancient Republics—Life of Mahomet, 3 vols. 12mo.—Civil and Natural History of Siam, 2 vols. 12mo.—Universal History, 4 vols. —History of the Alcoran, 2 vols.—The French Plutarch. He died at Paris 1799, aged 90.

TURRETIN, John Alphonsus, was born at Geneva, 1671. In encouragement of his great talents, a professorship of ecclesiastical history was founded for him at Geneva. After travelling over Holland, France, and England much respected by the learned and the great, he died at Geneva 1st May 1737. He wrote, Dissertations 3 vols. 4to.—Sermons—An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History —treatises on the Truth of the Jewish religion.

TWINING, Thomas, an elegant Greek scholar, well known for his translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, in one volume 4to. He was a native of London, and finished his education at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1763. He was presented to the living of St. Mary's, Chichester, by Dr. Porteus bishop of London, and he died there in 1804.

TWISS, William, a native of Newbury, Berks, educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. He became a zealous defender of the tenets of the presbyterians, and was made president of the Westminster assembly of divines, and rector of St. Andrew's Holborn. He wrote Vindiciæ Gratiæ Potestatis & Providentiæ Del, fol.— —Four Dissertations de Scientiâ Medicâ, fol.— Riches of God's Love, and other theological works which tended to prove his strong attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He died 1645.

TWISS, Richard, an English tourist, after a journey to Scotland, went successively to Holland, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Bohemia. He spent several years in travelling through these countries, and returned to England in 1770: two years after he took a voyage to Portugal and Spain, and in 1775 went to Ireland. At the period of the Revolution he revisited France, and returning home devoted the latter part of his life to literature and the arts, particularly music. His works are, Travels through Spain and Portugal in 1772 and 1773—1775, 4to., translated into French and German; A Tour in Ireland in 1775—1776, 8vo.; in which the freedom of the author's animadversions provoked the wrath of the Hibernians, and occasioned the publication of An Heroic Epistle from Donna Teresa Pinnay Ruiz of Murcia to R. Twiss, with Notes by himself, Dublin, 1770, 8vo.; Anecdotes of the Game of Chess; A Trip to Paris in July and August 1792—1793, 8vo.; and Miscellanies, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. He died at an advanced age in 1821.

TYLER, John, governor of Virginia, was elected in 1808. He was one of the leading revolutionary characters of Virginia, was many years a member of the house of delegates, and in 1781 succeeded Mr. Benjamin Harrison as speaker. After being governor he was judge of the district court of the United States for Virginia, and died, at his seat in Charles county, January 6th, 1813. He was simple in his manners, distinguished for the uprightness and fidelity with which he discharged his official duties, and enjoyed in an uncommon degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

TYLER, James, was a native of Scotland, and came to this country in 1796. He was a man of profound and various learning, and was one of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He was also author of a treatise on the plague and yellow fever; and of an answer to Paine's Age of Reason. He was drowned in Salem, in January 1804, aged about 53.

TYNDAL, William, an English reformer. He was born on the borders of Wales, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards went to Cambridge, and then settled on the continent that he might with greater security print his translation of the New Testament into English. His translation was well received in England, though the catholics exerted themselves with the aid of a royal proclamation to suppress it. He afterwards translated the five books of Moses, and intended further labor, but the papists of England were so enraged against him that they employed a spy of the name of Philips to betray him, and he was seized as a heretic at Antwerp, where he had fixed his residence. Philips was so active, that though the English merchants in Antwerp interested themselves in his favor, and lord Cromwell wrote for his release, he was condemned to die. He was first strangled, then burnt near Filford castle, eighteen miles from Antwerp, 1536. He was a man of persevering spirit, and great zeal as a reformer, and was therefore called the apostle of England. His history is mentioned in Fox's Martyrs. He wrote some other things.

TYRWHITT, Thomas, an eminent scholar, born 1730. He was sent from Kensington to Eton, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he was, in 1755, elected fellow of Merton. He was, in 1756, under-secretary at war to lord Barrington, and in 1761 became principal clerk of the house of Commons, which office he resigned, six years after, to Mr. Hatsell. In 1784 he was elected curator of the British museum, and died 1786, universally respected, as well for learning as for gentleness and amiableness of temper seldom equalled. His works, twelve in number, display labor, as well as taste and judgment. The best known of his publications are Observations on some passages in Shakspeare—Poetical translations of Pope's Messiah, of Philips Splendid Shilling, into Latin, and Pindar's eighth Isthmian ode into English—Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 5 vols. 8vo. —Rowley's poems, written by Chatterton, with a vindication against Bryant, the dean of Exeter, and others—de Lapidibus, a Greek poem attributed to Orpheus—an oration of Isæus against Menecles —Aristotle's Poetics.

TYSON, Edward, a native of Bristol, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he studied medicine, and took his degrees. Dr. Tyson afterwards settled in London, and acquired a very extensive practice. He became physician to Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals, and died very suddenly, 1708, aged 58. He was fellow of the royal society, and communicated some valuable papers to its transactions. His works are Phocæna, or anatomy of a porpoise, 4to. Ephemeri Vita, or the natural history of the Ephemeron, 4to.—Ourang Outang, or comparison of the anatomy of the Pigmy, the Ape, the Monkey, and Man, 4to.

TYTLER, William, an able antiquary, born at Edinburgh 1711. He published the poetical remains of James I. of Scotland—a dissertation of Scottish music—an inquiry into the evidence against

Mary queen of Scots, an able work, which, in reflecting on the conclusions of Robertson and Hume, endeavored to turn away the tide of unpopularity from that unfortunate queen. This last work passed through several editions. He died advanced in life, and highly respected for his private and public character. He left two sons.

TYTLER, Alexander Fraser, son of the former. This elegant and accomplished scholar died suddenly at Edinburgh on the 5th of January, 1813, too recently to allow us to collect materials even for a sketch of his life. He formerly held the important situation of deputy judge-advocate for Scotland, and professor of universal history in the university of Edinburgh. He published a Treatise on Military Law, which is held in high estimation, in 1 vol. 8vo.; and Elements of General History in 2 vols. 8vo., which has run through several editions. He published also a very valuable Essay on Translation, in 1 vol. 8vo.; and, very recently, An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch, 8vo. He was appointed a senator of the College of Justice, in 1802, and, according to the custom of the Scottish judges, assumed the title of lord Woodhouselee. He was made a commissioner of justiciary in 1811. He was a respectable and upright judge, and particularly distinguished as a polite scholar and elegant writer.

TZETZES, John, a celebrated grammarian of Constantinople. He shone as a great scholar and a most accomplished man, and it is said his memory was so retentive that he could repeat all the scriptures by heart. He wrote valuable commentaries on the Alexander of Lycophron, published by Potter, in his edition of that poet, 1697. He wrote also, Chiliades, an elaborate work—Scholia on Hesoid—epigrams and poems—pieces on grammar—Allegories on Homer, dedicated to the empress Irene who died 1158, which proves the author to have flourished in the middle of the twelfth century.

U.

UGHELLI, Ferdinand, a native of Florence, who entered among the Cistercians, and distinguished himself by his learning, his humility, and his other virtues. He died at Rome, 19th May, 1670, aged 75. He published Italia Sacra, 9 vols, fol. 1662, and 10 vols. fol. 1722.

UILKENS, James Albert, divine and naturalist, was born at Wierum, near Groningen, in 1772, and was passed through his academical studies at Groningen with reputation. In 1795 he took the degree of M.D. On proceeding doctor in philosophy, he supported an ingenious thesis, On the Nature of the Atmosphere; and afterwards produced an Elementary Treatise on Physic, for which he obtained the prize offered by a learned society. This work became very popular. His Discourse on the Perfections of the Creator considered in the Creature, 4 vols. 8vo., is another valuable piece, as also are his Memoir on the Utility of Insects; and his Manual of Technology. In 1815 he was chosen to the newly established chair of Rural Economy at Groningen, and in 1819, published a treatise on that subject. He died in 1825, having written several other works.

ULFELD CORNIFIX, count de, son of the Danish minister, was patronised by Christian IV., king of Denmark, whose natural daughter he married. His ambition and his intrigues rendered him suspected to the next monarch, Frederic III., and he fled to Sweden, where Christina received him with open arms. After that queen's death he returned to Copenhagen, but his intentions were interpreted as hostile to the government, and he was again obliged to fly for protection abroad. He lived for some time in disguise at Basil, but being discovered, he sailed down the Rhine, and died of cold in the vessel in which he had embarked, February, 1664, aged 60, and was buried at the foot of a neighboring tree.

ULLOAY PEREIRA, Lewis de, a Spanish poet, born at Toro, in Leon. He gained the protection of Philip IV. by his sonnets and other poetical pieces, and by the friendship of the duke of Olivares, he obtained the government of the province of Leon. He died 1660. Though great in the comic and the burlesque, he was equally successful in the grave and the serious. The best of his poems is Rachael, or the Loves of Alphonso VIII. His works were printed together, 1674, in 4to.

ULLOA, Don Anthony de, an able Spanish naval officer and mathematician, was born, in 1716, at Seville, entered the navy in 1733; and at the age of only nineteen was chosen as one of the scientific characters who were appointed to measure a degree of the meridian in Peru. He was ten years a resident in South America. After his return he rose to high rank in the navy, and was employed in various important offices by the government. Spain is indebted to him for many important improvements. He died in 1795. He published his Travels, and a Physico-Historical work on South America.

ULPHILAS, or WULFILAS, a Gothic bishop, who flourished about the middle of the fourth century. He was deputed by the Goths, in 377, to obtain leave from the Emperor Valens to settle in one of the Roman provinces. His decease is supposed to have taken place in the following year. He translated the Gospels, and some other parts of the Scriptures, into the Gothic language.

ULPIAN, Domitius, an eminent lawyer, minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus. He was very hostile to the Christians. He was assassinated by the soldiers, 226. Some fragments of his works are extant.

ULRICA, Eleonora, second daughter of Charles XI. of Sweden, was born 1688, governed the kingdom during the absence of her brother Charles XII., and after his death she was proclaimed queen, 1719. The following year she resigned the crown to her husband Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, with whom she shared the honors of royalty; but such was the ascendency of the nobles, that they obliged their sovereigns to acknowledge their right to the throne as the unbiassed election of the people. Ulrica, by a wise administration, contributed to restore peace and prosperity to the nation, and died much respected, 1741. The wife of Charles XI. of Sweden, and the mother of the preceding, also bore the name of Ulrica, and died 1693, in consequence of the chagrin which her husband's treatment had occasioned. When she supplicated his compassion in favor of those whom his government oppressed, he spurned her from him, observing, 'that he had taken her to give him children, not advice.'

ULUG-BEIG, a Persian prince, celebrated for his knowledge of astronomy. His catalogue of fixed stars, rectified for 1434, was published by

Thomas Hyde at Oxford in 1665 in 4to. with learned and useful notes. This worthy prince was put to death by his own son 1449, after reigning forty years at Samarcand. Another learned work on Chronology, in Arabic, has been attributed to him, and it has been edited in the original with a Latin translation by John Greaves, London 1650, in 4to.

UPTON, James, a native of Cheshire, elected from Eton to a fellowship at king's college, Cambridge. He obtained the headship of Taunton grammar school, Somersetshire, and died there 1749, aged 79. He was an excellent scholar, and published a valuable edition of Aristotle's Art of Poetry, and also Ascham's School Master, 1711, with notes, 8vo. His son James, born at Taunton, received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and obtained Rissington rectory, Gloucestershire, and a Rochester prebend. Besides Observations on Shakspeare, 8vo. he published an edition of Epictetus, 2 vols. 4to.—and Spenser's Fairy Queen, 2 vols. 4to. and died 1760.

URBAN I., pope after Calixtus I. 223, was beheaded seven years after under the persecution of Alexander Severus.

URBAN II., Oddon, a priest of Cluni, made a cardinal by Gregory VII., and chosen pope after Victor III. 1080. He held the council of Clermont, where the crusade against the infidels was first published. He died at Rome 1099, respected for his wisdom, moderation, and courage.

URBAN III., Hubert Criveli, archbishop of Milan, was elected pope after Lucius III., 1185, and died two years after.

URBAN IV., James Pantaleon, a native of Troyes, who rose from obscurity to consequence in the church, and on the death of Alexander IV., was elected pope 1261. He published a crusade against Manfroi king of Sicily, and died 1264.

URBAN V., William de Grimoald, was born at Grisac in the Gevaudan, and was elected pope 1362, after the death of Innocent VI. He removed in 1367 from Avignon, where the popes had constantly resided since 1304, and by fixing his abode at Rome he became popular. In 1370, he again retired to Avignon, and died there at the end of that year. He was a liberal patron to learned and religious bodies, and founded several churches and colleges. He also reformed abuses, and was not, like other popes, lavish of the treasures of the church in enriching his family.

URBAN VI., Bartholomew Prignano, a native of Naples, made archbishop of Bari, and elected to the popedom without the ordinary forms, in a popular sedition 1378. The cardinals soon after chose Robert de Geneva, who assumed the name of Clement VII., and this double election was the source of a schism in the church. Urban supported by England, Hungary, Bohemia, and the empire, exercised the severest cruelties upon his enemies, so that his death 1389 was regarded by the people as a happy event.

URBAN VII., John Baptist Castagna, was elected pope after Sixtus V. 1590, and died twelve days after, much lamented, in consequence of the happy days which the Romans expected from his many virtues.

URBAN VIII., Maffeo Barberini, a native of Florence, elected pope after Gregory XV. 1623. He united the duchy of Urbino to the holy see, and published a bull against the tenets of the Jansenists. He died 29th July, 1644. He was an excellent poet, and so good a Grecian, that he was called the Attic Bee. His poems, consisting of paraphrases from the psalms, odes, hymns, and epigrams, have been published at Paris, fol.

URQUIJO, Mariano Lewis, chevalier de, a modern Spanish minister, was born in Old Castile in 1768, and travelling when very young, passed some years in England, where he is said to have acquired those liberal ideas which had much influence on his character. Returning home, he published a translation of Voltaire's tragedy on the death of Cæsar, with a Discourse on the Origin and present state of the Spanish Theatre. He was now employed under the secretary of state, count d'Aranda; and, during the ministry of Godoy, became secretary of state for foreign affairs. In this important office he acted on the most enlightened principles, and succeeded in greatly curbing the power of the inquisition and of the clergy. Having, however, offended Godoy, he was at length disgraced, and towards the close of 1800 confined at Pampeluna. He languished here several years in the most severe imprisonment, being debarred the use of paper, ink, books, and even light. Ferdinand VII., in 1808, declared the persecutions of Urquijo to be unjust, and he was set at liberty. He endeavoured to prevent that prince from taking his journey to Bayonne, but finally himself accepted the office of secretary of the junta of Spanish notables assembled at Bayonne, and after that of minister of state. He had the satisfaction to see the inquisition suppressed by Buonaparte in 1808, and by the Cortes in 1813. After the reverses of the French in Spain he was obliged to follow king Joseph Buonaparte; and, in 1814, he fixed his residence at Paris. He died there May 3d, 1817.

URSINS, Anne Mary de la Tremouille, took for her second husband Flavio des Ursins, and became lady of honor to the queen of Spain. She was a woman of great powers of mind, very intriguing in her conduct, and possessed of such influence in the court that she guided the affairs of the nation. She was banished from Spain 1712, on the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, and after seeking in vain an asylum at Paris, Genoa, and Avignon, she at last settled at Rome, where she died 5th December 1712, aged 80.

URSINUS, Zachary, a native of Breslau in Silesia. He studied at Wittemberg, and attended Melancthon at the conference of Worms 1557. The next year he was appointed over the academy of Breslau, but when he declared himself a Calvinist he was exposed to severe persecution, and with difficulty found an asylum at Zurich. He was in 1561 invited by the university of Heidelberg to fill the chair of theology, but on the death of his patron Frederic, the elector palatine, he was obliged to abandon his situation. From Heidelberg he removed to Neustadt, where he was appointed divinity professor, and where he died soon after, 1583, aged 49. He was a man of great learning, but in his disposition was violent and passionate. His works have been edited in 3 vols. fol.

URSINUS, John Henry, a Lutheran divine, eminent for his learning in sacred and profane history. He was superintendant of the churches of Ratisbon, and died there 14th May, 1667, author of Exercitationes de Zoroastro, Hermete, 8vo.—Sylvæ Theologiæ Symbolicæ, 12mo.—de Ecclesiarum German. Origine, 8vo. 1664.—His son George Henry was author of Diatribe de Taprobanâ, Cerne, &c.—Disputatio de Locustis—Observationes Philologicæ and Critical notes on Virgil. He died 10th September 1707, aged 60.

URSUS, Nicolas Raymarus, a Danish mathematician. Though originally a swine-herd, and unacqainted with the letters of the alphabet, before his 18th year he made the most rapid progress; and with scarce any instruction he became a very

eminent astronomer. He taught mathematics at Strasburg, and afterwards removed at the solicitation of the emperor to Prague, where he died about the year 1600. He published some mathematical works, and made some discoveries in astronomy, in consequence of which he disputed for a time with Tycho-Brahe, about the priority of the discovery of his celestial system.

USHER, James, an illustrious prelate, born of an ancient family at Dublin, 4th January 1580. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, which had been founded by his uncle Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, and here he acquired so much knowledge and studied with such assiduity, that before his sixteenth year he had completed a chronicle of the bible as far as the book of Kings, which became the foundation of his great work, the Annals. To be more perfectly acquainted with the true doctrines of christianity, he applied himself to the reading of the Fathers, and in eighteen years, in his thirty-eighth year, after astonishing perseverance, he completed this laborious undertaking. Though his friends wished him to follow the law, he preferred divinity, and after his father's death he devoted himself to his favorite pursuits, and gave up the whole of his patrimony, with little exception, to his brothers and sisters, to avoid the troubles of law-suits and family quarrels Soon after he was admitted into orders, he visited England to purchase books and MSS. for Dublin college, and in 1607, he was appointed chancellor of St. Patrick's church, and divinity professor to the university. He was, in 1610, unanimously elected provost of Dublin college, but he declined the honor. Though represented by some of his enemies as a puritan, he was, in 1620, nominated by James I. to the see of Meath. His reputation was now so great as an author, and as the champion of the protestant church, that the king, a little before his death, promoted him to the see of Armagh, and in this elevated situation he showed himself vigilant and active against the extravagant claims of the catholics, and maintained, by his zeal and exemplary conduct, the dignity of the churchman, and the meekness of the christian. He visited England, with his family, in 1640, but the breaking out of the rebellion, the next year, prevented his return to his diocese, where his palace was nearly destroyed, and all his property plundered. To compensate his losses, the king granted him the bishopric of Carlisle; but as the Scotch armies were quartered there, he derived little or no benefit from the appointment. From Oxford, where he had removed, he retired, in consequence of the ruined state of the king's affairs, to Cardiff, and then to the castle of St. Donate's, in Wales, where he was afflicted with an almost fatal disease. So great was his attachment to his unfortunate master, that he was consulted by him in the treaty of the Isle of Wight, about the government of the church; but though his zeal for the royal cause was unshaken, he remained unmolested. During the usurpation, Cromwell desired once to see him, and treated him with great civility; but never fulfilled the promises which he had made to him in favor of the church. This truly great and virtuous man died 21st March, 1655-6, aged 80. His valuable library, consisting of ten thousand volumes, printed and manuscript, though solicited by the king of Denmark, and by cardinal Mazarin, was, as he wished, bestowed on Dublin college. As a scholar, Usher was highly respectable, acute as a critic, well informed as a divine, and as a prelate, meek but dignified; the friend of order, religion, and morality. His reputation was so well established for classical knowledge and deep erudition, that, during the civil wars, which distracted his country, he was solicited to accept a professor's chair at Leyden, and invited by Richelieu to settle in France, with a promise of protection, and the free exercise of his religion. His works are, Annals of the Old and New Testament, best edited at Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1722—a Body of Divinity, folio—the History of Goteschalc, in Latin—Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum, fol.—editions of the Letters of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with learned notes, 2 vols. 4to.—a treatise on the London Edition of the Septuagint—sermons.

USHER, John, a British agent, who held some important trusts in New England, during its early history. For a considerable time, he was a counsellor, and treasurer of Massachusetts; and he was employed for the province, in purchasing the district of Maine. Subsequently he was appointed lieutenant governor of New Hampshire, but did not render himself popular in that capacity. He was considered subservient to the British ministry beyond what was consistent with the doctrine of colonial rights. On being relieved from the government he returned to Massachusetts. Afterwards he went to New York, where he died, but the exact period of his death is not known.

UTENHOVIUS, Charles, a native of Ghent, who studied at Paris, and afterwards went to England, where he defended the government, and the religion of Elizabeth, for which he was liberally rewarded. He returned to Cologne, where he died of an apoplexy 1600, aged 64. He was the friend of Turnebus, and published, Latin poems—Epistolarum Centuria—Mythologia Æsopica Metro-Elegiaco, 8vo. 1607.

UXELLES, Nicolas Chalons du Blé, marquis de, a French general, distinguished for his defence of Mayence for fifty-six days, against a powerful besieging army. He was afterwards plenipotentiary at Gertruydenberg and Utrecht, and was made marshal of France. He continued long a favorite at the court of Louis XIV. and at that of the regent, and died 1730, in a good old age.

V.

VACHET, John Anthony le, a French ecclesiastic, born at Romans in Dauphiné. He devoted the riches which he inherited from his noble family, to charitable purposes, and died 6th February 1681, aged 78, much respected for his works of piety. He wrote various treatises on religious subjects.

VACQUERIE, John de la, first president of the parliament of Paris, is celebrated for the firmness of his address to Louis XI. when he wished to enforce some unpopular taxes. Sire, exclaimed he, at the head of the parliament, we resign our offices into your hands, and we are determined rather to endure the severity of your displeasure, than wound our consciences.

VADE, John Joseph, a native of Ham, in Picardy, who made amends for the irregularities of his youth by the excellence of his poetical productions. He is the author of that kind of poetry which the French called Poissard, which paints in low, but natural characters, the various occupations of vulgar

life. He was, among poets, what Teniers is among painters, and his parodies, songs, bouquets, fables, epistles, &c. possess great merit, with all the vivacity and boldness of the rustic muse. The dissipated life which he led shortened his days, so that he died 4th July, 1757, at the early age of 37. His works have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo.

VADIAN, Joachim, a native of St. Gal, in Switzerland, well acquainted with literature, mathematics, medicine, and philosophy. He was honored with the laurel crown for his literary merits, by the emperor of Germany, and died 1551, aged 66. He wrote, Commentaries on Pomponius Mela, folio—a treatise on Poetry, and other works in Latin.

VAHL, Martin, a Norwegian naturalist and botanist, was born, in 1749, at Bergen; studied natural history, at Copenhagen and Upsal, under Stroem and Linnæus; was sent to travel, at the king's expense, over various parts of Europe and the African coast; and died, in 1804, professor of botany and inspector of the botanic garden at Copenhagen. Among his works are, Symbolæ Botanicæ—Eclogæ Americanæ—Enumeratio Plantarum—and a part of the Danish Zoology.

VAILLANT, John Foy, a celebrated French medalist, born at Beauvais, 24th May, 1632. He studied jurisprudence, and afterwards medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree; but the sight of a number of medals, which a peasant had found in digging in a neighboring field, roused all his attention, and fixed the bent of his genius. On a visit to Paris he was noticed by Seguin, and other antiquarians, and introduced to Colbert, who patronised him, and engaged him to travel over Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals to enrich the king's cabinet. On a second voyage from Marseilles, he was taken by pirates, and instead of visiting Rome, he was carried as a slave to Algiers; but after five months of cruel slavery, he was permitted to return to France for his ransom. At sea, the sight of another pirate threatened fresh slavery; but he determined to preserve the medals which he had collected at Algiers, and swallowed them. He landed soon after at the mouths of the Rhone, and, with some difficulty, nature discharged the favorite medals. Undismayed by former misfortunes, he undertook another voyage, and visited Egypt and Persia, and returned loaded with valuable curiosities. His labors in the cause of science were liberally rewarded by Louis XIV.; he was made associate of the academy of inscriptions 1701, and soon after pensionary. He died 23d October 1706, aged 76. The best known of his works are, Numismata Imperatorum Roman. Præstantiora a J. Cæsar. ad Posthumum & Tyrannos, afterwards enlarged to 3 vols. 4to.—Seleucidarum Imperium, 4to. a valuable work—Numismata Ærea Augustorum & Cæsar. in Coloniis, 2 vols. fol.—Numismata Imperatorum, apud Græcos, fol.—Historia Ptolemæorum, fol.—Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Roman. 2 vols. fol.—Arsacidarum Imperium, 4to., and Achæmenidarum Imperium, 4to. He contributed also some valuable communications to the memoirs of the academy.

VAILLANT, Sebastian, a French botanist, born at Vigny, near Pontoise. From organist at a convent at Pontoise, he became surgeon and secretary to Fagon, the king's physician, and by the friendship of this worthy patron, he obtained the place of director of the royal gardens. He enriched the garden by the addition of several curious plants, and, for his services to botany, was honored with a seat in the academy of sciences. He published, remarks on Tournefort's institutions of Botany—Botanical Parisiense, containing an account of the plants which grow near Paris, with three hundred plates, published by Boerhaave, fol.—a Discourse on the Structure of Flowers and their use—a small Botanicon, or abridgment of the larger work, in 12mo. He died of an asthma, 22d May 1722, aged 53.

VAISSETTE, Don Joseph, a native of Gaillac, who quitted the office of king's procureur in Albigeois, to embrace the ecclesiastic profession, as member of the congregation of St. Maur at Toulouse. He came to Paris 1713, and applied himself in company with Claude de Vic, in writing an history of Languedoc, of which the first volume appeared in 1730, folio. After the death of his coadjutor he published four other volumes, and the sixth has been presented to the public by his historical successor Bourotte. He wrote besides an abridgment of his great work, 6 vols 12mo.—Universal Geography, 4 vols. 4to., and 12 vols. 12mo. He died at St. German-des-prés, 10th April 1756, aged 71.

VALAZE, Charles Eleonore Dufriche, a native of Alençon, who after being engaged in the military profession was called to the bar, and on the breaking out of the French revolution was sent as deputy to the convention. He was violent in his reflections against the unhappy Louis, but as he was attached to the Girondists, he was soon marked for slaughter by the sanguinary Marat. He was condemned 30th October, 1793, at the age of 42, but as the sentence was pronounced, he stabbed himself to the heart and immediately expired. He was an intelligent man on subjects of law, commerce, and agriculture, and published Lois Penales 8vo. 1784—le Reve, conte philosophique—a Mon Fils, 8vo.—Defense des Accusés au 31 Mai.

VALDO, Peter, a native of Vaux in Dauphiné, who became in 1180, the head of a sect called from him Vaudois. Louis VII. endeavored in vain to convert these fanatical men to the tenets of the catholic faith, and his son Philip Augustus considering the sword as a more powerful engine of persuasion than the tongue, destroyed their houses, and put above seven thousand to the sword. These persecuted men, though dispersed through Languedoc, Dauphiné, and Bohemia, nevertheless adhered to their principles; and their sect, regarded as the forerunners of the Calvinists, still maintains their original opinions.

VALENS, Flavius, son of Gratian, shared the imperial throne with his brother Valentinian. He defeated the Goths, but after making a treaty of peace with them, he permitted them to settle in Thrace, in consequence of which they were better enabled to attack their new allies. Valens defeated by these barbarian invaders, was pursued and burnt to death in a tower where he had taken refuge, A. D. 378.

VALENTIN, a heresiarch of the 2d century. He was an Egyptian by birth, and a follower of Plato's philosophy, but he was so offended because he was refused a bishopric, that he separated from the church, and gave rise to new errors. He maintained after the Gnostics the existence of Æons, whose numbers composed the God-head, and that by them the world had been created, and was still governed. These wild doctrines were spread with rapidity over Gaul and the western world. He died 160.

VALENTIN, Basil, the assumed name of an able chemist in the 16th century, who was a Benedictine of Erford. His works are in German, and so popular that they have been translated into Latin and English. The best known are Currus Triumphalis Antimonii Amsterd. 1671, 12mo.—Azoph of philosophers, with the twelve keys of philosophy,

8vo.—Relation des Mysteries des Sept Metaux, 4to.—Testament of Basil Valentin, 8vo.

VALENTIN, Michael Bernard, a native of Giessen who studied botany and became professor of medicine in his native town. He died 18th March 1729, aged 72. He is author of, Historia Simplicium Reformata, with twenty-three plates 1723—Ampitheatrum Zootomicum, in German, 3 vols. fol, translated into Latin by Becker—Medicina Nova Antiqua, 4to.—Cynosura Materiæ Medicæ, 3 vols. 4to.—Viridarium Reformatum, fol.—Corpus Juris Medico-legale, fol.—Physiologiæ Biblicæ Capita Selecta, 4to.

VALENTINIAN I. son of Gratian, rose by his merit to the imperial throne after the death of Jovian, and while he kept the west for himself, he bestowed the eastern empire on his brother Valens. He defeated the Germans, and restored tranquillity to his African provinces. His next expedition was against the Quadi, whose territories he laid waste with fire and sword, and afterwards, when giving an audience to their ambassadors, he, whilst speaking in a fit of passion to them, burst a blood-vessel, which proved fatal 17th November 375, aged 55.

VALENTINIAN II. son and successor of the preceding, was stripped of his dominions by Maximus. In his distress he applied to Theodosius emperor of the east, who cut off the head of the usurper, 388, and restored him to his throne. He was afterwards strangled by order of Arbogastes his rebellious general, 15th May 392. He was a most virtuous and benevolent prince.

VALENTINIAN III. Flavius Placidus, son of Constantius, and Placidia, the daughter of the great Theodosius, was acknowledged emperor 425, when six years old. His mother directed the administration during his minority, and though she was obliged to yield Africa to the Vandals, she ably maintained the dignity of the empire, by the valor of her general Ætius. When of age the young emperor gave loose to the most licentious passions, and at last was assassinated by order of Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence, 455. He was succeeded by his murderer.

VALERIANUS, Publius Licinius, a Roman, proclaimed emperor of Rome, after Æmilianus 253. He made his son Gallienus his partner on the throne, and after persecuting the Christians, and waging war against the Goths and Scythians, he marched against Sapor king of Persia. The Persians were victorious, and Valerian carried about in derision, was at last ordered by his cruel conqueror to be flayed alive, 263. His skin tanned red was hung up in one of the Persian temples in derision of the Romans.

VALERIANUS, Pierius, an Italian writer, born at Belluno in the Venetian states. He was educated by the kindness of his uncle, and studied under Valla and Lascaris, and he acquired such celebrity as a classical scholar, that he was intrusted with the care of the two nephews of Leo X. Though thus patronised by the pope, he had the modesty and firmness to refuse two bishoprics, and remained satisfied with the office of apostolic notary. After the death of his pupils, he retired to the enjoyment of literary ease at Padua where he died 1558, aged 83. He was author of various treatises on curious and interesting subjects, both in Italian and Latin, and he also published two vols. of Latin poems which were possessed of great merit.

VALESIUS, an Arabian, who in the third century became the head of a new sect. He made himself an eunuch, and recommended the same operation to his followers, to avoid giving loose to those violent passions, which under a warm climate and with a heated imagination, might tempt them to disobey the precepts of chastity, and endanger their salvation.

VALESIUS HENRICUS, or HENRY DE VALOIS, a native of Paris, who after studying under the jesuits at Verdun, and afterwards at Paris, and at Bouroes, embraced, to please his father, the profession of the law. Literature however had greater charms for him, and he applied himself assiduously to the study of history, and antiquities. He published, at the request of the clergy of the diocese of Toulouse, the ancient ecclesiastical historians, for which he received the honorable reward of a pension from the liberality of his employers, and in 1670 he was appointed by the king, historiographer of France, with a stipend in consequence of his publication of Eusebius. His intense application at last proved fatal to his sight. He died 9th May, 1676, aged 73. Besides his ecclesiastical historians published Amsterdam 1639, 3 vols. fol. and at Cambridge 1720, he edited and improved with valuable notes, Ammianus Marcellinus. He was a critic of vast erudition, profound learning, and solid judgment, but in his character peevish, suspicious, and vain. His brother Adrian distinguished himself also as a learned historian, and acute critic.

VALETTE PARISOT, John de la, grand master of Malta 1557, bravely defended the island against the attacks af Solyman II. and an army of eighty thousand men. After a siege of four months, and the loss of twenty thousand men, the Turks retreated in dismay, and the Maltese raised anew, from its ruins, their demolished city, to which they gave the name of their heroic defender. This great patriot died 31st August 1568.

VALETTE, John Lewis de Nogaret, duke d' Epernon, a French general. He was the friend and favorite of Henry III. whom he served with fidelity, and after his death, though for a while attached to the interests of the enemies of the new king, Henry IV. he was reconciled to him, and deserved his confidence. He was loaded with all the honors which the monarch could bestow, and he maintained the same influence in the court of Louis XIII. in spite of the intrigues of Richelieu, and the jealousy of new favorites. His violent attack upon the person of the archbishop of Bourdeaux, whom he struck, exposed him to the severest censures of the church, but the interference of his friends, and his own submission, restored him to favor. He died at Loches, 13th January 1642, aged 88. His brother Bernard shared his honors, and distinguished himself in the military service of his country. He was killed at the siege of Roquebrune, near Frejus, 1592.

VALGULIO, Charles, a native of Brescia, in Italy, who published in 1507, a Latin translation of Plutarch's treatise on Music, 4to. He also translated some of the other moral works of Plutarch.

VALIN, René Joshua, a learned native of Rochelle, author of a commentary on the Costume de la Rochelle, 3 vols. 4to.—L'Ordonnance de la Marine, 2 vols. 4to.—Traité des Prises, 2 vols. 8vo. This intelligent writer died 1765.

VALINCOUR, John Baptist Henry du Trousset de, a French writer, born in Picardy, 1653. He was secretary of marine to admiral de Toulouse at the battle of Malaga, in which he was wounded, and he was appointed by Louis XIV. his historian in the room of Racine. He died at Paris, 5th January, 1730, aged 77, universally respected. He was author of a Letter to la Marquise de . . . . 12mo.—the Life of Francis de Lorraine, duke of Guise—Critical Observations on the Œdipus of

Sophocles, 4to. besides some translations from Horace's Odes.

VALLA, Laurentius, a learned native of Placentia, born 1415. He possessed great powers as a critic, and his severest censures were directed against the barbarism in the Latin tongue, which the ignorance of the age still tolerated. Violent in his remarks, and contentious and contradicting in his character, he raised against himself a host of enemies, and without confining the bitterness of his reflections to subjects of literature, he ventured to attack the traditions of the church, and to declare that in his quiver he had arrows even against Christ himself. He was kindly patronised by Alphonsus, king of Naples, who at the age of fifty learned Latin of him; and when he was persecuted by the virulence of his enemies for the boldness of his opinions before the inquisition, and condemned to be burned alive, he was saved from the flames by the interference of his royal protector, and submitted only to a private correction in the convent of the Jacobines. He was invited from Naples to Rome by Nicholas V. who knew his literary merits, and who relieved his necessities by the honorable grant of a pension. He died at Rome, 1st August, 1465, aged 50, after teaching belles lettres and rhetoric with great reputation at Genoa, Pavia, Milan, Naples, and other cities of Italy. Though censured by Poggius and others, Valla has had among his defenders the impartial Erasmus, and if he cannot be exculpated from asperity of language, he yet possesses the merit of indefatigable zeal in the cause of science, of correct judgment, and acute discernment. His works are, Elegances of the Latin Language, a valuable work, printed Venice, 1471, folio, Paris, 1575, 4to. and Cambridge, 8vo.—treatise against the False Donation of Constantine—History of the Reign of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, 4to.—translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, Homer's Iliad, &c. not of much value—Notes on the Greek Testament—Fables—Facetious Stories—a treatise on Truth and Falsehood, all printed together at Basil, 1540, in folio.

VALLANCEY, Charles, an antiquary, whose real name was Vallance, was born, in 1721, in England; entered the military service at an early period; rose to the rank of general of engineers; resided in Ireland during the greatest part of his life; and died in 1812. Among his works are, The Field Engineer; The Ancient History of Ireland; and several productions relative to Irish antiquities.

VALLE, Peter della, a native of Rome, who for twelve years, from 1614 to 1626, employed himself in visiting Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, India, and other Eastern countries, of which he published an interesting account in a series of fifty-four letters. He died at Rome, 1652, aged 66. The best edition of his voyages is that of Rome, 1662, in 4 vols. 4to. which was translated by Carneau.

VALLEMONT, Peter le Lorrain de, an ecclesiastic, who died at Pont-Audemer, his native town, 30th December, 1721, aged 72. He wrote Elements of History, 5 vols. 12mo. a work of merit—Curiosities of Nature and Art in the Vegetation of Plants, 2 vols.

VALLI, Eusebius, an eminent and enterprising Italian physician, was born, in 1762, at Pistoia, and studied at Pisa. For ten years he was a military physician. He visited Smyrna and Constantinople to make observations on the plague; and Spain and the Havannah to perform the same task with respect to the yellow fever. In both instances he voluntarily subjected himself to the disease. From the plague he escaped, but he died of the yellow fever, in 1816. Among his works are, Treatises on the Plague; on Phthisis; and on Chronic Diseases.

VALLISNIERI, Anthony, an Italian naturalist, born at Tresilico, near Reggio. He studied under Malpighi, and was appointed by the Venetian republic professor of medicine at Padua, and on account of his celebrity, was admitted member of the learned societies of Italy, and of the London Royal society. He died 28th January, 1730, aged 69. He wrote in Italian, Dialogues on the Origin of various Insects, 8vo.—Experiments on the Worms of the Human Body—Histoire de la Generation de l'Homme & des Animaux, 4to.—de Corpi Marini che su Monti si trovano, 4to.

VALMIKI, the oldest and most celebrated of the epic poets of India, is the author of Raymayana, which narrates the exploits of Rama against the giant Ravanna. He is said to have existed at a very remote period, and the stories which are told of him are manifestly fabulous. Two books of the Sanscrit text of the Ramayana, with a literal version, have been published by Carey and Marshman.

VALSALVA, Anthony Marie, a physician, born at Imola. He studied under Malpighi, and taught anatomy with great reputation at Bologna. He died 1723, aged 57. His works are, Anatomical Dissertations in Latin, 2 vols. 4to. edited at Venice, 1740, by Morgagni—de Aure Humana, 4to. a valuable composition, the labor of sixteen years.

VALVERDA, John, a Spanish physician, the pupil of Realdus Columbus. It is said that he introduced the knowledge of anatomy from Italy into Spain, where he published the Tables of Vesalius with Remarks, &c. in Spanish. Indefatigable more than ingenious, his labors were highly useful in propagating anatomy in Spain. He wrote a treatise on Anatomy, published Venice, 1589—and de Animi & Corporis Sanitate Tuenda, 1553.

VANBRUGH, sir John, a native of Cheshire, highly distinguished for his poetical talents, and his knowledge of architecture. He was for some time in the army, and in 1697, produced his first play, the Relapse, or Virtue in Danger, which was received with such applause, that the following year he again claimed the public approbation by his Provoked Wife. Soon after his Æsop, a comedy abounding with satire and morality, appeared at Drury-lane, and in 1702, the False Friend. His character was now become so respectable, that he was knighted by queen Anne, and appointed Clarencieux king at arms, and afterwards he held successively the offices of surveyor of the works at Greenwich hospital, of comptroller-general of his majesty's works, and of surveyor of the gardens and waters. Nothing, however, could compensate the want of economy, and the poet, suffering under indigent circumstances, exerted the powers of his genius to amuse the town, and to retrieve his fortunes. He had undertaken the building of the new theatre in the Haymarket, but the plan did not succeed, though he rapidly produced for public representation, the Triumph of Love—the Confederacy—the Cuckold in Conceit—Squire Treeloby—and the Mistake. Sir John died of a quinsey, 26th March, 1726. Though ridiculed by Pope, sir John is yet acknowledged by the satirist to be a man of wit and of honor. The most remarkable monument of his architectural abilities is Blenheim house, which, though admired by some as a perfect whole, must be considered as a heavy pile, with scarce an apartment of magnitude sufficiently proportioned to the size of a splendid mansion, or ade-

quate to the expectations formed at the sight of a noble edifice raised by national gratitude. The dramatic pieces of Vanbrugh, from their wit, ease, and vivacity, possess great merit; but they must be condemned for that licentiousness, and immoral tendency which, though palliated by the corrupt and indelicate taste of the times, are yet unbecoming a man of pure virtue, of refined sense, and of honorable principles.

VAN-CEULEN, Ludolph, a mathematician of Leyden, of great merit, in the seventeenth century. He published Fundamenta Geometriæ, translated by Snellius, 4to.—de Circulo & Adscriptis, 4to. 1619. The thirty-six cyphers by which he expressed the proportion of the circumference and the diameter of a circle, were, in honor of his laborious calculations, engraved on his tomb in St. Peter's church, Leyden.

VANCOUVER, George, a British navigator, was born about 1750; entered early into the naval service; and served, as midshipman, under Captain Cook, in his second and third voyages. In 1790, he was appointed to command an expedition, to explore the western coast of North America, to ascertain whether any communication by water exists between the Atlantic and the Pacific. On this service, which he performed skilfully, he was five years employed. He died in 1798, when he had nearly completed for the press the Account of his Voyage.

VANDALE, Anthony, a Dutch physician, born 8th November, 1638. From his earliest years he showed great fondness for literature; but his parents engaged him in commercial pursuits, which at last he quitted at the age of thirty to study medicine. He practised with great reputation at Haerlem, where he died universally respected, 28th November, 1708. He wrote Dissertations on the Heathen Oracles, best edited 1700, Amsterdam, and ably abridged and improved by la Fontenelle —a treatise on the Origin and Progress of Idolatry, 4to.—Dissertations on Important Subjects, 4to. —Dissertatio super Aristeâ de LXX. Interpretibus, 4to.

VANDER-LINDEN, John Antonides, professor of medicine at Leyden, was descended from an ancient and respectable family. His grandfather Henry, who was master of the learned languages, and who, in the Spanish massacre at Naerden, lost several of his relations, was minister at Enckhuysen, and afterwards divinity professor at Franeker, where he died 1614, aged 68. His son Anthony was rector of Enckhuysen college, and afterwards practised physic at Amsterdam, where he died 1633, leaving Antonides. Antonides, who was born at Enckhuysen, 13th January, 1609, studied at Leyden and Franeker, and finished his medical studies at Amsterdam under his father. His abilities were such that for twelve years he filled the professorial chair of medicine at Franeker with universal approbation, and next removed, 1651, to Leyden, where his reputation and success followed him. He died at Leyden, 4th March, 1664. He was distinguished not only as a professor, but as a writer. His works are, de Scriptis Medicis, 8vo.—Selecta Medica, 4to.—editions of Hippocrates, Celsus, and Spigelius.

VANDER MERSCH, general of the insurgents of Brabant in 1789, against the imperial forces, distinguished himself by his valor and prudence. When insulted and betrayed by his countrymen, he retired to Brussels, and was imprisoned by his enemiess in the citadel of Antwerp. He was afterwards restored to liberty, and died at Antwerp, 14th September, 1792.

VANDER-MONDE, Charles Augustin, a physician, born at Macao in China, of European parents. He became censor royal of the university of Bologna, and died at Paris 1762, aged 35. He published a Collection of Observations on Medicine and Surgery, 12mo. which were the Origin of the Journal of Medicine—Essay on the Perfecting of the Human Species, 2 vols. 12mo.—Pocket Dictionary of Health, 2 vols. 12mo.

VANDER-MONDE, N. a French mathematician, born at Paris. He studied under Fontaine, and was member of the national institute, and died at Paris 1st January 1796, aged 61. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, in his observations on equations, and on music.

VANDER-SPIEGEL, a Dutch statesman of great eminence, whose services from 1785 to 1795, tended much to establish order and regularity, and to repress the schemes of political innovators. He left Holland in consequence of the persecution of his enemies, and died an exile at Lingen in Westphalia 1800.

VANDYCH, Anthony, a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, 1599. He was the pupil of Rubens, and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he studied the beauties of the Venetian school. On his return to Flanders the reputation of his historical pieces procured him honorable invitations from Richelieu and the court of France, but he preferred the patronage of Charles I. and came to England. The monarch pleased with his merits knighted him and allowed him a pension, and the painter flattered by the favors of the court, and grown rich by the exertion of his pencil, married the beautiful daughter of earl Gowry, and supported the dignity of her rank by the ostentatious display of a magnificent equipage, numerous servants, and a splendid table. He died in 1641, aged 42, and was buried in St. Paul's church, where his monument on which was inscribed an epitaph by Cowley, perished at the dreadful conflagration of 1666. The most celebrated of his pictures is a Descent from the Cross, preserved in the great church of Antwerp. His pieces in England are numerous but chiefly portraits, and from them he derived a more rapid and substantial remuneration, than from the exertion of his powers on historical subjects. Of all the pupils of Rubens, he, according to Fresnoy, best comprehended the rules and general maxims of his master. He even excelled him in the delicacy of his coloring, and in his cabinet pieces, though his gusto in the designing part was not superior to that of Rubens. His pictures preserve in high perfection the dress and the costume of the times.

VAN DYK, Harry Stoe, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, born in London 1798. His father was a native of Holland and his mother of the Cape of Good Hope. He received a classical education, and at an early age evinced a talent for poetry. His principal production was entitled Theatrical Portraits, containing criticisms in verse on popular performers. In 1825, he translated in conjunction with Mr. Bowring, Specimens of the Dutch poets, printed under the title of Batavian Anthology, for which each obtained a handsome medal from the king of Holland, through his ambassador in London, with a flattering letter acknowledging the receipt of the copies of the work, which had been forwarded to his majesty by the translators. Besides these productions Mr. Van Dyk published The Gondola, consisting of tales; and Songs set to music. He died June 5th, 1828, near London.

VANE, sir Henry, eldest son of sir Henry, the secretary of state to Charles I. was born 1612. From Westminster school, he removed to Magda-

len hall, Oxford, and afterwards visited Geneva. He displayed on his return sentiments so hostile to the church, that to avoid his father's displeasure he came to New England 1635, but went back to Europe two years after. He soon after married, and by his father's interest obtained the place of treasurer of the navy with sir William Russel, but a quarrel with the earl of Strafford, who had assumed in a new created title the name of their family seat, engaged the father and the son in measures of opposition to the government. Eager to ruin his political enemy, Vane united with Pym and the more violent members of the commons, and during the civil wars he ably promoted the views of the republicans, and assisted at the conferences with the king at Uxbridge and in the Isle of Wight. Though he disapproved of the violence offered to the king's person, he accepted afterwards of a seat at the council board, but his opposition to Cromwell's usurpation was so determined that he was sent a prisoner to Carisbrook castle. At the restoration, though both houses voted for an act of indemnity in his favor, his conduct to Strafford, and the perseverance with which he had supported the republican cause, were not forgotten, and therefore he was arraigned and condemned on pretence of having compassed the late king's death. He was beheaded on Towerhill, 14th June, 1662, and suffered with great firmness and resignation. He is represented by Clarendon as a man of deep dissimulation, of quick conception, and great understanding, but Burnet speaks of him as a fearful man, whose head was darkened in his notions of religion. From his fanatical mode of preaching, he and his adherents were called Seekers, and in his writings, which were on moral and theological subjects, he clothed his thoughts in such affected language that his meaning was totally unintelligible. His only son Christopher was created baron Barnard by king William, and he is the ancestor of the present Darlington family.

VAN-HUYSUM, John, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1682. He studied under his father, but instead of seeking reputation in the various branches of his profession, he applied all the powers of his genius in the delineation of flowers, fruit, and landscapes. He was so successful, that in the representation of the down and bloom of fruit, and the varied tints of flowers, no painter ever possessed greater delicacy, more exactness, or more taste in tracing the beauties of nature through all her various refinements. His pieces were so much admired that he sold them for a very high price, and at last only princes and nobles could afford to become purchasers. The violent temper of his wife, and the ill conduct of his son, ruffled his spirits in the last part of life, and produced habits of intemperance and of melancholy, from which he seldom was able to recover. He died at Amsterdam, 1749, aged 57.

VANIERE, James, a jesuit, born at Causses in the diocese of Beziers, 9th March, 1664. He studied under Joubert, and soon after being admitted among the jesuits, he displayed great poetical powers. The best known of his poems is his Prædium Rusticum in sixteen cantos, a work in imitation of Virgil's Georgics, though not always interesting and free from tedious descriptions. The best edition is that of Paris 1756, 12mo. He wrote besides, eclogues, epistles, epigrams, and hymns, and a poetical dictionary in Latin, in 4to. He died at Toulouse, 22d August 1739, aged 76. His nephew, who died at Paris 1768, was author of a Cours de Latinité, 2 vols. 8vo. and also translated some of Horace's odes.

VANINI, Lucilio, LI D. a well known atheist, born at Taurozano in Otranto 1585. After studying at Rome, Naples, and Padua, and taking the degree of doctor in civil law, he entered into orders, but soon disregarded divinity for the writings of Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius. In the pages of these philosophers it is supposed, that he drew his principles of atheism, which he labored so earnestly to disseminate through Europe. After visiting part of Germany and the Low Countries he went to Geneva, and afterwards passed into England, from which he returned to Italy and next to France, where he propagated his opinions sometimes openly, and sometimes under the imposing garb of the friend of truth and religion Though for a while patronised by Bassompierre he preferred the freedom of a wandering life, and quitting Paris he gained some celebrity as a professor of physic, philosophy, and divinity, at Toulouse. The impious tenets, however, which he instilled into the minds of his pupils, soon drew upon him the public indignation, and he was tried before the parliament and condemned to be burnt as an irreligious and immoral atheist. The sentence was executed 19th February 1619. His works are Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ, 8vo. 1615—de Admirandis Naturæ, Reginæ, Deæque Mortalium Arcanis, 8vo. 1616, works which abound with impiety and profaneness—a treatise of Astronomy in MS. The best account of his life is by Durand, 12mo. Rotterdam, 1727.

VAN NESS, William W. an eminent lawyer of New York, who, for many years, was a judge of the supreme court of that state. He was born of Dutch parents in 1775. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, Claverack; and, here, and in the adjoining city of Hudson, he continued to pursue it with a continually increasing reputation and success, until he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme court. He was, at this time, only thirty-two years of age, having been at the bar eleven years. He had great quickness of perception; and his sagacity in seeing all the various points of a case, and in taking advantage of all circumstances favorable to his client is rarely equalled in an advocate. His style of argumentation was of the best kind, and his persuasive eloquence was always sure to produce an effect. As a judge he also had a high reputation. His simplicity and urbanity of manners in connexion with his clear and comprehensive expositions to the jury gave him great power over them. Still, he had opposition and difficulty to encounter. There was great political excitement during the period of his being upon the bench. Taking part in this excitement, or in the discussion of subjects with which it was connected, he became obnoxious to a portion of the people. Accordingly, in 1820, under the direction of the house of assembly, there was instituted an inquiry into his official conduct. The result was altogether in his favor. Nevertheless, in May 1822, he resigned his office, and recommenced in the city of New York, the practice of law. In the following year, however, his health failed him; and, although he made the experiment of a sea voyage, he died at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 28th of February, 1823.

VAN RENSSELEAR, Jeremiah, the founder of the family of that name in the state of New York, was a man of wealth, and emigrated to America, about the year 1660. Other settlers from Holland came with him, and obtained of the Indians an extensive tract of land about Albany. The Dutch government by patent confirmed the purchase; and the lands, or a large portion of them, have descended from generation to generation in

the family, and are now held by one of his descendants.

VAN RENSSELEAR, Philip S. a distinguished citizen of Albany, who died September 25, 1824, aged 58 years. In 1798, he was elected mayor of that city; and held the same office, with the exception of two years, till 1823. His annual election to such an honorable and responsible station, for so long a period, is evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He was a liberal benefactor of the poor, patron of literature, and a munificent friend of the institution of Christianity. At the time of his death he was both a trustee of Union college, and president of the Albany Bible Society.

VAN-SWIETEN, Gerard, a celebrated physician, born at Leyden, 7th May, 1700. After finishing his education under the great Boerhaave, he left his native country, and declining the liberal offers of patronage in England, settled at Vienna, where he became first physician to the empress Maria Theresa. To an extensive practice he joined the labors of a public professor, and it may truly be said that to his indefatigable zeal and to his enlightened mind, medicine is indebted for its present flourishing state in the capital of Germany. The most celebrated practitioners of Vienna regard him still as the cause of their eminence, and his experiments and his successful mode of treating diseases laid the foundation of that superiority which his school has so justly acquired over the other medical institutions of the continent. Though branded with the appellation of the tyrant of the mind, and the assassin of the body, by those extravagant philosophers of France, whose works he censured with merited severity, it is universally admitted that to encourage merit, and to patronise rising talents, he employed with alacrity the powerful influence which he possessed at the court of the empress. This truly great and virtuous character died 18th June, 1772. His chief work is Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis, 5 vols. 4to. Paris, 1771-3, which has been translated separately into French, and also into English.

VAN WART, Isaac, known in American history as one of the captors of Andre, a British spy in the revolutionary war. He was born at Greensburgh, New York in 1748, and died, at his residence in Mount Pleasant, May 23, 1828, aged 80 years. He maintained through life the reputation of being a sober, industrious, honest, and worthy man; and the act for which he is particularly celebrated, is sufficient evidence of his disinterested patriotism.

VARCHI, Benedict, a native of Fiesole, who became professor of morality at Padua. He preferred the patronage of Cosmo de Medicis to the honorable invitations of Paul III. and showed himself so correct and elegant a speaker of his native tongue that the Florentines said if Jupiter wished to talk Italian, he would speak the language of Varchi. Though admired and publicly applauded he was not without enemies who censured him, perhaps with justice, for obstinacy of opinion, and for debauchery of morals. He died at Florence 18th December 1666, aged 63 He wrote an History of the Principal Events of his time in Florence and Italy, published Cologne 1721. He wrote besides some poetical pieces called Capitoli, 2 vols. 8vo. offensive for their indelicacy—sonnets, 2 vols. 8vo.

VARDES, Francis René du Bec, marquis de, one of the favorites at the court of Louis XIV. As he was well acquained with the debaucheries of his master, he had the imprudence to reveal them to the queen in a letter supposed to come from her mother the queen of Spain, but after procuring the disgrace of the duke of Noailles by fixing the suspicion of this perfidious conduct upon him, he was at last discovered and sent to ignominious exile. He was afterwards pardoned and died at Paris 1688.

VARENIUS, Augustus, a native of Lunenburg, well known for his deep acquaintance with Hebrew, and his extensive learning, as a Lutheran divine. It is said that he could repeat the Hebrew bible by heart, and that he was so conversant with that language that he spoke it with greater fluency than his own. He wrote, among other things, a Commentary on Isaiah, 4to. and died 1684, aged 64.

VARENIUS, Bernard, a Dutch physician, author of a Description of Japan and Siam, 8vo. —and of Geographia Universalis, 8vo. translated into English with notes by sir Isaac Newton, 1672, and from the English translated into French by Puisieux, 4 vols. 12mo.

VARENNE DE FENILLE, P. C. a native of Brescia. He was an intelligent agriculturist, and published observations on the causes why fishes die in pools, memoirs on forests, 2 vols 12mo. He was guillotined at Lyons in consequence of false accusations before sanguinary judges in 1794.

VARGAS, Alphonso, a native of Toledo, who died archbishop of Seville 1366. He was author of commentaries on the first book of the Master of Sentences, fol.

VARGAS, Francis, a Spanish lawyer, employed by Charles V. and Philip II. in various embassies. He protested in his master's name against the transferring of the council of Trent to Bologna, and after being ambassador at Rome he became counsellor of state in Spain, and some time after retired, disgusted with the world, to the monastery of Cissos, where he died about 1560. He wrote on the jurisdiction of the pope and of bishops, a work which gave offence at Rome—and memoirs of the council of Trent.

VARGAS Y PONCE, Don Joseph, a Spanish geographer and navigator, was born, about 1755, at Cadiz or Seville; assisted Tofini in forming the Atlas of the Spanish Coasts; and died, in 1821, at Madrid, a member of the Cortes. He wrote, among other works, A Description of the Pityusæ and Balearic Isles; and A Relation of the last Voyage in the Straits of Magellan.

VARICK, Richard, colonel, an American citizen, well known for the public offices held by him; and not less deserving of respect, on account of his private and social virtues. He was born in 1752, and died at Jersey city, July 30, 1831, aged 79 years. In 1783 he belonged to the military family of Washington, being recording secretary. At different periods he held the office of Mayor of the city of New York; and at the time of his death he was president of the American Bible Society.

VARIGNON, Peter, a native of Caen, known as an architect and mathematician. He was member of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, and of that of Berlin, and professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine. This able writer, equally admired for his virtues and his modesty, died suddenly at Paris 22d December 1722, aged 68. He wrote Nouvelle Mecanique, 2 vols 4to.—Conjectures on Gravity—Elements of Mathematics, 4to —Memoires in the Academy of Sciences

VARILAS, Anthony, a French historian, was born, in 1624, at Gueret. After having been a private tutor in his native province, he went to Paris, where he was made historiographer to the duke of Orleans, and assistant librarian at the Royal Library. The last of these places, however,

he lost, in consequence of the careless manner in which he collated some manuscripts. His historical works were popular for a time, but, after his gross errors in The History of Heresies had been detected by Burnet and Larroque, no bookseller would purchase his productions. He died in 1696. His principal work is A History of France.

VARNUM, Joseph Mitchell, was appointed a brigadier-general in the American revolutionary army in February, 1777, and resigned in 1779. In 1786 he was elected a delegate to congress from Rhode Island. His residence was at East Greenwich. In October, 1787, he was appointed one of the judges of the territory north-west of the Ohio, and died at Marietta, January 10th, 1789.

VARNUM, Joseph Bradley, brother of the preceding and a soldier of the revolution, was born about the year, 1750. After the adoption of the constitution he was elected a member of congress; and continued to hold that office for twelve years. Four years of the time he was speaker. In 1811 he became a senator of the United States; and he was a member of three conventions of Massachusetts. His residence was at Dracut, where he died September 11, 1821, aged 71 years, At the time of his death he was major-general of a division of the militia of Massachusetts.

VARRO, Marcus Terentius, who is regarded as the most learned of the ancient Romans, was born B. C. 116; studied philosophy under Stilo and Antiochus of Ascalon; filled the office of triumvir and tribune of the people; espoused the cause of Pompey, but afterwards became the friend of Cæsar, who confided to him the formation of a public library; narrowly escaped proscription by the triumvirate; and died B. C. 27. He is said to have written between four and five hundred volumes, of which only a Treatise on Agriculture, part of a Treatise on the Latin Language, and some fragments, are extant.

VASARI, George, a native of Arezzo, known as a painter and an architect. He studied under del Sarto and Michael Angelo, but though he paid much attention to the noblest monuments of antiquity, he was deficient in the coloring of his pieces, though his knowledge of architecture was respectable. He was patronised by the Medicis, and published some useful works. His memory was so retentive that at the age of nine he could repeat the whole of the Æneid. He wrote the lives of the most illustrious painters, sculptors, and architects, 3 vols. 4to. 1568, published at Rome 1758. He died at Florence 1574, aged 62. His nephew George published a treatise on painting in 4to. Florence, 1619.

VASCONCELLOS, Michael, a Portuguese statesman, devoted to the interests of the court of Spain. When a conspiracy was formed by the nobles to place the duke of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, this minister, who possessed great talents, but a character cruel and ferocious, was the first sacrificed to the safety and the liberty of the state, and his body was thrown into the street with exultation by his murderers, 1st December 1640.

VASI, Joseph, a designer and engraver, was born, in 1710, in Sicily; spent the greatest part of his life at Rome, and was patronised by Benedict XIV. and by Charles III. of Naples; and died in 1782. His two great works, the one in ten folio volumes, the other in two, represent all the remarkable objects in Rome and its environs. He was the instructer of J. B. Piranesi.

VASSELIER, Joseph, a native of Alsace, who became member of the academy of sciences at Lyons, and administrator of the post, and died there 1800. He is known in France for his poetical pieces, which were published 3 vols. 12mo. but do not always possess delicacy of sentiment, or language friendly to virtue.

VASSOR, Michael le, a native of Orleans, who quitted the congregation of the oratory and retired to England where he embraced the protestant tenets and received a pension from the prince of Orange. He was patronised by the duke of Portland and by bishop Burnet, and died 1718, aged 71. He published an history of Louis XIII. 20 vols. 12mo. 1710-21 and 7 vols. 4to. 1756.—Treatise on Religion.

VATABLUS, Francis, a native of Gammache in Picardy, made Hebrew professor of the royal college by Francis I. The observations which he made in his lectures on the scriptures were ingenious and learned, and they were presented to the public from the notes of Robert Stephens, and though censured by the divines of Paris, they were applauded by the university of Salamanca. The most correct edition of these valuable commentaries is that of 1729, in 2 vols. fol. Vatablus translated also some parts of Aristotle into Latin, and he encouraged Marot in the completion of his version of David's psalms. He died 1547.

VATTEL, N., a native of Neuchatel in Switzerland, author of some valuable treatises on metaphysics and jurisprudence. The best known of his works is the Right of Nations, or the Principles of the Natural Law applied to the conduct of nations and of sovereigns, 1758, 2 vols. 4to. From this composition which abounds with singular ideas of modern philosophy, and treats religion as merely a political system, the author has derived great celebrity, and ranks with Grotius and Puffendorff, among the most intelligent writers on subjects of legislation, and of general policy. It is said that in consequence of the popularity of his work he applied in 1765 to the Austrian government to introduce a reformation in the public administration of affairs at Brussels, but his solicitations were received not only with indifference but jealousy by Maria Theresa. He died about 1770.

VAVASSEUR, Francis, a jesuit, born at Paray in the diocese of Autun 1605. After teaching rhetoric and belles lettres for seven years, he came to Paris, where during thirty-six years he read lectures on the Holy Scriptures, and cultivated poetry and classical literature. He died at Paris 14th December 1681. He wrote de Ludicrâ Dictione, 1658, a work of great merit, in which, with fine criticism and deep and learned research, he asserted that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing of the burlesque style—de Epigrammate, 1669, a work opposed and censured by Rapin another jesuit, who declared that an epigram is the most insipid of all poetry except it be admirable, and that the composition is so rare, that to make an excellent one is sufficient for the whole of a man's life. He published besides, Job, a heroic poem—the miracles of Jesus Christ, a poem—Elegies—Epic poetry—3 books of Epigrams—a Commentary on Job.

VAUBAN, Sebastian le Prestre, Seigneur de, a celebrated French engineer. He was born 1st May 1633, and early entered into the Spanish army, under Condé. He was taken prisoner by the French and prevailed upon by the interest of Mazarine to enter into the service of the French king, and he soon distinguished himself at the sieges of St. Menehould, Stenai, Landrecies, Valenciennes, and Montmedi. His abilities were seen and acknowledged by the government, and his superior knowledge of fortifications, and of the defence of towns, was employed in raising impregnable ramparts around the

French monarcny. He was honorably appointed governor of Lisle which he had strongly fortified, and his genius next planned citadels for the defence of Verceil, Verue, and Turin. In the wars of 1672, and of 1683, he contributed much to the glory of the French arms and the victories of Louis XIV. by the manner in which he conducted the sieges of the towns of Flanders; and for his many and eminent services, he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. This illustrious character, who had during his laborious and useful life been engaged in one hundred and forty actions, had conducted fifty-three sieges, had assisted in repairing the fortifications of three hundred ancient citadels, and had erected thirty-three new ones, died 30th March 1707, aged 74. Immortalized as an engineer, he was remarkable for his attachment to his country, and for his heroism in danger, and in the midst of victory he displayed the man of benevolence and humanity. From the suggestions of an active mind, always eager to add to his knowledge and to increase his resources of information, he had collected twelve large MS. volumes of observations, thoughts, &c. which he called his Oisivetés. His works are a treatise on Fortification, or the French Engineer, 8vo.—new treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places, 8vo.—Essays on Fortification, 12mo.—Project of a Royal Tythe for abolishing the Established Taxes, and by other means increasing the Public Revenue, 4to.—Political Testament of M. Vauban, 12mo.—He was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and his eloge was pronounced by Fontenelle.

VAUCANSON, James de, a native of Grenoble, celebrated in France for his knowledge of mechanics. He constructed with wonderful ingenuity various automata, and improved and simplified the machinery of silk-mills, and advanced the interests of commerce and of science by many other curious and useful inventions. He declined the honorable offers of a settlement and a pension from Frederic king of Prussia 1740, and died at Paris, 21st November 1782, aged 73.

VAUDREUIL, Marquis de, governor of Canada, was appointed to the government of Montreal in 1689, and, in 1703, to that of the whole province of Canada, which he retained till his death, October 10th, 1725. He was distinguished for bravery, firmness, and vigilance, and gave the English colonies incredible trouble by the long war he maintained against them, by exciting the savages to perpetual inroads on their frontier.

VAUGELAS, Claude Favre lord de, a native of Bourg in Bresse. He was member of the French academy, and was engaged in the completion of their famous dictionary. In his style he was unusually elegant and accurate, and his translation of Quintus Curtius, 4to. in which he was employed for thirty years, was regarded in his time as the most correct composition in the French language, so that Balzac, a judge of literary merit, said that the Alexander of Curtius was invincible, and that of Vaugelas inimitable. He wrote besides Remarks on the French language, afterwards enriched with the notes of T. Corneille, 3 vols. 12mo. He died 1650, aged 65, in indigent circumstances, though he had received a pension from the king; but his attachment to the fortune of Gaston duke of Orleans, to whom he was chamberlain and companion, embarrassed and ruined his affairs.

VAUGHAN, sir John, an English lawyer, author of reports published by his son Edward. After the restoration Clarendon offered him his patronage, but he refused it, and soon after joined his enemies, and was raised to the office of chief justice of the common pleas. Though a man of abilities, he was haughty and over bearing, and more admired for his talents, than beloved for his courteous manners. He died 1674.

VAUGHAN, George, a graduate of Harvard college in 1696. He was the son of major William Vaughan, a wealthy merchant of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who was noted for his public spirit, and for the firmness with which he resisted the claims of the proprietors of that territory. After leaving college, the subject of this article became the agent of the colony in England; and, in 1715, he succeeded Usher, as lieutenant-governor of it. But giving offence to the governor, the council, and the assembly, he was removed from office in 1717. His death took place in 1724.

VAUMORIERE, Peter Dortigue Sieur de, a French writer born at Apt, in Provence. He was an intelligent writer, pleasing in his conversation, and beloved by his friends. He died 1693. He wrote, l'Art de Plaire dans la Conversation, 12mo. —Lettres, 2 vols. 12mo.—le Grand Scipion, 4 vols. 8vo.—Diane de France, 12mo.—Adelaide, and other romances.

VAUVENARGUES, Luke Chapier de, a French writer of Provence, who died 1747, aged 35. He lost, in his youth, his eye-sight by the small-pox, and supported the rest of his life, in the most christian resignation, in the midst of his friends and family. His introduction to the knowledge of the Human Mind, with reflexions, and maxims, 12mo. possesses merit. This and others of his works, were republished by Fortia, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1797.

VAUVILLIERS, John Francis, professor of Greek, for twenty years, in the royal college of France, struggled through the storms of the revolution, and at last, when proscribed, fled from the country. In his voluntary exile, he was invited by Paul I. to Russia, but the climate of Petersburgh proved too rigorous for his delicate constitution, and he died there 23d July 1800, aged 64. He published, Essay on Pindar, 12mo.—Letters on Horace, 12mo.—Examen Historique of the Spartan government—notes to Brotier's Plutarch.

VAUX, Nicholas lord, son of sir William Vaux of Harrowden, Northamptonshire, after finishing his university education, distinguished himself at the battle of Stoke, near Newark 1487, and was knighted on the occasion. He continued such a favorite at the court of Henry VIII. that he attended his master in his interview with Francis I. and was afterwards raised to the rank of baron. He wrote poems called the Paradise of Dainty Devices, and died in Northamptonshire, 1522.

VAUX, Noel Jordan de, a French general, descended from a noble family in Gevaudan. He early embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself by his valor and discipline in the wars of Italy. He was at the battles of Parma and Guastalla, of Fontenoy and Rocroux, and at the sieges of Prague, Oudenarde, and Bergen-op-Zoom, at which last place he was wounded by the bursting of a shell. In 1769 he was made governor of Corsica, and completed the conquest of the island; but in his administration he was charged with cruelty and oppression, though the French defended his conduct as just and politic. He was, in consequence of his many services, raised to the dignity of marshal of France, 1783, and in 1788 he was sent to Dauphiné to quell the troubles of that province. He died the same year, 14th September, at Grenoble, aged 83. He had been present at nineteen sieges and fourteen battles.

VEGA, Lopez Felix de, D.D., a Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Madrid, 25th November,

1562. From an humble office in the bishop of Avila's household, he entered at the university of Alcala, and afterwards became secretary to the duke of Alva. He embarked in the celebrated Armada of Philip II. to invade England, but escaped the dangers of the sea, and of war, though his brother perished in the expedition. He next was in the service of the count of Lemos, and though unfortunate in the levities, and the immoral conduct of his first wife, he took another, whose early death so deeply affected him, that he quitted the world. When admitted into orders, Urban VII. in reward of his great poetical celebrity, bestowed on him the degree of doctor of divinity, the cross of the order of Malta, and a lucrative office in the apostolic exchequer. He died 27th August, 1635, aged 72. His compositions are very numerous, and form upwards of seventy volumes of prose and lyric pieces. His music was so prolific, that he often wrote a play in the course of one day, and some of his comedies even in the short space of five hours, and in a style correct, elegant, and animated. His dramatic pieces were so popular and successful, that he acquired by them above one hundred and fifty thousand ducats. His poetical pieces are said to amount to the number of eighteen hundred.

VEGETIUS, Flavius Renatus, a Latin writer, author of Military Institutions, which give a satisfactory account of the Roman tactics. He wrote also a treatise on the Veterinary Art, preserved in the Rei Rusticæ Scriptores, 2 vols. 4to. Leipsic. His institutions, which are written in very elegant Latin, are best edited at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1783, with Turpin's Commentaries. They have been translated into French by Bourdon. He flourished in the fourth century, and in Valentinian's reign.

VEIL, Charles Marie de, son of a Jew at Metz, was converted to Christianity by Boussuet, and entered among the Augustines, and became canon of St. Genevieve. After giving public lectures on theology at Angers, and in other universities, he went to England 1679, where he abjured the catholic faith, and after marrying the daughter of an anabaptist, became a preacher of that persuasion. He wrote, Commentaries on Matthew and Mark, 4to.—on the Acts of the Apostles, 8vo.—on Joel, 12mo.—on the Song of Solomon, and the Minor Prophets. He died about the end of the century. His brother Lewis was also a protestant, and became known as the author of Catechismus Judæorum in Disputatione & Dialogo Magistri & Discipuli, a R. A. Jagel Monte Silicis Oriundo, Hebrew and Latin, 1679, and other works.

VELDE, Charles Francis, VANDER, a romance writer, who has been called the German Sir Walter Scott, was born in 1799, at Breslau, and died in 1824. He began his career, in 1809, by writing short pieces for the journals; was afterwards a dramatist, in which he was not successful; and, lastly, became a popular novelist. His works form eighteen volumes. Among them are, Arwed Gyllenstierna; The Patricians; The Anabaptists; The Hussites; Christina and her Court; and Tales and Legends.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, a Roman historian, in the age of Tiberius. He was author of an elegant epitome of Grecian and Roman history, part of which only is extant. As he was the friend of Sejanus, it is supposed that he shared the disgrace and the misfortunes of that guilty favorite.

VELTHEIM, A. F. count, a native of Brunswick, appointed in consequence of his knowledge of mineralogy, superintendent of the mines of Hartz, and made a count by the king of Prussia, and doctor of laws in the university of Helmstadt. He wrote dissertations on the Formation of Basaltes—on the vases of the Ancients—on Memnon's Statue—on the Barberini Vase—on making Glass, and other valuable works. This ingenious man died 1801.

VELTHUYSEN, Lambert, a native of Utrecht, who studied medicine and philosophy, and was an able defender of the opinions of Descartes against Voet. He died in retirement 1685, aged 63. His works, consisting of theological, philosophical, and medical pieces, have been collected into 2 volumes 4to.

VENCE, Henry Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, author of some Dissertations and Analyses on the Old Testament, much and deservedly commended by Calmet. This pious author was preceptor to the children of the duke of Lorraine, and died at Nancy, 1st November, 1749.

VENDOME, Cæsar, duke de, son of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d' Estrées, was made governor of Bretagne by his father, whose courage and virtues he inherited. He died 1665, leaving two sons and a daughter. His grandson Louis Joseph, also duke of Vendome, who was born 1st July, 1654, was distinguished as an able warrior. His valor was first displayed at the taking of Luxemburg, Mons, and Namur, and when raised to the rank of general, he was sent into Catalonia, where he took Barcelona, 1697. In 1702, he was sent to Italy to succeed Villeroy, who had been unfortunate, and his presence turned the tide of victory in favor of the French. The Imperialists were defeated at St. Vittoria and Luzara, Mantua was relieved, Savoy was invaded, Eugene was defeated at Cassano, at Reventlau, and Calcinito, and Turin was going to open its gates to the conqueror, when he was recalled to head the armies in Flanders. From Flanders he passed to Spain, and Philip V., who had neither troops nor resources, soon saw himself surrounded with soldiers at the call of his generous defender, and replaced on his throne at Madrid. The English forces were next pursued by the active Vendome, and lord Stanhope, and his army of five thousand men, surrendered prisoners of war, and on the morrow, 10th December, 1710, Stahremberg, and the imperialists were defeated at the battle of Villaviciosa. These important services were honorably rewarded by the gratitude of Philip, who created him prince of the blood, and bestowed on him the most valuable presents. Vendome continued his services against the imperialists in Spain, but died suddenly of an indigestion at Tignaros, 11th June, 1712, aged 58. His remains were magnificently interred in the Escurial, and the Spanish nation put on mourning in honor of his meritorious services to their monarch.

VENERONI, John, a native of Verdun, in the seventeenth century, who altered his name of Vigneron to the Italian word Veneroni. He taught Italian at Paris with great success, and contributed much to render the Italian poets popular in France. He wrote Method to learn Italian, 12mo. 1770—a Dictionary, French and Italian, 4to. 1768—Fables Choisies—Letters of Loredano—Bentivoglio's Letters.

VENN, Henry, a native of Barnes in Surrey, educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He became fellow of Queen's, and in 1759, obtained the living of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, which he exchanged in 1770, for Yelling, Huntingdonshire. He published Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo.—Mistakes in Religion Exposed, 8vo.—the Complete Duty of Man, and other tracts in which he showed himself strongly attached to the doctrines of Calvin. He died at Clapham, 1796, aged 71.

VENNER, Tobias, author of Via Recta ad

Longam Vitam, a popular work—of a treatise on the Bath Waters—and of a Censure on British Water, was a native of Petherton, near Bridgewater. He studied medicine at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and took his doctor's degree, 1613, after which he settled at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Bath, where, he died respected, 26th March, 1660, aged 83.

VENNER, Thomas, a wine-cooper, who, not satisfied with the business of his profession, became a fanatical preacher, and persuaded his followers, who were called fifth monarchy men, that all human government was soon to cease, to make room for the coming of Christ and his saints. From preaching, he proceeded to violence, and after representing Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers, he headed a mob, and proclaimed the kingdom of king Jesus. This popular insurrection called for the interference of the civil power, and Venner, and twelve of his followers, who considered themselves as invulnerable, were executed January 1660-1, exclaiming, "that if they were deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver."

VERDIER, Cæsar, a native of Molieres, near Avignon, eminent as an anatomical professor. He was in his character an amiable and benevolent man, and died at Paris, 19th March, 1759. He wrote an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo. published with the notes of Sabatier—Memoirs on the Hernias of the Bladder—Medical Observations.

VERDUC, Laurence, an able surgeon of Toulouse. He was a popular professor on surgery, and died at Paris, 1695. He wrote an excellent treatise on Healing by Means of Bandages. His son John Baptist was a physician, and wrote the Operations of Surgery, 3 vols. 8vo.

VERE, Edward, earl of Oxford, received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was one of the judges in the trial of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, 1588. He displayed great valor and judgment, in the destruction of the Spanish armada, and was also admired for his poetical talents. Some of his poems are preserved in Percy's Reliques, and in England's Parnassus, printed 4to. 1600. He died 1604.

VERE, sir Francis, an English general. He served under Leicester in the English expedition to Holland, 1585, and was made governor of Flushing in 1596. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, at the battle of Nieuport, in the defence of Ostend, and against the Spaniards. He died governor of Portsmouth, 28th August, 1608, aged 54, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His brother Horace served under him on the continent, and also shared his honors by his bravery at the battle of Nieuport. He was intrusted by James I. with the forces sent to the assistance of the duke palatine, and his retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general, was regarded as a most glorious exploit. He was created baron Tilbury by Charles I. in reward for his meritorious services, and he died 2d May, 1635, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

VERGENNES, Charles Gravier, count de, a French statesman, born of a noble family in Burgundy. His abilities recommended him to the court, and in 1755, he was sent as ambassador from France to Constantinople, where his good conduct and sound policy merited the thanks of his master, and the friendly approbation of Maria Theresa, and of Catherine of Russia. He was sent in 1771, ambassador to Sweden, and promoted the revolution which made Gustavus master of his country, and on the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne, he was recalled to share in his councils as minister for foreign affairs. Whilst he spread the influence of France through Europe, he eagerly promoted general tranquillity, and the peace of Teschen, the reconciliation of the emperor and the Dutch, and the commercial treaty with Russia, are important proofs of his wisdom and sagacity. In his politics towards the English government he, however, greatly erred, and by supporting the American colonies against the parent country, he laid the foundation of a system which hurled his master from his throne. His treaty of peace with England in 1783, was followed by a commercial treaty, which proved beneficial to both countries. He died at Versailles, 13th February, 1787, aged 68, and was magnificently buried by the order of Louis XVI. who shed tears of regret and affection on the ashes of his favorite minister. An Historical and Political Memoir on Louisiana, 8vo. published, 1802, has been attributed to him.

VERGER DE HAURANE, John du, abbé de St. Cyran, an eminent French ecclesiastic who was born at Bayonne, 1581. He obtained in 1620, the abbey of St. Cyran, and by reading the works of the fathers and the History of Ancient Councils, he formed a new system of faith. At Paris, his insinuating manners, his learning, and his virtues procured him adherents, and while he regarded confession as useless, and absolution unavailing, except it was attended with the total reformation of the penitent sinner, he failed not to inculcate that confirmation was a more important and more powerful ceremony than baptism, or the sacrament of the Lord's supper. His maxims, though committed only to the secrecy of tried friends, soon became popular, and at last drew upon him the jealousy and resentment of Richelieu, who caused him to be imprisoned in 1638. The death of his persecutor restored him to liberty, but he soon after himself fell sick, and died at Paris, 11th October, 1643, aged 62. His works are la Somme des Fautes, de Garasse, 3 vols. 4to.—Spiritual letters, 2 vols. 4to. Apology for Roche-Posay, Question Royale. Among the friends and pupils of St. Cyran were Jansenius, Arnauld, Nicole, and Pascal.

VERGIER, James, a native of Lyons, who possessed great poetical talents, and was patronised by Colbert. His fondness for dissipated and licentious pleasures, however, stood in the way of his advancement. He was shot dead at Paris by some robbers in the night of the 23d August 1720, aged 63. His works are odes, sonnets, madrigals, epigrams, fables, parodies, &c. edited together 2 vols. 12mo. 1750.

VERGNE, Louis Elizabeth, de la, a French general, born at Mans, 1705. He was the friend of Voltaire, Fontenelle, and other learned men, and shared the glories of the campaigns of Louis XV. in Flanders. He died at Paris, 31st October, 1782, aged 77. His works are numerous, consisting chiefly of romances.

VERGNIAUD, Peter Victorin, a native of Limoges, who left his profession of advocate at Bourdeaux, to attend the meeting of the national assembly. With commanding eloquence he recommended the violent measures against the emigrants, he proposed the suspension of the monarch, and suggested the convoking of a national convention. By degrees, however, his virulence abated, and in the convention he showed himself moderate and the friend of order, but his views did not escape the penetration of Robespierre, who saw in him a powerful rival aspiring to the sovereign power. He was accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the scaffold. He suffered 31st October 1793, aged 35.

VERHEYEN, Philip, son of a peasant at Verrebrouck in Waes, was born 1648. After working in the fields with his father till the age of twenty-two he was drawn from this low occupation by the curate of the parish, who observed the superior powers of his mind, and he made such rapid progress at the college of Louvain, that he soon obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, and a professorship of anatomy. He published Treatise de Corporis Humani Anatomiâ, 2 vols. 4to. translated into German,—de Febribus, and other medical works. This worthy character died at Louvain, 18th February, 1710, aged 62, universally regretted, leaving by his second wife four children, who inherited little besides their father's reputation.

VERNES, Jacob, a native of Languedoc, who died at Geneva where he was minister 1788, aged 60. He wrote la Confidence Philosophique, 2 vols. 8vo.—Choix Literaire, 24 vols. 8vo.—Letters on Rousseau's Catechism,—an elegant work on the death of his wife.

VERNET, Claudius Joseph, an eminent French painter, was born, in 1714, at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen he visited Rome, where he studied under Fergioni. His voyage to Italy turned his genius to marine painting, in which he acquired almost unrivalled reputation. After an absence of twenty-two years he returned to France. On his homeward passage a storm arose, during which he ordered himself to be tied to the mast, that he might make a faithful sketch of the scene. On his return he was employed by Louis XV. to delineate the principal ports, a task which occupied him for ten years. He died in 1789.

VERNEUIL, Catherine Henrietta de Balzac Marquise de, a French lady, who so captivated the heart of Henry IV. that he promised to marry her. When the monarch gave his hand to Mary de Medicis, this haughty mistress was so offended that she conspired with the Spanish court to dethrone him, and to place the crown on the head of her own son, whom she had borne to Henry. Their intrigues were discovered, and her accomplices punished. She died in exile 1633, aged 54.

VERNEY, Guichard Joseph du, professor of anatomy in the royal gardens, was born at Feurs en Forez, 5th August, 1648. He acquired great celebrity at Paris as a professor, and died there 10th September, 1730. He wrote an excellent treatise on the Ear, 12mo. &c. His works appeared together in 2 vols. 4to. 1762.

VERNON, Edward, an English admiral, born at Westminster. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was sent 1739, against Porto-Bello, which he took, and with a small force, as he had often boasted in the house of Commons, but he was unsuccessful in his attack on Carthagena two years after. His name is beautifully introduced in the most pathetic lines written by Thompson He died suddenly, 29th October, 1757, aged 73.

VERONESE, Paul Caliari, a celebrated painter born at Verona 1532. He studied under his uncle and acquired such reputation as to rival Tintoret and the most illustrious artists. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of Cana, and the supper in the house of Simon the leper. From the rich resources of a srong imagination he painted with all the truth of nature; his characters were represented with dignity, his female figures exhibited grace and elegance, and in his draperies appeared splendor and magnificence. In commendation of his great abilities, Guido said that he wished to be what Veronese was rather than acquire the celebrity of any other artist, for as he observed, others display their art, but he paints nature in all her real charms. This admired painter, equally great as a good christian and as an amiable man, died at Venice, 1588, aged 51.

VERRI, Peter, an Italian statesman and author, was born, in 1728, at Milan; quitted the military service for the civil, and held several important offices under the Milanese government; and died in 1797. His advice had considerable influence in inducing Beccaria to write the famous treatise on crimes and punishments. His principal work is, Meditations on Political Economy.

VERRI, Count Alexander, a brother of the foregoing, was born, in 1741, at Milan; was brought up to the bar, but quitted it to devote himself to literature; and died in 1816. Among his works are, A Life of Erostratus—the Romance of Sappho—An Essay on the General History of Italy—Analyses of and Criticisms upon the principal Grecian Orators—and The Roman Nights—the last of which has been translated into several languages.

VERROCHIO, Andrew, a sculptor, was born, in 1422, at Florence, and died in 1488. In bronze works he surpassed all his contemporaries. Among his chief productions are, a Christ and St. Thomas, and an equestrian statue of Bartholomew Colleoni. Verrochio was also an able painter, and one of the best musicians of his period. He invented the method of taking the features in a plaster mould.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, a native of London. His parents were of Flemish descent, and after studying at Oxford he went to settle at Antwerp, where he died 1625. He wrote a restitution of decayed intelligence in antiquities concerning the noble and renowned English nation, 4to. a curious work reprinted London 1634, and again 1674, 4to. —The Regal Government of England—Antiquitates Belgicæ, 12mo.—Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum, 4to.

VERT, Dom Claude de, an ecclesiastic of the order of Cluni. He studied at Avignon, and travelled into Italy, and devoted himself to inquiries on the ecclesiastical ceremonies of Rome. He died at Abbeville 1st May 1708, aged 63. He wrote a simple and historical history of the Ceremonies of the Church, 4 vols. 8vo.

VERTOT D'AUBOEUF, René Aubert de, a native of Bennetot in Normandy. He entered among the Capuchins, but quitted the order 1677, to be admitted among the regular canons of Premontré. In 1701 he abandoned the solitude of the monastery for an ecclesiastical life, and a residence in Paris, where he found great and powerful patrons. He became in 1715, historiographer to the order of Malta, and was selected for the office of sub-preceptor to Louis XV., but the appointment never took place. The abbé suffered much from the infirmities of age, and died 15th June, 1735, aged 80. In his character he was an amiable man, and united the virtues of private life to great intelligence, deep penetration, and an elegant taste. He wrote the History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 12mo.—History of the Revolutions of Sweden, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of the Revolutions of Rome, 3 vols. 12mo. his chief work—History of Malta, 4 vols. 4to., and 7 in 12mo.—History of the Settlement of the Britons in Gaul, 2 vols. 12mo.—Origin of the greatness of the Court of Rome, 12mo.—Dissertations on the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres.

VERUS, Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of Ælius, distinguished himself against the barbarians in the East, and was adopted by Marcus Aurelius, and admitted to share the throne. He died of an apoplexy in his German expedition, aged 39.

VERWEY, John, a learned Dutchman, who

presided with great reputation over the school of Goude, and afterwards that of the Hague, where he died about 1690. He is author of a Medulla Aristarchi Vossiani—and Nova Via docendi Græce, 8vo. two grammars of singular merit and general utility.

VESALIUS, Andrew, a celebrated anatomist, born at Brussels of a family long distinguished for their knowledge of medicine. After studying at Louvain, where he displayed the strong bent of his genius by dissecting dogs, cats, and moles, he came to Paris, and applied himself laboriously to anatomy, a science then in its infancy. He next visited Pisa, Bologna, and the other universities of Italy, and in 1537, was appointed anatomical professor at Padua. He next removed to Spain to be physician to Charles V., and there acquired the most extensive reputation by his skill and sagacity. From this high popularity, he, however, all at once formed the project of going to the Holy Land, and while some attribute it to the wish of flying from the jealousy and persecution of his enemies at court, or to the troublesome peevishness of his wife, others ascribe the cause to a more extraordinary circumstance. He obtained, it is said, permission to open the body of a young nobleman, whom during a severe illness he had attended, but dreadful to relate, he no sooner uncovered the heart of his patient, than he perceived it still palpitating with life. This circumstance so irritated the weeping family of the nobleman, that the unhappy physician was summoned before the inquisition, but Charles V. interfered and saved him from the most excruciating torments, on condition that he should undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return from Cyprus and Jerusalem, which was hastened by the invitations of the senate of Venice, who solicited him to fill the medical chair of Padua, vacant by the death of Fallopius, the wretched pilgrim was shipwrecked and thrown upon the barren shores of the island of Zante, where he soon after perished through famine and hardship, October 1674, aged about 60. The chief of his works is, de Humani Corporis Fabricâ, Leyden, 2 vols. fol. 1722. Vesalius may be truly considered as the great restorer of anatomy in Europe, as before his time it was not only neglected, but the study of it was impeded by the gross superstition and the ignorant prejudices of the age.

VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius, an obscure native of Riti, who by his merits and virtues rose to consequence in the Roman armies, and headed the expedition against Jerusalem. On the death of Vitellius, A.D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and the wisdom, moderation, and firmness of his reign showed the propriety of the choice. This truly virtuous monarch, the liberal patron of learning, and the friend of morality and order, died A.D. 79, aged 71.

VICARS, John, a native of London, educated at Christ's hospital and Queen's college, Oxford, after which he officiated as undermaster in Christ's hospital. He was author of God in the Mount, or England's Remembrancer, a poem, 4to.—Looking Glass for Malignants, and other pamphlets in favor of the presbyterians against the royalists. He died 1652.

VICARY, Thomas, a native of London, serjeant surgeon to Henry VIII. and his three successors, and surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, was the first anatomical writer in the English language. His book, A Treasure for Englishmen, or the Anatomy of a Man's Body, 12mo. 1577, and other medical and surgical tracts are chiefly compiled from the works of Galen and of the Arabians.

VIGENTE, Giles, a famous dramatic poet of Lisbon in the 16th century, whose works have served as models to the labors of Lopez de Vega, and to Quevedo. He wrote with great facility, and his pieces were so popular among the Portuguese, that he was called the Plautus of Portugal. It is said, that Erasmus learned the Portuguese, to be able to read his works, which were published by his children in five parts, 1562.

VICENZA, Armand Augustin Louis de Caulaincourt, duke de, lieutenant-general, born at Caulaincourt, in 1773, distinguished himself during the French revolution, both in diplomatic and military capacities, for his integrity, courage, fidelity and address, under the most difficult circumstances. He served in the army from the fifteenth year of his age, but, on the breaking out of the revolution, lost his post of staff-officer, and was for some time confined in prison. He then served 1792 as a grenadier, and afterwards as a mounted chasseur, but, in 1795, was restored, by the influence of Hoche, to his former rank of captain. Caulaincourt served with reputation in Italy, and began his diplomatic career at Constantinople, whither he accompanied general Dubayet. In 1801, he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the emperor Alexander, who always manifested esteem for him and confidence in him. In 1804, Caulaincourt was named *grand ecuyer*, and, about this time, was stationed on the Rhine, where he was employed in counteracting the intrigues of the English agents, and particularly the English minister at Munich, against the life of the first consul. With the capture and execution of the duke d'Enghien, it has been fully proved that he had nothing to do. In 1805, he was made general of division, and received the grand cross of the legion of honor, with the title of duke of Vicenza. He afterwards obtained various orders of knighthood from Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Russia and Austria, and was sent ambassador to St. Petersburg, when Napoleon was carrying on his plans against Austria. After the fall of Prussia and the treaty of Tilsit, he was four years ambassador at the Russian court, and received from the emperor the cross of the order of St. Anne of the first class. He requested his recall on the pretext of ill health, but, in reality, because he met with various mortifications from the Russian nobility, who were jealous of his favor with Alexander. After returning to France in 1811, he accompanied Napoleon on his unfortunate expedition to Russia in 1812, which he had firmly opposed, and returned with him in a sleigh, after nearly perishing with cold. During fourteen days, Caulaincourt did not leave the emperor's side. In the campaign of 1813, Caulaincourt was appointed to negotiate with the Russian and Prussian plenipotentiaries, after the desperate battles of Lützen and Bautzen; and an armistice was the consequence. That armistice was soon broken, and only served to prepare the way for the victory over Napoleon at Leipsic. After hostilities had been removed from Germany to France, Caulaincourt, who had been named minister for foreign affairs, was sent to negotiate with the allies at Chatillon (q. v.); but, on some success of Napoleon, he received orders to raise his claims so high, that the allies broke off the conferences, and marched to Paris. When Napoleon abdicated at Fontainebleau, the duke of Vicenza was the chief negotiator on his part, and signed the treaty of the 11th of April, between the ex-emperor and the allies. He continued to follow his master until his departure from Fontainebleau, on the 20th of April, and afterwards retired to his estate. During the hundred days, he held the portfolio of foreign affairs, and,

April 4, 1815, issued the celebrated circular to the foreign cabinets, declaring the pacific intentions of Napoleon. After the second abdication of the emperor, the duke of Vicenza took an active part as member of the regency; but the return of the king terminated his public career. He passed the rest of his life alternately at Paris and on his estate, occupied with the education of his children, and died in 1828.

VICQ D'AZIR, Felix, a native of Valone, who like his father became eminent as a physician. He came to Paris in 1765, and acquired such celebrity that in 1775 he was sent by the minister Turgot to stop a contagious distemper which raged among the people of Languedoc, and in this he was happily successful. He was one of the founders of the society of medicine, and pronounced the eloges of Haller, Linné, Pringle, and other illustrious men, and with such applause, that he was elected member of the academy of sciences in the room of Buffon. He died universally respected, 20th June, 1794, aged 46. Besides his eloges he wrote memoirs—Anatomical Observations—Description of the Nerves.

VICTOR, Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born 14th May 1666, and succeeded his father Charles Emanuel in 1675. By his marriage with the niece of Louis XIV., he insured the cooperation of France, but he was no sooner established in his power, than he declared against his new allies. He was consequently attacked and defeated by Catinat at Staffarde 1690, and lost all Savoy, but two years after he entered Dauphiné and siezed upon Gap and Embrun. Another victory at Marseilles, obtained over him by Catinat, robbed him of all his newly acquired dominions, but though he was obliged to make peace in 1696, he took up arms again in 1701, encouraged by the promises of the emperor, who flattered his ambition by the hopes of possessing a large territory between the Po and Tanaro. His troops were now defeated by Vendome, and Turin his capital besieged by the duke de la Feuillade, but the timely succor of prince Eugene saved him from ruin, and restored him to his independence. Peace was restored in 1713, and Victor, acknowledged king of Sicily by the king of Spain, soon after resigned his title in favor of the emperor, who in return supported his assumption of the name of king of Sardinia. Tired with the intrigues and labors of greatness, Victor at last in 1730, after a reign of fifty-five years, abdicated the throne in favor of his son, but the next year, with the same capricious inconsistency, he reclaimed the regal honors. The son might have complied, but when he saw that the crown was claimed by the suggestions of an ambitious mistress, who tyrannised over the affections of his father, he wisely refused, and the fickle old man soon after died at Rivoli near Turin, 31st October 1732.

VICTORIUS, or VETTORIN, Peter, a learned Florentine, appointed by Cosmo de Medicis, professor of eloquence in the college of his native town. He was universally respected for his learning and abilities, and served his country in some embassies. He died 1585, aged 87. He is to be regarded as one of the first restorers of learning in Italy, and he ably devoted his time in elucidating the classics, especially Cicero. His works are Critical Notes on Cicero, Cato, Varro, and Columella—Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric,—Collection of Latin Epistles and Harangues.

VICTORIUS, Benedict, a native of Faenza, professor of medicine at Bologna. He wrote Empyrical Medicine, 8vo.—de Morbo Gallico, 8vo.—la Grande Pratique, 2 vols. fol. and died about 1552, aged 72. His uncle Lionel was also professor of medicine at Bologna, where he died 1530. He wrote a Treatise on the Diseases of Children, 8vo. —Practice of Medicine, 4to.

VIDA, Mark Jerome, a celebrated modern poet, born at Cremona 1470. After finishing his studies at Padua and Bologna, he entered into the order of the regular canons of St. Mark at Mantua, which he soon after exchanged for the order of St. John Lateran at Rome. His poetical fame reached the ears of Leo X., who rewarded him with his friendship and the priory of St. Sylvester at Tivoli. In this charming retreat he devoted himself to the composition of his Christias, and though his labors were interrupted by the death of his patron, he soon emerged from the dissatisfaction which the neglect shown to literary merit during the short reign of Adrian VI. had created, and under the next pope, Clement VII., he received the rewards due to his talents, and was made bishop of Alba, 1532. This truly benevolent prelate, and learned man, died 27th September 1566, aged 96. The tributes of praise paid to the genius and merits of this great man, have been numerous, and among them, the words of Pope are particularly striking. The poetical works of Vida were collected by himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 1550. They consist of Ars Poetica, a valuable poem—de Bombyce Libri Duo, the most correct of his works—Scacchia Ludus—Hymni de Rebus Divinis—Christiados Libri Sex—Bucolica, Eclogæ, & Carmina,—Besides these he wrote, Dialogi de Republicæ Dignitate—Orationes Tres adversus Papienses,—Constitutiones Synodales Albæ. The best edition of his poems is that of Oxford, 1733, in 3 vols. 8vo.

VIETA, Francis, master of requests to queen Margaret, was born at Fontenay, in Poitou 1540, and acquired great celebrity as a mathematician. He was the first who used in algebra the letters of the alphabet to mark known quantities, as they could express every variety of number, and he also introduced some important improvements in that science, and in geometry. He made afterwards some alterations in the Gregorian calendar, and showed himself so exact and sagacious in deciphering the secrets of the Spanish government in their intercepted letters, that the divulging of the contents which were obscurely clothed in five hundred different characters, was ascribed to magic. He died 1603. He published Apollonius of Perga, under the name of Apollonius Gallus, 4to. 1610, and his works were collected together in 1646, in 1 vol. folio, by F Schooten.

VIEUSSENS, Raymond de, a native of Rouergue, who became physician to the king of France, and distinguished himself by his publications on his profession, one of which, on Internal Diseases, in 4 vols. 4to. was published by his grandson 1774. He died at Montpellier, where he had retired for his health, 1715.

VIGAND, or WIGAND, John, a Lutheran divine, born at Mansfield. He was engaged in the publication of that important work, the Centuries of Magdeburgh, printed at Basil, 13 vols. fol. 1562, and afterwards presided over the churches of Pomerania. He wrote several works in favor of the reformation, and died 21st October 1587, aged 64.

VIGEE, Louis William Bernard Stephen, a French poet and dramatist, was born, in 1755, at Paris, and died there in 1820, reader to Louis XVIII. He is the author of many poems; a Course of Literature, delivered at the Athenæum; three comedies; and the Pro and Con, a religious, moral, political, and literary dialogue.

VIGILIUS, a Roman, who was elevated to the papal throne by the intrigues of Theodora the wife of Justinian, to whom he promised, as the price of his elevation, that he would cancel all the decrees of the council of Constantinople, against the Eutychian bishops, whose cause she embraced. Though thus raised to the pontificate in 537 he afterwards ventured to oppose Theodora, and even excommunicated her, for which he was banished from Rome, but died soon after at Syracuse 555. Eighteen of his letters have been published at Paris, 8vo. 1642.

VIGNES, Peter des, a native of Capua, who rose from the obscurest situation to the dignity of chancellor of the German empire. After receiving his education at Bologna, by the charity of some benevolent persons, he rose to consequence, and became the favorite of the emperor Frederic. It is said that he attempted to poison his master, for which his eyes were put out, but others attributed this severe treatment to the malice and misrepresentation of his enemies. Disgusted with the confinement of a prison, and the tyrannical conduct of his sovereign, he dashed his head against the column to which his galling chains were fastened, and thus expired 1249. Des Vignes was very eminent in the knowledge of jurisprudence. Some of his works have been printed.

VIGNOLES, Stephen de, better known by the name of la Hire, was of an illustrious family, settled at Languedoc. He was one of the ablest generals in the service of Charles VII. and he obliged the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and assisted Joan of Arc in the relief of Orleans. After contributing by his valor to the restoration of Charles to his throne, he died at Montauban, 1447.

VIGNOLES, Alphonso de, a native of Aubais in Languedoc, who, as a Calvinist, left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was patronised by the king of Prussia, and made director of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died 24th July, 1744, aged 95. He wrote the Chronology of the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols. 4to.—Epistola Chronologica—Conjectures on Virgil's fourth Eclogue.

VILLARET, Claude, a native of Paris, who first became known by his romance of la Belle Allemande. In consequence of some domestic distresses he quitted Paris, and to support himself began the life of an actor at Rouen, Compiegne, and Liege. He afterwards abandoned a profession in which he had acquired some celebrity. He again settled at Paris, and obtained the place of first commissary of the chamber of accounts. On the death of Velly he was appointed his successor in the completion of an History of France, which he ably continued from the 8th volume, and the reign of Philip VI. to the 348th page of the 17th volume. He wrote besides, Considerations sur l'Art du Theatre, 8vo.—and l'Esprit de Voltaire. He died at Paris, March 1766, aged 61.

VILLARS, Louis Hector, marquis and duke of, peer of France, was born at Moulins in Bourbonnois, 1653. He embraced early the profession of arms, and distinguished himself on the Rhine, at the siege of Maestricht, at the battle of Senef, and on various occasions, and for his services was raised to the rank of marshal of France, 1690. At the peace of Ryswick, he went ambassador to Vienna, and when afterwards placed at the head of the French armies, he defeated the prince of Baden, and gained the battle of Hochstet; but after supporting the character of a brave and active general against the superior genius of Marlborough, he was at last routed and dangerously wounded at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709. He afterwards regained his reputation at Denay on the Scheldt, and by the fall of Douay, Quesnoy, and other places, and he assisted in the establishment of peace as plenipotentiary at Radstadt, 1714. After the death of Louis XIV. he supported the administration of the duke of Orleans, and in 1733, when a new war broke out, he was sent to take the command of the French armies in Italy. He took Pisighitone, but soon after was taken ill, and died at Turin, 17th June, 1734, aged 82. His memoirs were published in Holland, 3 vols. 12mo.

VILLARS, Montfaucon de, a French abbé, was born, in 1635, in the neighborhood of Toulouse; and acquired great reputation at Paris as a preacher, but was prohibited from preaching in consequence of his publishing The Count de Gabalis, which his enemies pretended to be an irreligious work. He was assassinated in 1675. The idea of the sylphid machinery of the Rape of the Lock is borrowed from The Count de Gabalis.

VILLARS, Dominic, a French botanist, was born, in 1745, in a hamlet of the Gapençois; received a scanty education, but improved it by study; became eminent as a physician and botanical lecturer; and died in 1814. Among his works are, A Natural History of the Plants of Dauphiny; and Memoirs on Topography and Natural History.

VILLENA, marquis of, a Spanish poet, allied to the royal house of Arragon. He preferred retirement and solitude to the intrigues of the court, and translated at the request of his relation John, king of Navarre, Virgil's Æneid into Spanish verse. His Gaya Sciencia, a system of poetry, rhetoric, and oratory, describing the ceremonies and public exhibitions of the Troubadours, is his most celebrated performance. He also translated Dante into prose, a work still esteemed by the Spaniards, and died of the gout, 1434.

VILLERS, Charles Francois Dominique de, a French writer, was a native of Belchen, in Lorraine, where he was born in 1764. In the earlier part of his life, he served in the French army as a lieutenant of artillery, but, on the breaking out of the revolution, emigrated, and joined the royalist force under the prince of Condé. On the failure of the hopes of the party to which he had attached himself, he went to Lübeck, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Villers, who was a man of considerable talent, and some reading, soon acquired a rising reputation in the republic of letters, which was much increased by his obtaining the prize given by the institute, for an Essay on the Influence of the Reformation, and was at length invited to fill the professor's chair of philosophy at the University of Göttingen. This situation, when the French influence predominated, he was compelled to resign, but received a pension in lieu of it. During the occupation of Hanover by the troops of France, under Davoust, the excesses committed by the soldiery induced him to address a letter to Fanny Beauharnois, with the hope of procuring, through her interest, some mitigation of the evils under which the unhappy country of his adoption then labored. The work was printed; but the only effect it produced was to draw on its author the personal hatred of the French commander. He also addressed to the institute two reports on the state of ancient literature, and on the history of Germany. The honors which his own country denied him were accorded by the Swedish government, which made him a chevalier of the order of the polar star. M. de Villers died in the spring of 1815.

VILLIERS, George, duke of Buckingham, was born of a respectable family at Brookesby, Leices-

tershire, 20th August 1592, and after receiving an indifferent education, he travelled into France, where he acquired all the personal accomplishments of the gentleman and the courtier. He was introduced to the notice of James I. at the play represented for his entertainment by the students of Cambridge, and the monarch was so captivated with his handsome person and his fine clothes, that he soon succeeded to the honors of the discarded Somerset, and became cup-bearer to the king. By degrees honors were heaped upon him; he was knighted, and rapidly rose to the rank of a baron, an earl, a marquis, and a duke, and was made master of the horse, warden of the cinque ports, and obtained the disposal of all the offices of honor and emolument, in the church and state in the three kingdoms. In 1620 he married the earl of Rutland's daughter, the richest heiress in the kingdom, and three years after he persuaded the prince of Wales to go to Spain, in disguise, to solicit the hand of the Infanta his intended bride. On the death of James, Villiers retained all his influence with the new monarch, but while he was the favorite of the court, he was regarded with odium by the parliament and the people. His unpopularity was increased by rashly advising his master to dissolve the parliament and to raise supplies without the consent of the people. In the midst of these popular discontents a war broke out with France, and the duke took upon himself to carry hostilities into the enemy's country, but instead of landing on the continent he made an imprudent attack on the isle of Rhée, in which he lost the flower of his army. This disaster was to be repaired by a more formidable armament, for the relief of Rochelle, which Richelieu was besieging with all the powers of the French monarchy, and the duke made the most extraordinary preparations for the expedition, but before he sailed he was stabbed at Portsmouth by Felton a lieutenant of the army, who was dissatisfied with his conduct, and had vowed his death. This happened 23d August 1628, in the 36th year of his age. In his disposition Buckingham was generous and humane, but in his attachments he was violent aud headstrong. Immoderately ambitious, he viewed the cautious measures of the parliament with distrust and contempt, and to carry into execution his favorite measures, he hesitated not to sacrifice the interests of his master, and the happiness of the people.

VILLIERS, George, duke of Buckingham, son of the preceding, was born at Wallingford house, London, 30th January 1627, the year before his father's murder. After being at Cambridge he went on his travels, and at his return he was presented to the king who was at Oxford, and he entered at Christ church. On the fall of the royal power he went with prince Charles to Scotland, and shared afterwards his dangers at the battle of Worcester, but after accompanying him on the continent he returned to England and retrieved his fortunes by marrying, in 1657, the daughter of lord Fairfax. Though thus connected with republicans, he did not lose the royal favor, but preserving his property, he at the restoration was possessed of an estate of £20,000 a year, and added to his honors the place of master of horse to the king. The favors which he enjoyed at court were, however, soon forfeited when he joined a conspiracy against the government, yet so forgiving was the king's temper, that he was restored, on his submission, to his honors and to confidence. The flagitious attempt which he made with Blood on the duke of Ormond's life, did not again expose him, as he deserved, to the royal displeasure, but he was made chancellor of Cambridge, and employed as ambassador to Louis XIV. He afterwards resigned the chancellorship, and capriciously favored the cause of the nonconformists, and afterwards was sent to the Tower for contempt by order of the house of lords. He died 16th April, 1688. Though a man of abilities, of great vivacity, and of quickness of parts, he did not possess a single virtue. His wit was malevolence, his generosity was profuseness, and so debauched was his character that the whole business of life seemed to be the gratification of the most sensual appetites. His character has been well delineated under the name of Zimri in Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, but though a debauchee he has acquired celebrity as a poet and a man of letters. His poems though few in number are great in merit. Besides the Rehearsal, a comedy of singular merit, in which he ridicules the dramatic writers of his age, he wrote the Chances, altered from Fletcher—the Restoration—the Battle of Sedgemoor—the Militant Couple—an Essay on Reason and Religion—on Human Reason—Discourse on the Reasonableness of having a Religion and Worship of God.

VILLOISON, John Baptist d' Ansse de, a celebrated French hellenist, was born, in 1750, at Corbeil, and at the age of nineteen had read, and made critical notes on, all the Latin; authors and many of the Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, he learned in a few months to read. Villoison travelled in Germany, Holland, Italy, and the Levant, in search of manuscripts. He died, in 1805, professor of ancient and modern Greek at the college of France. Among his works are, Anecdota Græca; and Epistola Vimarienses.

VINCE, Rev. Samuel, A. M., F.R.S., late Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, was of humble Suffolk parentage; but the munificence of Mr. Pilney, of Harleston, enabling him to enter himself of Caius College in 1775, he distinguished himself by gaining one of Smith's mathematical prizes, and became the senior wrangler of his year. In 1796 then a fellow of Sidney Sussex College, he was elected to the professorship, which he afterwards filled in so distinguished a manner, and which he held till his death in 1821. His works are a treatise on the Elements of Conic Sections, 8vo. 1781; another on Practical Astronomy, 4to., 1790; Plan of a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, 8vo., 1793; The Principles of Fluxions, 2 vols., 8vo., 1795; The Principles of Hydrostatics, 8vo., 1796—1800; A Complete System of Astronomy, 2 vols, 4to., 1797–1799: 3 vols., 4to, with additions, 1814; A Vindication of Christianity against the objections of Hume, in two discourses, preached before the University, 1798–1809; A Treatise on Trigonometry, the nature and use of Logarithms, &c., 8vo., 1800; A Confutation of Atheism, from the laws of the Heavenly Bodies, 8vo., 1806; and on the Hypotheses accounting for Gravitation from Mechanical Principles, 8vo., 1806. He was, at the time of his decease, rector of Kirkly Bedon, vicar of South break (both in Norfolk), and archdeacon of Bedford.

VINCENT, Thomas, author of God's Terrible Voice in the City, by Plague and Fire, 8vo.—of an Explanation of the Catechism, and other religious tracts, was ejected for nonconformity from the living of St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-street, and died at Hoxton 1671. During the plague he continued in the city, and by his discourses from the pulpit greatly contributed to support the spirits, and relieve the terrors of the afflicted inhabitants.

VINCENT, William, D.D., master of Westmin-

ster School, was born in London in 1739. He was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762 he became an usher, and nine years after succeeded to the office of second master, at Westminster. He now took the degree of D.D., and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1778 he became vicar of Longdon, in Worcestershire; but soon after resigned his benefice for the rectory of Allhallows, Thames-street in London. In 1788 he became head master at Westminster, where he continued to preside till 1801, when he was made a prebend; and two years after he succeeded to the deanery of Westminster, on the promotion of Dr. Horsley to the see of St. Asaph. As an author dean Vincent is principally known on account of his commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus; and his Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, republished together under the title of The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, 1807, 2 vols., 4to. The Voyage of Nearchus was translated into French by Billecocq, Paris, 1800. Dr. Vincent died in December 1815. He published also the Conjugation of the Greek Verb, and the Greek Verb Analysed; A Defence of Public Education; and a Charity Sermon. A Volume of his Discourses, with his life, was published posthumously.

VINCI, Leonard, a celebrated painter, descended of a noble family, and born in the castle of Vinci near Florence 1445. He was patronised by Louis Sforza, duke of Milan, and not only introduced the simplicity and purity of the Greeks over the rude Gothic, but he contributed much to ornament the city, and as well acquainted with architecture and engineering, he supplied it with water by a new canal two hundred miles in length. The wars of Milan, and the misfortunes and captivity of the duke influenced the destinies of the painter, and Leonard quitted a city which he had adorned with his paintings and the labors of his genius. He removed to Florence where he found protection and friendship with the Medicis. From Florence he went to Rome, and soon after visited France by the liberal invitations of Francis I. The fatigues of the journey, however, were too much for his constitution, he languished for some months at Fontainebleau, and during one of the visits which he frequently received from Francis, he raised himself in his bed to show the gratitude of his heart, and at that moment being seized with a fainting fit, he expired in the arms of the monarch, who had eagerly stooped to support him. This was in 1520. The best of his pieces was our Saviour's last supper, painted in oil, on the wall of a church of Milan, long since defaced from moisture and the ravages of time, though a copy of it was taken by order of Francis I. which is preserved at St. Germain's. At Florence he was engaged with Michael Angelo in painting the council chamber of the city, but this union of talents produced unfortunately not only rivalship, but lasting jealousy. According to Rubens, his chief excellence was in giving every thing its proper character. His pieces are mostly preserved at Florence and in France. He wrote treatises on the Nature, Equilibrium, and Motion of Water—on Anatomy—on Perspective—on Light and Shadows—and on Paintings.

VINES, Richard, an English divine born at Blaston, Leicestershire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Hinckley school, and when in orders he obtained the living of Weddington, Warwickshire. The civil wars drove him from his parish to Coventry, but on the establishment of the presbyterian government in 1644, he was nominated one of the assembly of divines, and proved himself by his eloquence, an able champion of the republican cause. From London, where he obtained St. Clement Danes, and St. Lawrence Jewry, he removed to Cambridge, where he was appointed master of Pembroke hall, which he resigned soon after, as he would not take the engagement. In the conferences which he had with the monarch as one of the deputies from the parliament, he conducted himself with becoming propriety and marked respect towards his unfortunate sovereign, and on the morning of his execution he offered him his spiritual consolation and assistance. He died 1655. Though a strong and violent Calvinist, he was a benevolent man, void of pride and flattery, and as a scholar distinguished for his perfect knowledge of Greek, and eminent as a philologist, invincible as a disputant, and as a preacher most persuasive. He often preached before the parliament, and of the sermons which he composed, thirty-two have been published.

VIOT, Marie Ann Henrietta Payan de l'Estang, a native of Dresden, distinguished for her learning, her wit, and the great versatility of her genius. She married d'Antremont at the age of twelve, and was a widow at sixteen, and afterwards she took for her second husband de Bourdic of Nismes. Her mental accomplishments recommended her to the notice of the learned, she was honored with a seat in the academy of Nismes, and read on her admission an eloge on her favorite author Montaigne. Among her compositions are known an Ode to Silence—the Summer—Fauvette, a romance—la Foret de Brama, an opera—Epistles to Tremblaye. This ingenious and excellent woman died of a fever in the summer of 1802, aged 56, at Bagnols.

VIRGILIUS, Publius Maro, a celebrated Latin poet. He was born at Andes near Mantua, and died at Brundusium, B. C. 19, aged 51. He was happily patronised by Mecænas and Augustus, and the independence which he enjoyed permitted him to devote the great powers of his genius to the composition of the sublimest efforts of the Italian muse. His ten Eclogues, his four Georgics, and his Æneid in twelve books are well known, and will be read and admired so long as the labors of genius can command the applauses of mankind.

VIRGINIA, daughter of Virginius, was stabbed to the heart by her father, and thus saved from the violence which Appius the tyrannical decemvir meditated against her person, under the pretence that she was the slave of one of his freed men. This created a revolution in the state, and the abolition of the decemviral power, 449, B. C.

VISCONTI, Ennius Quirinus, was born, in 1751, at Rome; displayed great precocity of talent; was appointed conservator of the museum of the Capitol by Pius VI; was minister of the home department, and subsequently one of the consuls of the short-lived Roman republic; was in consequence compelled to seek an asylum in France; became there a member of the Institute, professor of archæology, and administrator of the museum; and died in 1818. Among his numerous works are, The Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum; Grecian Iconography; and Roman Iconography.

VITELLIUS, Aulus, a Roman emperor. After sharing in the debaucheries of Tiberius, and administering to the vices of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, he was proclaimed emperor in Germany by his troops, in opposition to Otho. Though defeated

in three battles by his rival he prevailed in the fourth, but instead of reigning like a father, he disgraced himself by every species of licentiousness, and at last was assassinated, and Vespasian placed on the throne A. D. 69.

VITRINGA, Campegio, a native of Leewarde in Friesland, who became professor at the university of Franeker, where he died of an apoplexy 3d March 1722, aged 63. He was author of a Latin commentary on Isaiah 2 vols. fol.—Apocalypseos Anachrisis, 4to.—Typus Theologiæ Practicæ, 8vo. —Synagoga Vetus, 4to.—Archisynagogus, 4to.—De decem Viris Otiosæ Synagogæ, 4to.—Observationes Sacræ, 4to. His son of the same name died also at Franeker 1723, aged 31, professor of theology and author of a valuable abridgment of Natural Theology, 4to. 1720.

VITRUVIUS, M. Pollio, a famous architect of antiquity. He lived in the age of Julius Cæsar, and dedicated his valuable work on architecture, in ten books, to Augustus Cæsar; but few particulars are known of his history. The best edition of this work is that of Amsterdam, 1649, in fol.

VIVES, John Lewis, a native of Valencia, in Spain, who taught belles lettres at Louvain, and came to England, where he taught Latin to Mary the daughter of Henry VIII. He was highly favored by the monarch, but when he presumed to speak and to write against the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, he was arrested, and for six months sent to prison. When he recovered his liberty he returned to Spain, and died at Bruges 6th May, 1540, aged 48. He wrote Commentaries on Augustin's Civitas Dei—a treatise on the Corruption, and Decline of Arts and Sciences—treatise on Religion—and other theological works.

VIVIANI, Vincent, a famous mathematician, born at Florence, 5th April 1622. He was the pupil and the friend of Galileo, and acquired such reputation that he received a pension from Louis XIV. and was appointed first mathematician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 22d September, 1703, member of several learned societies in Europe. He published Divination on Aristeas, a work of merit, fol.—de Maximis & Minimis Geometricæ Divinatio in Quintum Conicor. Apoll. Pergæi, &c. fol.—Enodatio Problematum Universis Geometris Propositorum, a Cl. Commieres, 4to.—a treatise on Proportions, 4to.

VLODOMIR, grand duke of Russia, embraced christianity in 989, and enforced the observation of its mild tenets among his heathen subjects. His good intentions were powerfully seconded by his daughter-in-law, the daughter of Boleslaus, duke of Poland, who brought in her retinue Reimbern, bishop of Colberg, an active and intelligent missionary. Vlodomir, by an old age of repentance, made amends for the cruelties and the debauchery of his former years, and after his death he was regarded by his subjects as an apostle and a saint, and his tomb at Kiow has long continued an object of veneration among the Russians. An order of merit was established by the second Catharine, which bears his name.

VOETIUS, Gisbert, a learned divine, born at Heusden 3d March 1589. He was appointed in 1634, professor of theology, and of oriental languages at Utrecht, where he continued an active instructer for forty years, and died 1st November 1677, aged 87. His accusation of Descartes whom he charged with atheism, was believed by the magistrates of Utrecht, and the two Apologetical letters of the philosopher were condemned to ignominy. His followers were called Voetians. He published Exercitia & Bibliotheca Studiosi Theologi—Politica Ecclesiastica, 4 vols. 4to.—Diatribe de Cœlo Beatorum, &c.—His son Paul was professor of law at Utrecht, and died 1667, aged 48. He wrote de Usu Juris Civilis & Canonici, &c.—de Jure Militari —Commentar. in Institutiones Imperiales, 2 vols. 4to.—de Mobilium & Immobil. Naturâ, 8vo.—John, the son of Paul, was professor of law at Leyden, and at Herborn, and died 1714, author of an excellent Commentary on the Pandects, 2 vols. folio, 1698–1704.

VOISENON, Charles Henry de Fusée de, a native of Voisenon, near Melun, who quitted the ecclesiastical profession for the pleasures of the world, and for the writing of dramatic pieces. He was author of various romances—fugitive pieces of poetry—several comedies—lyric poems—historical fragments, written in an easy and pleasing style, and collected together in 5 fols. 8vo. 1782, by Madame de Turpin. He died 22d November 1775, aged 67.

VOISIN, Daniel Francis, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, rose by his merits to the highest offices of the state, and in 1714 was made chancellor of France. His integrity and virtues were eminently displayed in a conference with Louis XIV. The monarch, who had promised pardon to some worthless culprit, directed his chancellor to affix the seals to the pardon, and when the upright magistrate refused, he took the seals, and sealed the pardon himself. When Louis desired his minister to take the seals back, he declined it, saying, they are contaminated, I wish no longer to hold them. Astonished at his firmness, the king, with an exclamation of admiration, threw the pardon into the fire; now, rejoined the chancellor, I can properly resume the seals, as fire purifies every thing. This excellent character died suddenly, 1st February 1718, aged 62.

VOITURE, Vincent, an eminent French writer, son of a wine-merchant, born at Amiens, 1598. His wit and literary reputation soon recommended him to the notice of the court, where he was liberally patronised and pensioned. He was sent to Spain on political affairs, and during his stay at Madrid, he wrote verses in Spanish with such elegance that they were ascribed to the muse of Lopez de Vega. He afterwards visited Rome, where he was courteously treated, and he was the bearer of the information of the birth of Louis XIV. to the court of Florence. Though loaded with pensions, he was, in consequence of his fondness for gaming, always poor. He died 27th May, 1648. Though he wrote verses with elegance in French, Spanish, and Italian, yet few of his poetical pieces are preserved. His letters form nearly the whole of his works, and they have often been printed in 2 vols. 12mo. They are elegant, polite, and easy, and have deserved the highest commendations of Boileau, who regards him not only as a polisher and refiner of the French language in a barbarous age, but as a sensible and graceful writer.

VOLKOF, Feodor, the Garrick of Russia, was the son of a tradesman at Yaroslaf, and was born 1729. He was educated at Moscow, but instead of devoting himself to the business of a manufacturer of salt-petre and sulphur in the house of his mother's second husband, he took pleasure in frequenting the German theatre at Petersburg, and on his return to Yaroslaf, he erected a stage in his father's house, and provided himself with all the apparatus necessary for dramatic representation. His four brothers shared his theatrical labors, and by degrees acquired such reputation, that a regular theatre was built for the reception of crowded audiences. The fame of the young performer was

no sooner reported at Petersburg, than the empress in 1752 sent for him to the capital, and nobly allowed him a handsome pension, and enabled him to represent with effect and magnificence the finest productions of Sumorokof and of Moliere. Under the patronage of the court, not less than twenty-two hundred were annually granted for the salaries of the actors, and Volkof and his brother were ennobled, and presented with extensive estates. The last character which this eminent actor performed was in the tragedy of Zemira, at Moscow, and he died soon after, 1763, aged 35.

VOLNEY, Constantine Francis Chassebeuf de, a French writer, was born at Craon in 1757. After finishing his education he went to Egypt and Syria, of which countries he published a description in 2 vols, 8 vo. 1787. At the beginning of the revolution he became a member of the States-general; but afterwards he purchased an estate in Corsica, where he gave such offence by his opinions that he was obliged to leave the island. In the reign of terror he suffered imprisonment; but in 1794, he was appointed one of the professors in the new school of education. On the failure of this project Volney went to America, where he had a controversy with Priestley on the origin of Christianity. At the peace he returned to Europe, and died at Paris, April 20, 1802. His other works are, 1. On the Simplification of the Oriental Languages. 2. Chronology of the Twelve Centuries preceding the entrance of Xerxes into Greece. 3. The Ruins; or Meditations on the revolutions of Empires. 4. The Law of Nature, or Physical Principles of Morality. 5. Account of Corsica. 6. Lectures on History. 7. On the Climate and Soil of the United States of America. 8. The Chronology of Herodotus. 9. New Researches on Ancient History, 3 vols. &c.

VOLTA, Alexander, an Italian philosopher, distinguished for his discoveries relative to Galvanic electricity. He was descended of a noble and ancient family, and was born at Como in 1745. He applied himself particularly to the study of the natural sciences, and especially to electricity; and, n 1769, he published a dissertation, entitled—De Vi attractiva Ignis Electrici. In 1774 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Pavia; and he was in that situation when the discoveries of Galvani were published in 1789. Volta immediately turned his attention to the subject of Galvanism, or animal electricity; and to his researches is due the discovery of what has been termed the principle of electro-motion, or the excitement of electricity by the contact of heterogeneous substances, as exhibited in the phenomena of the Voltaic pile, or electric column. Volta addressed to the Royal Society in London, in 1792, an account of his observations, and in 1794 he was presented with the Copleian medal. In 1801, Bonaparte invited professor Volta to Paris, where he exhibited his discoveries to the members of the Institute. He was subsequently deputy from the university of Pavia to the consulta of Lyons, and then a member of the college of Dotti, a senator, and at length a count. He died March 6th, 1826. A complete edition of his works appeared at Florence in 1816, 5 vols. octavo.

VOLTAIRE, Marie Francis Arouet de, a French writer of great celebrity, born at Paris, 20th February 1694. From his earliest years he evinced superior powers of mind, and a sprightly imagination, so that he said, he wrote verses before he left his cradle. He was educated in the college of Louis the Great, where he made so astonishing a progress, that Ninon de l'Enclos left him two thousand livres to buy him a library. He was intended for the law; but the muses had greater charms for him, and in the society of the courtiers of Louis XIV. he acquired those graces of delicate humor and easy expression by which he was so much distinguished. His fondness for satire directed against the government, procured his imprisonment in the Bastile for one year, from which he was liberated by the interference of the duke of Orleans, who was pleased with the representation of Œdipus, the first tragedy which he wrote, 1718. Some of his plays were afterwards unsuccessful on the stage, and the poet, indignant at the severe censures of his countrymen, left Paris, and went to England, where he was much noticed by George I. and queen Caroline, under whose patronage he published his Henriade. Flattered with his reception from the English, and with the handsome property which he had realized by the liberality of his subscribers, he in 1728 returned to Paris, and while with avaricious eagerness he labored by commerce and by adventurous undertakings to improve his income, he devoted the best part of his time to literary pursuits. His Brutus, the most nervous of his tragedies, appeared in 1730, and was soon succeeded by Zara, the most pathetic of his dramatic pieces. His Lettres Philosophiques at this time gave such offence for their profane and indecent witticisms, that they were burnt by a decree of the parliament, and the author for a while withdrew from the public indignation to the seat of Madame de Chatelet on the borders of Lorraine. His Alzire, Mahomet, and Merope, produced soon after, placed him at the head of the dramatic poets of France, and introduced him to the court as the favorite of Madame Pompadour. Though in the possession of popularity, and universally admired for the bold effusions of his muse, he yet found a host of rivals and detractors, and to fly from their persecution, he retired to the court of Berlin. The confidence and familiarity of the Prussian monarch, and a liberal pension of twenty-two thousand livres, for a while commanded his attachment and partiality; but a quarrel with Maupertuis, who was at the head of the Berlin academy, and that spirit of independence and inconstancy which always marked his conduct, soon after brought on his disgrace, and after being dispossessed of a volume of royal verses, which he wished to carry away, he was permitted to leave the kingdom. The publication of an obscene and impious poem at that time rendered his return to Paris dangerous, and, therefore, after staying one year at Colwar, he purchased an estate near Geneva, where he fixed his residence. This place he soon abandoned for Ferney, on the borders of France, where he established a little colony of industrious artisans, and received, in progress of time, the homage, and the respect of the learned of Europe. In this peaceful retreat, where he received the adulation of the great, and the liberal presents of crowned heads, especially of his ancient friend the king of Prussia, and of the empress Catherine, he continued long to direct the taste and the literature of the world. At last, in 1778, he ventured to exchange the tranquillity of Ferney for the incense of the capital, and, surrounded with glory and with wealth, he appeared at Paris, where he was received with unusual honors by all the learned bodies, and crowned with the poetic wreath, in the full theatre, amidst applauding thousands. These honors, and the complimentary visits of ceremony which they produced were, however, too burdensome for the great age of the poet, and change of regimen, and continued fatigue, inflamed his blood, and brought on a hæmorrhage. As if foreboding his

approaching end, he declared, when he reached Paris, that he came to seek glory and death, and when presented by an artist with a picture of his triumph, he observed, a tomb would be fitter for me than a triumph. When unable to enjoy his usual rest he took a large dose of opium, which deprived him of his senses, and he died soon after, 30th May, 1778. Voltaire was an extraordinary character; as the leader of a new sect he has caused a revolution in wit and morals, and whilst he has often exerted his powerful talents to promote the cause of reason and of humanity, to inspire princes with toleration, and with a horror for war, he has too often, and too successfully, exerted himself in extending principles of irreligion, anarchy, and libertinism Ever inconstant and wavering, he was the free-thinker at London, the Cartesian at Versailles, the christian at Nancy, and the infidel at Berlin. From the high character of the moralist, he frequently descended into the buffoon, from the philosopher he became an enthusiast, from mildness he passed to passion, from flattery to satire, from the love of money to the love of luxury, from the modesty of a wise man to the vanity of an impious wit, and from the faith of the humble christian to the foul language and effrontery of the blasphemous atheist. As a man of letters, he must stand on very high ground in the eye of posterity, for versatility of talents, for brilliancy of imagination, for astonishing ease, for exquisite taste, and for vast extent of knowledge. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote several tragedies, the last of which was Irene—several comedies, the best of which are, l'Indiscret, l'Enfant Prodigue, & Nanine—operas—fugitive pieces—Essai sur l'Histoire Generale—Les Siecles de Louis XIV. & Louis XV.—History of Charles XII.—of the Czar Peter—Melanges de Literature—Dictionaire Philosophique—Philosophie de l'Histoire, and other works of impious tendency—Theatre of Peter and Th. Corneille. These very voluminous works have appeared in various forms, and by several editors. The most correct edition is that of Geneva, in 30 vols. 4to. and the most copious that of Basil, in 71 vols. 8vo.

VONDEL, Justus, or Josse du, a Dutch poet, born 17th November 1587. His parents were anabaptists, but he quitted their sect for the Roman catholic tenets. With strong natural powers, he for a while disregarded the rules of art, and at the age of thirty, began to learn Latin, to enjoy in their original, the beauties of the ancient muse. He wrote various poems, collected together in 9 vols. 4to. The best known of these are, the taking of Amsterdam by Florent V. count of Holland, a work of merit, though wild and irregular—the Destruction of Jerusalem, a tragedy—Palamedes, or Innocence Oppressed, a work which described the fate of Barneveldt, and for which the author was fined three hundred livres by the influence of the offended Maurice—satires, bitterly severe against the ministers of the reformed religion. He lived regardless of worldly affairs, and consequently, died poor, 5th February 1679, aged 91.

VORSTIUS, Conrad, a native of Cologne, who studied at Heidelberg, where he took his doctor's degree. He succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden, 1611, an appointment which so displeased the Calvinists, that James I. not only caused his book De Deo to be burnt publicly in London, but prevailed upon the states of Holland, by entreaties and by threats, to banish the offending divine. This persecuted man at last found protection in Holstein, and died at Toningen, 1622. His works are chiefly on controversial and theological subjects. His son William Henry was minister of the Arminians at Warmond, in Holland, and wrote several tracts.

VORTIGERN, a British chief, elected king after the departure of the Romans from the island, 445. To repel the invasion of the Picts and Scots, he called to his assistance the Saxons, and when these warlike tribes landed under the command of Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern granted them large domains. He afterwards married Rowena, Hengist's daughter, and granted him the kingdom of Kent, after which he retired to Wales, and was it is said burned in his castle about 484.

VOSS, John Henry, a German poet and critic, was born at Sommersdorf in 1751. Educated at the school of New Brandenburg he attracted some notice by his poems, inserted in the Almanac of the Muses, of Gottingen, in 1770, and procured the means of studying in the university of that place. A literary society having been formed, called the friends of Gottingen, he became one of the members, among whom were count Stolberg, Holty, Burger, Klopstock, &c. In 1775, Voss engaged in the publication of the Almanac of the Muses, or Anthology, (Blumenlese) of Gottingen, which he conducted till 1800. In 1778, he was nominated rector of the college of Ottendorf, Hanover, whence he removed to occupy a similar office at Eutin in the duchy of Oldenburg. He remained there twenty-three years; and, in 1805, the grand duke of Baden invited him to Heidelberg, where he remained till his death, March 29, 1826. Voss translated the works of Homer, 1793; Virgil, 1799; Horace, 1806; Hesiod and the pseudo-Orpheus, 1806; Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, 1808; Tibullus and Lygdamus, 1810; Aristophanes, 1821; Aratus, 1824; and extracts from the Metamorphoses of Ovid, 1798. His original writings comprise Letters on Mythology, Idylls, and other poems, besides numerous papers in periodical works. He was also engaged in various literary controversies with Heyne, count Stolberg, Creuzer, and others of his learned contemporaries.

VOSSIUS, Gerard John, a learned writer, born near Heidelberg, 1577. He studied at Dort, and in 1595, removed to Leyden, and he acquired such reputation for learning and for merit, that though young, he was in 1599 elected to the office of director of the college of Dort. He was in 1614, appointed director of the theological college of Leyden, and four years after was placed in the chair of eloquence and chronology. Though he endeavored to avoid all controversy, he incurred the displeasure of the Gomarists in his history of Pelagianism, and was expelled from the communion of the anti-remonstrants. Thus persecuted in Holland, he found friends and protection in England, and by the influence of Laud he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and was honored with the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford 1629. On the erection of the university of Amsterdam in 1630, Vossius was regarded as a most proper person to support by his learning and abilities the new establishment, and notwithstanding the clamors of his enemies and the opposition of Leyden against the institution, he was called to fill the chair of history. He died there 1649, aged 72. His works were published in 6 vols. fol. 1695. The best known of these are, Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ—de Origine & Progressu Idolatriæ—de Historicis Græcis—de Hist. Latinis—de Arte Grammatica.

VOSSIUS, Isaac, LL.D. youngest of the children of Gerard John V. was born at Leyden 1618. He was educated under the care of his father, and acquired such celebrity that he was invited to Sweden to teach queen Christina the Greek language. He

received in 1663, a handsome present from Louis XIV. with a flattering letter from Colbert, and on his visit to England in 1670, he was courteously received by Charles II. made doctor of laws at Oxford, and appointed canon of Windsor, with apartments in the castle, where he died 10th February, 1688. The valuable library which he left was regarded as the best in the world, and it was purchased by the university of Leyden. Though learned and well informed, Vossius was weak and credulous, and though he wrote a book to prove the Septuagint to be the work of inspired writers, he ventured in private conversation to dispute the truths and reality of revelation, in consequence of which Charles, well acquainted with his belief in fabulous stories exclaimed, "there is nothing which Vossius refuses to believe, except the bible." His works are very numerous, but may perhaps be regarded as less valuable than those of his father. The character of these two illustrious men has been drawn by the journalists of Trevoux, with great accuracy. Nothing, say they, is more different than the make of their understandings. In the father judgment prevails, imagination in the son; the father labors slowly, the son goes on with ease; the father distrusts the best founded conjectures, the son loves nothing but conjectures; bold and daring, the father's aim was to instruct, the son's to parade and make a noise; truth was the father's object, and novelty the son's. In the father we admire vast erudition orderly arranged, and clearly expressed, in the son a dazzling turn of style, singular thoughts, and a vivacity which pleases even in a bad cause. The father was a man of probity and religion, and regular in his manners, the son was a libertine in principle and practice, he made religion the object of his insults, and only studied to find the weak sides of it; and as to his morality, his obscene notes on Catullus will too fully prove the licentiousness of his heart.

VROON, Henry Cornelius, a native of Haerlem, who in a voyage to Spain was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal. As he was well skilled in painting, he drew a representation of the storm which had nearly proved fatal to him, and with such success that he met with general approbation. When the earl of Nottingham wished to have the defeat of the armada transmitted to posterity on a suit of tapestry, Vroon was selected for the work, and his execution was equal to the celebrity of the subject. It remains still in the house of lords a monument of his genius, and of the glorious victory of Elizabeth's navy. The time of his death is unknown.

W.

WADDELL, James, D.D., a presbyterian minister, in the county of Orange, Virginia. He lived in retirement, and but little is known of him. He died in the summer of 1805. Mr. Wirt, in his "Letters of a British Spy," has given a most vivid and interesting account of the eloquence of this man. If that account is a true graphic description of what the writer witnessed, and not as has by some been supposed, a mere picture of fancy, Dr. Waddell must have been an extraordinary preacher.

WADHAM, Nicholas, the founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born, about 1536, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Christ Church College. He died in 1610; and the seminary to the establishment of which he devoted a large part of his fortune was completed in 1613.

WADING, Peter, a native of Waterford, in Ireland, who entered among the jesuits, and was professor of theology at Prague, and afterwards at Louvain for sixteen years. He was also chancellor of the universities of Prague and Gratz, in Stiria, and was highly esteemed for his virtues and learning. He wrote poems, and various other works in Latin, and died at Gratz 1644, aged 58.

WADSWORTH, Thomas, a native of St. Saviour's Southwark, educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He obtained Newington Butts, and was remarkable for his charity, but at the restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Laurence Pulteney. He afterwards preached at Newington Theobald's, &c. and died of the stone, 29th October, 1676, aged 46, much respected for his piety and learning. His works are the Immortality of the Soul, and on theological subjects.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, minister of the first congregational church in Boston, graduated at Harvard college in 1690, and was ordained six years afterwards. In 1725, he was chosen president of the institution in which he was educated. He was highly esteemed for his piety and for his learning and eloquence. Between 1700 and 1725, he published a number of sermons, and other religious works; among the number were two artillery election sermons; one funeral sermon; an invitation to the gospel feast, in eleven sermons; and the benefits of a good, and mischiefs of an evil conscience, in fourteen sermons. He died in 1737 aged 67 years.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, D.D., minister of Danvers Massachusetts, was born in Milton, July 29th, 1750. He graduated at Harvard college in 1769; was ordained in 1773; and died, January 1826, in the 76th year of his age, and the fifty-fourth of his ministry. As a scholar and a preacher he had a respectable standing, and was esteemed for his moral and social virtues. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Babcock; one at a thanksgiving; one at a dedication; and one upon the subject of temperance.

WAGENSEIL, John Christopher, LL.D., a learned German, born at Nuremberg, 26th November, 1633. He studied at Stockholm and Altorf, and afterwards travelled as tutor to some persons of distinction, with whom he visited Holland, France, Spain, England, and Italy, and received everywhere those marks of respect and attention which his reputation and learning deserved. Louis XIV. treated him with great liberality, and the university of Orleans honored him with the title of doctor of laws, but though solicited to settle abroad, he preferred literary distinction at home, and after an absence of six years he was placed in the chair of law and history at Altorf. He afterwards exchanged the professorship of history for that of oriental languages, and after being honored with the confidence of the count Palatine of the Rhine, and the notice of the emperor, he died 9th October, 1705, aged 72. He wrote a treatise de Urbe Noribergæ, 4to.—Pera Librorum Juvenilium, 12mo.—Tela Ignea Satanæ, 2 vols. 4to.

WAGSTAFFE, Thomas, a native of Warwickshire, educated at the Charter-house, and New Inn-hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in art. He obtained Martins-thorp rectory in Rutland-

shire, and in 1684, was made chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, and then practised physic for some years with success. He was in 1693, consecrated suffragen bishop of Thetford, and died October 17th 1712, aged 67. He wrote several tracts in defence of the constitution, according to the tenets of the non-jurors, and he ably supported the title of Charles I., to be author of the Eikon Basilike.

WAILLY, Noel Francis de, a native of Amiens, distinguished as a philologist. He wrote a French Grammar of great merit, often republished—Principles of the Latin tongue—on Orthography—translations of Cæsar's Commentaries, and Cicero's Orations, 4 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1801.

WAILLY, Charles de, an eminent architect, was born in 1729, at Paris; studied his art under Blondel, Lejay, and Servandoni, and at Rome; was a member of the Institute, and the founder of the society of the Friends of the Arts; and died in 1798. His principal works are, the Spinola palace at Genoa, the mansion of Ormes in Touraine, and the hotel of Argenson, and the Odeon at Paris. The Odeon was the joint production of Wailly and Peyre.

WAKE, William, D.D. an eminent prelate born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1657. He was in 1672 admitted at Christ-church. In 1689 he was appointed chaplain to William and Mary, and soon after canon of Christ-church, in 1694 rector of St. James's Westminster, dean of Exeter 1701, bishop of Lincoln 1705, and translated to Canterbury January 1715-16. He was engaged 1697 in a severe controversy with Atterbury with respect to the rights of convocation, but though several of the clergy entered the lists on both sides, the State of the Church and Clergy of England, fol. by Dr. Wake was the most masterly, luminous and satisfactory performance, published on the subject. In other writings he also ably vindicated the church against the papists, and while he earnestly wished in his discourses, and in his correspondence, to form an union between the churches of England and France, he was indefatigable in supporting the rights and tenets of the protestants. This truly learned and virtuous man died at Lambeth 24th January, 1736-7, leaving several daughters. Besides his controversial works he published a translation of the epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, 8vo.—Exposition of the church Catechism, often edited—Tracts against Popery—sermons and charges.

WAKEFIELD, Robert, an eminent divine born in the north of England, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards travelled abroad, and acquired such reputation that the emperor appointed him, 1519, professor of Hebrew at Louvain. He, however, soon left the continent for the patronage of Henry VIII. and he became Hebrew professor at Oxford, 1530, and canon of Christ-church. He was author of several Latin pamphlets on the abuses of the papal power—on the Celibacy of the Clergy—Syntagma Hebræorum—a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, and died in London 1537.

WAKEFIELD, Gilbert a native of Nottingham, educated under Mr. Woodeson, at Kingston on Thames, where his father was minister, and at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his first and only degree 1776. He quitted the church in 1779 for the situation of tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington, and on its dissolution he removed to Hackney college where he continued about one year. The French revolution at this time gave rise to several political publications, and among others Mr. Wakefield excited the public attention by the violence of his attacks, and the animosity of his observations on the conduct of government. These publications were disregarded by the ministry, as the efforts of virulent licentiousness or disappointed ambition, but his letter to the bishop of Landaff appeared so hostile to the interests of the state, and to the safety of the establishment, that he was prosecuted by the attorney general, and immured for two years in Dorchester gaol. His imprisonment expired May, 1801, but a fever carried him to his grave the following September, in his 45th year. As a scholar he is entitled to high and unreserved praise, and had his talents been always directed in the paths of classical literature, he might have acquired greater fame, and added much to his domestic happiness from the respect and good opinion of men of all parties, and of every denomination. The best known of his publications are a collection of Latin poems, with notes on Homer, 1776—Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries concerning the Person of J. C. 4 vols. 8vo.—Sylva Critica—a pamphlet against Public Worship, which gave general offence, and was answered chiefly by dissenters—translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—Tragœdiarum Græcarum Delectus, 2 vols. 12mo.—Lucretius edited, 3 vols. 4to.—Horace edited. He also published Memoirs of himself, 8vo. little interesting.

WALDECK, Christian Augustus, prince of, an Austrian general, employed in 1789 against the Turks, and in 1792 against the French. He lost an arm at the siege of Thionville, and afterwards distinguished himself with Wurmser in carrying the lines of Weissemberg. He continued to serve his country with high distinction, and in 1798 passed into Portugal where he was named commander in chief. He died 1798, aged 54, highly respected as a general, and as a warrior.

WALDO, Peter, a merchant of Lyons, who in the 12th century, became the founder of the new sect of the Waldenses. The sudden death of a friend by his side, had such an effect upon him that he made a vow of consecrating himself more immediately to the service of God. He distributed his goods to the poor, and as preacher of the gospel, collected around him thousands of followers in Dauphiné, Provence, and other provinces of France, but notwithstanding the correct conduct and inoffensive morals of his sect, as he entertained opinions contrary to the interests of Rome, he was declared an enemy to the church, and persecution and war were raised against him. Though thousands fell in this bloody and unequal contest, the sect spread from France to Piedmont, and long maintained itself against all opposition.

WALDRON, Richard, major, came from England to America, in 1635; and was one of the earliest settlers of Dover in New Hampshire. For twenty-two years he was sent as representative to the general Court at Boston; and for several years was speaker of the house. In 1681 he succeeded Cutt, as President. He was also the chief military officer for the colony. In 1676 he received orders from Boston to seize all the Indians engaged in the war. This he did by stratagem, and not by an open attack, as advised by his under officers. The stratagem was this. About four hundred of the Indians were invited to his house. He proposed to them a sham fight. They readily acceded to the proposition; but, no sooner were their guns discharged, than they were all made prisoners. Such of them as were deemed friendly were released; but the others were sent to Boston, and were hung

or sold as slaves. This act of treachery was not forgotten by the Indians. The remembrance of it was treasured up, with their characteristic determination to obtain revenge. Thirteen years afterwards, they were able to effect their purpose. They did it in the following manner. Two squaws were sent to each of the garrisoned houses in Dover to obtain lodging. Having been admitted, in the middle of the night, at a signal from without, they threw open the doors; the assailants then entered; and the consequence was, that the old soldier, the chief object of their hatred, was made prisoner, and then horribly mangled and killed at the age of eighty years.

WALES, William, an English mathematician who accompanied captain Cook in his first voyage round the world, as astronomer, and was recommended on his return, to the place of mathematical master at Christ's hospital. He was author of Account of Astronomical Observations in the Southern Hemisphere, 4to.—remarks on Foster's account of Cook's voyage—inquiry into the Population of England and Wales—Robertson's Elements of Navigation improved—a Dissertation on the Achronical Rising of the Pleiades, inserted in Dr. Vincent's Periplus. He died 1799.

WALES, Samuel, D.D. the son of John Wales minister of Raynham, Massachusetts, was one of the most eminent American clergyman of his time. He graduated in 1767, and was settled at Milford from 1770 to 1782. In June of the latter year he became professor of divinity in Yale college. The responsible and important duties of this office he discharged with credit to himself and to the institution. To uncommon natural talents he had added the most respectable acquirements. And he was also blessed with ardent piety and dignified and commanding manners.

WALKER, Edward, a native of Somersetshire, who was made secretary at war 1639, and assisted the king at the battle of Edgehill. He was also garter-king at arms, and received from Charles I. the honor of knight-hood, and at the restoration was made one of the clerks of the privy council. He was author of Historical Discourses, fol.—Order of the Ceremonies observed at the celebration of St. George's feast at Windsor 1674—Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars, and died 1676.

WALKER, John, D.D. a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, and made rector of St. Mary's Exeter, where he died 1725. His attempt towards recovering an account of the sufferings of the clergy, in the great rebellion, folio 1714, was so honorably received by the public, that the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of doctor of divinity.

WALKER, William, the master of sir Isaac Newton, was successively appointed to the grammar schools of Lowth, and of Grantham, and was rector of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, where he died 1684, aged 61. He was author of a valuable treatise on English Particles, 8vo.—and other useful works in grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

WALKER, Samuel, an English divine descended from bishop Hall, and born at Exeter, 16th December 1714. He studied at Exeter college, Oxford, and travelled with the son of lord Rolle, and became in 1740, minister of Lanlivery, and in 1746, obtained the living of Truro in Cornwall, where he died 19th July 1761. He was author of two vols. of Sermons, 8vo.—and discourses on the Catechism, 2 vols. 8vo.

WALKER, Adam, a philosophical lecturer, was born in Westmoreland, and brought up to the weaving business. While thus employed, he amused himself in constructing the model of mills, and devoted so much time to study, that, at the age of fifteen he was qualified to be an usher in a school. He next became writing master, and accomptant to the free-school at Macclesfield; after which he travelled as a lecturer, and in 1778 settled in London, where he met with great encouragement. He invented the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery; the rotatory lights in the islands of Scilly; and various useful engines. His literary works are—1. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. 2. Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France. 3. Remarks in a Tour to the lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, &c. 4. A System of familiar Philosophy. 5. A Treatise on Geography and the use of the Globes, &c. He died at Richmond, aged 90, February 11th, 1821.

WALKER, George, a mathematician, was born about 1735 at Newcastle upon Tyne. He studied at Glasgow; and in 1757 was ordained pastor of a congregation of dissenters at Durham; from whence in 1761, he removed to Great Yarmouth, where he remained till 1771, when he accepted the office of mathematical tutor at Warrington. In 1774, he went to Nottingham, and in 1798, to Manchester. He died in London in 1807. As a mathematician he is known by a "Treatise on the Doctrines of the Sphere;" and papers in the transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. He was also president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, in whose memoirs are some of his essays. His sermons and political tracts were published after his death, in 2 vols. 8vo.

WALKER, John, an ingenious writer, author of "the pronouncing Dictionary of the English language" and several other works of excellence, on grammar, and elocution. He was for nearly forty years teacher of elocution, and with such reputation and success, that he acquired a very comfortable competence. His literary as well as his many virtues recommended him to the notice of the learned, and he had among his particular friends and patrons, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and other eminent characters. He died 1st August, 1807, in his 76th year, at his apartments, Tottenham-court road.

WALKER, John, a physician and geographical writer, was born, in 1759, at Cockermouth, and died June 23, 1830. This singular character passed through the various occupations of engraver, smith, one of the crew of a privateer, school-master, and medical practitioner. In the latter capacity he contributed greatly to diffuse vaccination, and at the time of his decease he was at the head of the Vaccine Institution. He published a Gazetteer and Atlas.

WALKER, Timothy, judge, and a patriot of the American revolution, was born June 26th, 1737. His father, Timothy Walker, was minister of Concord, New Hampshire. In 1776, the subject of this notice was commander of a regiment of minute men; and he also served under Sullivan at Winter Hill. He was also in 1776, one of the committee of safety. For several years he was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in New Hampshire. Judge Walker graduated at Harvard college in 1756. His death took place, May 5th, 1822, at the age of 85 years.

WALLACE, sir William, a celebrated Scotchman, descended from a poor but ancient family. Feeling for the miseries of his country, he determined to free it from English slavery, and collect-

ing a small but resolute band, fell unexpectedly upon the enemy's troops amounting to forty thousand men, and slew their leader lord Warren. Thus deservedly regarded as the saviour of his country, he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the captivity of John Baliol, and penetrating into England, laid waste the country of Durham with fire and sword. These victories recalled Edward I. from Flanders, he hastened to meet the Scotch, and totally routed their forces, but though defeated, Wallace retired in security to the impregnable fastnesses of the mountains, and defied the power of the English. Disgusted with the jealousy of the nobles, Wallace abdicated his important offices, and lived in privacy, but his valor was so formidable to the English monarch, that he was meanly betrayed into his hands, and treated as a traitor, and after being executed in 1303, his four quarters were hung in derision in the four principal towns of England.

WALLER, Edmund, an English poet, born 3d March, 1625, at Coleshill in Herts, near Amersham. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and was chosen, when scarce seventeen, member for Amersham, in the last parliament of James I. He became early known to the public, by carrying off a rich heiress against a rival whose pretensions were espoused by the court; but his matrimonial happiness was of short duration as he was a widower at the age of twenty-five. Though noticed by the court, and flattered by the nobility on account of his wit and vivacity, he did not neglect the muses, but imbibed a deep taste for the beauties of ancient writers, by his acquaintance with Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, who for several years enjoyed the comforts of hospitality and friendship under his roof. In his parliamentary conduct he warmly opposed the measures of the court, and in the impeachment of judge Crawley, he spoke with such eloquence and animation, that twenty thousand copies of his speech were sold in one day. He was in 1642, one of the commissioners who proposed conditions of peace from the parliament to the king at Oxford, but the following year his popularity vanished on an accusation of a conspiracy to reduce the city of London, and the Tower, to the service of the monarch. In this design he was assisted by some members of parliament, and other inferior persons, but though they were all condemned to death, only two were hanged, and Waller purchased his life and liberty after one year's imprisonment, by a heavy fine of £10,000. After this disgrace he retired to France, and lived chiefly at Rouen, and on his return to England, after some time he paid his court to the men in power, and became a great favorite with Cromwell, whose death he embalmed in the most fulsome language of panegyric. So great was the versatility of his talents, and of his disposition, that after being in confidence with the usurper, he became the favorite of the second Charles, and celebrated the restoration as the happiest of events. He continued also in the good graces of James II., and died 1st October, 1687. In his character Waller was agreeable and insinuating, his discourse was admired for its keenness, and vivacity, and in the house of commons his speeches were heard with unusual attention, not only from the elegance of his delivery, but the force of his wit, and the quickness of his remarks. As a poet Waller, is entitled to the highest praise. He may be called, as has been observed, the parent of English verse. The English tongue came into his hands like a rough diamond, he polished it first, and to that degree, that all succeeding artists have admired the workmanship, without pretending to mend it.

WALLEY, John, the principal founder of the town of Bristol in Rhode Island. He had previously been a citizen of Massachusetts, distinguished for his talents, his integrity, and amiable manners. He had been a member of the council, and a judge of the superior court of that colony. And in 1690, he commanded the land forces in the expedition of Sir William Phips against Canada.

WALLIS, John, D.D., an able mathematician, son of a clergyman, born at Ashford, in Kent, 23d November, 1616. From Felsted school, he removed in 1632, to Emanuel college, Cambridge, and soon after taking his degree he was elected fellow of Queen's. After living for some time as chaplain in the family of sir Richard Darley, and of lady Vere, he became in 1644, secretary to the Westminster assembly of divines, and married. In 1649, he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and he removed thither from London where he had long resided, and by his efforts laboriously assisted in laying the foundation of the learned body, afterwards denominated Royal Society. At the restoration he was received with kindness by Charles II., made his chaplain, and not only confirmed in his academical offices, but selected as one of the divines to review the liturgy. He died at Oxford, 28th October, 1703, aged 88. Respected as a man of learning, Dr. Wallis was, during the turbulent times in which he lived universally esteemed for the moderation of his principles, and the mild demeanor which marked his compliance with the various powers in being. Whilst he regarded only the advancement and the interests of religion, of virtue, and of the public good, he lamented the miseries which afflicted his country, and endeavored, in the enjoyment of privacy and learned ease, to live useful and not great. His works are very numerous; but though what he wrote on divinity is most respectable, yet it is from his mathematical labors that he has real claims to lasting celebrity. The best known of his works are, Animadversion on lord Brooke's Nature of Truth,—Animadversions on Baxter's Aphorisms,—Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ,—Elenchus Geometriæ Hobinæ, with other pamphlets, against Hobbs—Mathesis Universalis, 4to.—Commercium Epistolicum de Quæstionibus Mathem, 4to.—de Cycloide,—de Æstu Maris Hypothesis,—the works of Archimedes edited, and also Ptolemy's Opus Harmonicam—and Appendix de Veterum Harmonica. His theological works appeared in 1699, 3 vols. folio, dedicated to king William.

WALN, Robert, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Philadelphia, and was liberally educated, but adopted no profession. He was the author of The Hermit in Philadelphia, a satire; The American Bards, a satire; Sisyphi Opus, or Touches at the Times; a History of China; some of the lives in the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; a Life of Layfayette; and an account of the Quaker Hospital at Frankfort, near Philadelphia. He died in 1824, at the age of thirty-one.

WALPOLE, sir Robert, earl of Orford, an illustrious minister, born at Houghton in Norfolk, 6th September, 1674. He was elected into parliament in 1700, for King's Lynn, and gradually rose to consequence in the nation. In 1705, he became one of the counsellors of George, prince of Denmark, and secretary at war, and in 1709, treasurer of the navy, but lost all his places the next year, on the change of the ministry. In 1711, he was voted by the house guilty of misdemeanors, and of corruption in his office of secretary at war; but though he was expelled from the house, and confined in

the Tower, it is fully evident that he owed this disgraceful sentence, not to his own misconduct, but to the violence of his political opponents, who resented his firm attachment to the Marlborough family, and were jealous of the powerful influence of his oratorical powers in the house. His ignominy was regarded as the cause of the Whigs, he was returned for King's Lynn, and though the election was declared void, his constituents nobly persisted in their choice. His attachment to the Hanoverian interest was rewarded on the accession of George I. he was made paymaster-general of the forces, and a privy counsellor, and soon raised to the arduous office of chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury. His zeal in the impeachment of Oxford, Bolingbroke, Ormond, and Strafford, had rendered him popular in the nation, and a favorite of the court; but after two years the ministry was divided, and sir Robert gave way to the more powerful influence of Stanhope. Now engaged in the ranks of opposition, he directed the shafts of his nervous eloquence against all the measures of the court, and even shared the honors and the popularity of patriotism with Wyndham and Shippen; but by degrees his acrimony softened, and the zealous and watchful defender of public rights became again the fawning courtier, and was restored soon after to the high and responsible situation of premier. Thus the favorite minister of the king, he continued at the head of affairs during the reigns of the first and of the second George, till at last in 1742, the clamor of opposition prevailed, and sir Robert, unable to carry a majority in the House of Commons, retired from his dangerous eminence, and took shelter behind the throne. He was created earl of Orford, and as the reward of his long tried services, the king granted him a pension of £4000. This extraordinary character, who so long guided the destinies of England by the powers of eloquence as well as by intrigue and by corruption, and who, in the possession of ministerial influence, boasted that he knew the price of every man, was, in private life amiable, kind, and benevolent, and fully deserved the unsolicited and therefore impartial praises of Pope's elegant muse. The last years of his life were spent in retirement and tranquillity on his estate in Norfolk, where he died 18th March, 1745-6, aged 71.

WALPOLE, Horace, youngest son of the preceding, was born 1717. In 1734, he went to King's college, Cambridge, and there distinguished himself by his elegant verses in honor of Henry VI. the founder of Eton school. Under the patronage of his father, he obtained in 1738, the office of inspector of exports and imports, which he afterwards exchanged for that of usher to the exchequer, with which he held the place of comptroller of the pipe, and of clerk of the escheats in the exchequer for life, appointments of the annual value of nearly £5000. In 1739, he was permitted by his father to travel on the continent, and accompanied by Gray he made the tour of France and Italy; but a dispute at Reggio unfortunately separated the two friends, whose intimacy was again renewed in 1744, to the honor of both. On his return to England in 1741, he was elected into parliament; but though he sat in the house for above twenty-five years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, except on one occasion, in defence of his father in 1741. On giving up his seat in parliament, he retired to his favorite house at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, which he had purchased in 1747, and tastefully adorned with all the striking features of Gothic times. In this charming spot the literary hermit opened in 1757, a printing press, where he published first the two sublime odes of his friend Gray, and afterwards edited other works in an elegant and highly finished style. On the death of his nephew in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, but elevation of rank had no charms for him. He never took his seat in the House of Lords, and with reluctance submitted to the respect or adulation of his friends in assuming an empty title, which he contemptuously called a new name for a superannuated old man of seventy-four. Respectable as a man of letters, lord Orford was distinguished for his extensive information; he was polite in his manners, facetious in his conversation, and in his sentiments, lively, intelligent, and acute If avarice and vanity were, according to one of his biographers, his leading foibles, affability, and a companionable temper were his most distinguishing virtues. He was of a benignant and charitable disposition; but it must be confessed, that no man ever existed, who had less the character of a liberal patron. He died 2d March, 1797, aged 80. The best known of his works are, a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, republished with great additions by Th. Park, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1806—Historic Doubts concerning Richard III.—Anecdotes of Painting enlarged from Vertue—the Castle of Otranto, an interesting romance in the marvellous style, written in eight days—Essay on Modern Gardening—and the Mysterious mother, a tragedy.

WALSH, William, an English poet, born about 1663. He entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford; but though he left the university without a degree, he applied himself with such assiduity to literature, at home, and in London, that he became, in Dryden's opinion, the best critic of the nation. He was for several years member of parliament, and gentleman of the horse to queen Anne; but he derives greater celebrity from the acquaintance of Dryden and of Pope, than from his intimacy with the great and the powerful. He has been praised by Pope in his Essay on Criticism, and though he possesses not the fame of a great poet, he is to be admired for the correctness of his language, and the sportive graces of his muse. The time of his death is not certain, though it is generally supposed to have happened about 1709. His works are, a Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Sex, 8vo.—letters and poems, amorous and gallant, 8vo.—Essay on Pastoral Poetry—Defence of Virgil—elegies, epitaphs, odes, and songs.

WALSTEIN, Albert, duke of Friedland, distinguished himself in the service of the emperor, and was rewarded with part of the lands of the revolted duke of Mecklenburg. When Germany was invaded by Gustavus Adolphus, he was placed at the head of the imperial armies, and defeated the enemy, though he was afterwards beaten at the battle of Lutzen, 1632. His popularity was such among his soldiers, that the emperor, afraid of his influence, appointed him a successor; but Walstein, unwilling to yield his power, demanded and received the sworn allegiance of his army, and declared himself independent, 1634. He was murdered a month after, by the cruel and cowardly suggestion of the emperor, who thus cut off an enemy whom he despaired of destroying in the field of battle

WALSYNGHAM, sir Francis, an illustrious statesman, under Elizabeth, born at Chislehurst, Kent, of an ancient family. He was twice ambassador from England to France, and was, with difficulty, saved from the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. His services abroad were rewarded at home, with the office of secretary of state, and his vigilance and abilities were directed in establishing

the protestant religion, and in strengthening the throne of his sovereign. He possessed such deep penetration, and such address, that he discovered the political intrigues of foreign courts, and by means of the fifty-three agents, and fifteen spies which he entertained abroad, procured the earliest intelligence of the designs of the enemies of his country, and often removed the scruples of his coadjutors by producing copies of the most secret articles of diplomatic confidence. He was, in 1578, sent as ambassador to the Netherlands, and he afterwards visited France and Scotland in the same capacity. This celebrated statesman, whose labors were indefatigable, dedicated to advance the commerce, and the arts of his country, and to patronise literature, died so poor, in 1589, that, on account of his debts, his remains were privately buried by night in St. Paul's church, without any funeral ceremony. He was in his 90th year. An account of his negotiations and dispatches have appeared by the title of the Complete Ambassador, in fol. published 1655.

WALTER, John Gottlob, one of the most celebrated anatomists of the present age. He was born at Konigsberg July 1, 1734; and having studied at Frankfort on the Oder, he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1757. He then went to Berlin to complete his education; and after having been professor at the anatomical theatre of the medico-surgical college, he in 1774 succeeded Meckel as first professor of anatomy and midwifery; and some years afterwards he also obtained the anatomical chair at the hospital of Charity. He greatly distinguished himself by his numerous anatomical discoveries, the result of the dissection of more than eight thousand subjects; and he formed a collection of preparations amounting to two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight specimens, which was purchased by the king of Prussia for the anatomical museum of Berlin. Professor Walter died January 4th, 1818. Among his principal works are a Treatise on the Dried Bones of the Human Body, Berlin, 1763—1798, 8vo; Observation es Anatomicæ, 1775, folio; A Manual of Myology, 8vo; Tabulæ Nervorum Thoracis et Abdominis, 1783, fol.; and A Few Words concerning the Craniological Doctrine of Gall, 1805, 8vo.

WALTER, Frederic Augustus, son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, September 26, 1764. He was appointed in 1790 professor of anatomy and physiology at the college of medicine and surgery at Berlin; and in 1791 he was chosen a member of the academy there. In 1803 he obtained, in conjunction with his father, the direction of the anatomical museum; and in 1805 he was made first medical counsellor. His death took place December 18, 1826. He published Annotationes Academicæ, 1786, 4to; A Manual of Angiology, 1789, 8vo; Researches concerning Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, 1800 8vo; and The Anatomical Museum of J. T. Walter, his father, 1796, 2 vols. 4to.

WALTER, Nehemiah, one of the early ministers of Massachusetts, was born in Ireland, December 1663, but came to America at the age of sixteen years. He graduated at Harvard college in 1684; and in 1688 was ordained as colleague with the *Apostle Elliot*, as he was called, at Roxbury. For some time previous to his ordination he had resided in a French family at Nova Scotia; and this had enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the French language. He was thus in a condition to preach, as occasion required, to a society of French Protestants in Boston. Mr. Walter's whole life was characterized by the most unequivocal qualifications for the sacred functions in which he was engaged. His talents were of the popular kind, and his piety was unquestionable. He married a daughter of Increase Mather. His death took place, September 17, 1750, at the age of 86 years, having been in the ministry more than sixty-eight years. His publications were Four Essays—a Convention Sermon—and a posthumous volume of sermons.

WALTER, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born, December 7th, 1696, and graduated at Harvard college at the early age of seventeen. In 1718 he was ordained as colleague with his father; but he died after a little more than seven years' labor in the ministry, January 10, 1725. He was a distinguished scholar, and an acute logician. He published four sermons.

WALTER, Thomas, an eminent botanist, was a native of England; a man of liberal education, and much devoted to the study of natural history, and especially of botany. He migrated to America, and settled in South Carolina, a few miles from the city of Charleston, where he resided a number of years as a planter, and where he died toward the close of the eighteenth century. In 1788, he published his Flora Caroliniana, which is a work of merit.

WALTHER, N. a native of Nuremberg, in the beginning of the 16th century, known as the first who discovered the astronomical refraction of light. He was the friend and the associate of Regiomontanus, whose writings and astronomical instruments he purchased.

WALTON, Brian, D.D. the learned editor of the Polyglott Bible, was born at Cleaveland, Yorkshire, 1600. He studied at Magdalen college, and afterwards at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and then officiated as curate in Suffolk and in London. His learning recommended him to the notice of the great; he became rector of St. Martin's Orgar, London, and of Sandon, Essex, and in 1639, took his degree of doctor of divinity, and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's. His activity in defending the rights of the church, rendered him very obnoxious to the Presbyterians, so that, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he was accused before parliament as a great delinquent, and stripped of his benefices. He escaped with difficulty to Oxford, where he was incorporated in 1645, and where he formed the noble scheme for his Polyglott bible. This most valuable and laborious publication was happily completed in the midst of persecution and of civil war, and made its appearance in 1657, in 6 vols. folio, exhibiting the text in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, Persic, Greek, and Latin languages. His coadjutors in the collating of various copies, were Edmund Castell, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Hyde, Edward Pococke, Whelock, Thorndike, and other learned men. For his services to sacred literature, and his attachment to the royal cause, Walton was, on the restoration, made chaplain to the king, and a little after created bishop of Chester. His reception in his diocese, in the midst of the acclamations of thousands of people, was most flattering to his virtues and popularity, which unhappily was to be short-lived, as he died on his return to London, at his house, Aldersgate street, 29th November 1661. He published besides, Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Oriental. 8vo. —an able Defence of his Bible—and a pamphlet on the Right of the London Clergy to Tithes.

WALTON, Izaak, an English writer, born at Stafford, August 1593. He for some time kept a shop in the royal exchange, and in Fleet-street, and retired from business with a comfortable competency. He was particularly attached to angling, and he

published a most curious and valuable treatise on his favorite amusement, called the Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation, 1653, in 12mo. with cuts, of which a fifth edition appeared in 1676. His time was afterwards usefully employed in compiling accounts of the lives of several of his learned friends, and those which appeared separately have been published together, and exhibit a most pleasing picture of the abilities of the indefatigable author, and abound with interesting and curious anecdotes of men eminent in rank, in talents, and in learning. The characters mentioned are Dr. John Donne, sir Henry Wotton, Hooker, author of Ecclesiastical Polity, George Herbert, and bishop Sanderson. Walton lived to a good old age, respected and beloved by his friends, in the number of whom were archbishops Usher and Sheldon, bishops Morton, Morley, King, Barlow, Drs. Fuller, Price, and Holdsworth. He died at the house of Dr. Hawkins at Winchester, 15th December 1683, aged above 90.

WALTON, George, a native of Virginia, born in 1740, who by the energies of his own mind rose to a desirable eminence. He possessed an eager desire of knowledge, and devoted to its acquisition all the moments he could spare from his early occupation as an apprentice to a carpenter. At the expiration of his term of service, he removed to the state of Georgia, where he applied himself to the study of law, and, in 1774, was admitted to the bar. Among the patriots at Savannah who associated for devising measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, he took an active part. In January, 1775, he was chosen a member of the committee appointed to prepare a petition to the king; and in February, 1776, he was elected one of the Georgia delegation to the national congress, and continued a member of that body, with little intermission, until 1781. In December 1778, he was appointed colonel in the militia, and received a wound in the thigh, during the defence of Savannah. He was twice chosen governor of the state, once a senator of the United States, and, at four different periods, a judge of the superior courts, which last office he held fifteen years, until his death in 1804.

WANLEY, Humphrey, was born 21st March, 1671-2, at Coventry. He preferred literature to the drudgeries of trade in which his father had engaged him, and by the friendship of Lloyd, his diocesan, he went to Edmund hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to University college. By the kindness of Mr. Nelson, he obtained the office of secretary to the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and he afterwards became librarian to lord Oxford, with a liberal pension. In this occupation he arranged with judicious care the Harleian collection, and kept a curious diary of every occurrence in which he was personally concerned. He travelled through England in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. for Dr. Hickes, and died universally respected, 6th July, 1726.

WANSLEB, John Michael, a native of Erfurt in Thuringia, who, after studying at Konigsberg, was employed by the learned Ludolf to come to England, to print his Æthiopic dictionary. The work appeared in London 1661, and the author charged Wansleb with inserting several ridiculous and improper things without his permission. Wansleb afterwards assisted Dr. Castell in the completion of his Lexicon Heptaglotton, and then was employed by Ernest, duke of Saxe Gotha, to travel into Æthiopia to propagate the Christian religion. He was dissuaded from penetrating to Æthiopia by the patriarch of Alexandria, and therefore, after visiting Egypt, he returned to Europe. Afraid, however, of appearing before the duke, he repaired to Rome and Paris, and was engaged by Colbert to go into the East in search of literary curiosities, and he enriched the French king's library by the purchase of three hundred and thirty-four MSS. His conduct, however, displeased Colbert as it had displeased the duke of Saxe Gotha, and he was recalled to Paris as he was preparing to go to Æthiopia, and he died a few years after, neglected by the government, which had before liberally promised him protection, June 1679, aged 44. He published some Account of Egypt, and also of the Church of Alexandria.

WARBURTON, William, D.D. LL.D. an illustrious prelate, born at Newark in Nottinghamshire, 24th December, 1698. Though he practised for some years as an attorney in his native town, it is believed that he had little business, and consequently he applied those high endowments of classical knowledge which he had industriously acquired at school to pursuits more congenial to his taste and inclination. In 1724, he published miscellaneous translations in prose and verse from Roman historians, and three years after his Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles as related by historians, appeared. His learning and abilities in the mean time recommended him to the notice of Theobald, Concanen, and other wits, and by the friendship of sir Robert Sutton, to whom he had dedicated his two works, he was presented to the living of Burnt Broughton, worth £200 a-year. In 1736, he published the Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and a Test Law, and in 1738, appeared his Divine Legation of Moses, demonstrated on the principles of a religious deist, from the omissions of the doctrines of a future state of rewards and punishments in the Jewish dispensation, in six books. This work drew upon him a host of literary enemies, and he was obliged to vindicate himself against their objections and cavils. In 1739, he defended Pope's Essay on Man, and this insured him the friendship and attention of this celebrated poet, and warm recommendation to the learned and the great. At his death in 1744, Pope left the publication of his works to the judgment of his friend, a bequest worth about £4000. At that time Warburton published an answer to the objections raised against his Divine Legation, and severely directed his censures against Drs. Middleton, Pococke, Richard Grey, and others. On the following year he cemented his intimacy with Mr. Allen, by marrying his niece, Miss Tucker, an event which procured to him the opulent inheritance of that gentleman's property, and paved the way to preferment and dignity. Though his abilities were now universally acknowledged as an able divine, and a zealous advocate in favor of the church establishment, he yet received no reward from the gratitude of government. In 1746, however, he was unanimously called by the society of Lincoln's inn to be their preacher; in 1754, he was made king's chaplain, and prebendary of Durham. In 1757, he was advanced to the deanery of Bristol, and two years after his services to religion and literature were rewarded by his nomination to the vacant see of Gloucester. In the last years of his life this learned prelate sunk into deep melancholy, which was aggravated by the loss of his only son. He died in his palace at Gloucester, 7th June, 1779, aged 81. His works are very numerous and highly respectable. Besides the Divine Legation, which he corrected and improved, a work often reprinted, in 3 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. 4to. and the works already

mentioned, he published Julian, or a Discourse on the Earthquake and Fiery Eruptions which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem—sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.—a view of lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy—a tract on the Lord's Supper—a treatise against the Methodists on the Doctrine of Grace—an edition of Shakspeare, severely criticised in the Canons of Criticism by Edwards—Pope's works, 9 vols. 8vo. His works have appeared together in 6 vols. 4to. The character of Warburton is summed up with great discrimination by Dr. Johnson. He was, as he observes, a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. His abilities gave him a haughty consequence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority, as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate the wishes of some who favored the cause. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured.

WARD, Samuel, D. D. scholar of Christ college, fellow of Emanuel, and in 1609 master of Sidney, Cambridge, was an able disputant. He was also archdeacon of Taunton, and Margaret professor of divinity, and so well known as a divine, that he was sent to the synod of Dordt, where he relaxed from his rigorous attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He suffered great persecution during the civil war, and was not only expelled from his offices in the university, but treated with such harshness and severity, that he died in consequence, 1643. He was author of some theological tracts, and many of his letters appear in Usher's collection, folio.

WARD, Seth, D.D. an English prelate, well known as a mathematician and astronomer. He was born 1617, and after studying in the school of his native town, he removed in 1632, to Sidney college, Cambridge. By application and good conduct, he recommended himself to the notice of the master of the college, who though not a relative, was of his own name, and he was elected fellow of the society, but was ejected for refusing to take the covenant. After leaving Cambridge, he was employed as tutor in various respectable families, and on the expulsion of Greaves from the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, he was appointed to succeed him, and entering at Wadham college, he took the requisite oaths in 1649. In 1659 he was elected president of Trinity college; but at the restoration he resigned it, and obtained the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, and was installed into the precentorship of Exeter church, which a few years before had been presented to him by the expelled bishop. In 1661, he was made fellow of the royal society, and dean of Exeter, and the next year bishop of that see. In 1667 he was translated to Salisbury, and 1671, obtained the chancellorship of the garter, an honor which he had the interest to annex to his successors in the see of Sarum. He died in 1689. In his character he was a prudent, pious, and ingenious man, admirably skilled not only in mathematics, but also in all kinds of polite literature, and he was, as bishop Burnet has observed, one of the greatest men of his age. He was author of a philosophical Essay on the Being and Attributes of a God—Exercitatio Epistolica in Hobbii Philosophiam, 8vo.—Sermons—a Lecture on Comets—an Idea of Trigonometry—Geometrical Astronomy.

WARD, John, LL. D., a native of London, educated at Utrecht, where he took his law degrees. He was brought up for the ministry among the dissenters, but obtained the place of clerk in the navy office, which he afterwards resigned, and kept an academy in Moorfields. He was in 1720, elected professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, and three years after fellow of the royal society, and in 1752 one of its vice-presidents. He was in 1751, created doctor of laws at Edinburgh, and in 1753, elected a trustee of the British museum, and he died at Gresham college, 17th October 1758, aged 80. He was author of the Lives of the Gresham Professors, 2 vols. folio—Dissertations on difficult Passages of Scripture, 8vo. besides editions of Lily's Grammar, and of the Westminster Greek Grammar, and he assisted Horsley in his Britannia Romana, and Ainsworth in his Dictionary.

WARD, Nathaniel, the first minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was a native of Haverhill, England; born in 1570; and, was educated at the university of Cambridge, in that country. He belonged to the established church; but, being brought under censure for non-conformity, in 1734, he came to New England. He was soon settled as pastor of the church at Agawam or Ipswich. He did not however, continue here long, being in 1636 dismissed at his own request. In 1641, he was chosen to preach the election sermon; and, in December of the same year, had the satisfaction of seeing a code of one hundred laws, which he had the year previous drawn up, established by the general court. The code was called "The Body of Liberties," and had been submitted to the governor and others for consideration. In 1647 he returned to England, and the year after was settled at Shenfield, Essex, where he died in 1653. He published some political satirical works, which evinced much humor and vigor of mind—two only of which are now extant—The Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America, and Mercurius Antemecharius, or the Simple Cobbler's Boy.

WARD, John, physician and minister, the son of the preceding, was born in England, November 5th 1606. In 1639 he removed to America and in 1641, was settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He died at the age of 87. He was exceedingly temperate in his diet, and maintained the full possession of his faculties until a month before his death. He walked a great deal, and to his abstemiousness and exercise may be attributed his length of years.

WARD, Artemas, major-general, was graduated at Harvard College in 1748. He was a representative to the state legislature, a member of the common council, and a justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Worcester. June 17th 1775 he was appointed first major-general of the American army, and was entrusted with the command of the right wing of the troops stationed at Roxbury, for the siege of Boston. He was a member of Congress both before and after the adoption of the present constitution. He was much valued by Washington; and though he resigned his commission in April 1776, yet at the request of the commander in chief, he continued some time longer in appointment. He was a man of exemplary piety and incorruptible integrity. After a long and patient endurance of many sufferings, he died October 28th, 1800, aged 73.

WARE, sir James, a native of Dublin, the son of the secretary of the lord deputies of Ireland. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in

1629 he was knighted, and three years after he was, on the death of his father, appointed his successor as auditor-general of the kingdom. In 1639, he was made a privy counsellor; but during the rebellion he was a great sufferer from the violence of the republicans. He went in 1644, as deputy from lord Ormond to Charles I. at Oxford, but was taken at sea on his return, and sent to the Tower. When liberated, he returned to Dublin, and after the surrender of that city, on which occasion he was delivered as an hostage, he was permitted to go to France, and continued, at Caen and Paris. On the restoration he recovered his places of auditor-general and of privy counsellor, and died at Dublin, 1st December 1666, aged 62. His works are chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland, the best known of which are, de Præsulibus Hiberniæ, folio—the Antiquities of Ireland, folio. His valuable collection of MSS. passed into the hands of lord Clarendon, and afterwards came into the possession of the primate Tenison.

WARE, James, an eminent surgeon and oculist, was born, about 1756, at Portsmouth, and was apprenticed to Mr. Karr, surgeon of the king's dockyard at that place. After having been demonstrator under Dr. Collignon, professor of anatomy at Cambridge, he formed a partnership, in the metropolis, with Mr. Wathen, which continued till 1791 Subsequent to that period he practised on his own account, and ranked high among British surgeons. He died in 1815. Among his works are, Observations on Opthalmy; Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis; and Chirurgical Observations.

WARGENTIN, Peter, a learned Swede, born 22d September 1717. He became knight of the order of the Polar-star, member of the various learned societies of Europe, and secretary to the academy at Stockholm, where he died at the observatory, 13th December 1783. He published tables for computing the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, a valuable work, and contributed fifty-two memoirs to the transactions of the Stockholm academy.

WARHAM, William, a native of Okely in Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1475. In 1488 he practised as an advocate in the court of Arches, and five years after was sent as ambassador to the court of Burgundy, to solicit the duke not to support the imposture of Warbeck, and he conducted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he was appointed chancellor of Wells, and master of the rolls. He was afterwards raised to the dignity of lord chancellor and made bishop of London, and in 1504 translated to Canterbury. The death of Henry VII. greatly altered his situation in the kingdom, and Wolsey the favorite of the new king was raised in his room to the office of chancellor, and soon after acquired the superiority in ecclesiastical affairs, by being nominated legate a latere from the pope. Warham remonstrated in vain against the pride and encroachments of his rival, and died after filling the see twenty-eight years. His memory is entitled to respect, not only from his munificence, piety, and moderation, but his liberal patronage of Erasmus and other learned men.

WAREHAM, John, an eminent minister in Exeter, England, arrived at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, with a congregation of persons, as their teacher. They first settled in Dorchester, but afterwards removed to Windsor, Connecticut where Mr. Wareham continued about thirty-four years till his death April 1, 1670. He was a man of ardent piety; yet suffered much from religious melancholy. He is reputed to be the first minister in New England who preached from notes.

WARING, Edward, M.D. Lucasian Professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, was the son of a wealthy farmer, of Old Health, near Shrewsbury. The early part of his education he received at the free school in Shrewsbury; whence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted on the 24th of March, 1753, a member of Magdalen college. Here his talents for abstruse calculation soon appeared, and, at the time of taking his degree, he was considered as a prodigy in those sciences which make the subject of the bachelor's examination. The name of Senior Wrangler was thought scarcely a sufficient honor to distinguish one who so far outshone his contemporaries; and the merits of John Jebb were sufficiently acknowledged by being second in the list. Waring took his degree of B. A. in 1757, and the Lucasian professorship became vacant before he was of sufficient standing for the degree of A. M., which is a necessary qualification for that office. This defect was supplied by a royal mandate, through which he became M. A. in 1760; and soon after Lucasian professor. In 1762 he published his Miscellanea Analytica; one of the most abstruse books written on the obstrusest parts of algebra. This work extended his fame over all Europe. He was elected, without solicitation, member of the societies of Bonomia and Gottingen; and received flattering marks of esteem from the most eminent mathematicians at home and abroad. Mathematics did not, however, engross the whole of his attention. In 1767 he was admitted to the degree of M. D., but it was to him merely a barren title. His life passed on, marked out by discoveries, chiefly in abstract science; and by the publication of them in the Philosophical Transactions, or in separate volumes, under his own inspection. He lived some years at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. While at Cambridge he married—quitted Cambridge with a view of living at Shrewsbury; but, the air or smoke of the town being injurious to Mrs. Waring's health, he removed to his own estate at Plaisley, eight miles from Shrewsbury, where he died in 1797, universally esteemed for inflexible integrity, modesty, plainness, and simplicity of manners. He was the discoverer, he says, of nearly four hundred propositions in the Analytics. In 1759 he published the first chapter of the Miscellanea Analytica, as a specimen of his qualifications for the professorship. He published also, 1. Proprietas Algebraicarum Curvarum, in 1772; Miscellanea Analyticæ; 2. Meditationes Algebraicæ, in 1770; Meditationes Analyticæ in 1773—6. These were his chief and most laborious works. In the Philosophical Transactions is to be found a variety of papers, which alone would be sufficient to place him in the first rank in the mathematical world. For these papers the professor was in 1784, deservedly honored by the Royal Society with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. He also wrote a work on Morals and Metaphysics in the English language; but a few copies only were presented to his friends.

WARNER, Ferdinando, LL.D. vicar of Roude, Wilts, rector of St. Michael's Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes, Surrey, was author of a system of divinity and morality, on the most important points of natural and revealed religion, 5 vols. 12mo. reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. 1756. He published besides some single sermons—Life of sir Thomas More—the History of Ireland, 1 vol. 4to.—History of the Rebellion and Civil war in Ireland, 4to.—Bolingbroke, or a Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation—an Account of the Gout. This

laborious author died of the gout, October 3d, 1768, aged 68. His son John was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. 1773. He obtained Hockliffe and Chalton livings in Bedfordshire in 1771, and afterwards Stourton, Wilts. He was author of a learned treatise on the pronuncication of Greek, called Metron Ariston, and he also translated from the Spanish, the life of Friar Gerund, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was for some time chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, and died 1800.

WARNER, Richard, a learned botanist, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. Though called to the bar he never followed the profession, but chiefly passed his time at his seat at Woodford Green, Essex, employed in those botanical pursuits which he loved. He wrote Plantæ Woodfordienses, or a catalogue of the plants in his neighborhood, 8vo.—Letter to Garrick on a Glossary to Shakspeare, 8vo. —Translations of some of Plautus' Comedies. He left his valuable library to Wadham college, and died 1775.

WARING, Edward, a mathematician, was born, in 1734, at Fitz, in Shropshire; was educated at Shrewsbury free school, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge; was chosen Lucasian professor at the age of twenty-five; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the board of longitude; and died in 1798. He wrote Miscellanea Analytica; Meditationes Analyticæ; Meditationes Algebraicæ; and An Essay on the principles of Human Knowledge.

WARNER, Seth, Col. a revolutionary patriot, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, 1744. In 1773 he removed to Vermont, and in the controversy with New York, he and Ethan Allen were the leaders. That state passed an act of outlawry against him March 9, 1774. In 1775 he marched with Allen against Ticonderoga; was engaged with Montgomery in Canada; and after the death of the latter, he raised another body of troops in 1776 and marched to Quebec. He covered the retreat to Ticonderoga, and being forced July 6, 1777, to abandon that post, was the next day attacked by the enemy at Hubbardston—but made good his retreat to Manchester. Aug. 16,1777, he met and defeated the reinforcement of the enemy, under Baum, and thus contributed to the victory at Bennington. He afterwards joined the army under Gates. He died 1786, aged 41, at Woodbury, Connecticut, where he was born. As a recompense for the services of this brave soldier, Vermont granted a valuable tract of land to his widow and children.

WARREN, sir J. Borlase, bart. G.C.B., admiral, was descended from the ancient family of the Borlases in Cornwall. From Winchester school he at an early age entered the naval service, but soon after availed himself of a temporary opportunity, and entered himself of Emanuel college, Cambridge. On the breaking out of the French war he was appointed to the Flora frigate, and received the command of a squadron for the purpose of annoying the coast of France. In 1794 he obtained for his services the riband of the order of the Bath, and the year following acted as commander of the division which landed a body of emigrants in Quiberon Bay. Having removed into the Canada seventy-four, he joined the Brest fleet under lord Bridport, and being detached with a squadron came up on the 10th of October, 1798, off the coast of Ireland, with the Hoche, a French man-of-war, and three frigates laden with troops. After a smart engagement he succeeded in capturing the whole squadron, and received the thanks of parliament. Soon after he hoisted his flag as rear-admiral, whence he arrived in due course at the rank of admiral of the white. On the conclusion of peace he went out as ambassador extraordinary to Russia, a situation which the dispute with that power respecting the island of Malta rendered of considerable difficulty, and he appears to have conducted himself with great prudence. He sat in four parliaments, being returned in those of 1774 and 1780 for the borough of Great Marlow, and in those of 1796 and 1802 for that of Nottingham. He died February 27th, 1822, in the apartments of sir R. Keats, at Greenwich Hospital.

WARREN, Joseph, major-general, was born in Roxbury in 1740—and graduated at Harvard college 1759. He studied medicine under Dr. Lloyd and in a few years became one of the most eminent physicians in Boston. But his mind would not allow him to follow quietly his professional duties. He was an ardent lover of his country, and felt that the oppressions under which she groaned, must be met with open and determined resistance. He was bold and decided—and when he had once carved out a path for himself, he unhesitatingly followed it. He proclaimed against every species of taxation, external or internal, direct or indirect, and expressed his belief that America could not only talk but fight—and with success—whatever the force sent against her. From 1768 he was a principal member of a secret caucus in Boston, which exerted very great influence upon the political affairs of the country. It was through his means that Hancock and Adams were seasonably advertised of their danger, while at Lexington, on the evening of the 18th of April. Four days previous to the battle of Bunker's heights he received his commission of major-general. He was within the entrenchments on the memorable 17th of June, and was killed just at the commencement of the retreat. His death shed a gloom throughout the community; he was exceedingly beloved by all classes for the mildness and affability of his deportment, and the virtues of his private life. As a statesman he was able and judicious—as an orator, eloquent—as a man, of uncompromising integrity and undaunted bravery—and the first officer of rank that fell in the contest with Great Britain. The glory of Bunker hill is interwoven with the reputation of Major-General Warren. He delivered two orations on the anniversary of the massacre, March 5, both of which were published.

WARREN, James, a patriot of the revolution, was a descendant of Richard Warren, one of the first settlers of Plymouth. He was born in 1726—graduated at Harvard 1745—and followed the mercantile profession. In 1757, by his father's death he received a handsome patrimonial estate; he succeeded his father as high sheriff, and retained his office till the commencement of the war, notwithstanding his strong opposition to the measures of the mother country. In May 1766 he was chosen member of the General Court, and was for many years speaker of the House. His integrity stood firm against the threats and bribes with which he was assailed by the government. In 1773 his proposal for establishing committees of correspondence was adopted. He refused the office of Lieutenant Governor, and that of judge of the Supreme Court, and accepted a seat in the navy board; preferring a situation of active labor to one of ease, though accompanied with honor and emolument. At the close of the war he retired from public life, and died at Plymouth November 27, 1808 aged 82.

WARREN, John, M. D. brother of General Joseph Warren, was born in Roxbury, July 27, 1753, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1771. He was settled at Salem, and acted as sur-

geon at the battle of Lexington, and was soon after appointed hospital surgeon. In 1772 followed the army to Long Island and New Jersey. In 1777 was entrusted with the military hospitals of Boston —in 1780 he delivered a course of anatomical lectures, and in 1783 was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school at Cambridge. He suffered a considerable loss of property on account of the failure of a medical friend for whom he had endorsed to a large amount. He died of an inflammation of the lungs April 4, 1815, aged 61. He married a daughter of Governor Collins, and his son John C. Warren succeeded him as professor of anatomy and surgery. He was considered by many as the most skilful surgeon in New England. To an enlightened and liberal mind he added the graces of domestic life and the virtues of the christian. For many years previous to his death he suffered from an organic disease of the heart.

WARREN, Edward, a missionary to Ceylon, was born in 1786; graduated at Middlebury college in 1808; and studied theology at Andover. He sailed for Ceylon October, 1812. He died August 11, 1818, of consumption, at Cape Town, to which place he had sailed for his health. Of Mr. Richards, his companion, and himself, Arch-deacon Twistleton said, 'men of more amiable manners and purer lives I never saw.'

WARTON, Thomas, a native of Godalmin, Surrey, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was professor of poetry at Oxford from 1718 to 1728, and obtained the living of Basingstoke, Hants, and Cobham, Surrey. He died 1745, and two years after appeared a volume of his poems, 8vo. He is particularly known by his ingenious epigram on the occasion of George the second sending a troop of horse to Oxford, and a collection of books to Cambridge.

WARTON, Joseph, D.D. son of the preceding, was born 1722, at Dunsfold, Surrey, where his mother's father, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, was rector. He received his education at Winchester school, but as he was superannuated and thus disabled from admittance on the New college foundation, he entered at Oriel college, Oxford. In the university he distinguished himself by his application and regularity, and published there his Enthusiasts, his dying Indian, and a satire on Ranelagh house. In 1751 he went to France as the companion of the duke of Bolton, to whom he was chaplain, with the intention, it is said, of marrying him at Paris on the expected death of his duchess, to Polly Peachum of licentious memory, but he returned to England soon after, and thus was prevented from solemnizing the nuptials of his amorous patron. He obtained from the duke Wonslade rectory in Hampshire, to which was added in 1755 Tunworth living. In 1755 he was elected to the second mastership of Winchester school, and in 1766 he was placed at the head of this celebrated foundation, which after an honorable and laborious service he resigned in 1793. In 1782 he was presented to a prebend of St. Paul's by Lowth, and to the living of Chorley, Hertfordshire, and in 1788 he obtained a stall in Winchester cathedral and Easton rectory, which he afterwards exchanged for Upham. This amiable and deservedly respected character died 23d February, 1800. His elegant and interesting essay on the genius and writings of Pope appeared in 1756, and to it he added a second volume in 1782. He projected the history of the revival of literature, but little progress was made in the work. In 1797 he published his edition of Pope's works, and soon after began an edition of Dryden's works, which he never completed, though the first 2 vols. were published with notes. As a poet his character is very respectable, but his merits are still greater as a critic and commentator, and the services which he has rendered to the public as an active, vigilant, and enlightened preceptor, have deservedly endeared him in the esteem and the affection of numerous pupils, on whose minds his superior abilities, and his sound judgment, deeply imprinted a lasting taste for elegant literature, and for all the beauties of poetical composition.

WARTON, Thomas, D.D. brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and educated at Winchester school and Trinity college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1751. He had already distinguished himself by the publication of five pastoral eclogues, when on the appearance of Isis, a poem by Mason, he was encouraged by Dr. Huddersford, the head of his college, to stand forth the champion of the university, and he soon after produced the Triumph of Isis, a poem of great merit, which rivalled the elegance and the popularity of the Cantabrigian bard. In 1753 he published his Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen, and the following year he was particularly honored with the notice of Dr. Johnson in his visit to the university. In 1756 he was elected professor of poetry for ten years, and in his lectures he evinced his abilities as a polished scholar, and an acute critic. The Anthologia Græca by Cephala, was edited by him in 1766, and four years after his Theocritus issued from the press in 2 vols. 4to. with valuable notes. He was admitted into the antiquarian society in 1771, and in that year obtained from lord Lichfield the small living of Kiddington, Oxfordshire. The life of sir Thomas Pope the founder of his college, appeared in 1771, and in 1774 his first volume of the History of English Poetry, and the second which brings the account down to the accession of Elizabeth, four years after. The death of Whitehead in 1785, made room for his appointment to the laureatship, and at the same time he was chosen Camden professor of history. His last publication was Milton's smaller poems, elucidated with curious notes, illustrative of the allusions and beauties of the great poet. Blessed with an uninterrupted flow of health, and in the possession of comfort and independence in the midst of the enlightened society of his college, Warton knew little of the concerns or calamities of life, till in his 62d year he felt a serious attack of the gout. He was seized with a paralytic stroke, 20th May, 1790, which terminated his existence on the following day. In his character, Warton was affable and easy, his conversation was full of anecdotes, and he aspired to the name of a ready and frequent punster. As a critic he displayed great judgment, elegant taste, and strong discriminating powers, and as a poet he is entitled to no mean praise. In his imagery he is bold, clear and lively, he paints with correctness, and in his descriptions of rural scenes he is singularly happy, rich and interesting. The best of his poems are, the Progress of Discontent—the Suicide—and the ode on the king going to Cheltenham; and among the various subjects which he has attempted it is remarkable that he never sung of love. He has, as one of his biographers observes, visited many a Grecian isle, but he never touched at Paphos. His Mons Catharinæ is also an elegant Latin poem; but the chief work on which his fame is built, is his History of Poetry, of which a third volume, collected from his papers, has appeared.

WARWICK, sir Philip, an eminent writer, born in St. Margaret's parish Westminster, 1608. He was educated at Eton, and after travelling over France and visiting Geneva he returned to England

and became secretary to Juxton, the treasurer and clerk to the signet. He was also in parliament, and opposed the impeachment of Strafford, but on the breaking out of the civil war he retired to Oxford with the king, whose confidence he much enjoyed. He was in 1646 one of the royal commissioners empowered to treat with the parliament, and the next year he attended his master in the isle of Wight as his secretary. At the restoration he was returned member for Westminster, and was knighted and replaced in his situation of clerk to the signet. He died 15th January, 1682. His chief work is, Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I. continued to the restoration, 8vo. 1701, a work of great merit, candor, and integrity.

WASER, I. H., an ecclesiastic of Zurich, known for his writings, and chiefly for his sufferings. He inserted in a German journal, some severe animadversions on the administration of public affairs in Zurich, for which he was arrested by the magistrates, and condemned to death. He was beheaded 27th June 1780.

WASHBURN, Joseph, minister of Farmington, Connecticut, was graduated at Yale College, 1793, and was ordained in 1795. In consequence of ill health, he was induced to seek its restoration in a warmer climate; but he died on his passage from Norfolk to Charleston, December 26, 1805. His remains were committed to the deep. He was one of the editors of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine. A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

WASHINGTON, George, the founder of American Independence, was born in 1732, in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia. He was descended from an English family, which emigrated from Cheshire, about 1630; and his father, in the place of his nativity, was possessed of great landed property. He received his education from a private tutor; and was particularly instructed in mathematics and engineering. His abilities were first employed by Dinwiddie in 1753, in making remonstrances to the French commander on the Ohio, for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations; and he afterwards negotiated with the Indians on the back settlements, for which he received the thanks of the British government. In the expedition of Braddock he served as aid-de-camp, and, on the fall of that brave but rash commander, he displayed great talents in conducting the retreat, and saving the army from a dangerous position. He retired from the service with rank of colonel; but, while engaged in the peaceful employments of an agriculturist, at Mount Vernon, he was elected senator in the national council for Frederic county, and afterwards for Fairfax. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he was selected as the most proper person to take the chief command of the provincial troops. From the moment of taking upon himself this important office, in June, 1775, he employed the great powers of his mind to his favourite object, and by his prudence, his valor, and presence of mind he deserved and obtained the confidence and gratitude of his country, and finally triumphed over all opposition. The record of his services is the history of the whole war. He joined the army at Cambridge in July, 1775. On the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776, he proceeded to New ork. The battle of Long Island was fought on the 27th of August, and the battle of Whiteplains on the 28th of October. On the 25th of December, he crossed the Delaware, and soon gained the victories at Trenton and Princeton. The battle of Brandywine was fought on September 11th, 1777; of Germantown, October 4th; of Monmouth, February 28th, 1778. In 1779 and 1780, he continued in the vicinity of New York, and closed the important military operations of the war by the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in 1781. When the independence of his country was established by the treaty of peace, Washington resigned his high office to the congress, and, followed by the applause, and the grateful admiration of his fellow-citizens, retired into private life. His high character and services naturally entitled him to the highest gifts his country could bestow, and on the organization of the government he was called upon to be the first president of the states which he had preserved and established. It was a period of great difficulty and danger. The unsubdued spirit of liberty had been roused and kindled by the revolution of France, and many of his fellow-citizens were eager that the freedom and equality which they themselves enjoyed should be extended to the subjects of the French monarch. Washington anticipated the plans of the factious, and by prudence and firmness subdued insurrection, and silenced discontent, till the parties which the intrigues of Genet the French envoy had roused to rebellion, were convinced of the wildness of their measures and of the wisdom of their governor. The president completed, in 1796, the business of his office by signing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then voluntarily resigned his power at a moment when all hands and all hearts were united, again to confer upon him the sovereignty of the country. Restored to the peaceful retirement of Mount Vernon, he devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture; and though he accepted the command of the army in 1798, it was merely to unite the affections of his fellow-citizens to the general good, and was one more sacrifice to his high sense of duty. He died after a short illness on the 14th of December, 1799. He was buried with the honors due to the noble founder of a happy and prosperous republic. History furnishes no parallel to the character of Washington. Wisdom, says a contemporary writer, was the predominant feature in his character. His patience, his forbearance, his firmness, in adverse as well as in prosperous events, proved of more solid advantage to his country than his bravery and talents. No man has ever appeared upon the theatre of public action whose integrity was more incorruptible, or whose principles were more perfectly free from the contamination of those selfish and unworthy passions which find their nourishment in the conflicts of party. Having no views which required concealment, his real and avowed motives were the same; and his whole correspondence does not furnish a single case from which even an enemy would infer that he was capable, under any circumstances, of stooping to the employment of duplicity. No truth can be uttered with more confidence than that his ends were always upright, and his means always pure. He exhibits a rare example of a politician to whom wiles were absolutely unknown, and whose professions to foreign governments, and to his own countrymen were always sincere. If Washington possessed ambition, that passion was, in his bosom, so regulated by principles, or controlled by circumstances, that it was neither vicious or turbulent. Intrigue was never employed as the means of its gratification; nor was personal aggrandizement its object. The various high and important stations to which he was called by the public voice, were unsought by himself; and, in consenting to fill them, he seems rather to have yielded to a general conviction, that the interests of his country would thereby be promoted; than to any particular incli-

nation of his own. The life of this great man has been given to the public by judge Marshall in 5 vols. 8vo. and a copious selection from his manuscripts is now publishing (1835) by Mr. Jared Sparks.

WASHINGTON, William Augustine, a distinguished officer of the American revolution, was a native of Virginia, and a relative of George Washington. He was one of the earliest to engage in the struggle of his country with the British government. He served as a captain under Mercer; he fought at the battle on Long Island, and distinguished himself in that of Trenton, in which he was wounded. He was afterwards major and lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of the Cowpens he commanded the cavalry, and contributed much to the victory. For his good conduct he received a sword from congress. In the battle of Eutaw springs he was wounded and taken prisoner. This was the final scene of his military performances. He remained a prisoner in Charleston until the close of the war. He then settled in South Carolina, having married a lady in that state, to whom he had become attached during his capacity. He subsequently served in the legislature, where he gave evidence of his capacity for civil service, which induced his friends to endeavor to persuade him to become a candidate for the office of governor; but his modesty caused him to refuse every solicitation to that effect. After a tedious indisposition, he died in 1810.

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, an eminent judge, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was educated at William and Mary's College. He pursued the study of the law in the office of Mr. Wilson of Philadelphia, and commenced its practice with great success in his native county. In 1781, he was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. He afterwards removed to Alexandria, and thence to Richmond, where he published two volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Virginia. In 1798, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued to hold this situation till his death in November, 1829. He was the favorite nephew of President Washington, and was the devisee of Mount Vernon. He was a man of sound judgment, rigid integrity, and unpretending manners.

WATELET, Claude Henry, receiver general of finance, member of the French academy, and of several foreign learned societies, paid much attention to literature, and travelled to Italy, and the low countries, to improve himself. He died poor 13th January 1786, aged 68. He is author of a poem on the art of painting, in 4to. and 8vo. and of some comedies—operas—and a prose poem from the Aminta of Tasso—a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving. His Opuscula were published together 1788.

WATERLAND, Daniel, an English divine, born 1683, at Wasely, Lincolnshire, where his father was rector, and educated at Lincoln school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1713, master. He became successively rector of Ellingham, Norfolk, chaplain to the king, rector of St. Austin, and of St. Faith, London, chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. He died 1740. He was author of sermons preached at lady Moyer's lecture, of which he was the first preacher—treatise on the Eucharist—history of the Athanasian creed—a vindication of the Trinity against Dr. Samuel Clarke, with whom he was engaged in a long and acrimonious controversy—and other theological works.

WATS, Gilbert, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He translated into English, Davila's History of the Civil wars, and lord Bacon's treatise de Augmentis Scientiarum, fol. and died 1657.

WATSON, David, M.A., a native of Brechin, in Scotland, educated at St. Leonard's, and St. Andrew's where he became professor of philosophy. On the union of his college with St. Salvador's in 1747, he retired to London, where he published his prose translation of Horace, 2 vols. with notes, a popular work. His manner of life was very irregular, and brought him into many difficulties; and he at last sunk a victim to his licentious pursuits, and was buried at the expense of the parish 1756. He published also the story of the heathen gods and goddesses.

WATSON, Robert, LL. D. a native of St. Andrew's, educated in his native town, from which he passed to Glasgow, and to Edinburgh. He took his degree of doctor of laws, and became professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres at St. Andrews, and afterwards principal of the college. He died 1780, and three years after his death, appeared his history of the reign of Philip III. of Spain, in 1 vol. 4to. and in 2 vols. 8vo.

WATSON, John, a divine born 26th March, 1724, at Lyme-cum-Hanley, in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. From Manchester school he went to Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and afterwards he obtained the living of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned in 1769, for the valuable rectory of Stockport, Cheshire. He devoted himself to the compilation of the history of Halifax, which appeared in 1775, and died March 14th, 1783. He wrote besides, an history of the ancient earls of Warren, and Surrey, to prove the claim of his patron, sir George Warren, to these ancient titles.

WATSON, sir William, a native of London, educated at Merchant Taylors'. He applied himself to the medical profession, and in 1741 was made member of the royal society. He was complimented in 1757, with the degree of M.D. by the universities of Hasle, and Wittemberg, and in 1762 he became physician to the Foundling hospital. He was made member of the college of physicians, in 1784, and two years after knighted by the king. He wrote various tracts on electricity, collected into one vol. 8vo. and as he had paid particular attention to that branch of philosophy, and contributed some curious experiments to the royal society, in 1744, he was honored with the Copley medal from that learned body. He died universally respected 1787.

WATSON, Richard, D.D. was born in 1737, at Heversham, in Westmoreland, where he was educated under his father, who was master of the grammar school at that place. In 1754, he became a sizer in Trinity college, Cambridge, where, in 1750, he was elected fellow. In 1764 he was chosen to the chemical professorship, and in 1771, he succeeded to that of divinity. In 1776 he printed An Apology for christianity, addressed to Gibbon, with whom he held a friendly correspondence. In 1782, he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1785, he printed six volumes of Theological Tracts, selected from various authors, for the use of students. The year following, Mr. Luther, of Ongar, in Essex, though no way related to the bishop, left him an estate

worth twenty-four thousand pounds, which he sold to lord Egremont. During the king's illness, in 1788, Dr. Shipley, of St. Asaph, died, on which bishop Watson made a speech in the house of lords, advocating the right of the prince of Wales to the regency; and it was expected that his lordship's translation to the vacant see would have followed; but the king recovered, and the bishop was disappointed. In 1796, he published an Answer to Paine's Age of Reason, in a volume called An Apology for the Bible, which passed through many editions. In 1798, he printed An Address to the People of Great Britain, recommending large sacrifices to repel the French, for which he was attacked by Gilbert Wakefield. The bishop died at Calgarth-park, in Westmoreland, July 4th, 1786. Besides the works already mentioned, he published five volumes of Chemical Essays, several sermons, charges, and tracts. After his death appeared the memoirs of his life, written by himself.

WATT, James, LL. D., distinguished especially by his improvements in the steam-engine, was the son of a tradesman at Greenock, and was born in 1736. Brought up to the occupation of a mathematical instrument maker, he in that capacity became attached to the university of Glasgow, in which he had apartments, where he resided till 1736. Having now entered into the married state, he settled in business for himself, and in 1764, conceived the idea of improving the steam-engine adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and he was frequently employed in making surveys for canals, &c. To facilitate his labors he invented a new micrometer, and a machine for making drawings in perspective. In 1774, he removed to the vicinity of Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton, in conjunction with whom he carried on his improvements in the steam-engine, which he brought to great perfection. Here he became associated with Dr. Priestley and other philosophical experimentalists, and shared in the chemical researches which they prosecuted. Admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, he contributed to its Transactions an interesting paper, entitled Thoughts on the Constituent Parts of Water, and of Dephlogisticated Air; and another on a new Method of preparing a Test Liquor to show the Presence of Acids and Alkalies in Chemical Mixtures. Mr. Watt was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in 1806, received from the university of Glasgow the honorary degree of LL.D. Various inventions of great practical utility originated from his ingenuity. His death took place August 25th, 1819.

WATTS, Isaac, D.D. a respectable divine among the English dissenters. He was born at Southampton, 17th July, 1674. His great abilities early displayed themselves, and he was in 1690, placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Rowe in London, where he completed his studies, and where he had among his fellow students Horte, afterwards archbishop of Tuam. In 1696 he went into the family of sir John Hartop, Stoke Newington, as tutor to his son, and in 1702, he was appointed successor to Dr. Chauncey in the pastoral office. Though his constitution was weak, and his health disordered by frequent illness, he not only paid particular attention to the duties of his office, but wrote some valuable works on subjects of divinity. In the latter part of life he became acquainted with sir Thomas Abney, in whose family he found an asylum of friendship and hospitality, and where he died 25th November 1748, aged 75. He had been in 1728, honored in a very flattering manner, and unsolicited, by the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, with the degree of doctor of divinity, and the useful publications which he sent to the press deserved the high distinction. In his character he was an amiable man, mild, generous and charitable, and it may be said of him that few have left behind such purity of conduct, or such monuments of laborious piety. His works are very numerous and respectable, the best known of which are, a treatise on Logic—an Essay on the Improvement of the Mind—Introduction to Astronomy and Geography—hymns,—and a poetical version of the Psalms sung in dissenting congregations—Horæ Lyricæ, chiefly on religious subjects—Scripture History in Question and Answer—Miscellaneous Thoughts, 12mo.—two volumes of sermons—and Philosophical Essays. The whole has been collected into six vols. 4to.

WATTS, Jane, an accomplished female, whose maiden name was Waldie, was born, in 1792, at Hendersyde Park, in Roxburgshire; displayed precocious talents; acquired music, French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin, without assistance, and painting with very little; gave proof of superior literary powers in her Sketches of Italy, Journal of a Tour in Flanders, and many smaller pieces; and died July 6th, 1826. Several of her pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy and the British Gallery, and were admired even by the most fastidious judges.

WAYNE Anthony, major-general, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1746. In 1773, he was elected representative of the General Assembly, where with others he strenuously opposed the claims of Great Britain. He entered the army as Colonel in 1775, and accompanied general Thompson to Canada, towards the close of the year. In the expedition against the Three rivers he received a wound in the leg; which, however, did not prevent him from affording very efficient aid in the retreat. At the close of the campaign he received the commission of Brigadier-general. He likewise distinguished himself during the campaign of 1777, and was active at the battle of Brandywine, although he shortly after sustained a defeat by the enemy under major-general Grey. In 1778, he fought at Germantown, and Monmouth, and led the assault upon Stony Point in July 1779. In this most desperate attack, while at the head of his men, urging them on at the point of the bayonet, he received a shot upon his head which for a moment deprived him of sensation. Supposing himself dying, he begged to be carried into the works, that he might have the satisfaction of breathing his last upon the spot which he had so nobly redeemed. The wound, however, was not mortal. In 1781, he was ordered to join Lafayette, in Virginia, with the Pennsylvania forces. July 6th, having received information that lord Cornwallis had crossed James river with the main body of his army, he passed forward with eight hundred men to attack his rear-guard; but to his surprise he found the enemy to the amount of four thousand drawn up to meet him. Nothing but the most unflinching intrepidity could have saved him, at so critical a juncture. There was no time for deliberation, retreat would have proved his ruin; he therefore unhesitatingly resolved to make an attack, and by a vigorous coup de main, extricate himself from his perilous situation. The ruse succeeded, Cornwallis supposing the retreat a stratagem to lead him into an ambuscade, from Lafayette, did not follow in pursuit. After the capture of Cornwallis, Wayne was appointed to the southern section of the States, where he contended successfully. As a recompense for his services the legislature of Georgia presented

him a valuable farm. In 1787, he was one of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1792, he succeeded St. Clair in command of the forces sent against the Indians, and gained a complete victory over them at the Miamies, August 20th, 1794. August 3d, 1795, he concluded a treaty of peace with the hostile Indians north of the Ohio. He died December, 1796, at Presque Isle, aged 57, and was buried on the shore of Lake Erie.

WEARE, Meshech, president of New Hampshire, was the son of Nathaniel W. of Hampton. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1735. In 1754, he was appointed one of the commissioners at Albany, afterwards a justice of the supreme court, and in 1771, chief justice. In 1776, he was chosen president of the state. His popularity did not decline; he was a disinterested patriot; and though invested with the highest offices in the gift of the state, yet he died poor. After the new constitution was adopted he was once more elected president in 1784, but he resigned before the close of the year. He died at Hampton Falls, January 15th, 1786, aged 72.

WEBB, Philip Carteret, Esq., an eminent English antiquary and lawyer, born in 1700. In 1751, he was employed to procure the charter of incorporation for the Society of Antiquaries, London. In 1754, he was elected M.P. for Haslemere; and re-elected in 1761. He was appointed solicitor to the treasury; in which office he continued till June 1765. In 1747, he published Observations on the Proceedings in the Admiralty Courts, 8vo. In 1760 he presented the famous Heraclean Table to the king of Spain, for which he received a diamond ring worth £300. In April, 1763, he was employed in defending Mr. Wilkes in the celebrated prosecution against him. On that occasion he published A Collection of Records about General Warrants, and other political tracts. He also published, 1. A Letter to Dr. Warburton, 1742, 8vo. 2. Excerpta ex Instrumentis Publicis de Judæis, 4to., with other tracts about the Jew bills. 3. Account of a Copper Table, discovered at Heraclea, 1760. He published many other temporary tracts. He was three times married; and died in 1770.

WEBBER, Samuel, D.D., president of Harvard University, was a native of Byfield, Massachusetts His father removed when he was two years old to Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He early discovered an attachment to study, and at the age of twenty entered Harvard university. While there he exhibited a strong predilection for mathematics, and attained to uncommon eminence in them. When he had concluded his college life, in 1784, he devoted himself to the study of theology, but in 1787, was appointed a tutor in the university, in 1789, succeeded Dr. Williams as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and continued in that office until the death of president Willard, when he was elected his successor. His inauguration took place May 6th, 1806, and he devoted himself with great assiduity to the duties of the station. He died suddenly, at Cambridge, July 17th, 1810, aged 51. Dr. Webber was a fellow of the American academy and philosophical society. In 1796, he was employed by the government to ascertain the boundary between the British provinces and the United States. He published a system of mathematics, intended to be a text book in the university, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1801, a judicious work, which has been adopted in other seminaries.

WEBB, John, a graduate of Harvard, 1708, was ordained minister of the new north Church in Boston, October 20th, 1714. Upon the death of his first colleague, Mr. Thacher, Dr. Eliot was associated with him. He died April 16, 1750. He published two funeral sermons—one Election sermon—one before the general assembly,—one before a Society of young men, and fifteen others.

WEBER, Henry William, an ingenious writer on archæology, and editor of the legends of the middle ages. He was the son of H. W. Weber, a native of Neustadt in Westphalia, who was married to an English lady, and settled as a merchant at St. Petersburg, where the son was born, September 22, 1783. His father dying when he was but three years old, his mother removed with her family into Saxony, and her son received his education at a German university. At the age of fourteen he quitted Germany for England, and adopting the profession of medicine, attended lectures one winter at Edinburgh, and then went to finish his studies at Jena, in Saxony. From that university he was, with the other students, expelled, when the French army under Buonaparte took possession of the place. After residing for some time in the neighbourhood of Dessau, he returned to Edinburgh to obtain a medical diploma, that he might be enabled to practise as a physician. In 1808, he commenced his career by publishing a new edition of The Battle of Flodden Field, a Poem of the sixteenth century; which was followed by Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth centuries, from Ancient Manuscripts, with an Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary, 3 vols.; and he afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. R. Jameson, produced a work entitled Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, from the earliest Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances, 1814, 4to. In September 1816, Mr. Weber, who then resided with his family at York, had the misfortune to lose his mother by death; and his health having been debilitated previously by a disease in the head, he became disordered in his intellects, in which melancholy state he remained till his decease in the spring of the year, 1818. Besides the works already noticed, Mr. Weber published editions of the Plays of Ford, in 2 vols. 8vo; and those of Beaumont and Fletcher, in 14 vols.; but his execution of these undertakings did not add to his reputation; and his errors as a dramatic commentator were most unmercifully exposed by Mr. Gifford, who afterwards edited the productions of Ford, and other early dramatists.

WEBER, Carl Maria von, one of the most eminent of modern composers, was born, in 1786, at Eutin, in Holstein, and was liberally educated. To music he displayed the warmest attachment at an early age. His instructers in the science were Heuschel, Michael Haydn, Valesi, Kalcher, and the Abbé Vogler. For a while, however, he abandoned his favorite art to practice that of lithography, but he soon returned to it. His first operas were Das Waldmunchen, and Peter Schmoll, the first of which was produced in 1800. He made professional tours through various parts of Germany, and was, successively, chapel master at Breslau and at Carlesruhe, and conductor of the opera at Prague. In 1816, he was invited to Dresden by the elector of Saxony, to form a national opera, and was appointed director of music to the court. His Freischutz was brought out in 1821, at Berlin, and rapidly became popular throughout Europe. In 1826, he visited London, and brought out the opera of Oberon; but his health was now completely broken, and he died suddenly, on the 3d of June. Weber left a prose work in manuscript, called Lives of Artists, which possesses considerable merit.

WECHEL, Christopher, an eminent printer at

Paris. He began to print Greek books in 1530, and with such correctness that scarce an error could be discovered in a folio volume. This accuracy is attributed to his able corrector the learned Sylburgius. He exposed himself to the persecution of the church for printing some offensive and controversial books, and died soon after 1552. His son Andrew retired from Paris because he was a protestant, and settled at Frankfort, where he carried on with great success the printing business. A catalogue of the books which he and his father printed was published in 8vo. He died in 1581.

WEBSTER, Alexander, D.D., was born in 1737, studied at Edinburgh, and in 1733, was ordained minister in Culross. In 1737, he was called to the Tolbooth church in Edinburgh. In 1745, he continued in the city when it was taken by the rebels, and all the clergy had fled. By his popularity and eloquence he retained vast numbers loyal to the house of Hanover. He suggested and entirely planned the scheme for the relief of the minister's widows of the church of Scotland, called the widow's scheme. To him also was owing the first outline of the plan for extending the royalty, and building the new town of Edinburgh. In 1755 he was engaged in a work of vast public utility, being the first Statistical Account of Scotland; and the amount of the population of the different parishes which he procured, other investigations have since proved to be exceedingly accurate. He died in 1784.

WEBSTER, Charles, M.D., a learned physician, born in Dundee, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he also studied divinity. About 1760, he went to Edinburgh, where he practised as a physician, gave lectures on chemistry and materia medica at the public dispensary, where he was assistant-physician along with Mr. Duncan; and became minister of the non-jurant Scottish episcopal congregation in Carrubber's Close, and afterwards of St. Peter's Chapel in Roxburgh place, which he himself built. He lived many years much respected in Edinburgh, and contributed greatly to the procuring the repeal of the penal laws against the Episcopalians of Scotland, and was one of the committee which went to London on that business. He published a short essay, proving condensation to be the cause of heat, and some other chemical tracts. He went abroad during the revolutionary war, and died in the West Indies about 1797. He published also a sermon preached at the opening of St. Peter's Chapel, and an occasional prayer prefixed. A volume of his posthumous sermons has been published for the benefit of his daughters.

WEBSTER, Samuel, D.D., was born in Bradford in 1718, graduated at Harvard College in 1737, and was ordained minister of Salisbury, Massachusetts, August 12th, 1741. He felt most deeply the responsibility devolving upon himself as a preacher of the Gospel, and for a long time he hesitated, on that account, to adopt the clerical profession. In his preaching, he was clear, earnest and impressive—and in his parochial visits, he possessed the happy faculty of adapting himself to the circumstances of the respective families in an unostentatious and agreeable manner, blending the instructions of the teacher, with the mild familiarity of the friend. He published one election sermon 1777; one fast sermon; one to two companies of minute men; and two others.

WEDGEWOOD, Josiah, Esq., F.R.S., and A.S.S., an English gentleman of uncommon genius, to whose indefatigable labors is owing the establishment of a manufacture that has opened a new scene of extensive commerce. He was born in 1731, and was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father. His many discoveries of new species of earthern wares and porcelains, his studied forms, and chaste style of decoration, and the correctness and judgment with which all his works were executed under his own eye, and by artists for the most part of his own forming, have turned the current in this branch of commerce; for, before his time, England imported the finer earthen wares; but, for more than twenty years past, she has exported them to a very great annual amount. Neither was he unknown in the walks of philosophy. His communications to the Royal Society show a mind enlightened by science. His invention of a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts is of the highest importance to their promotion, and will add celebrity to his name. He was the projector of the grand trunk canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest. His purse was always open to the calls of charity He was a most zealous supporter of commerce, and a steady patron of every valuable interest of society. He died at his elegant villa of Etruria in Staffordshire, January 2d, 1795, aged 64.

WEIMAR, Bernard, duke of Saxe, early distinguished himself in arms against the house of Austria, whose severities to his family he strongly resented by espousing the cause of Gustavus Adolphus. Though defeated at Nordingen, he repaired his losses, and at the head of a large army, intrusted to his command by Louis XIII. he quickly overran Franche Comté, Burgundy, and Alsace, and would have obtained more important advantages had not death stopped his career. He died 18th July, 1639.

WELCH, Samuel, the oldest native of New Hampshire, was born at Kingston, September 1st, 1710, and died at Bow, April 5th, 1823, aged 112. To the last moment of his life he retained his faculties, and conversed, with an unimpaired memory, upon the scenes of his early life.

WELDE, Thomas, a native of England, persecuted for nonconformity, left his parish in Essex, and embarked for America. He arrived in Boston, June 5th, 1632, and was immediately ordained minister in Roxbury. The apostle Eliot was his colleague. In 1639, he assisted Eliot and Mather, in making the New England version of the Psalms. In 1641, he was sent to England as agent for the Province and never returned. He died 1660. He published a history of the rise and downfall of the antinomians, familists and libertines, 4to. 1644; second edition 1692,—a vindication of the Orthodox churches, 1644; and a work against the Quakers, 1654.

WELLES, Noah, D.D., a graduate of Yale College, 1741, was ordained minister of Stamford, Connecticut, December 31, 1746, and died about 1776. As a theologian he was very distinguished,—he published a discourse and an essay in vindication of the presbyterian ordination, 1767; and one funeral sermon, 1773.

WELLS, Edmund, D.D., a native of Corsham, Wilts, educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He became professor of Greek in the university, and obtained the living of Cotesbach, Leicestershire, where he died 1730, aged 65. He wrote besides pamphlets against the dissenters, and an answer to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity—a Course of Mathematics for young Gentlemen, 3 vols.—a work of merit on the Geography of the Old and New Testaments, 2 vols. 8vo.

WELLS, John, eminent as a lawyer, was born

at Cherry-Valley, New York, in 1769, or 1770. While on a visit at Schenectady, in 1778, the celebrated colonel Brandt attacked the settlement of Cherry-Valley, and murdering its inhabitants, left him the only survivor of his father's family. He was not long after placed in a grammar-school, at Newark, New Jersey, and at length entered Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1788. He was admitted an attorney of the supreme court in 1792, and to the degree of counsellor in 1795. He established himself in the city of New York, and devoting himself assiduously to his professional studies, at length rose by the superiority of his talents and knowledge, to the first eminence at the bar. He possessed a mind of great strength and penetration, an enlightened judgment, and a classical taste; was an accomplished and eloquent speaker, and eminently distinguished in his professional and private life by urbanity, uprightness, and the social virtues. His death took place September 7th, 1823.

WELLS, John Doane, M.D., professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Maine, was born in Boston March 6th, 1799; and graduated at Harvard College 1817. He studied medicine in Europe. As a lecturer on anatomy, he was unrivalled. He delivered his first course in 1823. September 1826, he was appointed medical professor of the Pittsfield school. In 1829 he delivered a course at Baltimore, and in 1830, went thence to Brunswick, Maine. He died at Boston, July 25th, 1830, aged 51. He was a member of Dr. Lowell's Church.

WENCESLAUS, son of Charles, IV. emperor of Germany, succeeded his father in 1378, at the age of 15. Though he promised the highest virtues for the ornament and the glory of the throne, he became debauched, capricious, and tyrannical, and at last he was deposed in 1400 by the electors of the empire. He died king of Bohemia, 1419, aged 58. In his character he united all the extravagance of Antony, the infamous cowardice of Heliogabalus, and the bloody passions of Tiberius. Though twice married, he left no issue.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, earl of Strafford, was born in London 1594. After finishing his education at Cambridge, he travelled abroad, and succeeding to a family estate of £6000 per annum, in Yorkshire, he was elected into parliament, and became a leading member of the House. His eloquence in opposition to the measures of the court was so powerful that he was named sheriff of Yorkshire, that he might not be elected into parliament; after, however, maintaining such determined opposition to the king, he was gained over by the ministry, and the grant of a peerage; and the office of president of the council in the northern counties, rendered him a loyal subject. This dereliction of principle highly offended his old political friends, and Pym, to whom he wished to justify his conduct, told him, "though you have left us, I will not leave you whilst your head is on your shoulders." In 1631, he was sent as deputy to Ireland, and in his government he was a most zealous and active representative. He redeemed the incumbrances of the royal revenue; he improved the yearly income £40,000 a year, and prevailed upon the clergy of Ireland to conform to the doctrines and the discipline of the English church. Notwithstanding these important services, he was arbitrary in his conduct, and his severity towards lord Mountmorris, whom, in the course of two hours, he caused to be condemned to death, because he had spoken disrepectfully of him, reflects eternal disgrace on his memory. The king rewarded the faithful administration of his viceroy with every mark of favor and honorable distinction; but whilst he was secure of the royal confidence he lost the good opinion of the nation. Pym, too true to his promise, inveighed against him in parliament, and at last accused him before the House of Lords, as the cause of all the acts of tyranny that prevailed, and as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country. His impeachment, drawn up in twenty-eight articles, engaged the attention of the nation for eighteen days, but when his noble and energetic defence seemed to influence the decision of the lords, the commons, with persecuting virulence, passed a bill against him, attainting him of high treason. The king used all his influence to save this faithful minister, but his compassion was answered by the cries of the factious, who insulted him with the exclamations of justice! justice! and even threatened his person if he refused to sacrifice him to the popular indignation. Charles was relieved from his deep distress; and when the earl, with ill-requited generosity, intreated him by letter not to hazard his safety, nor the peace of the kingdom for his sake, but to assent to the sacrifice of his life, which might become a means of reconciliation between the injured sovereign and his rebellious subjects, the monarch, after two days and two nights of dreadful perplexity, signed with the greatest reluctance, the fatal instrument which conducted his friend to the scaffold. He suffered with great resignation on Tower-hill, 12th May, 1641. At the restoration his attainder was reversed as dishonorable to the nation. His letters have appeared in 2 vols, fol. 1739, by Dr. Knowles.

WENTWORTH, Benning, was graduated at Harvard College, in 1715. He was the son of Lieutenant George Wentworth, and while in London upon private business he solicited and obtained the governorship of New Hampshire. He was a rigid episcopalian—a man of strong passions, and lasting resentments. He would make no grants of lands, from which he derived no especial benefit—and always made a reservation of a number of acres in every township, for the establishment of a church. He was often attacked with the gout, and 'while the fit was on him,' he displayed very little fortitude. Bennington was named in compliment to him. He would grant no charter for a college, unless it were under the direction of the Bishop of London—yet after his retirement from office he presented to Dartmouth college a lot of five hundred acres, upon which land the edifice was erected. He gave his voice in favor of the appropriation of £300 by the general assembly towards repairing the loss which the library of Harvard College had sustained by fire. He was appointed governor in 1741, and continued in office near twenty years—was superseded by his nephew John Wentworth—and died October 14, 1770, aged 74.

WENTWORTH, John LL.D. nephew of the preceding, was born in 1736 and graduated at Harvard college in 1755. In 1767 he succeeded his uncle as governor of New Hampshire, and remained in office till 1775. Dartmouth College received its charter from him. In 1792 he was appointed lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia. He died at Halifax, April 3, 1820, aged 83. He was a man of sound judgment, of liberal views and refined taste, and did much to encourage agriculture.

WERENFELS, Samuel, son of Peter, was born at Basil, where he filled some professorial chairs with great celebrity. He travelled into Holland, Germany, and France, and was the correspondent of the learned of Europe. He died at Basil, universally respected for his learning and for his many virtues, 1st June, 1740, aged 83. His works, which

are chiefly on subjects of theology, philosophy, and philology, have appeared in 2 vols. 4to. The best known of his works is de Logomachiis Eruditorum.

WERNER, Abraham Gottlob, the celebrated mineralogist, was born September 25th, 1750, while his father was overseer of iron works in Upper Lusatia. After some previous education he was sent to the mineralogical academy at Freyburg; and thence to Leipsic, where he applied himself to natural history and jurisprudence, but more especially to the former. The external characters of mineral bodies attracted much of his attention; and in 1774 he published a work on that subject, which has been translated into various languages, and adopted and commented on by many writers; but the author could never be persuaded to publish a new or enlarged edition. Soon after, Werner was invited to become keeper of the cabinet of natural history at Freyburg, and to deliver lectures on mineralogy. In 1780 he published the first part of a translation of Cronstadt's Mineralogy; and in his annotations on this work gave the first sketch of his own system. In 1791 appeared his catalogue of the vast mineral collection of Pabstvon Obaine, captain-general of the Saxon mines. He now also delivered lectures on the art of mining, which he is said to have rendered peculiarly intelligible and interesting by his simplification of the machinery. His system of geognosy, or geology, was unfolded only in his lectures, which he caused to be written out by his approved pupils, revising them himself. Many parts of these lectures have been published. Werner himself likewise published some mineralogical papers in the Miner's Journal; and in 1791 appeared his New Theory of the Formation of Metallic Veins. In 1792 he was nominated counsellor of the mines of Saxony; and had a great share in the direction of the Academy of Mineralogy, and in the administration for public works. The cabinet of minerals which he had collected was unrivalled for its completeness. This he sold for forty thousand crowns, reserving the interest of thirty-three thousand as an annuity to himself and his sister, and at her death to revert to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyburg. He died unmarried, in August, 1817.

WERNER, Paul de, a famous Prussian general, born at Raab in Hungary, December 11th, 1707. At the age of sixteen he became an ensign in the regiment of Madasti, and in 1735 he attained the rank of captain. After continuing twenty-nine years in the Austrian service, and greatly distinguishing himself at the battles of Rocoux, Laufeldt, and on various other occasions, he became disgusted at not receiving the promotion which he thought due to his merit, and resolved to seek it elsewhere. In 1750 he accordingly entered into the Prussian army, and was speedily made lieutenant colonel of hussars; and in 1756 he was appointed commander of the regiment. He displayed great bravery at the head of his troops at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Breslau, and Leuthen; and in September 1758, Frederic appointed him major-general and conferred on him the Order of Merit. In 1759 he drove general de Ville out of Silesia; and the same year he performed his greatest exploit, raising the siege of Colberg. A medal was struck in commemoration of this achievement, and the poet Ramler, who was a native of Colberg, in one of his finest odes celebrated the triumph of Werner. In 1761 he was made lieutenant-general; and being subsequently employed against the Russians, who had invaded Prussia, he was surprised, made a prisoner, and conducted to Konigsberg, where he continued till 1762. On the accession of the czar, Peter III. he was sent to Petersburg, where he was loaded with honors and presents. The most advantageous offers were made to induce him to enter into the Russian service; but he rejected them, and returned to Prussia. The king gave him the command of an army, with which he penetrated into Moravia. Returning to Silesia, he attacked Marshal Daun, and obliged him to evacuate Schweidnitz. This was the last action of importance before the war was concluded. Werner afterwards served in the war concerning the succession of Bavaria. He died in retirement, at his estate in Silesia, January 25th, 1785.

WESLEY, Samuel, a native of Winterborne Whit-church, Dorsetshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Dorchester school, and then entered as servitor at Exeter college, Oxford, 1684. By means of the duke of Buckingham he obtained the living of South Ormesby, Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth in the same county, where he died 25th April, 1735. The best known of his publications are Life of Christ, a heroic poem, folio —the History of the Old and New Testament, attempted in verse, 3 vols. 12mo.—Maggots, or Poems—Elegies on queen Mary, and on Tillotson—a letter concerning the Education of the Dissenters —treatise on the Sacrament—and Dissertations on Job. He has been ridiculed by Garth for the inelegance of his poetry; but though indifferent as a poet, he was very respectable as a man.

WESLEY, John, the great founder of methodism, son of Samuel, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703. In 1714 he was placed at the Charter-house, and two years after he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, and in 1725, was ordained deacon by bishop Potter, and the next year became fellow and tutor of Lincoln college. He was one of that small society at Oxford which was formed on principles of greater austerity and devotion, than prevailed in the university, and which consequently received the appellation of methodist. In 1735 he embarked at Gravesend for America, at the request of the trustees of the new colony of Georgia, who were anxious for the conversion and spiritual instruction of the natives and settlers, and in this new theatre he, accompanied by his brother Charles, displayed his strong powers of eloquence and persuasion. He remained in America, however, but a short time, and then sailed for England. In 1738 he visited Germany for a short period; and, on his return, commenced those systematic labors which made him the founder of the great religious body of Methodists. He began to exhort and preach, often three or four times a day, at the prisons and other places in the metropolis, and made frequent excursions into the country, where his followers became rapidly very numerous. He soon after accepted the invitation of Whitefield, who had sometime before commenced the practice of field preaching, to join him at Bristol; but it was soon found that they could not well labor together. The opinions of Wesley being derived from the Arminian theology, differed materially from those of Whitefield, on the points of unconditional election, irresistible grace, and final perseverance; in consequence of which a coldness grew up between them, and a lasting separation between the societies over which they presided. Nothing so much favored the progress of Wesleyan Methodism as the strict and orderly discipline established by the founder, commencing from the small division of classes, and ending in the annual conferences of the numerous preachers. The whole was very wisely calculated to bind the society to each other. The society, in

its infant state, had to contend with much popular hatred, sometimes fomented by persons in the upper ranks of life. On the breaking out of the American disputes, he wrote a pamphlet on the side of government, entitled a Calm Address to the American Colonies, which produced considerable effect among his own followers. When the contest terminated in a separation, he commenced ordaining preachers, and also appointed a bishop, for this country. By this step he offended some of his friends, who considered it a renunciation of the Episcopal Church. The approach of old age did not in the least abate the zeal and diligence of this extraordinary person, who was almost perpetually travelling, and whose religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labors, were almost beyond calculation. To the success of his enterprise he devoted, in the midst of dangers and troubles, and of corporeal fatigues, the whole of his active life. His labors were continued to within a week of his death, which took place March 2d, 1791, in the 83d year of his age. The works of John Wesley, on various subjects of divinity, ecclesiastical history, sermons, and biography, amounted, even in 1774, to thirty-two volumes, octavo. There is a recent life of him by Henry Moore.

WESLEY, Charles, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Epworth, and from the care of his father, passed to Westminster school, of which he became captain. He was elected, in 1726, to Christ church, Oxford, and after taking his degrees, embraced, with warmth, the religious tenets of his brother John, whom he accompanied in his mission to Georgia. After various adventures in his intercourse with the Indians, he returned, in 1736, to England, and became a zealous and active preacher to the people of his own persuasion. As he was well skilled in scripture divinity, and of a warm, lively character, his discourses were much admired among the methodists. Though occasionally resident in London, he was chiefly employed as an itinerant preacher among his adherents. He died 1788, aged 79. He was respectable as a poet, and his religious pieces are also numerous.

WESSELUS, John, a native of Croningen, who studied at Zwool and Cologne, and afterwards at Paris. Sixtus IV. who was well acquainted with his learning, and with his abilities, was no sooner raised to the papal chair, than he sent for him to Rome, and offered him whatever he wished. The modest Wesselus requested the gift of a Hebrew and Greek bible in the Vatican. Why do not you ask for a bishopric, inquired the astonished pontiff; because, answered the disinterested ecclesiastic, I do not want one. He soon after returned to his country, where he died 4th October 1489, aged 70. He was, in his opinions, occasionally unfriendly to the tenets of the Romish church, and many have regarded him as the forerunner of Luther. He wrote various things, some of which appeared at Leipsic 1522, and Groningen 1614, in 4to. under the title of Farrago Rerum Theologicarum.

WEST, Gilbert, LL.D. a learned writer, educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, for the church. He, however, entered into the army, and afterwards held some civil offices, and was appointed clerk extraordinary to the privy council in 1729. He married some time after, and settled at Wickham, Kent, where he devoted himself to literary and religious pursuits, and where his retirement was frequently visited by Lyttleton and Pitt, who, weary with faction and political debates, courted his society, and the tranquillity of his abode. Though thus noticed by the great, it was not till 1751 that he could obtain an increase to his narrow fortune by the appointment of a clerkship to the privy council, to which was afterwards added the place of treasurer to Chelsea hospital, by the kindness of Mr. Pitt. These honors, however, came too late; the loss of his only son, in 1755, embittered the short remainder of life, and on the 26th of March, 1756, a stroke of the palsy hurried him to his grave at the age of fifty. He was a man of polished manners and great erudition, and so respectable, that, it is said, the care of the young prince's education was offered to him, which he declined, because he considered his mode of superintendence not sufficiently extensive. His works are observations on the Resurrection, 1747, a work which obtained for him, from the university of Oxford, the honorable degree of doctor of laws. Pindar's odes translated into English, a valuable, elegant, and spirited composition.

WEST, James, M. A. of Alscot, Warwickshire, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and in 1741 was elected into parliament for St. Alban's. He was soon after made one of the joint secretaries to the treasury, which he resigned in 1762, and three years after he obtained, by the favor of the duke of Newcastle, a pension of two thousand pounds a year. He was member of the antiquarian society, and for some time president of the Royal society. He died 2d July, 1772. His valuable MSS. were purchased by lord Shelburne, and his printed books were sold by auction in twenty-four days, his prints and drawings in thirteen, his coins and medals in seven, his plate curiosities in seven, and his pictures and drawings in four.

WEST, John, succeeded Sir John Harvey, as governor of Virginia, when the latter was displaced by the council in 1635. Harvey was restored to his office the following year, and succeeded by Sir William Berkley in 1639. Colonel West was afterwards a member of the council.

WEST, Joseph, was a short time governor of South Carolina in 1671, was again appointed in 1674, and a third time in 1684. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Kirle in 1685. The brief accounts we have of his administration represent it as having been conducted with prudence and moderation.

WEST, Francis, brother of lord Delawar, arrived at Plymouth in 1623, with a commission to be admiral of New-England. He was authorized to restrain vessels from fishing or trading on the coast without a license from the New-England council, but meeting with difficulty in executing that part of his commission, he sailed for Virginia. He was a member of the council for that colony under the old charter, and was reappointed in 1624. When governor Yeardly died, in 1626, the administration devolved on him. He was succeeded by John Pott, in 1628. During this period, the colony received large accessions of emigrants from Europe.

WEST, Benjamin, LL.D. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Brown University Rhode-Island, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in March, 1730. He early displayed an extraordinary genius for the exact sciences, and without the aid of a public education, and amid the hinderances of other occupations, made himself acquainted with mathematics and natural philosophy, to such an extent, that he was, in 1786, appointed professor of those branches in the college at Providence, in which town he had before spent several years in instruction. He not long after received the same appointment from Columbia college, but declined it. He entered on his office at Providence in 1788, and retained it till 1799. He died August 26th, 1815,

aged 83. His talents were of a superior order, and had he been able to devote himself to their cultivation, would have given him a distinguished rank among mathematicians.

WEST, Benjamin, an eminent painter, was born, in 1738, at Springfield, near Philadelphia, of quaker parents. At the age of seven years he began to manifest his pictorial talents by sketching with pen and ink an infant sleeping in a cradle. From some Indians he obtained red and yellow, and his mother gave him a piece of indigo; and as camel's hair pencils were wanting, he supplied the want by clipping the fur of the cat. Improving as he advanced in years, he became a portrait painter of considerable repute, and produced some meritorious historical pictures. In his twenty-second year he visited Italy, where he remained for some time. In 1763 he settled in England, where he soon acquired reputation. Among his patrons was Archbishop Drummond of York, by whose means he was introduced to George the Third, who immediately gave him a commission to paint The Death of Regulus, and continued ever afterwards to employ him. In 1791 he was chosen president of the Royal Academy. Among his last and perhaps his best works are, Death on the Pale Horse, and Christ healing the Sick. He died March 18, 1820.

WEST, Samuel, D.D. minister of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, was born in Yarmouth March 4, 1730. Being poor, and discovering in early life marks of an uncommon mind, he was educated at the expense of some generous individuals, and was graduated at Harvard, 1754, one of the first scholars of his class. He was ordained about 1764. In 1765 he turned his attention to politics, and sustained the principles of the Whig party with considerable ability and vigor. He was a member of the convention for framing the constitution of Massachusetts and of the United States. He deciphered the letter of Doctor Church, and was chosen an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia and at Boston. He died at Tiverton, September 24, 1807, aged 77. In the latter part of his life his memory almost entirely failed him. He was by no means a popular preacher, though a man of uncommon powers of mind. But depth of argument and readiness of perception could not compensate for an ungainly person, uncouth manners, an unmanageable voice, and an ungentle temper. He published two ordination sermons, one election sermon—one at the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims,—and others,—with essays upon liberty and necessity, in reply to President Edwards. During the last thirty years of his life he used no notes in his preaching. When not in his own pulpit, he would frequently expound texts, the most difficult, which might be pointed out to him.

WEST, Samuel, D.D. minister in Boston, was born in Martha's Vineyard November 19, 1738. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1771, and pursued his theological studies at fort Pownall in Penobscot, and while chaplain there. He was ordained at Needham April 25, 1764, and in 1789 he was installed pastor of Hollis-street Church, as successor to Mr. Wight. He died April 10, 1808 and was succeeded by Mr. Holley. He was one of the few who allowed to every man the free enjoyment of his religious opinions; not sitting up his own belief as a standard for the observance of others; and consequently enjoying the society of those who might differ from him in religious faith. He published a number of sermons, one at the ordination of Jonathan Newell, 1754—at a funeral—two fast sermons—two election sermons,—one thanksgiving sermon—at his own instalment—on the death of George Washington—essays in the Columbian Centinel from November 29, 1806 to August 22, 1807.

WEST, Stephen, D.D. minister of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, in 1736; was graduated at Yale College in 1755, ordained June 13, 1759; and died May 13, 1819, aged 83. During his ministry of sixty years five hundred and four persons were admitted to the church, of whom twenty-two were Indians. His essay upon moral agency was published in 1772—in which he advocates opinions diametrically opposed to those of Dr. Samuel West, the former maintaining that *volition* is an *effect*, thus virtually denying free agency—the latter, that it is of itself an efficient *cause*. He published a treatise on the atonement, 1785; life of Doctor Hopkins, 1805; and twenty other occasional sermons.

WEST, Benjamin, a distinguished lawyer of New Hampshire, was born April 8th, 1746. He was a brother of Samuel West, D.D. and was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1768. He studied law, and established himself in practice at Charlestown, New Hampshire, and soon rose to eminence in the profession. His superior talents and great excellence of character, caused him to be elected by his fellow-citizens to several important civil employments: the chief of which were a seat in Congress; in the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; and the State Convention which ratified it; but his dislike to public life led him to decline them all. After a long life marked by uncommon amiableness, modesty, uprightness, and piety, which endeared him to all who knew him, he died, July 27th, 1817.

WESTFIELD, Thomas, a native of Ely, educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He obtained the livings of Mary-le-Bow, and St. Bartholomew's London, and was made archdeacon of St. Alban's, and soon after raised to the see of Bristol by the king, who thus rewarded his soundness of judgment, his learning, and his unblamable conversation. Though at first respected and beloved in his diocese, he was exposed to the ridicule and persecution of the republicans, and at last ejected from his see. He died 25th June, 1644. His sermons were published after his death in 2 vols. He was so eloquent and so pathetic a preacher that he was called the weeping prophet.

WESTERLO, Eliardus, D.D. was born in Holland, and received his education at the University at Groningen. He accepted an invitation to become pastor of a church in Albany, in 1760. In 1771, by the instrumentality of him and others, the schisms in the Dutch churches were healed. He died December 6, 1790. He was a man of great vigor of intellect, eminent piety, and of deep theological learning.

WETMORE, James, an episcopal missionary was graduated at the college in Saybrook, in 1714; was ordained the first minister of North Haven in November 1718, but in September 1722, he announced his conversion to the Episcopal persuasion, and in 1723 went to England for orders. On his return he was established rector of the Church at Rye, New York, by the society for the propagation of the gospel, where he died May 14, 1760. He was a zealous defender of the episcopacy, and entertained almost an abhorrence for the presbyterian church. He published a letter against Dickenson in defence of Waterland's discourse on regeneration, about 1744; a vindication of episcopacy, 1747; a rejoinder to Hobart's serious address; an appendix to Beach's vindication.

WETSTEIN, John Rodolphus, a learned native

of Basil, who succeeded his father as professor of Greek and of theology. He published among other valuable works, Dialogue of Origen against the Marcionites—Exhortation to Martyrdom, &c. and died in his native town 1711, aged 64. His brother John Henry was well skilled in the learned languages. He settled in Holland, and acquired great celebrity as a printer, and died 1726, aged 77. He was respected by the great and the learned, and the prefaces which he prefixed to the works which he edited, proved that he was a man of abilities and of deep erudition.

WETSTEIN, John James, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Basil. He travelled over Switzerland, France, England, and Germany, to examine the various MSS. of the Greek testament, and on his return home he published his Prolegomena 1730. The work was no sooner read than it created him a multitude of enemies, who accused him before the council of Basil as a Socinian, in consequence of which he was stripped of his ecclesiastical honors, and obliged to fly from his country. He was received with distinction at Amsterdam, and placed in the professorial chair of le Clerc, in philosophy, an appointment which he held with great reputation, till his death 24th March, 1754, in his 61st year. His edition of the New Testament with the various readings, and with critical remarks, was published in 1751-2, in 2 vols. fol. He published with that work two epistles of Clemens Romanus in Syriac, with a Latin version, of which he ably defended the authenticity.

WHALLEY, Peter, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Merchant Taylors' and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was chosen in 1768 master of the grammar school of Christ's hospital, which he resigned in 1776, and was soon after placed at the head of St. Olave school in Southwark. He obtained some preferment in the church, St. Sepulchre's vicarage, Northampton, and afterwards St. Margaret Pattens, and Horley, Sussex. He died 1791. He wrote an Enquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare, 8vo.—Vindication of the Authenticity and Evidences of the Gospels, 8vo.—Ben Jonson's Works with notes, 7 vols. 8vo.—Verses prefixed to Hervey's Meditations—sermons—and he was for some years engaged in making collections for an history of Northamptonshire, which was never completed.

WHARTON, Henry, a learned divine, born 9th November 1664, at Worstead in Norfolk, where his father was vicar. He was educated under the eye of his father, and afterwards entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in art. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Dr. Cave, and of Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he was appointed chaplain, and from whom he received the vicarage of Minster, and the rectory of Chartham in Kent. His application to literary pursuits was so great that his health at last sunk under it, and he died at Canterbury, 5th March, 1695, aged 31, universally lamented. His publications were numerous and valuable, the best known of which are, a treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy against the Church of Rome—Defence of Pluralities, 8vo.—Specimens of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation—Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Assavensibus, 8vo.—Anglia Sacra, sive Collectio Historiarum de Episcopis, 2 vols. fol.—History of Laud's Troubles and Trials—sermons, 8vo.

WHARTON, Philip, duke of, an English nobleman, remarkable for his great eccentricities, born 1699. His early marriage with a woman of inferior rank, though of amiable and virtuous character, proved the beginning of his misfortunes, and flying from those domestic comforts which were within his reach, he plunged into all the follies, the crimes, and the extravagance of a licentious age. In his travels on the continent he paid his court at Avignon to the chevalier de St. George, and was complimented with the title of duke of Northumberland. His partiality for the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts was, however, forgotten; on his return home, he became the zealous supporter of the ministry, and for his eloquent services in parliament he was raised from the dignity of marquis to that of duke. Unsteady in his politics he soon changed sides, and distinguished himself not only as the bold defender of the bishop of Rochester, but as the publisher twice a week of a violent periodical paper called the True Briton. His extravagances had now so injured his property, that his creditors obtained possession of his income under a decree of chancery, and therefore to avoid the disgrace of sinking from a high station into contempt and poverty, he retired to the continent, and at the court of Spain openly espoused the cause of the pretender. After filling Madrid and Rome with his intrigues, and deceiving by the levity of his conduct both the Spanish court and the chevalier of St. George, he formed the plan of revisiting his country, though he heard that an indictment for high treason was issued against him. He proceeded as far as Rouen, but new difficulties arose, and his want of money obliged him again to return to Spain, and he died soon after at Terra gone, where he had gone for the benefit of the waters, May 1731.

WHARTON, Charles Henry, D.D. an American episcopal clergyman, who died July 22, 1833, in the 86th year of his age, and the 61st of his ministry. His death took place in Burlington, New Jersey, where he had been rector of St. Mary's church thirty-five years. He was a native of Maryland, and was born June 5th, 1748. His ancestors were Roman catholics. At the age of seven years he was attacked by a dog, and rescued providentially by his father's singular promptness of action, who, seizing a gun, shot the furious animal, while the child's head was yet in his paws. In 1760, then in his 12th year, he was sent to the English Jesuits college, at St. Omer's. He remained here only two years, when the college was broken up by the suppression of the order. He then removed to Bruges, where he pursued his scholastic education. Some subsequent years he spent at Liege, partly as a scholar, and partly in giving instruction in mathematics, in which science he was a proficient. He was also a classical scholar of the very first order, and an elegant writer. He returned to America in the first vessel after the peace; and visited Philadelphia in May, 1784, for the purpose of publishing his celebrated letter to the Roman Catholics of the city of Worcester. Although he renounced the peculiar doctrines of the church of Rome, he always treated its members with respect. On becoming attached to the Protestant Episcopal church, he officiated in Immanuel church, New-Castle, Delaware; and afterwards in the Swedish church, at Wilmington. He then removed to Burlington, where he died. In 1805 he was appointed president of Columbia college in the city of New York, which office he resigned, after attending one commencement. He was also urged to accept the presidency of the college at Beaufort, South Carolina, but declined the offer. Dr. Wharton had been in the best literary society of England, and was connected with some of the most eminent individuals of America.

WHEARE, Degory, a native of Jacobstow in

Cornwall, educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford. He became fellow of Exeter college, and afterwards travelled on the continent. He was patronised by lord Chandos, and was appointed by Camden the first professor in the lecture which he had founded, and he obtained also the mastership of Gloucester hall, which he held till his death in 1647, in his 74th year. He was author of a Dissertation de Ratione & Methodo legendi Historias, 8vo. a useful work, translated into English by Edmund Bohun—Parentatio Historica—Epistolarum Eucharist. Fasciculus.

WHEATLEY, Charles, a native of London, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and vicar of Brent and Ferneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire, where he died 1742, aged 56. He wrote a Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, fol. republished in 8vo.—Historical Vindication of the 85th Canon—Answer to Hoadley on the Sacrament—Private Devotions at the Sacrament—Sermons at lady Moyle's Lectures, 8vo.—Miscellaneous Sermons published after his death, 3 vols. 8vo.

WHEELER, George, D.D., a native of Charing, Kent, was born at Breda, where his parents lived in exile during the civil wars. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, but before he took his degrees he began to travel, in company with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, and visited Venice, Constantinople, Asia Minor, and the various countries of Greece. The observations of these two learned travellers, were ingenious, and as they minutely compared the relations of Pausanias, with the existing state of the country, they were enabled to trace with accuracy every striking feature of difference and of improvement. On his return to England, Wheeler presented to the university of Oxford several valuable antiquities, and was in consequence complimented with the degree of M.A. Though a knight, he took orders and obtained the living of Basingstoke, and besides the valuable rectory of Houghton le Spring, Durham, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. In his private character he was an amiable and devout man. He died February 18, 1724, aged 74. Besides his journey into Greece, in 6 vols. fol. 1682, he published an account of the churches and places of assembly of the primitive christians, 8vo. 1689—and the Protestant Monastery, or Christian Œconomics, 12mo.

WHEELOCK, Eleazer, D.D. first President and founder of Dartmouth college, was born in Windham, in April 1711, was graduated at Yale college, in 1733, and in 1736, was ordained the minister of the second society in Lebanon. He was a descendant of Ralph Wheelock, of Shropshire, England, who came to this country in 1637. His grandfather was Eleazer Wheelock, of Medfield, distinguished as a christian and a soldier. His father was Ralph Wheelock, who died at Windham, Connecticut, in 1748. He had under his care a number of pupils, amongst whom was Occom, a young Indian, and in consequence of his education, Dr. Wheelock conceived the plan of forming an Indian missionary school, supposing that an educated Indian would be more successful in converting the red men to christianity, than would a white missionary. The project was new, and received the countenance of many influential individuals. In 1762, he had more than twenty Indian pupils. The school received several donations from benevolent persons, from the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and from the commissioners of the Scotch Society, in Boston. It was called Moor's Indian Charity school, on account of a donation of a house, and two acres of land in Lebanon, from Joshua Moor of Mansfield. In 1766, the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Norwich, and Samson Occom were sent to Great Britain, to collect funds for the Institution, which were placed in the hands of Trustees in England, at the head of whom was the Earl of Dartmouth. As the school increased, it became desirable to select for it, an appropriate spot as a permanent situation. Several places were proposed, and at last it was determined to transplant the institution to Hanover, and there to found the college, to which Gov. Wentworth presented the charter. In 1770, he procured a dismission from his people, and established himself upon the spot which he had chosen as the scene of his future labors. The Moor school, and Dartmouth college, ever have been entirely distinct, contrary to the common supposition. The trustees of the Indian institution were ever opposed to the establishment of the college as a departure from the original design. It consequently received a separate act of incorporation. At the first commencement, 1771, four were graduated. The celebrated Brant was at this time one of his pupils. He had been president of the college nine years, when he died April 29, 1799, aged 68. Dr. Wheelock was a true philanthropist; what he did was the result of the most disinterested motives. His exertions in behalf of the miserable Indians, were doubly praiseworthy, as he was obliged to encounter the most formidable obstacles. The facilities which are now afforded to the philanthropist and missionary, were in a great measure denied him. It required no common perseverance and fortitude to sustain as he did the accumulated labors which fell to his lot. But he toiled not for himself—he hardly earned the means of subsistence, by his unwearied exertions. He labored for conscience' sake;—his end, the redemption and happiness of his fellow-creatures—his motive, the noblest christian spirit. In his person and manners he was prepossessing—with a flexile and winning voice—his movements while in the desk, natural and impressive—his eloquence, irresistible. He published an account of his Indian school—a number of narratives—and a history of a mission to the Delaware Indians, with occasional sermons.

WHEELOCK, John, LL.D., second president of Dartmouth college, son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 28, 1754. He was a short time at Yale college, but graduated at Dartmouth 1771, one of the four. In 1772 he was appointed tutor, and continued till 1776, when he was chosen member of the general assembly. At the commencement of the revolution his military career was begun. In 1777 he was appointed major in the New York forces, and in November of the same year, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, under Bedel. In 1778 he was appointed by general Stark to lead an expedition against the Indians. The next year, at the request of general Gates he entered his family, where he remained till the death of his father, whom he succeeded as president of Dartmouth college. In 1782, in conformity with the wishes of the trustees of the institution, he went to Europe, in order to procure books, money &c. for the college. He had letters from General Washington, and Governors Trumbull and Livingston, and sailed from Boston, January 3d, 1783. He visited France, Holland, and England, and was on his return in the brigantine Peace and Plenty, when that vessel was wrecked off Cape Cod, January 2d, 1784. Although his money and papers were all lost, yet the mission was productive of some benefit to the college. He now entered upon his duties with indefatigable dili-

gence, attending to the daily recitations of the senior class, and lecturing upon stated subjects twice a week. He was a man of extensive learning, and considerable eloquence—his lectures were consequently in the highest degree, instructive and agreeable. He was thirty-six years in the office; but was finally removed by the Trustees, on account of some prolonged ecclesiastical controversy. Such was the general indignation at this measure, that the legislature, by an act which, however, was afterward declared to be unconstitutional, enlarged the board of Trustees, and changed the name of the college. By the new board, he was reinstated into his office, February, 1817. He died, however, after having been two months in the office. His wife Maria, daughter of Governor Suhm, of St. Thomas, died February 16, 1814. His only child, wife of William Allen, died June 3d, 1828, aged 40. He bequeathed a considerable portion of his estate to the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He had prepared a large historical work for the press which, however, is yet in manuscript. He published an Eulogy on Dr. Smith, 1809—Sketches of the history of Dartmouth college, 1816.

WHEELWRIGHT, John, the founder of Exeter New Hampshire, was a minister in England, but came over to Massachusetts, in consequence of the arbitrary exactions of the established church. The celebrated Mrs. Hutchinson was his sister-in-law. On Fast day, 1636, he preached a sermon filled with bitter invective against ministers and magistrates, in consequence of which he was apprehended, convicted of treason, and sentenced to banishment, November 1637. In 1638 he left Braintree, then a part of Boston, and with three others, retired to New Hampshire, where he laid the foundation of the town of Exeter. In 1642 Exeter was annexed to Essex county, and Mr. Wheelwright being still under sentence of banishment, was obliged to remove, with a part of his church, to Wells, in the district of Maine. His sentence was revoked in 1644, as he had made an acknowledgment. In 1647, he removed to Hampton, where he was minister for some years. In 1658, he had returned to England, and was in favor with the Protector. Upon the restoration he again sailed for America, and was settled minister of Salisbury, New Hampshire, as successor to William Worcester. At this latter place he died November 15, 1679, about 85 years old. Though his notions, in many respects, were peculiar—and although partaking largely of the antinomian zeal of his sister-in-law, yet he was doubtless a man of learning and piety.

WHELPLEY, Rev. Philip Melancthon, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, December 22, 1792. Conspicuous for early exhibitions of talent, he entered the christian ministry soon after he reached the age of twenty-one. In a few months he was called to the pastoral care of the first presbyterian church in the city of New York, and was ordained April 25, 1815; from which charge he was removed by death, after nearly ten years devotion to its interests. Besides some anonymous pieces in the Christian Spectator, a periodical work published in New-Haven, Connecticut, he published several sermons in his life time; among which, one commemorative of the landing of the pilgrims upon this continent, delivered before the New-England Society in the city of New York, in 1822, and one delivered before the United Foreign Missionary Society in 1823, are distinguished for their genuine eloquence, and are models of their kind. A volume of miscellaneous sermons from his pen is about to perpetuate his memory. He died July 17, 1824.

WHICHCOT, Benjamin, D.D. an English divine, born 1609 at Stoke in Shropshire. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards obtained the living of Northeadbury, Somersetshire, from which he was withdrawn by the parliamentary visitors to become provost of King's college, in the room of Dr. Collins who was ejected. At the restoration he was removed from the headship of the college, and then settled in London, where he became minister of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and afterwards of St. Lawrence, Jewry. On a visit to Cambridge he caught a violent cold, and died soon after, May 1683, at the house of his friend Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ college, and he was buried in his church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, where his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson. His sermons were published after his death, the first volume by Shaftesbury, the author of the Characteristics, three more by Dr. Jeffery of Norwich, and another volume by Dr. Samuel Clarke, 1707.

WHIPPLE, William, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730. After receiving as good an education as the public school of his native town could afford, he entered on board a merchant vessel, and, during several years, was engaged in making voyages for commercial purposes, principally to the West Indies. He acquired in this way a considerable fortune, and, abandoning the sea in 1759, commenced business with a brother at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he continued in trade until within a few years of the revolution. In January, 1775, he was a representative of Portsmouth, in the provincial congress assembled at Exeter, for the purpose of electing delegates to the continental congress in Philadelphia, and of a second provincial congress which met at the same place in the ensuing May, by which he was appointed one of the provincial committe of safety. In 1776, he was placed in the general congress, and continued a member until September, 1777. In 1777, the assembly of New Hampshire placed him at the head of one of the brigades organized in consequence of the progress of Burgoyne. He joined Gates's army, and, in the battle of Saratoga, commanded the New Hampshire troops. He was employed to assist in arranging the terms of capitulation, and in conducting the surrendered army to their encampment on Winter-hill, in the vicinity of Boston. In 1778, he shared in the successful expedition to Rhode Island, under general Sullivan. In 1780, he was chosen a representative to the general assembly of New Hampshire, and was several times reelected. In 1782, he was appointed by Mr. Morris, the superintendent of finance, receiver of public moneys for New Hampshire—an office which infirm health obliged him to relinquish in 1784. In the former year, he was also appointed judge of the superior court of judicature. He died in November, 1785.

WHISTON, William, a learned English divine, born 9th December 1667. He received his education under his father, and afterwards was two years at Tamworth school, and then entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1693 he became fellow of his college, and soon after tutor. His New Theory of the Earth appeared in 1696, and excited general admiration, though its principles were opposed by Dr. Keill. In 1698 he was presented by his patron the bishop to the living of Lowestoft in Suffolk, where he devoted himself assiduously to his parochial duties, till he was invited in 1700 to Cambridge, to become deputy to sir Isaac Newton, whom he soon after succeeded in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics. About this time his

attachment to the principles of the church of England began to waver, he pretended to discover that the two first centuries of the church were truly Eusebian and Arian, and that afterwards doctrines less congenial to the genuine spirit of christianity had been adopted. These opinions, which were heard with astonishment by his friends, engaged much of the public attention, but he disregarded the opposition and censures of his former associates, and wrote several works in support of his sentiments, and in vindication of his conduct. This drew upon him the severe displeasure of the university, and in 1710 he was deprived of his professorship, and banished from the precincts of Cambridge. Regardless of the disgrace he retired to London, where he maintained himself by giving lectures on philosophy, astronomy, and divinity, and by writing on his favorite topic of primitive christianity. Though he had regularly frequented the church of England, he at last forsook it in 1747, when the officiating clergyman read, in allusion to him as he supposed, the Athanasian creed, and he then repaired to the baptist meeting, till, as he observed, he had an opportunity of setting up a more primitive congregation himself. He died 22d August 1752, aged 84. He was, as bishop Hare observes, a fair unblemished character, who all his life had cultivated piety, virtue, and good learning. Constant himself in the private and public duties of religion, he promoted virtue in others, and such learning as he thought would conduce most to the honor of God, by manifesting the greatness and wisdom of his works. By his useful works of philosophy and mathematics, he endeavored to display the glory of the great Creator, and to his study of nature he early joined the study of the scriptures. The best known of his works are, besides his Theory—Astronomical Lectures, 8vo.—translation of Josephus, with eight valuable dissertations, 4 vols. 8vo.—Astronomical Principles of Religion—History of the Old and New Testament, 6 vols. 8vo.—Vindication of the Testimony of Phlegon—Memoirs of his own Life, 2 vols. 8vo. and several theological pieces in defence or support of his favorite doctrines.

WHITAKER, Edward W. an ingenious divine, was the son of sergeant Whitaker. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and on entering into orders became curate of St. John's, Clerkenwell, but afterwards obtained the livings of St. Mildred and All Saints, Canterbury. Latterly he resided at Egham in Surry, where he kept a respectable seminary for education. At the close of his useful life he succeeded in establishing the Refuge for the Destitute. He died in 1818, aged 68. His works are—1. On the Prophecies relating to the Restoration of the Jews, 8vo. 2. Dialogues on the Trinity. 3. A Letter to the Jews. 4. Sermons on Education. 5. A general and connected View of the Prophecies. 6. Family Sermons, 3 vols. 7. Commentary on the Revelation. 8. The Manual of Prophecy. 9. An Abridgment of Universal History, 2 vols. 4to.

WHITAKER, William, D.D., a native of Holme, Lancashire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became regius professor in the university, and master of St. John's college, where he died 1595, aged 47. Though he wrote some tracts against popery, and in favor of the church of England, he is supposed to have inclined to the puritans. Bishop Hall said of him, 'never a man saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder.'

WHITAKER, John, a divine, critic, antiquary, and historian, was born, in 1735, at Manchester; was educated at the free school of that place, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and died in 1808, rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, in Cornwall. His principal works are, The History of Manchester; A Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots; The Course of Hannibal over the Alps; Criticism on Gibbon's History; The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall; and The Origin of Government. He also contributed largely to The British Critic, and the English and Antijacobin Reviews.

WHITAKER, Thomas Dunham, LL.D., an antiquary and historian, was born, in 1759, at Rainham, in Norfolk; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained the vicarages of Whalley and Blackburne; and died in 1821. His principal works are, Histories of Yorkshire,—the Deanery of Craven,—Richmondshire and Lunedale,—the Parish of Whalley,—and the Rebellion in 1745.

WHITBREAD, Samuel, an able senator, son of the eminent porter brewer in Chiswell-street, was born there, in 1758; was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge; travelled on the continent, accompanied by Mr. Coxe the historian; was elected member for Steyning in 1790, but subsequently represented Bedford; and put an end to his existence, in a temporary fit of insanity, July 6, 1815. He was one of the most active and intelligent of the whig party, and to him was intrusted the management of Lord Melville's impeachment.

WHITBY, Daniel, D.D. a native of Rushden, Northamptonshire, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1664. He was afterwards chaplain to Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, and under his patronage became chanter of the cathedral, rector of St. Edmund's Salisbury, and prebendary of Taunton, Regis. He died 24th March, 1726, aged 88. In his character he was easy, affable, devout, pious, and charitable, little acquainted with worldly affairs, and more attentive to the business of religion, and to the pursuits of learning. His publications are more than forty in number, and display good sense and learning. The best known of these are, the Protestant Reconciler, 1682, which gave great offence to the clergy, and was publicly burnt by the university of Oxford—five Points against Calvinism, 8vo.—Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament, 2 vols. folio, often re-edited.

WHITE, Thomas, or Albius, a Roman catholic priest, principal of a college at Lisbon, and subprincipal at Douay. He was an able scholar, and so warm an admirer of Aristotle's philosophy, that he applied his principles to explain some of the most mysterious parts of the Christian religion. Some of his pieces have been inserted in the Index Expurgatorius. He was intimate with Hobbes, though in their opinions they widely differed. He died 1676.

WHITE, Thomas, D.D., a native of Bristol, who studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of St. Gregory, and St. Dunstan in the West, London. He afterwards became prebendary of St. Paul's, canon of Windsor, and Christ-church, and treasurer of Salisbury. He was author of some sermons, and founded an almshouse in his native town, besides a lectureship at Oxford, and liberal donations to Sion college in London. He died 1623.

WHITE, Jeremy, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to Cromwell, is known for his humor and vivacity. He showed particular attention to one of the protector's daughters, and being once surprised by the father on his knees before the lady, he averted the indignation of Cromwell by saying, that he was entreating her interfer-

ence with her maid, to whom he had long paid his addresses without hopes of success. Cromwell, who knew the artifice of the lover, upbraided the maid for her supposed unkindness, and immediately ordered a clergyman to perform the ceremony of marriage between her and the astonished chaplain. He wrote a book on the Restoration of all Things, published after his death, in which he maintained that all mankind are doomed to inherit salvation. He died 1707, aged 78.

WHITE, Gilbert, a naturalist and antiquary, was born, in 1720, at Selborne, in Hampshire; and was educated at Bassingstoke school, and at Oriel college, Oxford. After having taken a master's degree, and been senior proctor of the university, he retired to reside on his property in his native village; nor could he be tempted to quit it by the offer of valuable church preferment. He died in 1793. He wrote the Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, one of the most amusing of books; The Naturalist's Calendar; and Miscellaneous Observations.

WHITE, Joseph, D.D., an eminent divine and oriental scholar, the son of a weaver, was born, in 1746, at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, and received his education at Gloucester school and Wadham college, Oxford. In 1775, he was appointed Laudian professor of Arabic, and in 1783, he delivered the Bampton lecture. In the composition of the lectures he was assisted by Dr. Parr and Mr. Badcock. He obtained a prebend of Gloucester, and the rectory of Melton, in Suffolk; and died in 1814. Among his works are, Ægyptiaca; Diatessaron; and editions of the Philoxenic Syrian versions of the four Gospels, and of Griesbach's Greek Testament.

WHITE, Henry Kirke, a highly gifted youthful poet, was born at Nottingham, March 21st, 1785, and was the son of a butcher. The delicacy of his constitution occasioned him to be designed for the sedentary employment of a stocking weaver; but from his infancy he manifested an extraordinary love of learning. He was at length removed from the stocking loom to an attorney's office; and devoted his spare time to the study of Latin and Greek, until increase of knowledge inspired him with the desire to obtain more favorable opportunities for improving his talents; and a university education for the church became the great object of his ambition. Through the generosity of Mr. Wilberforce, and the Rev. Charles Simeon, he was admitted a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he applied to his studies with such unremitting labor that his health became deranged, and he died October 19th, 1806, deeply lamented. He published in 1803, a poem called Clifton Grove, and after his death his Remains, consisting of Poems, Letters, and Fragments, were edited by Dr. Southey, in 2 vols. 8vo.

WHITEFIELD, George, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists, was born at Gloucester, where his mother kept the Bell inn, 1714. From the Crypt school of his native town, he entered as servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, and was ordained at the proper age by Benson, bishop of Gloucester. Enthusiasm and the love of singularity now influenced his conduct, and in his eagerness to obtain popularity, he preached not only in prisons, but in the open fields, and by a strong persuasive eloquence, he prevailed upon multitudes to regard him as a man of superior sanctity. In 1738, he went to America, to increase the number of his converts; but after laboring for some time as the friend and the associate of the Wesleys, he at last was engaged with them in a serious dispute, which produced a separation. While he zealously asserted the doctrine of absolute election and final perseverance, agreeable to the notions of Calvin, his opponents regarded his opinion as unsupported by scripture, and therefore inadmissible, and in consequence of this arose the two sects of the Calvinistic and the Arminian methodists. Secure in the good opinion of a great number of adherents, and in the patronage of lady Huntingdon, to whom he was chaplain, he continued his labors, and built two Tabernacles in the city and in Tottenham-court road for the commodious reception of his followers. He died while on a visit to his churches in New England, America, 1770, and had the satisfaction to know that his adherents were numerous on both continents. His sermons, letters, and controversial tracts, have been published together in 7 vols. 8vo. and an account of his life has appeared by Gillies.

WHITEHEAD, Paul, an English poet, born in London, on St. Paul's day, from which circumstance he derived his Christian name. Though originally intended for business, and apprenticed to a mercer, he despised the drudgery of the counter, and entered at the Temple to study the law. By unfortunately joining with Fleetwood the player, in a bond of £3000, he brought misery upon himself, and languished for some years in the Fleet prison. He afterwards maintained himself by his writings, and at last, through the friendship of lord le Despenser, he obtained a patent place of £800 for life. He published the State Dunces—Manners—Honor—Satires—the Gymnasiad, a mock-heroic poem, to ridicule the brutish business of boxing, addressed to Broughton, the then famous champion of the order. He wrote also an Epistle to Dr. Thompson, besides some songs and epigrams. He died 30th December, 1774, aged 64.

WHITEHEAD, William, an English poet, born at the beginning of 1715. By the kindness of Mr. Bromley, afterwards lord Montfort, who generously exerted himself in favor of his family, he obtained, at the age of fourteen, a nomination to Winchester college, and he had there the honor of obtaining a prize for a poem which Pope set to the scholars of the college when he visited the school in company with his friend lord Peterborough. Though very respectable in the school for abilities and learning, he lost the election to New college for want of friends, and in consequence entered at Clare hall, Cambridge, where, as the son of a baker, he had a claim to a scholarship. In 1742, he became fellow of the college, and soon after engaged in the family of lord Jersey, as tutor to his son, and to his friend, afterwards general Stevens. The leisure which he enjoyed amidst the comforts and the independence of his situation, directed his thoughts to dramatic composition, and he produced his Roman Father and his Creusa, which were received with great applause. In 1754, he accompanied his noble pupil and lord Nuneham on the continent, and after visiting the German courts, he passed to Italy, and returned through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, to England in 1756. The views of Rome, and the monuments of her departed greatness, were not lost on the imagination of a man of genius and of taste, and on his return the poet presented to the public his elegy written at Hautvilliers—his ode on the Campagna of Rome—and five eclogues. By the interest of lady Jersey, he was appointed secretary, and register to the order of the Bath, and two years after he succeeded Cibber in the honorable office of poet-laureat. Thus deservedly raised to comfortable independence he continued the friend and the associate of the

two noblemen, over whose education he had so usefully presided, and the many days which he passed, in honorable hospitality, and in cheerful conversation, at Nuneham, and Middleton parks, were proofs of the goodness of his heart, as much as of the virtues, and the grateful generosity of his pupils. In the midst of these pleasing assiduities of friendship, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and besides the occasional odes which loyalty, and official duty claimed from his pen, he wrote the School for Lovers, a comedy acted at Drury-lane, 1762, and Charge to the Poets, a satirical poem. The Trip to Scotland, a farce, appeared about 1771, and in 1775, the poet collected together, and published his poems. He died suddenly, 14th April, 1785. Besides the above mentioned pieces, Whitehead wrote Variety—the Goat's beard—Venus attiring the Graces; and though he may not claim a distinguished seat among the first bards of Britain, he must hold a respectable rank in the temple of fame, as an elegant poet and a nervous writer. As a private man, his virtues were many, and deservedly recommended him to the friendship and patronage of the great.

WHITEHEAD, John, a methodist preacher. He was well educated, and with a mind panting after distinction, he quitted the trade of linen-draper at Bristol, and then kept a school at Wandsworth, where he was patronised by the quakers, whose principles he had adopted, after abandoning the society of the methodists. He next travelled on the continent, as tutor to one of his pupils, and at Leyden he applied himself to anatomy and physic, and took his medical degrees. On his return to London he became physician to the London dispensary. He preached the funeral sermon of John Wesley, and published an account of his life, in 2 vols. 8vo.—but the work gave great offence to the methodists, and occasioned a quarrel. Dr. Whitehead died in London, 1804.

WHITEHURST, John, an eminent writer, born in 1713, at Congleton, Cheshire. He was brought up to the business of his father, a clock and watch maker, and after visiting Dublin, to see a curious clock, set up for himself at Derby. There he made the clock for the Town-hall, and also the clock and the chimes for All Saint's church; in 1775, he removed to London, where he became stamper of the money weights, by the patronage of the duke of Newcastle. Distinguished by his great mechanical knowledge, his house was the resort of the ingenious, and the scientific, and in reward for his valuable inquiries into the original state and formation of the earth, which he improved in 1787, in 1 vol. 4to. he was in 1779, elected member of the royal society. He published besides, an attempt towards obtaining invariable measures of length, capacity, and weight, from the mensuration of time, and contributed to the philosophical transactions three valuable papers, on thermometical observations, at Derby, on a machine for raising water, and on an experiment on ignited substances. He prepared also a treatise on Chimnies, Ventilation, &c. which appeared after his death, by Dr. William. This ingenious and amiable man, died 1788, aged 75.

WHITELOCK, sir James, an able lawyer, born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors', and St John's college, Oxford, from which he removed in 1594, to the Middle Temple. He was chosen member for Woodstock, in 1620, and soon after made chief justice of Chester, and knighted. He was afterwards raised to the office of judge of the common pleas, and at last became chief justice of the king's bench, and died 1632, aged 62. He wrote Lectures or Readings in the Middle Temple hall—Speeches in Parliament. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, and Greek, and so fluent a Latin speaker, that at the assizes at Oxford, he explained from the bench, to some dignified foreigners who were present, the charge which he had delivered to the jury, in good and elegant Latin.

WHITELOCK, Bulstrode, son of the above, was born 6th August, 1605, London. Under the direction of his father, he acquired great knowledge of the law, and in the long parliament he was elected member for Marlow. Though he was one of the most active managers in the accusation against Strafford, he honorably declined to engage in the prosecution of Laud, from whom he had, when at Oxford, received many marks of kindness and hospitality. His influence was such in parliament, that he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat about peace with the king, and he also sat as a lay member in the Westminster assembly of divines. He afterwards gained the confidence of Bromwell, by informing him secretly of the intentions of lord Essex, to criminate him; but though one of the commissioners of the great seal, he refused to be concerned in the trial of the unfortunate Charles, and retired into the country. In 1648, he was elected high steward of Oxford, and he deserved the thanks of the university for the interference of his authority to preserve their library, and to protect their immunities. In 1653, he went ambassador to Sweden, and on his return, the next year, became commissioner of the Exchequer, and in 1656, he was chosen speaker of the commons, and the following year called up to the other house as one of Cromwell's lords. In 1659, he was appointed president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal, but on the approach of the restoration he withdrew to the country, and led the rest of his life in retirement at Chilton, Wiltshire, where he died 28th January, 1676. He wrote memorials of the English affairs, or account of what passed during the reign of Charles I. till the restoration, published 1682, and again edited 1732—Memorials of the English affairs, from the time of Brutus, to the end of the first James' reign, published fol. 1709.—Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient, and legal form of government, 8vo. Speeches in Rushworth's collection. Though a confidential friend of Cromwell, he is deservedly commended by lord Clarendon, for his eminent parts, great learning, and the openness of his character

WHITFIELD, Henry, first minister of Guilford, Connecticut, was the only son of an opulent lawyer, and born in England in 1597. His father intending him for the law, gave him an education at one of the universities, and the inns of court, but the son preferring the ministry entered into orders, and obtained the rich living of Oakly in Surrey. Here he entertained the puritan divines in the Laudean persecution, and in 1639, emigrating to America, he became the founder of Guilford in connexion with Mr. Leete, Samuel Desborough, and John Hoadly. Leete was governor successively of the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut. Desborough was related to Cromwell, and returning to England, became lord chancellor of Scotland. Hoadly also returned to England, and was chaplain to the castle of Edinburgh. Whitfield returned in 1650, and died in the ministry at the city of Winchester. He was a good scholar, a distinguished divine, and an excellent preacher. He published an account of the progress of the gospel among the Indians in 1651.

WHITGIFT, John, D.D. a learned prelate, born 1530, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, from a family anciently settled at Whitgift in Yorkshire.

He was educated at St. Anthony's school, London, and there he miraculously escaped the plague, and in 1548 he entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he soon after removed to Pembroke hall. In 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peter-house, and when in orders he obtained from bishop Coxe, to whom he was chaplain, the rectory of Feversham in Cambridgeshire. He was in 1563 appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and two years after made chaplain to the queen. In 1567 he was made master of Pembroke-hall, and three months after placed at the head of Trinity college, and made regius professor of divinity. He was in 1573 made dean of Lincoln, and in 1576, raised to the see of Worcester, by Elizabeth, who highly esteemed him, and in 1583, he was translated on the death of Grindal to Canterbury. In this elevated situation, he acted with great vigor against the puritans and papists, but though ridiculed by his enemies, he maintained his dignity and the moderation of his conduct, so that he is deservedly called by Fuller the worthiest man that ever the English hierarchy did enjoy. He died 29th February 1604, at Croyden, where he had founded an hospital. In his thesis for his doctor's degree, he maintained that the pope was antichrist. He wrote an answer to an admonition to the parliament 1572, which produced a long controversy between him and the puritans.

WHITING, Samuel, first minister of Lynn, was born in Boston, England, in 1597—and educated at Cambridge. His father was John W. mayor of the city. He arrived at Boston May 26, 1636. He soon after went to Lynn, where a church was gathered November 8th. He received Mr. Cobbet as his colleague, and after his removal, one of his own sons was associated with him. He died December 11, 1679, aged 82. His son Samuel, first minister of Billerica, died in 1713. Joseph, minister of Lynn and Southampton, died in 1723, aged 81. His daughter married Jeremiah Hobart. He was beloved for the mildness and amiability of his temper, while the unblemished purity of his life, commanded respect. He was well versed in the languages, was a critical Hebrew scholar, and wrote Latin with ease and elegance. He published a treatise upon the last judgment, 1664, and a volume of sermons, 1666.

WHITTINGHAM, William, a native of Chester, educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was afterwards fellow of All Souls, and then student of Christ church, but he quitted England during Mary's bloody reign. Under Elizabeth he was made dean of Durham, though he entertained scruples against the liturgy and the church ceremonies established by parliament. He gave great offence to the Durham clergy by violating the stone coffins, and removing some of the ancient ornaments of his cathedral. He translated the Geneva bible into English, and also turned into metre some of the psalms of David, which appear in the old versions with the initials of his name. He died 1579.

WHITNEY, Eli, the celebrated inventor, was born at Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765, and graduated at Yale College in 1792. While pursuing the study of the law, in Georgia, he resided with the widow of General Greene, and it was at this time that he invented the cotton gin, a machine for separating the seed from the cotton. This invention has been of incalculable advantage to the southern planters; what before was performed at an immense sacrifice of time and labour, is now effected almost instantaneously. The favorable condition of internal trade in the southern section of the states, has in many respects been more promoted by the genius of Whiting, than by the labors of Fulton. But he was not allowed to enjoy his own in peace; he suffered much in defending his rights from the encroachments of the envious or designing. In 1798 he contracted with the United States to furnish, for $134,000, ten thousand stand of arms, which he completed in ten years. He next contracted for fifteen thousand stand of arms. He died January 8, 1825, aged 59. He married Henrietta, daughter of Pierpont Edwards. Two daughters and a son survived him. He was a man of unflinching perseverance, never yielding until he had accomplished what he had undertaken. In private he was very much respected and beloved.

WHITTINGTON, sir Richard, a mercer and citizen of London in the times of Richard II. and his two successors. He was a man of great influence and very rich, and among other charitable labors he founded an alms house for thirteen poor men, he built Newgate, the best part of Bartholomew's hospital, the library in Grey-friars, now called Christ's hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and library for the preservation of city records. He was sheriff for the city 1393, and was knighted, and afterwards served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. The various stories which are reported of him are calculated for the amusement of children, but have no foundation in truth.

WHITWORTH, Charles, earl, was descended of an ancient family in Staffordshire, one of the members of which had been ennobled for his diplomatic services in 1720. The subject of this article was born in 1754 at Leoburne-grange, Kent, the seat of his father Sir Charles Whitworth, and was educated at Tunbridge grammar-school. He early obtained a commission in the guards; but, the example of his ancestor appearing to point out diplomacy as a sure road to distinction, he quitted the army, and, after going rapidly through several subordinate situations, was appointed in 1786 minister plenipotentiary to the court of Poland. Recalled in the autumn of 1788, Mr. Whitworth proceeded in the same capacity to St. Petersburgh, where in 1793 he received the red riband of the bath. On his return to England, in 1800, Sir Charles was created baron Whitworth of the kingdom of Ireland, but soon after again despatched on an embassy to the court of Denmark. An adjustment which proved but short lived took place through his exertions in August, and the ambassador returned home. In the following April he married the duchess dowager of Dorset. After the treaty of Amiens, lord Whitworth, having been previously created a privy counsellor, was accredited as plenipotentiary to Paris, and is admitted to have conducted himself with equal spirit, firmness, and moderation, till his mission terminated abruptly in the renewal of hostilities. He quitted the French capital May 13th, 1803. Lord Whitworth now retired to Knowle in Kent, the family seat of the Sackvilles, into the temporary possession of which he had come in right of his wife, and there exerted himself in raising, at his own expense, a troop of yeoman cavalry. In the spring of 1813 he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and the year following took his seat in the house as an English peer by the title of viscount Whitworth of Adbaston. In August of 1814 he succeeded the duke of Richmond as viceroy of Ireland, which high dignity he enjoyed till 1817, when, the usual period of office being expired, he returned to England, having been in the interval advanced to an earldom. Lord Whitworth, who united much private worth to unquestioned talent, died at Knowle, after an illness of three days' duration, May 13th, 1825.

WICKLIFFE, John de, D.D., a celebrated doctor, professor of divinity at Oxford, and deservedly considered as the forerunner of Luther in the reformation. He was born at Wickliffe in Yorkshire about 1324, and educated at Queen's college, and afterwards at Merton, and in 1361 raised to the mastership of Baliol college. In 1365 he was made, by the scholars, head of Canterbury hall, just founded at Oxford by archbishop Islip, but his elevation was opposed by the monks, and Langham the next primate, and the pope to whom the dispute was referred displaced him, and his secular associates. Thus disgraced by violence he retired to his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, meditating revenge against the authors of his unjust privation. In the works of Marsilius of Padua, and other bold writers, he found ample room to indulge his opposition, and well aware of the popularity of attacking a foreign power, which overawed the throne, and submitted the industry and the revenues of the kingdom to its own avaricious views, he loudly inveighed against the errors and the encroachments of the Romish church. His writings alarmed the clergy, and a council was assembled at Lambeth, by archbishop Sudbury 1377, and Wickliffe summoned to give an account of his doctrines. He appeared before it, accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, then in power, and he made so able a defence, that he was dismissed without condemnation. His acquital, however, displeased the pope, Gregory XI. who directed his emissaries to seize the offending heretic, or if he were protected by the great and powerful of the kingdom, to cite him to Rome, to answer in person before the sovereign pontiff. In consequence of this a second council assembled at Lambeth, and the nineteen propositions which the pope had declared heretical, were so ably vindicated by the eloquence of the undaunted reformer, that his judges, afraid of offending the nobles, or of exciting a commotion among the people, who loudly supported the cause of their champion, permitted him to depart in safety, and enjoined him silence in matters of religion and of controversy. Undismayed by the power of his enemies, Wickliffe continued to preach his doctrines, which were now more universally spread, and a third council, therefore, assembled under Courtnay the primate, 1382, and twenty-four propositions of the reformer were condemned as heretical, and fourteen as erroneous. The severity of the church was, at the suggestion of the pope, and the concurrence of the weak Richard II. directed with effect against the supporters of the new heresy; but whilst some of his followers suffered punishment for their adherence to his principles, Wickliffe unhappily died at Lutterworth 1384, at a time when nothing was wanting to emancipate the English nation from the tyranny of Rome, but the boldness, perseverance, and eloquence of a popular leader. Of the several works which he wrote, his Trialogus is almost the only one which has been printed. The noble struggle which Wickliffe had made against the gigantic power of Rome was almost forgotten after his death, till Martin Luther arose to follow his steps, and to establish his doctrines on a foundation which will last till Christianity is no more. The memory of Wickliffe was branded with ignominy by the impotent papists, and by the order of the council of Constance, whose cruelties towards John of Huss, and Jerome of Prague are so well known; the illustrious reformer was declared to have died an obstinate heretic, and his bones were therefore dug up from holy ground, and contemptuously thrown on a dung-hill. The English translation of the New Testament, by the pen of Wickliffe, was published in folio by Lewis, and his life has been written among others by Gilpin.

WICQUEFORT, Abraham, a native of Amsterdam, who early settled in France, where he acquired great political knowledge. He became known to the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him. in 1626, his ambassador at the court of France, where he continued his honorable services for thirty-two years. The jealousy of Mazarine at last produced his disgrace, and, upon an accusation of sending private intelligence of the state secrets of France to the Dutch government, he was sent to the bastille, and after some months' confinement, was conducted out of the kingdom. From Calais he passed over to England, and afterwards to Holland, where he was honorably received by De Witt, and appointed historiographer to the states. He was accused, in 1675, of holding secret correspondence with the enemies of the state, and in consequence of this he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but four years after he escaped, by the assistance of one of his daughters, who, at the peril of her life, exchanged clothes with him. He retired to Zell, which he quitted in disgust in 1681, because the duke refused to interest himself in procuring the reversion of his sentence at the Hague, and he died the next year. He wrote the History of the United Provinces from their establishment to the peace of Munster, fol.—the Ambassador and his Functions, 2 vols. 4to.—Memoirs on Ambassadors and public Ministers.

WIDA, Herman de, a German divine, who joined his labors with those of Luther, Melancthon, and Bucer in effecting the reformation. He was made archbishop of Cologne in 1515; but was obliged to resign 1547, and died 1552. His opinions of church government were the nearest, of all the German reformers, to the doctrines of the church of England.

WIELAND, Christopher Martin, a German writer, who rivals Voltaire in universality of talent and literary fertility, was born, in 1733, at Holtzheim, near Biberach, in Suabia. He was educated by his father, a clergyman, and completed his studies at Klosterbergen and Tubingen. In his thirteenth year he began to compose Latin and German verses. His first published work was The Nature of Things, in six cantos, which appeared in 1751. In the following year he went to reside in Switzerland, whence, in 1760, he returned to Biberach, where he was appointed to a municipal office. His productions in prose and verse, which rapidly succeeded each other, raised him to the summit of literary reputation. The elector of Mentz nominated him professor of philosophy and belles lettres at Erfurt; and, in 1772, the duchess Dowager of Saxe Weimar gave him the tuition of her two sons. He died January 20, 1813. His original works form forty-two volumes quarto; and he translated Lucian, Shakspeare, Cicero's Epistles, and Horace's Satires.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward D.D. was the son of Michael W. and was graduated at Harvard College in 1710. October 24, 1722 he was unanimously appointed to the Hollis professorship of divinity in Harvard College. He died January 16, 1765, aged 72. His son succeeded him as second Hollis professor. He was a man of eminent talents and the most exemplary character. He published six occasional sermons, one on the death of Mr. Wadsworth, 1737—A letter to Mr. Whitfield, 1745,—two lectures on the ministers of Christ, 1754—Dudleian lecture, 1757.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward, D.D. a graduate of Harvard college in 1749. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, the first Hollis

professor of divinity in that institution; and, in 1765, he succeeded his father in the professorship. He retained the office, till obliged to relinquish it because of ill health in 1791. Professor Wigglesworth was distinguished for his great learning, and was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His death took place in 1794.

WILCOX, Carlos, a poet and minister of Hartford, Connecticut, was born at Newport, New Hampshire, October 22, 1794, and graduated at Middlebury college, in 1813. He studied theology at Andover, and was ordained December 1824, but was dismissed in May 1825, in consequence of ill health. He died at Danbury, of consumption, May 29, 1827, aged 32. His two principal poems, the Age of Benevolence and the Religion of Taste, were published in his remains, 8vo. 1828.

WILD, Henry, a tailor, born at Norwich. Though well educated, the poverty of his parents obliged him to seek for maintenance in a tailor's shop, and after working there fourteen years, he at last emerged from obscurity, and by astonishing application not only regained his classical knowledge, but formed an intimate acquaintance with the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. He was by accident noticed by Dr. Prideaux, who liberally patronised him, and obtained for him permission of admittance into the Bodleian library at Oxford. At the university he maintained himself by teaching the oriental languages to private pupils, and in 1720 he removed to London, where he was admitted to the patronage and friendship of Dr. Mead. He died about 1733, respected as a sober, modest, diffident, and inoffensive man. After his death appeared his translation of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven, from the Arabic.

WILDBORE, Charles, an eminent mathematician, who obtained the living of Broughton Sulney, Nottinghamshire, where he died 1803. His knowledge of mathematics, and of the classics was extensive, and all acquired by his own industry, and without the assistance of others. In 1759 he began his ingenious contributions to the Gentleman's Diary, and became the editor of it in 1780. He also contributed to the Ladies' Diary, and to Martin's Miscellaneous Correspondence, and he engaged, in 1773, in a controversy in Hutton's Miscellanea Mathematica, and also with Dawson of Sedbryk, about the velocity with which water issues from a vessel in motion.

WILFORD, Francis a distinguished Orientalist, born of an ancient family in Hanover. After finishing his studies he entered into the army, and with the rank of lieutenant he accompanied the Hanoverian troops sent by the British government to the East Indies in 1781. On the conclusion of the peace of Mangalore, in 1784, captain Wilford engaged in the study of Hindoo antiquities and the Sanscrit language. He became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, in whose Transactions, the Asiatic Researches, he published many memoirs on the history and archæology of Hindostan, the last of which, "On the Ancient Geography of India," appeared in 1822, a short time before the death of the learned author.

WILKES, John, alderman, and chamberlain of London, was born 28th October, 1727. In 1754, he stood an unsuccessful candidate for Berwick, but three years after was elected for Aylesbury. He first drew upon himself the severity of government in 1763, by the publication of the forty-fifth number of the North Briton, and in consequence of this offensive paper, he was sent to the Tower. Though the warrant by which he had been arrested was declared illegal, he was dismissed from the office of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and his opposition to government marked him as a dangerous innovator, and as an object of persecution. The republication of the North Briton was followed by his Essay on Woman, an indelicate and licentious performance, for which he was properly arraigned in the court of King's Bench, and upon conviction expelled from the House of Commons, and outlawed. He afterwards obtained a verdict against Mr. Wood, the under secretary of state, with £1000 damages, and soon after retired from his persecutors to Paris. On his return to England in 1768, he sent a letter of submission to the king and at the general election, offered himself a candidate for London, but though unsuccessful, he was soon after chosen for Middlesex. His election was declared void by the House of Commons; but his constituents persisted in their choice, and after he had been thus arbitrarily expelled the house three times, Mr. Luttrell, his antagonist, who had but few votes, was declared the successful candidate. In 1769, he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, and the same year he obtained a verdict against lord Halifax, the secretary of state, for seizing his papers, with £4000 damages. In 1771, he served the office of sheriff, and in 1774, was elected lord mayor, and was permitted quietly to take his seat in the House of Commons for Middlesex. In 1779, he obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain to the city of London, and then gave himself up to the duties of his appointment, regardless of the political struggles in which he had so long been engaged. In his retirement at his seat in the isle of Wight, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and convivial society. He died 26th December, 1797, aged 70. Besides the works already mentioned, he published several political pamphlets and speeches, occasioned by the occurrences of the times, and he also gave to the world splendid editions of Theophrastus and of Catullus, and prepared an elegant translation of Anacreon. Though for a number of years the idol of the people, and the champion of opposition, Wilkes sunk into obscurity in the latter part of life; and he, who once compared himself to Brutus, and sought for public favor, and for popularity in opposing the measures of government, and in abusing the monarchy, was at last seen a bending courtier at the levees at St. James's, and the associate of those political dependants with whom to have familiarly conversed some years before he would have considered as the highest of disgrace. In his private character he was licentious; his conversation was easy and full of wit, his manners were pleasing and elegant, though his physiognomy was in the highest degree forbidding; and his memory was so strongly retentive, that his company was a perpetual treat of facetiousness and of amusement to the chosen few whom he selected for his intimate friends.

WILKIE, William, D.D., a native of West Lothian, educated at Edinburgh. He became professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrew's, where he died 1772. He was distinguished not only as an able divine, but as an ingenious poet, author of Epigoniad, and some fables, 8vo.

WILKINS, John, an ingenious English prelate, was born 1614. He was educated at a private school in Oxford, and then entered in 1627, at New Inn hall, from which he soon removed to Magdalen hall, where he took his degrees. He became chaplain to lord Say, and then to Charles, count palatine of the Rhine, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, he joined the parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant. He was next

appointed warden of Wadham college, and one of the reformers of the university, and in 1656, he married Robina, the widow of Peter French, canon of Christ-church, sister to Oliver Cromwell, and by means of this alliance he obtained a dispensation to keep the headship of his college against the statutes which required celibacy. In 1659, he was made master of Trinity college, Cambridge, by Richard Cromwell; but he was ejected at the restoration, and then became preacher to the Gray's inn society, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He was afterwards member of the Royal society, and one of their most active council, and he next was made dean of Rippon, and in 1668, promoted, by the interest of Villiers, to the see of Chester. He did not long enjoy his preferment, but died 19th November, 1672, at the house of Dr. Tillotson, his son-in-law, in London. Though much abused by party for his connection with the family of the usurper, he was a man of great abilities, an able theologian, an acute mathematician, and an active promoter of experimental philosophy. To his intimacy with Cromwell, Oxford was indebted, if not for many favors, at least for that deliverance from pillage and violence which the puritans at that time exercised against every place eminent for learning or loyalty. The writings of Dr. Wilkins are curious, learned, and interesting. In 1638, he published the Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse to prove that the Moon is Habitable, with a Discourse on the Possibility of a Passage to it. His Discourse concerning a New Planet, to prove that our Earth is a New Planet, appeared in 1640—his Mercury 1641—Mathematical Magic, or the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry, 1648—all which were republished in 1708, in 8vo. He wrote besides, Ecclesiastes, or Discourse on the Gift of Preaching—Discourses on the Gift of Prayer—sermons—of the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion.

WILKINS, David, D.D., keeper of the archbishop's library at Lambeth, was rewarded by Wake the primate, for the curious catalogue which he made of all the books and MSS. of that valuable collection 1718, with several benefices, a prebend in Canterbury church, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk. He published the New Testament in Coptic—the Saxon Laws,—an edition of Seldon's works, 3 vols. fol.—Pentateuch Coptic, and died 6th August 1740, aged 62.

WILKINSON, Jemima, a religious impostor, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, about the year 1753. She was educated a quaker, was zealous, shrewd, and bold—and her fanaticism, imposing person, and artful manner, gave her some distinction among the sect. Recovering suddenly from an apparent suspension of life, which she experienced during a fit of sickness about the year 1773, she gave out that she had been raised from the dead, and claimed to be invested with divine attributes and authority to instruct mankind in religion. She made a few proselytes with whom she removed to New York, and settled on the tract called Jerusalem, near Crooked Lake, where she resided till her death in 1819. She professed to be able to work miracles, and offered to demonstrate it by walking on the neighbouring lake. Accordingly her followers and many others assembled at a time appointed to witness the prodigy. After reconnoitering the beach for some time, she demanded of her disciples if they truly believed her to possess the extraordinary power she pretended, to which they zealously replied in the affirmative. She answered that the object of the miracle was to convince them of her miraculous power; and as they were already satisfied of that, the miracle would be superfluous, she therefore declined performing it.

WILKINSON, James, general, a revolutionary officer, was born in Maryland in 1757; and had determined upon the medical profession. In 1775, he was enlisted as a volunteer, and in 1776 was a captain in a regiment which was marched to the Canadas. After the surrender of Burgoyne, he was the bearer of despatches to Congress, and received the commission of brigadier-general. During the late war, he served in 1813, on the northern frontiers. He died December 28th, 1825.

WILLAN, Robert, an able physician and medical writer, was born, in 1757, at Hill, in Yorkshire; studied medicine at Edinburgh; and settled as a physician at Darlington, whence he removed to London, where he was appointed physician to the Carey-street Dispensary. He was brought up a quaker, but quitted the society. He died in 1812. Among his works are, A Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases; A Treatise on Vaccination; Reports on the Diseases of London; and The Life of Christ.

WILLARD, Samuel, Vice-President of Harvard College, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, January 31, 1640. His father was Simon Willard, a man of considerable distinction. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1659. From 1663 to 1676, he was minister of Groton. But having been driven thence by the hostilities of the Indians, he was settled colleague with Mr. Thacher, the first minister of the Old South Church, Boston, April 10th, 1678. Upon the resignation of President Mather, he, as Vice-President, took the superintendance of Harvard College, which he continued till his death September 12th, 1707, aged 68. He possessed a rich imagination, quick and accurate perception; and extensive intellectual resources. In argument he was clear and profound. He was a zealous champion of the cause of truth, and a fervent, devoted Christian. He strove to dispel with all the strength of his judgment, and the warmth of his heart, the fatal witchcraft delusion. He published three funeral sermons; two election sermons; three fast sermons; and twenty-five occasional sermons. In 1726, a folio volume, entitled, a body of divinity, in two hundred and fifty expository lectures on the Assembly's shorter Catechism, was published. It was the first work on divinity published in this country, and is considered a work of great merit.

WILLARD, Josiah, one of the early distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1698. His father, the Rev. Samuel Willard, was minister of the Old South Church, in Boston. The subject of this article, after spending some time as tutor in his alma mater, devoted a period to travelling in Europe. On his return he was appointed secretary of the colony, an office which he held to his death, being thirty-nine years. He was also judge of probate, and a member of the council. He was as conspicuous for his amiable manners as for his piety. His death took place in 1756, being in his seventy sixth year.

WILLARD, Joseph, D.D., LL.D., President of Harvard College, was the great-grandson of Vice-President Willard. He was born at Biddeford, Maine December 29th, 1738, graduated at Harvard College in 1765, and was ordained Colleague with Mr. Champney, minister of Beverly, November 25th, 1772. In December 19th, 1781, he was inducted into the office of President of Harvard College, as successor to Dr. Langdon. He died at New Bedford September 25th, 1804, aged 64. His widow died in March, 1826. Mr. Webber

succeeded him. Dr. Willard was a man of extensive learning, and of firmness and discretion in the exercise of his duties as president of the University. He was well versed in the Classics; more especially in Greek literature, and was distinguished as an astronomer and mathematician. He united great mildness and suavity of character, with a dignity, becoming his situation. His influence upon the students was strong, securing, as he did, their affection and respect. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1783; at the ordination of J. McKean, 1785; on the death of T. Hilliard, 1790; at the ordination of H. Packard, 1793; a Latin address on the death of General Washington, prefixed to Tappan's discourse, 1800; and mathematical and astronomical communications in the memoirs of the American academy.

WILLDENOW, Charles Louis, a celebrated botanist, born at Berlin, in 1765. He was the son of an apothecary, and after studying pharmacy under his father, he was sent to the university of Halle, and then to Langensalza, where Wiegleb had a laboratory of pharmaceutical chemistry. Willdenow then returned to Berlin, where in 1798, he obtained the chair of natural history at the royal college of medicine and surgery. In 1801, he was appointed professor of botany to the academy of Berlin, of which he had been admitted a member in 1794. He at length obtained the direction of the botanic garden at Berlin, which received vast additions and improvements under his management. He formed a zoological cabinet, which he presented to the museum of Berlin. In 1804, he travelled throughout Austria, and Upper Italy; and seven years after he was invited to Paris by Humboldt, to classify and describe the multitude of new plants brought by that traveller from America. Willdenow, died not long after his return to Berlin, July 10th, 1812. He was an associate of twenty-four learned societies; and the king bestowed on him the order of the black-eagle. Among his principal works are, Prodromus Floræ Berolinensis, 1787; Historia Amaranthorum, Zurich, 1790, folio; Elémens de Botanique, 1792, which has been translated into several languages; Arboriculture Berlinoise spontaneé, 1796; Species Plantarum exhibentes Plantas ritè cognitas ad genera relatas cum differentiis specificis, nominibus trivialibus, synonimis, selectis locis natalibus, secundum systema sexuale digestas, Berlin, 1797–1810, 5 vols. in nine parts; Guide pour étudier soi-même la Botanique, 1804; & Hortus Berolinensis, of which only the first volume has been published. Willdenow's great work, the Species Plantarum, was left incomplete, as he did not live to finish the history of the cryptogamic plants. A continuation has been promised by professor Linck, of Berlin.

WILLIAM, I. king of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, daughter of a furrier of Falaise, where he was born 1024. He was put in possession of the dukedom of Normandy by his father, and on the death of Edward the Confessor, king of England, he laid claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom, to which he pretended to be entitled under the will of the late monarch. He landed on the English shores September 1066, and burning his fleet encouraged his soldiers by pointing to the land and exclaiming, behold your country! He was quickly met by Harold, whom the people had fixed on the throne, but the battle of Hastings soon decided the fate of the kingdom, and the fall of Harold and of his two brothers with fifty thousand English, left him master of the country. William advanced to London, where he was crowned on Christmas day, 1066, and deservedly obtained the surname of Conqueror; but while he expected submission and peace, he found insurrection and hostility on all sides. By dividing the lands of the nobility among his followers he created himself thousands of enemies, and the people whom he oppressed by the severity of his laws, answered the rigor of his government by discontent and rebellion. To silence their clamors, and prevent their seditious meetings, he ordered a bell or Curfew to be rung every evening at eight o'clock, to warn the people to put out their lights, and this severe regulation, though common on the continent, was regarded by the English as the height of wanton tyranny. As if determined to change the manners of his subjects he ordered that all pleadings should be made in his courts in the French language, but though this was observed as far as the reign of the third Edward, the national idiom prevailed, and the English though conquered still retained their language, their manners, and their prejudices. Notwithstanding these arbitrary steps, William showed himself attentive to the interests and prosperity of his people, and an accurate survey was made by his order of all the lands and property of the kingdom, and registered in Doomsday book, which is still preserved. Various castles were also raised in convenient places, the Tower of London was finished 1078, and at last security and protection were insured to the subject, by the firmness of the government, and the prompt administration of the laws. Instead of a conqueror William at last was regarded as the friend of his people, and he crossed over to the continent with an army of English, to reduce to obedience his revolted dukedom of Normandy. The king of France had excited the sons of the English prince to disobedience, and William hastened to punish his insidious designs, as well as the severe jests with which he had ridiculed his great corpulency. His expedition proved fatal to himself, he fell from his horse in leaping a ditch near Mantes, and died in consequence of it, a few days after at Rouen, 10th September, 1087, aged 63. William as a monarch was a respectable character, and if he had endeavored with greater assiduity to conciliate the affections of the people whom he had conquered, he might have been a great prince, and in more firmly securing his own tranquillity in the government, contributed most essentially to the happiness and prosperity of England.

WILLIAM II. king of England, surnamed Rufus from the color of his hair, succeeded his father William in the absence of his elder brother, and was crowned 27th September 1087. Though he made the fairest promise for the protection of the clergy, and for the happiness of the people, he became a capricious persecutor of the one and a cruel oppressor of the other. He banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, who reprehended him for his conduct, and he obtained the dukedom of Normandy through the imprudence of his brother. He also invaded Wales, and conquered the Scotch, and used the power which success in war and negotiations insured in gratifying his avarice and in oppressing his people. He was shot accidentally as he was hunting in the New Forest in Hampshire, by a dart from the hand of Walter Tyrrell, one of his courtiers, and he died a few hours after, 2d August, 1100, aged 44.

WILLIAM III. of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague 14th of November 1650, of William prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He was elected Stadtholder in 1672, and named general of the Dutch forces against Louis XIV. and he carried

to the war a soul ambitious of glory, the most determined courage, and a phlegmatic indifference to pleasure and to luxury, which exhibited him unshaken in adversity, and heroic in the midst of his greatest successes. Though brave and vigilant, he was defeated in 1674 at Senef, by the prince of Condé, and in 1677 he was obliged to raise the siege of Charleroi, but the peace of Nimeguen the next year put an end to the quarrels of the continent. The unpopular measures of his father-in-law James II. of England, excited in 1688 his highest ambition, and yielding to the wishes of the British nation, he landed with a small force at Brixham, 4th November the same year, and after a few skirmishes soon dispossessed the monarch of his throne. Thus in conjunction with his wife Mary he was acknowledged king of England, and was crowned 11th April, 1689, but though hailed as a deliverer and a friend by the English, Ireland still remained attached to the fortunes of the fugitive James. William with his usual activity crossed to Ireland, and there met with his father-in-law, who had landed from France, supported by a French force. The battle of the Boyne proved fatal to the affairs of James, who retired in dismay to France, and left his rival in peaceful possession of the throne. The war which had raged in Ireland was removed to the continent, and by his powerful alliances William determined to punish the duplicity of the French king, who had excited distrust and rebellion in his kingdom. Though checked at Steinkerque and Nerwinde, William headed the allied forces to victory, Namur was taken, and greater conquests were promised to the English nation when the peace of Ryswick was signed, and the right of William to the British throne was acknowledged by Louis. Always active, and jealously hostile against the power of France, William was making new preparations to curb the ambition of his rival, and to arm the powers of the continent in favor of his plans, when death stopped his career. He fell from his horse while riding near Hampton-court, and broke his collar-bone, and though the accident in a more robust constitution might have been deemed trivial, it proved fatal in William, and a slow fever carried him off, 16th March, 1702, in his 53d year. William left behind him the character of a great politician, though he had never been popular, and of a formidable general though he was seldom victorious. In his manners he was cold and reserved, sullen and phlegmatic, and showed little animation, except in the moment of battle. He despised flattery, yet was ambitious of power. Greater as the general of Holland, than as the king of England, he was to the one a father and to the other a suspicious friend.

WILLIAMS, Charles Hanbury, second son of I. Hanbury, a south-sea director, was member for Monmouth, in several parliaments, and in 1744 was installed knight of the bath, and two years sent as minister to the Prussian court. He was afterwards ambassador to Russia, and died 2d November 1759. He was author of some poems remarkable for their ease and vivacity, rather than for their moral tendency or elegance of composition. They have appeared in Dodsley's collection, and other periodical works.

WILLIAMS, John, an eminent English prelate, born 25th March, 1582. His application to literature was unusually great, and as he required only three hours of sleep in the twenty-four, to recruit his constitution, his improvement in divinity, in philosophy, and in every branch of literature was rapid, and lasting. He obtained in 1611, the rectory of Grafton Regis, in Northamptonshire, and the next year that of Grafton Underwood, in the same county, to which were soon after added prebends in Lincoln, Hereford, St. David's and Peterborough cathedrals. On the death of Egerton the chancellor, to whom he was chaplain, he obtained as a legacy, all his MS. papers, and thus derived important information, which afterwards guided his conduct in parliament and in chancery. His abilities recommended him to the king, who made him his chaplain, and in 1619, gave him the deanery of Salisbury, and the next year that of Westminister. On the removal of Bacon from the office of chancellor in 1621, Williams was intrusted with the seals, and a few days after appointed bishop of Lincoln. The influence of Buckingham, however, proved too great for him, and he was not only removed from the seals, but accused in the star-chamber, and by the contrivance of Laud fined £10,000 and stripped of all his ecclesiastical dignities, and imprisoned in the tower. After a confinement of nearly four years, he was set at liberty, by the interference of the house of lords, and was reconciled to the king. In the impeachment of Strafford, he, according to Clarendon, asserted the impropriety of the bishops voting in a case of blood, and afterwards when consulted by the king, he advised him to sacrifice that unfortunate nobleman to the fury of his enemies, if perhaps he thus might produce a reconciliation between himself and the people. In 1641, he was raised to the see of York, and ably opposed the bill for depriving the bishops of their seats in the house of lords. When however he protested with the other prelates on the irregularity of the peers proceeding in the public business, whilst the bishops were absent, in consequence of the threats of the mob, he was sent to the Tower as guilty of high treason. During the civil war he yielded to the storm, and retired to his native town, where he fortified and for some time ably defended Conway castle. The death of the king overwhelmed him with sorrow, and he felt the blow with great grief. He died soon after, 25th March, 1650. He was author of some sermons—of the Holy Table—against Laud's Innovations, a book commended by lord Clarendon. Though accused by some of pride and ambition, archbishop Williams possessed great virtues, he was charitable and humane, the friend of learning and of merit, and in his conduct hospitable and courteous.

WILLIAMS, Anna, a lady of literary character daughter of a surgeon in Wales. Her father, with more warmth than prudence, persuaded himself that he had discovered the longitude by magnetism. and with this idea, full of golden dreams, he hastened to London in 1730, but saw all his hopes vanish in disappointment, and, in the midst of his distress he was fortunate enough to obtain the place of a pensioner in the Charter-house. His daughter who accompanied him, contributed all the powers of her mind to support his indigence, but in 1740 she was afflicted with a cataract, which totally deprived her of sight. In this distressful situation, she still engaged herself in the exercise of her needle for the maintenance of her indigent father, who had quitted the Charter-house, and in 1746, she added a little to her scanty income by publishing the life of the emperor Julian, from the French of la Bleterie. The distresses of the father, and the virtuous industry of the daughter, soon after became known to Dr. Johnson and his wife, and commiseration at last ended in the closest intimacy. Miss Williams was admitted into the house of the great moralist, and after the death of his wife, whose bed of sickness she soothed with all the kind offices of friendship, she still continued under the protection of her excellent host. An operation was performed

upon her eyes, by Mr. Sharp, but it proved unsuccessful; yet in the midst of her sufferings she found comfort, not only in the treatment of Dr. Johnson, but in the kindness of Garrick, who in 1755 granted her a benefit, which produced for her the clear sum of £200. The latter part of her life was rendered still more comfortable by the publication of her Miscellanies in prose and verse, 1765, which added more than £100 to her little fortune, and thus tended to spread cheerfulness and independence around the infirmities of declining age and of melancholy blindness. She died 6th September 1783, aged 77, in the house of her friend Dr. Johnson, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, and left her little property for the charitable education of poor deserted girls.

WILLIAMS, Daniel, D.D. a native of Wrexham in Denbighshire. When in orders he settled in Ireland as chaplain to lady Meath, and was for twenty years an active minister in Dublin; but on the breaking out of the troubles in 1687 he came to London, and succeeded Mr. Baxter at the merchant's lecture, Pinner's hall. He was created doctor of divinity in 1709, by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and died 26th January, 1716, aged 72. His Practical Discourses appeared in 2 vols. 1738, with his life prefixed. He founded a library in Redcross-street for the use of dissenting ministers.

WILLIAMS, Francis, one of the first settlers of New Hampshire. He was sent over, in 1634, as governor of the province, by Mason and Gorges. He fixed his residence at Portsmouth; and rendered himself so acceptable to the people, that when they united in a body politic, they annually elected him to the chief magistracy till the colony was placed, in 1641, under the government of Massachusetts.

WILLIAMS, Helen Maria, a distinguished writer on history and general literature, born in the north of England, in 1762. She came to London at the age of eighteen, and was introduced to the literary world by Dr. Andrew Kippis. The first production of her pen appears to have been a legendary tale in verse, entitled Edwin and Eltruda, 1782, 4to.; and this was followed by An Ode on Peace, 1783, 4to.; Peru, a poem, 1784, 4to.; and a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1788 she published a poem on the Slave Trade; and the same year she visited France, where she formed many literary and political connections. In 1790 she went again to France, and settled at Paris; and soon after appeared her Letters written from France, in the Summer of 1790, to a Friend in England, containing various Anecdotes relative to the French Revolution, and Memoirs of Mons. and Mad. du F——; of which work she published a continuation in 1792. The object of these, and of some contemporary productions of this lady was, to recommend herself to the patronage of the Brissotines; and consequently on their fall, under the tyrrany of Robespierre, she incurred great danger, and being arrested, was for some time a prisoner in the Temple at Paris. On obtaining her freedom, she renewed her application to literary pursuits. Besides many works of minor importance, she engaged in an English translation of the Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in America, 1814—1821, 6 vols. 8vo. Miss Williams died at Paris, in December, 1827. Besides the works already mentioned, she wrote Julia, a novel, 2 vols.; a Narrative of Events in France in 1815; Letters on the Events which passed in France since the Restoration in 1815, and other pieces; and she was at one time a contributor to the New Annual Register

WILLIAMS, Roger, the founder of the Providence plantations, was born in Wales, in 1599, and was educated at Oxford. Being a dissenter, he came to America, in the hope of enjoying in freedom his religious opinions. He arrived at Hull, February 5, 1631; and was established at Salem, Massachusetts, as colleague with Mr. Skelton. His peculiar notions soon subjected him to the severest censure. He maintained that the magistrates were bound to grant toleration to all sects of Christians; and in his actions and words avowed the liberality of his principles. After the death of Mr. Skelton, he was sole minister of Salem. Continuing to avow his opinions, which were considered not only heretical, but seditious, he was summoned before the general court, to answer to numerous charges. He however refused to retract any of his opinions, and was accordingly banished, 1635. He first repaired to Seekonk; but being informed that that territory was within the jurisdiction of Plymouth, he proceeded to Mooshausic, where, with others, in 1636, he began a plantation. The land was honestly purchased of the Indians; and the town, in acknowledgment of the kindness of heaven, was called Providence. Mr. Williams's benevolence was not confined to his civilized brethren; he learned the language of the Indians, travelled among them, won the entire confidence of their chiefs, and was often the means of saving from injury the colony that had driven him from its protection. In 1643, he was sent to England, as agent for both settlements; and in September 1644, returned with a patent for the territory, with permission for the inhabitants to institute a government for themselves. In 1651 he was again sent to England, in the capacity of agent, and returned in 1654, when he was chosen president of the government. Benedict Arnold succeeded him in 1657. He died in April, 1683, aged 84. Mr. Williams was consistent in his religious doctrines, and set a bright example of that toleration which he demanded from others. His mind was strong and well cultivated; and he read the Scriptures in the originals. After his banishment from Massachusetts, he maintained a correspondence with some of its principal men, and ever entertained for them the highest affection and respect. In his writings, he evinces his power at argument. In 1672, he held a public dispute with the most eminent Quaker preachers, of which he has published an account. He also published a Key to the Indian Language, 8vo., 1643; an answer to Mr. Cotton's letters, concerning the power of the magistrate in matters of religion, with other letters and discourses.

WILLIAMS, David, a miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1738, in Cardiganshire, England; was educated at one of the dissenting academies of that country; and became a dissenting minister. Changing to a deist, he opened a chapel to diffuse his newly adopted opinions, and for some time his hearers were numerous. The subsequent part of his life was dedicated to literary pursuits, and to private teaching. The Literary Fund was founded by him. He died June 29, 1816. Among his chief works are Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality; Lectures on Education; Lectures on Political Principles; and a History of Monmouthshire.

WILLIAMS, William, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born April 8, 1731, at Lebanon, in Connecticut, where his father was the minister of a parish. At the age of sixteen, he entered Harvard college, and graduated with honor in due time. After serving a long time in the legislature of his native state, he was, during the years

1766 and 1777, a member of the general congress. At one time, when the paper money was of so little value, that military services could not be procured for it, he exchanged for it more than two thousand dollars in specie for the benefit of the cause, which he never recovered. He contributed to arouse the spirit of freedom by several essays on political subjects; and once by an impressive speech. During the whole revolutionary war, he was very useful in obtaining private contributions of supplies for the army. He died August 2, 1811, in the eighty-first year of his age.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, a brigadier-general in the American army, was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1748. He was first placed in the clerk's office of his native county, and then removed to the clerk's office of the county of Baltimore, of which he had the principal direction. In the beginning of the revolutionary struggle, he was appointed lieutenant in the company of riflemen raised in the county of Frederick, and marched, in 1775, to the American camp near Boston. The following year, a rifle regiment was organized, in which he was apppointed major. It formed part of the garrison of fort Washington, in New York, when captured by the British, and gained great honor by the gallant manner in which it withstood the attack of the Hessian column to which it was opposed. Major Williams was taken prisoner with the rest of the defenders of the fort, but was soon exchanged. While in captivity, he became entitled to the command of a regiment, and, on recovering his liberty, was placed at the head of the sixth Maryland. The Maryland and Delaware lines having been detached to South Carolina, soon after the reduction of Charleston, he accompanied the baron de Kalb; and, when general Gates assumed the command of the southern army, he was named adjutant-general, in which station he remained until the close of the war. In the disastrous battle of Camden, he behaved with great distinction. At the crossing of the river Dan, he performed efficient service; and he was very useful in thwarting the various attempts of Cornwallis to strike a blow at Greene after the return of the latter into North Carolina. Previous to the disbandment of the army, congress made him brigadier-general. He died in July, 1794, of a pulmonary complaint.

WILLIAMS, John, first minister of Deerfield, Massachusetts, the son of deacon Samuel Williams, was born in Roxbury, December 10, 1664, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1683. In May, 1686, he was ordained at Deerfield. In 1704, information was received from Colonel Schuyler, that the French and Indians meditated an attack upon the town. A small garrison was stationed there; but on the morning of February 29, 1704, while the patrol were asleep, three hundred of the enemy burst upon the town, overpowered the garrison, and assailed Mr. Williams's house. He was in bed, and upon the entrance of the first Indian into his chamber, he seized his pistol and presented it to the breast of the savage, but it missed fire. He was then disarmed and bound; and two of his children and a black female servant were butchered before his eyes. He was then compelled, with his wife, the only daughter of Mr. Mather of Northampton, and five of his children, to commence a toilsome march to Canada. The second day of their travel, Mrs. Williams, who was not yet recovered from a recent confinement, fell down while crossing a river, and was immediately murdered by her savage conductors. Twenty other prisoners shared the same fate. At length, after a march of three hundred miles, during which he suffered the most excruciating tortures, he arrived at the place of his destination. Here every means were adopted to convert him to the Roman Catholic faith; but he remained steadfast to his conscience and his principles, and even indifferent to the uplifted hatchet of his Indian master. In 1706 he was redeemed; and settled again at Deerfield, where, after twelve years labor in the gospel, he died June, 12, 1729, aged 64. One of his daughters had become assimilated to the Indians; married one of them, and embraced the catholic faith. His three sons were highly respected and useful ministers, of Mansfield, Springfield and Watertown. He published a sermon after his return from Canada; God in the camp, 1707; the redeemed captive 12mo. giving an account of his sufferings, &c. and an abstract of a number of sermons, 1729.

WILLIAMS, Stephen, D.D. the first minister of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, was born at Deerfield in the same state, May 14, 1693. Being a son of the Rev. John Williams, named in the preceding article, he was carried to Canada captive, by the Indians, whence he returned, November 21, 1705. He was ordained over the second congregational church of Springfield, afterwards called Longmeadow, October 17, 1716. He received his education at Harvard college where he graduated in 1713; and maintained a highly respectable character for talents and learning. In 1745 he went to Louisburgh as a chaplain under Pepperell, and in 1755 he went to Lake Champlain in the same capacity under sir William Johnson, and in 1756 under Winslow. By the officers and soldiers he was held in esteem and honor. Dr. Williams died June 10, 1782, aged 80 years, and in the 66th of his ministry. He published a sermon at the ordination of John Keep, Sheffield, 1772.

WILLIAMS, Elisha, president of Yale college, was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1711. After a course of theological study he was settled in the ministry at Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he remained till chosen president of the college in 1726. Feeble health impelled him to resign the office in 1739, when he returned to Wethersfield, and was soon after appointed a justice of the supreme court of Connecticut. In 1745 he went as chaplain in the expedition against Cape Breton. In the following year he was appointed colonel of a regiment on the proposed expedition against Canada. He afterwards went to England as an agent for the colony, and became acquainted with Dr. Dodridge, who represents him as uniting in his character an ardent sense of religion, solid learning, consummate prudence, great candor, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of contriving and acting the greatest things without seeming to be conscious of having done them. His death took place at Wethersfield, July 24, 1755, aged 60 years. In 1727 he published a sermon on divine grace; and in 1728 on the death of T. Ruggles.

WILLIAMS, Solomon, D.D. an American clergyman, who was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He graduated at Harvard college in 1719, and was ordained as minister of Lebanon, Connecticut, December 5, 1722. In 1730, he published a sermon at the ordination of Jacob Eliot; in 1739, one on the death of John Robinson; in 1741, an election sermon, and one on a day of prayer; in 1742, one entitled, the more excellent way, against enthusiasm; in 1743, one on the death of the Rev. Eleazer Williams; in 1744, one entitled, Christ the True Witness; in 1746, a vindication of the doctrine of justifying faith; in 1751, a work on the qualifications for communion; in 1752, a sermon on the death of the Rev. J. Meacham;

in 1753, one on the death of the Rev. Eben Williams; and in 1759, one on success in arms. Dr. Williams died February 29, 1776, aged 75 years.

WILLIAMS, Eliphalet, D.D. a clergyman of Connecticut, settled at East Hartford. He was the son of the Reverend Solomon Williams of Lebanon in that state; was born February 21, 1727; graduated at Yale college, in 1743; and was ordained in March 1748. His death took place June 29th, 1803, at the age of 76 years. It will be observed from the above dates that he was in the ministry more than half a century. He was distinguished for an unblemished character, and for talents rendering him a successful preacher. His publications were—a sermon on account of the earthquake, 1755; sermon at a thanksgiving, 1760; sermon at election, 1769; and one on the death of Governor Pitkin, 1769.

WILLIAMS, Ephraim, founder of Williams' college, Massachusetts, was a native of Newton in that state. He possessed fine talents for a military officer, and in the French war from 1740 to 1748, commanded the line of forts on the west side of Connecticut river. In 1755 he received the command of a regiment, and joined general Johnson at the north of Albany. He was sent out on the morning of the 8th of September, at the head of twelve hundred men to skirmish with the enemy, and falling into an ambuscade, was killed. His party retreated to the main body, and in another battle during the day, repulsed the enemy. He was brave, facetious, polite, and popular. He gave his property for the establishment of a free-school in the town now called Williamstown, on condition it should bear that name. A school was opened in 1791, and in 1793, it was incorporated a college.

WILLIAMS, Nathan, D.D. an American clergyman, who became eminent in his profession, and was settled at Tolland, Connecticut. He was educated at Yale college in that state, where he graduated in 1755. He was ordained April 30, 1760; and died April 15, 1829, having been in the ministry nearly sixty-nine years. In 1792 he published a work on baptism, designed to show that children are subject to the discipline of the church.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, LL.D. professor in Harvard college, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761. He was ordained minister of Bradford, November 20th, 1765, where he continued until his appointment as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. After holding that office from 1780 to 1788, he resigned, and removed to Rutland, Vermont, where he resided during the remainder of his life. For some time he was the editor of and proprietor of the Rutland Herald, published at that place. He was a fellow of the American Academy, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Meteorological Society of Manchester, and published several astronomical and other papers in the scientific journals. His principal work was the Natural and Civil History of Vermont, originally published in 1 vol. 8vo. 1794, and afterwards continued and published in 2 vols. It was esteemed the best historical work which had appeared in the country at the time of its publication, and received high encomiums from some of the philosophers of Europe. He died January, 1817.

WILLIAMS, Nehemiah, a congregational minister of Brimfield, Massachusetts. His father was the Rev. Chever Williams of Hadley in that state. The subject of this article was educated at Harvard college where he graduated in 1769; and was ordained, February 9, 1775. His death took place, November 26, 1796. It has not generally fallen to the lot of a clergyman to rank higher in the estimation of the public, so far as there was opportunity for becoming acquainted with his talents. There was in his manner an unusual energy and pathos. After his death twenty-four of his sermons were published in a volume.

WILLIAMS, Jonathan, an American citizen and soldier, born at Boston, in 1752. For many years he was at the head of the engineer corps of the army. He died, at the age of sixty-three, in Philadelphia, 1815. Among the civil offices held by him, he was a member of congress. His publications were—in 1799 a memoir on the use of the thermometer in navigation; in 1801, elements of fortification; and in 1808, Kosciusko's manœuvres for horse artillery.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Porter, a congregational clergyman of New England. He was a descendant of the Rev. Solomon Williams, mentioned in a preceding article; was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 22, 1769; and graduated at Yale college, in 1796. For some time after completing his education he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; but then resolved on devoting himself to the ministry. He accordingly went through a course of theological study with president Dwight, and was ordained at Mansfield in 1817. He remained in this place about ten years; then spent two years at Northampton; after which, he was settled at Newburyport, February 8th, 1821, as successor to Dr. Dana, where he remained till his death in December, 1826. After his death a volume of his sermons was published.

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, M.D. LL.D. an American physician, scholar, and civilian of eminence. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and born December 5, 1735. From 1760 to 1763 he was professor of Mathematics in the college of Philadelphia. Subsequently he went to Europe and studied medicine at Edinburgh, and Utrecht. On his return to America he established himself successfully in the practice of medicine at Philadelphia. In 1773 he again went to Europe, and was absent from his native country between two and three years. He then, in 1776, took up his residence in North Carolina. In 1780 he was surgeon in the militia under Caswell. After the peace he was for five or six years a member of congress; and he also assisted in forming the constitution of the United States. The latter part of his life was spent in the city of New York, where he died, May, 22, 1819, aged 83 years. His publications were in 1810, A Discourse on the Benefit of Civil History; in 1811, Observations on the climate of America; in 1812, History of North Carolina, in 2 vols. 8vo. and many medical and philosophical communications. He was remarkably industrious in the various pursuits to which he gave his attention; and America is much indebted to him for the fruits of his industry.

WILLIS, Francis, a physician, celebrated for his skill in cases of insanity, was born, about 1718, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Brazen-nose College, Oxford. He was brought up to the church, and obtained a college living in the metropolis, but subsequently took the degree of M.D. and practised as a physician. He restored George III. to sanity, and was amply rewarded by a parliamentary grant. He died in 1807.

WILLIS, Thomas, an eminent physician, born at Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, 1621. When Oxford was garrisoned by the king, he took up arms in the royal cause, and after the surrender, he returned to the studies and practice of his profession. In 1660 he was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and increased his reputation and his

fortune by an extensive and respectable practice. He was one of the first members of the Royal society, and became fellow of the college of physicians. In 1666 he removed to London, and soon rose to the height of his profession in the city. He died 11th November, 1675. He wrote several works on the different branches of his profession, often reprinted, especially at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1676, and Amsterdam, 1682. Though accused by some of framing a body of physic, chiefly on hypotheses of his own, without having recourse to experiment and observation, he is regarded by others as a sagacious anatomist, an able philosopher, and a most learned and skilful physician, respectable for veracity, information, and integrity.

WILLIS, Browne, LL.D. grandson of the preceding, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 14th September 1682. From Bechampton school, he passed to Westminster, and at the age of seventeen he was removed as gentleman commoner to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He afterwards retired to Fenny-Stratford, and in 1705 was elected member of parliament for Buckingham. In 1717 he became one of the members of the society of antiquaries just revived, and he showed such emulation in the pursuit of antiquities, that he visited all the cathedrals of England and Wales except Carlisle. Though he had a large family, he was a liberal contributor to the repairing of the church of Stoney Stratford, which had suffered by fire, and he gave, in 1741, to the university, his valuable cabinet of English coins, the laborious collection of upwards of forty years. He liberally made other contributions to charitable purposes, and died 5th February 1760. An account of his publications, with some interesting particulars, is inserted in the anecdotes of Bowyer by Nichols. The best known of his works are the Survey of the Cathedrals, 2 vols. 4to.—an Account of Mitred Abbeys, 2 vols. 8vo.

WILLOUGHBY, Francis, an eminent naturalist, born 1635. To the high advantages of birth, rank, and fortune, he added the more solid merit of application, and a strong attachment to literature. He directed the powers of his cultivated mind chiefly to the history of animals, and after reading every book which could elucidate the subject, he travelled over his native country, and afterwards visited France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, accompanied by his intelligent friend Ray. The observations made in these journies on animals and on nature, were carefully preserved, but before they could be submitted to the public eye, the learned author died, universally and deservedly respected, 3d July, 1672, aged only 37. His works were afterwards published by his friend Ray, and were Ornithologiæ Libri tres, with cuts, folio, translated into English by the editor—Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor, with cuts, folio—Letters, with Observations on Wasps called Ichneumones, and Letters, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He was an active member of the Royal society.

WILLYMOT, William, LL.D. a learned divine, known as the author of several valuable elementary books, intended for the use of scholars, the fruits of his own experience in tuition. He was a native of Royston, and received his education at Eton college, whence he was elected off on a foundation fellowship to King's college Cambridge, and there graduated in arts about the close of the seventeenth century. In 1707 he took the degree of LL.D. and after devoting many years of his life to the instruction of youth, as an under master at Eton, and subsequently at a private establishment of his own, he returned to Cambridge in quality of vice-provost of his college. Besides the treatises already alluded to, he was the author of a small devotional tract, intended as a companion to the altar, and edited Bacon's Essays, in two octavo volumes. Dr. Willymot did not obtain any ecclesiastical preferment till late in life, when he was inducted to the living of Wilton in Cambridgeshire, but enjoyed it little more than a twelvemonth, dying in 1737.

WILMOT, John Eardley, was born at Derby, in 1748. He was educated at Westminster school, and next at University college, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All-Souls. He was designed for the church, but on the advancement of his father to the bench, he applied to the law and in 1783 became a master in chancery. At the close of the American war he was appointed commissioner for settling the claims of the loyalists. In 1790 he opened a subscription for the relief of the suffering French clergy, and other emigrants, with the management of which fund he was intrusted. He died at Tottenham in 1815. Mr. Wilmot published—1. A Short Defence of the Opposition, 1779. 2. A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England. 3. Memoirs of his Father, 4. Life and Letters of Bishop Hough, 4to. 5. History of the Commission of American Claims, 8vo.

WILSON, Thomas, LL.D. D.D. a learned prelate, born at Burton Wirral, Cheshire, December 1663. From a private school at Chester he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where he studied medicine, which he soon abandoned for divinity. He was ordained in 1686, and soon after became curate of New church in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, where he formed an acquaintance with lord Derby, who appointed him his chaplain, and tutor to his son, lord Strange. He refused the rectory of Baddeswork in Yorkshire, because he was incapable of residence upon it, and when offered by the kindness of his patron the bishopric of Sodor and Man, which had been already vacant for three years, he declined the honor, but at last in compliance with the repeated requests of his friends, he accepted it in 1696. He was created doctor of laws by archbishop Tenison, and consecrated by his primate Sharp, in the Savoy church, and in 1698 he first visited his diocese. Though his revenues were only three hundred pounds a year, they were sufficient to support him with dignity, and to contribute to the comforts of the poor and the helpless. With the most laudable zeal he built a new chapel at Castleton, and he founded parochial libraries through the island, and in 1703, obtained the act of settlement, and the passing into a law of his ecclesiastical constitutions, which were so highly applauded by lord chancellor King, that he declared if the ancient discipline of the church were lost in England, it could be recovered in all its purity in the isle of Man. In respect to his virtues and his services, he was in 1707, created doctor of divinity, at both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1721 he was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with the governor of the island in consequence of his forbidding the introduction of the Independent Whig, an obnoxious book, into his diocese, and this dispute was more seriously increased the following year. The bishop suspended one of his clergy for administering the sacrament to a person whom he had banished for ill conduct from the holy table, and the governor enlisting on the side of the offended party, fined the prelate, and committed him to prison, where he refused to discharge the fine. The tumults which consequently were excited among the people, were appeased by the mild exhortations of the bishop from the walls of his

prison, and after a confinement of nine weeks, he was set at liberty by the direction of the privy council, who reversed all the proceedings of the governor against him. So high an insult called aloud for punishment, but the benevolent prelate checked the importunites of his friends who wished him to prosecute the governor. This venerable man was so attached to his situation that he refused an English bishopric, and gradually sunk under the infirmities of age. He expired gently 7th March, 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. In 1699 he published the Principles and Duties of Christianity, for the use of the island, in Manks, the first book ever printed in that language. His works were two vols. fol. consisting of religious tracts, and sermons, with a short history of the isle of Man. He also formed the plan for translating the bible into the Manks language which proceeded under him to the end of the Gospels, but was finished by his successor Hiddesley. His sermons have since his death appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. and his bible with valuable notes in 3 vols. 4to.

WILSON, Thomas, D.D. son of the preceding, was born 24th August, 1703, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He became prebendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's there, and rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, for forty-six years. He opposed the building of a new square at Westminster, because his interest in the prebendal house was undervalued; and he rendered himself ridiculous by erecting to Mrs. Macauly Graham a statue in his own church, under the character of Liberty. His fondness for the lady disappeared when she married against his consent, and the monument of his weakness was removed. Besides the Ornaments of Churches considered,—a view of the Projected Improvements in Westminster,—and Distilled Liquors, the Bane of the Nation, a popular pamphlet, which procured him the friendship of sir Joseph Jekyll, he published his father's works. He died at Bath 15th April, 1784.

WILSON, Florence, a native of Murray in Scotland, educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He travelled abroad, and resided for some time at Basil where he had Erasmus among the number of his friends. He afterwards taught philosophy in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he was universally respected for his learning and abilities. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and died at Elgin in retirement 1557, aged 57. He wrote de Tranquillitate Animæ, published by Frebairn 1706, and Ruddiman, 1750.

WILSON, Matthew, D.D., an American scholar who united the profession of clergyman and physician, performing the duties of each for a period of twenty-four years. He was born in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania in 1729. In addition to the offices of his regular profession, he also for many years had charge of an academy at Newark, New Jersey. His ministerial labors were performed in connexion with the presbyterian churches of Lewes and Cool-Spring, in the state of Delaware. Here he resided from some time in 1755, till his death, May 30th, 1790. In 1786 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the university of Pennsylvania. He was a learned theologian and a good Hebrew and classical scholar; and his neighborhood, while he lived, became the centre of literary and religious influence. His manners were courteous; and he was benevolent, pious and patriotic in an eminent degree. His publications were —a history of a malignant fever, 1774; remarks on the cold winter of 1779 and 1780; and an essay to prove that most diseases proceed from miasmata in the air, 1786.

WILSON, James, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Scotland, about the year, 1742. His father was a respectable farmer. He studied successively at Glasgow, St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and then left Scotland for America. He arrived in Philadelphia, where he was first employed as a tutor in 1766, in Philadelphia college, and academy, in which capacity he acquired a high reputation as a classical scholar. In a few months, however, he relinquished that occupation, and commenced the study of the law in the office of the celebrated John Dickinson. At the expiration of two years, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise, first at Reading, and then at Carlisle. From the latter place he removed to Annapolis, and, in 1778, returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside during the rest of his life. He was elected, in 1775, a member of congress, and took his seat on the 10th of May. He was a uniform advocate of the declaration of independence, though he may have thought, perhaps, that the measure was brought forward prematurely. He voted in favor of it, as well on the first of July, in opposition to the majority of his colleagues from Pennsylvania, as on the 4th, in conjunction with the majority. In 1777, he was superseded in congress, through the influence of party spirit; but, in 1782, he was again honored with a seat. A few months previously, he had been appointed, by the president and supreme executive council, a counsellor and agent for Pennsylvania, in the controversy between that state and Connecticut, relating to certain lands within the charter boundary of the former, and which were claimed by the latter as included within her charter. The decision was in favor of Pennsylvania. In 1779, he received the appointment of advocate-general for the French government in the United States, an office the duties of which were both arduous and delicate. He resigned it in 1781, in consequence of difficulties respecting the mode of remuneration. He continued, however, to give advice in such cases as were laid before him by the ministers and consuls of France, until 1783, when the French transmitted to him a present of ten thousand livres. In 1787, Mr. Wilson was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and was one of the committee who reported the draught. In the state convention of Pennsylvania, he was principally efficient in causing the constitution to be adopted. He was subsequently a member of the convention which changed the constitution of Pennsylvania, to render it conformable to that of the United States, and, being one of the committee, appointed to prepare, was intrusted with the duty of making the draught of the necessary form. In 1789, he was appointed, by general Washington, a judge of the supreme court of the United States; and whilst on a circuit in North Carolina, in the discharge of his functions as such, he died at Edenton, 28th of August, 1798, aged about fifty-six years. As a lawyer and judge, Mr. Wilson was eminent for talent and integrity. In private life he was courteous, kind and hospitable. His political and legal disquisitions are extant in three volumes, and much esteemed.

WILSON, John, first minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was born at Windham, England, 1588, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After studying law for several years, he devoted his attention to theology, and served as a chaplain in several families. He at length settled at Sudbury; but in 1630, came to New England with governor Winthrop, and was installed teacher of the church at Charlestown, on

the 27th of August. When the church soon after removed to Boston, he accompanied them, and continued to labor till his death, in 1667. He possessed great excellence of character; and was distinguished by an extraordinary talent at rhyming, and making anagrams, which he continually exercised to the amusement of his acquaintance.

WILSON, Alexander, distinguished for his knowledge of ornithology, was born at Paisley, Scotland, and came to Delaware, in 1794. He soon after went to Philadelphia, and was led, by an acquaintance with Mr. Bartram, to devote himself to the study of natural history, for which he had a strong propensity. He bestowed his chief attention on American ornithology, and after a course of the most laborious and faithful preparation, commenced in 1808, the publication in seven volumes, quarto, of a description of the birds of North America. The last volume was completed only a few days before his death, in August, 1813. The work is splendidly executed, and is far more accurate and comprehensive than any other on the subject. He was distinguished for integrity, enterprise, industry, and perseverance. Besides his knowledge of natural history, he cultivated a considerable acquaintance with general literature, and published several poems.

WILSON, James, P. D.D., an eminent presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, for many years pastor of the first church in that city. Previous to his entering the ministry he was in the practice, of the law, which doubtless gave him some advantages in obtaining the distinction in his subsequent profession to which he arrived. He was looked upon, not only as one of the first men of that metropolis, but also as one of the first of his profession in the country. He published lectures on the parables and the historical books of the New Testament. He died in 1830.

WILSON, Peter, LL.D., an American linguist, for a long time known and highly esteemed, on account of his valuable labors in the department of literature to which he mainly gave his attention. He was connected with Columbia College in the city of New York, in which institution he was professor of the Latin and Greek languages. He died at Hackensack, New Jersey, in August, 1826, at the age of 79 years. He published a learned work on Greek prosody.

WINCHELL, James M. a Baptist minister of the first church in Boston. He was born in Duchess county, New York, 1791; and received his education at Union College, and Brown university, spending three years at the former and one at the latter institution, where he graduated in 1812. He was settled over the above church in 1814, and continued his connexion with it till his death in 1820, aged 28 years. His talents were of the popular kind, on which account he was highly acceptable as a preacher. He published an edition of Watts's Psalms and Hymns, arranged according to the subjects; and also a few occasional discourses.

WINCHESTER, Thomas, D.D., a native of Farringdon, Berkshire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of divinity 1749, and in 1761, he obtained from the society the living of Appleton, Berks, where he died 1780. He was author of a tract on the seventeenth article of the church of England, reprinted for the use of divinity-students in 1803, by the judicious care of Mr. Churton of Brazen-nose, who has prefixed an account of the writer.

WINCHESTER, Elhanan, an American preacher who acquired in his day some celebrity, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1751. Without a regular academical education he commenced preaching, and was the first baptist minister of Newton, in his native state. Subsequently, he went to South Carolina, and was there engaged in preaching to the same denomination. But, in 1781, he changed his opinions, and became a preacher of universal salvation in the city of Philadelphia. He continued here for several years; and then became an itinerant preacher of the same doctrines. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, in April 1797, aged 45 years. His publications were a volume of Hymns, 1776; a plain political catechism for schools; a sermon on restoration, 1781; universal restoration, in four dialogues, 1786; and lectures on the prophecies, 2 vols. 8vo. 1800.

WINCKELMANN, Abbé John, a native of Stendall, in Brandenburg, born 1718. Though but the son of a shoe-maker, and for some time engaged in the same employment, he burst from his obscurity, and became, for seven years, professor of belles lettres at Sechausen. He afterwards went to Saxony, where he continued for seven more years librarian to count Bunau, at Nothenitz, and in 1754, went to Dresden, where he formed an acquaintance with the ablest artists. About this time he renounced the protestant faith for the Roman catholic tenets, and the next year went to Italy to visit the valuable contents of the Vatican, and the precious relics of Herculaneum. His celebrity here recommended him to the notice of the great and powerful, and as a most judicious antiquarian, and an enlightened connoisseur of the works of arts, he was universally courted at Rome. He became president of the antiquaries in the Vatican, member of the Royal and antiquarian societies of London, and of other learned societies in Europe. He was honorably invited to Dresden and to Berlin; but the liberality of the Pope detained him at Rome, where, in the midst of the monuments collected from the treasures of ancient and modern times, he indulged his fondness for the productions of genius and of art. In 1768 he made a journey to Vienna, and was received with great kindness by the emperor; but on his return to Italy, while he stopped at Trieste, he was basely assassinated by Arcangeli, a man to whom he had imprudently shown at the inn the medals and the various presents with which he had been honored. This unfortunate catastrophe happened 8th June, 1768, and the murderer, who hoped to escape with the plunder, was seized, and executed on the wheel, opposite the inn where the crime had been perpetrated. The works of Winckelmann were, the History of Art among the Ancients, in German, translated into French, Italian, and English, 3 vols. 4to.—Reflections on the Imitation of the works of the Greeks—Allegory for Artists—Explanations of difficult Parts of Mythology—Remarks on the Architecture of the Ancients and Familiar Letters. He was the friend and the correspondent of the most learned men of his times, and he deserved their confidence by the sincerity of his conduct, and the generosity of his heart. His life has been published by Heyne.

WINDER, William H, an officer in the American army, was born in Maryland in 1775, was educated for the bar, and pursued his profession in Baltimore with great success. In 1812, he received a colonel's commission, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and served with reputation during the war with Great Britain. He commanded the troops at the battle of Bladensburg. On the declaration of peace he resumed the practice of his profession. He died in 1824.

WINDHAM, William, a statesman, was born, in 1750, at Felbrig, in Norfolk, and was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and University College, Oxford. In 1782, he was elected M. P. for Norwich, and for a short time was secretary to the viceroy of Ireland. He continued to act with the whigs till 1793, when he adopted the sentiments of Burke; and, in the following year, he was appointed secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1801, he resigned. To the peace of Amiens he was strenuously hostile. During the brief possession of power by the whigs in 1806, he held his former office. He died in 1810. His speeches have been published in three volumes octavo. Windham was a man of extensive reading, and no mean mathematician.

WINDHAM, Joseph, an eminent antiquary, was born at Twickenham in 1739, and educated at Eton, from whence he went to Christ's College, Cambridge. He next travelled to Rome, and while there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity. He also composed the principal part of the letter press of the Ionian Antiquities, published by the Dilettanti society, and assisted Stuart in his Athens. In the Archæologia are his Observations on a passage in Pliny relative to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. He died at Earsham house, Norfolk, in 1810.

WINGATE, Edmund, author of the Use of the Rule of Proportion, or Gunter's Scale—of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic, 8vo. often reprinted—of Ludus Mathematicus—of the exact Surveyor—of Tables of Logarithms, and other mathematical works, was a native of Bedfordshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn, London. He was for some time employed in the royal household, as English teacher to the first Charles's queen; but he forgot the favors of his sovereign during the civil wars, and taking the covenant, he became the friend of Cromwell, and served in his parliament. He died 1656, aged 63.

WINGFIELD, Edmund Maria, first president of the colony of Virginia, under the patent granted to Bartholomew Gosnold, and others, April 10th, 1606. On the return of captain Newport to England, in June, 1607, the colony consisted of one hundred and four persons. The hardships they endured created discontent and jealousy which were heightened by the imprudence and selfishness of Wingfield, who was in consequence deposed, and John Radcliffe elected president. Wingfield afterwards conspired with other malcontents to run away with the vessel belonging to the company, but the design was discovered and defeated by captain Smith, who in 1608, sent him home to England.

WINSEMIUS, Peter, a native of Leeward, who, after travelling over Germany, Sweden, and France, became historiographer to the states of Holland, and professor of history and eloquence at Franeker, where he died 1644, aged 59. He wrote the History of Friesland, in Flemish, fol.—Vita Mauritii Principis Auriaci, &c. His brother Menelaus was professor of medicine at Franeker, and died there 15th May, 1639. He wrote Compendium Anatomiæ, 4to.

WINSLOW, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1594. He accompanied the first settlers of New England, in 1620. Possessing great activity and resolution, he was eminently useful in the establishment of this new community. He was in the habit of visiting the neighboring Indians, and thus obtained food for the colonists, when they were suffering from famine. He also went to England several times as agent; and he exerted his influence for the formation of the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England, which was incorporated in 1649, and of which he was an active member. In 1633, he was elected governor, and again in 1636 and 1644. In 1655, he was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In the passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica, he died of a fever, May 8th, 1655, aged 60 years. He was the first emigrant married in New England; and his wife was the mother of the first English child, born there. He was truly a good man.

WINSLOW, Josiah, son of the preceding, was also governor of Plymouth colony. He was elected to the office in 1673, and he remained in it till 1680. He was greatly respected for his good sense and his moral worth. In Philip's war, being commander of the Plymouth forces, he evinced himself to be a brave soldier. His death took place December 18th, 1680, being in the 52d year of his age. It is a fact worthy of remembrance, that he was the first governor born in New England.

WINSLOW, John, major-general, and a grandson of the preceding, served as a captain in the expedition against Cuba, in 1740, and afterwards rose to the rank of major-general in the British service. He commanded several expeditions to Kennebeck, Nova Scotia, and Crown Point, in the French war, and distinguished himself by ability and courage. In 1762, he was appointed chief judge of the court of common pleas for Plymouth county. He died at Hingham in April, 1774, in his seventy-second year.

WINSLOW, James Benignus, an eminent Danish anatomist, born at Odinsey, Denmark, 2d April, 1669. He was the grand-nephew of the celebrated Steno. He went to Paris, where he studied under du Verney, and was converted to the catholic faith by Bossuet. He became physician of the faculty of Paris, demonstrator in the royal gardens, and member of the Paris academy of sciences. He wrote a tract on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo.—Anatomy with Improvements, 4to.—on the Diseases of the Bones, and other anatomical works. He died 3d of April, 1760, aged 91.

WINSTANLEY, William, author of the Lives of the Poets—of Select Lives of England's Worthies—of Historical Rarities—of the Loyal Martyrology—and some single lives, all in 8vo. was originally a barber. His style is incorrect and vulgar, yet his compositions are valuable for noticing some facts which other writers have passed over in silence. He lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

WINSTANLEY, Thomas D.D., principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, Camden professor of ancient history, and Laudian professor of Arabic, a distinguished scholar, versed in most modern as well as ancient languages. In 1780, he edited the Poetics of Aristotle, accompanied with a Latin version, afterwards a lecture-book, in the university. He also collected and edited the works of Daniel Webb, in one volume, quarto, now become, from the destructive fire of February 8th, 1808, very scarce. He died September 2d, 1823, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

WINSTON, Thomas, an English physician, who studied at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and afterwards travelled over the continent. He passed some time in the academies of Basil, and also of Padua, where he took his medical degrees. On his return to England he took his degree of M.D., at Cambridge, and settled in London 1607, and became fellow of the college of physicians, and professor

of physic at Gresham college. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after an absence of ten years went back, and died in London 24th October 1655, aged 80. After his death his anatomical lectures appeared 8vo. 1659, and 1664.

WINTER, John William de, vice admiral, was born in 1750, in Texel. At the age of twelve years, he entered the navy. In 1787, when the revolution broke out in Holland, De Winter was a lieutenant, and embraced with ardor the cause of the patriots; which circumstance obliged him to take refuge in France, when the party of the stadtholder prevailed. In France, he entered the army, and served, in 1792, and 1793, under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and soon rose to the rank of general of brigade. In 1795, when Pichegru invaded Holland, De Winter returned to his country, where the states-general offered him the rank of rear-admiral. The year following, he was made vice-admiral and commander of the naval forces at Texel. Having been blockaded here for a long time, he at last succeeded in evading the vigilance of the enemy, and, October 7th, 1797, set sail with twenty-nine vessels, of which sixteen were ships of the line. The English fleet consisted of twenty ships of the line, and about fifteen frigates, and other vessels, under admiral Duncan. The action began October 11th, and was maintained about three hours with equal spirit on both sides. De Winter's ship was at last taken, and he was carried on board the vessel of the British admiral. The Dutch lost nine ships of the line, taken or sunk, and about six hundred men killed, and eight hundred wounded. The loss of the English was also severe: some British vessels were sunk. De Winter received in England the honor due to his courage, and talents. He was exchanged some months after; and a court-martial declared that he had gloriously sustained the honor of the Batavian republic. In 1798, he was sent, as minister of his republic, to that of France, where he remained in this capacity until 1802, when he received the command of an expedition intended to act against Algiers. He cruised for some months on the Barbary coast, and at last concluded a treaty with Tripoli. Louis Bonaparte, when king of Holland, made De Winter commander-in-chief of all the forces by sea and land. When Holland was united with France, Napoleon made him grand-officer of the legion of honor, and general-superintendant of the coasts of the North Sea. In July, 1811, he gave him the command of the forces assembled at the Texel; but the fatigues of his new station ruined his health. He went to Paris, where he died June 2, 1812. His remains were deposited in the Pantheon.

WINTER, Peter von, a distinguished composer of vocal music, was born at Manheim, in 1754, and was the son of a soldier. At the age of ten years, he was appointed a member of the orchestra of the elector. In 1775, he was director of the orchestra at Manheim, and subsequently at Munich. In 1780, he went to Vienna. In 1782, his first opera, Helen and Paris, was performed at Munich. In 1790, he went to Italy, where he was received with great favor. The first opera which he wrote in Italy was Cato in Utica, first perfomed in Venice in 1791. In 1795 and 1796, he went to Prague and Vienna. At the latter place, he wrote his most celebrated opera, the Sacrifice Interrupted. In 1802, he visited France and England. In Paris, he composed Tamerlane; in London, Calypso, Castor and Pollux, Proserpine, and Zaire. He also composed many pieces of church music, among which the requeum for the funeral of Joseph II. is distinguished; also a *Miserere*. Among his profane cantatas, his Timotheus, or the Power of Tones, is particularly famous. He died in 1825, at Munich. His operas, oratorios, and other pieces of vocal and instrumental music, are too numerous to be given here.

WINTHROP, John, the first governor of Massachusetts, was born in England, January 12th, 1588. He was bred to the profession of the law, and embarked for America, in the 43d year of his age, as the leader of those persons who settled the colony of Massachusetts, and with a commission as governor. He arrived at Salem, in 1630, and soon removed to Charlestown, and afterwards crossed the river to Boston, then called Shawmut. In the three following years he was re-chosen governor; and, also, till his death in 1649, with the exception of six or seven years. He rendered the colony the most important services, by his judicious administration of its affairs, and by his good example in all the relations of social life. When he first came to this country his wealth was great, and he freely used it for the benefit of the public. It is said, that he denied himself many of the elegancies of life, that he might give an example of frugality and temperance, and might exercise liberality without impoverishing his family. He kept a minute account of the events of the colony down to 1644, which has been published, and is of great use to the historian.

WINTHROP, John, a son of the preceding, who became governor of Connecticut, was born in England, in 1605. He received his education at the university of Cambridge, and was one of the first scholars of his time. He came to Boston, in the year 1635, with authority to take the settlement in Connecticut; and, shortly after his arrival, he despatched a number of persons to build a fort at Saybrook. He was chosen governor in 1657, and again in 1659, and from that period he was annually re-elected till his death. In 1662, he went to England, and procured a charter, incorporating Connecticut and New Haven into one colony. He died while on a visit to Boston, April 5th, 1676, in the 71st year of his age. The liberal opportunities which he enjoyed for improving his mind, were used to the best advantage. After leaving the university he travelled upon the continent of Europe, and became acquainted with some of the first men of the age. In natural philosophy he was well skilled; and he was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London. Nor was he less eminent as a good man. His valuable moral qualities, his urbane manners, and patriotic virtues combined in gaining him universal respect. He published some valuable communications in the philosophical transactions.

WINTHROP, Fitz John, F.R.S., governor of Connecticut, was born at Ipswich, in 1638. He became a magistrate of Connecticut, in 1689, and the following year was appointed major-general of the land army, designed to act against Canada; and conducted with great prudence in the expedition. He was sent as agent of the colony to Great Britain in 1694, and discharged the duties of the appointment so much to the satisfaction of the colony, that the legislature made him a bequest of £500. He was distinguished, like his father, for his knowledge of philosophy, his skill in politics, and his piety; and was honored by the learned in England, by being elected a member of the Royal Society. He was chosen to the office of chief magistrate, in 1698, and held it till his death, which took place at Boston, November 27th, 1707.

WINTHROP, John, son of Fitz John Winthrop, graduated at Harvard college in the year

1700. For some time he was a magistrate, in Connecticut, but afterwards went to England, in order to obtain a reversal of some decisions in the courts of the colony respecting the property of his ancestors. He made such representations on the subject, as to accomplish his object. The laws of the colony relating to it were repealed. The remainder of his life he spent in England. His death took place in 1747. The subject of this article was distinguished for his natural talents, and for his literary and scientific attainments. In natural philosophy and chemistry, and the kindred sciences, he was particularly eminent. He was made a member of the Royal Society of London, and contributed much to the promotion of its interests.

WINTHROP, John, LL.D., a descendant of governor Winthrop, was a native of Massachusetts, and was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1732. In 1738, he was appointed Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in the same institution. He immediately entered upon the duties of this office, and discharged them with fidelity and high reputation through life. He was distinguished for his scientific attainments in those branches connected with his office. Nor was his knowledge confined to these branches; he was a general scholar; he was familiar with the classics, with general literature, with biblical criticism, with controversial theology, and with politics. In 1761, he went to Newfoundland to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc. His observations upon it were published. He also published observations upon another transit of the same planet in 1769; and upon the transit of Mercury, in 1740. These labors were instrumental in securing him the degree of doctor of laws, from the university of Edinburgh. He retained his professorship, till his death, in 1779, a period of more than forty years—being then in the 65th year of his age.

WINTHROP, James, LL.D., was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 8th, 1752, and graduated at Harvard, in 1769, with a high reputation for talents, and acquirements. He was in 1771, appointed librarian of that institution, and retained the office twenty years. He devoted a great part of his life to literary pursuits, and became distinguished for the extent of his knowledge, particularly of ancient and modern languages, the exact sciences, and biblical and polite learning. He was a member of the principal literary societies of Massachusetts, and contributed to their publications, and other periodical works, many valuable papers. He held for many years several respectable civil offices, and was distinguished in public and private life, by uprightness, liberality, and public spirit. At his death, which took place September 26th, 1821, he left his library a bequest to the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

WINTLE, Thomas, a learned divine, was born at Gloucester, in 1737. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of bachelor in divinity. Archbishop Secker made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Wiltrisham, in Kent, with which he held the living of St. Peter, Wallingford, but relinquished both on being presented to the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire, where he died in 1814. His works are, 1. An improved version of Daniel, with notes. 2. A Dissertation on the vision in Zachariah. 3. Sermons at the Bampton Lecture. 4. Christian Ethics, or Discourses on the Beatitudes. 5. A Letter to bishop Hurd, occasioned by his strictures on archbishop Secker, and bishop Lowth.

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN, Andrew, canon of St. Andrew's, and prior of St. Serfinsh, in Loch Leven, was author of a Chronicle of Scotland, undertaken at the request of one of the ancestors of the earl of Wemyss. The work has lately been edited; it is written in rhyme, but though curious, contains much tradition and fable mixed with truth. He died about 1400.

WINWOOD, sir Ralph, a native of Aynho, Northamptonshire, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed in 1582, as probationer fellow to Magdalen. He was proctor of the university, 1592, and afterwards travelled over Europe, and in 1599, went as secretary in sir H. Neville's embassy to France. He was in 1602, sent envoy to Holland, and in 1607, received the honor of knighthood. He again represented his sovereign in Holland twice, and in 1614, was appointed secretary of state. He was well versed in political affairs, and especially in matters of trade and war. He died 1617, aged 52. His memorials of Affairs of State under Elizabeth, and James I. were published in 3 vols. folio 1715, by Edmund Sawyer.

WIRT, William, LL. D. a distinguished American citizen, who died February 18, 1834. He was born at Bladensburg, Md. on the 8th of November, 1772, and was the youngest of six children. His father was a Swiss, and his mother a German; the former died when he was an infant, and the latter when he was only eight years of age. Being thus an orphan at an early age, under the care of his uncle, Jasper Wirt, with a small patrimony, he was, in his 11th year placed at a flourishing school kept by the Rev. James Hunt, in Montgomery county, with whom he continued four years, and during this time he received the principal part of his education, being carried through all the Latin and Greek classics then usually taught in grammar schools, and also some branches of English education; and he formed a taste for general literature. Mr. Hunt's school was broken up when Wirt was but fifteen, and not having means to obtain a college education, he passed about twenty months as a private tutor in the family of Benjamin Edwards, the father of Ninian Edwards, late governor of Illinois. He afterwards began the study of law with Mr. William P. Hunt, son of his old preceptor, completed his course with Mr. Thomas Swann, formerly United States attorney for the district of Columbia, and in 1792 commenced practice at Culpepper Court House in Virginia, at the age of 20 years. In 1795, he married the eldest daughter of Dr. George Gilmore, a distinguished physician, and took up his residence at Pen Park, the seat of his father-in-law, near Charlottesville, and here he was introduced to the acquaintance of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other persons of celebrity; but he soon contracted habits of great dissipation, from which he is said to have been recovered by a sermon which he heard from a blind preacher, James Waddell, whom he has celebrated in his "British Spy." In 1799 his wife died, and he was soon after elected clerk of the House of Delegates. Having performed the duties of this office two years, he was, in 1802, appointed chancellor of the Eastern District of Virginia, and then took up his residence at Williamsburg; and in the same year he married the daughter of Colonel Gamble of Richmond. He soon after resigned his chancellorship, and at the close of the year 1803, removed to Norfolk and entered upon the assiduous practice of his profession. Just before he removed to Norfolk, he wrote the letters puplished in the Richmond Argus, under the title of "The British Spy," which were

afterwards collected into a small volume, and have passed through ten editions. In 1806, he took up his residence at Richmond, and in the following year, he greatly distinguished himself in the trial of Aaron Burr. In 1812 he wrote the greater part of a series of essays, which were originally published in the Richmond Enquirer under the title of "The Old Bachelor," and have since in a collected form, passed through several editions. The "Life of Patrick Henry," his largest literary production, was first published in 1817. In 1816, he was appointed by Mr. Madison the United States Attorney for the District of Virginia; and in 1817, by Mr. Monroe, Attorney General of the United States, a post which he occupied with distinguished reputation till 1830, through the entire administration of Monroe and Adams. In 1824, Harvard University conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1830, he took up his residence at Baltimore, for the remainder of his life. As a public and professional man, Mr. Wirt was ranked among the first of his time; and in all the relations of private life, as a man and a Christian, he was most exemplary, and was regarded with singular affection and veneration.

WISCHART, William, D.D. a native of Dalkeith. He was educated a Utrecht, and on his return to Scotland was arrested as if concerned in the rye-house plot. At the revolution he returned from Holland where he had taken refuge, and became one of the ministers of Leith, and in 1716 was appointed principal of Edinburgh university, and one of the city ministers. His Theologia, consisting of one hundred and twenty sermons, is a valuable system of Calvinistical divinity. He died at Edinburgh, 1727, aged 70.

WISCHEART, George, D. D. a native of Yester in East Lothian, educated at Edinburgh university, where he took his degrees. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed the fortunes of the Montrose, to whom he was chaplain, and on his defeat by Lesley in 1645, he was among the prisoners. He with difficulty escaped the death which his unhappy fellow prisoners suffered, and after some years of confinement he withdrew to the continent, and at the restoration returned, and became bishop of Edinburgh. In this high situation he showed great benevolence of heart and forgiveness of injuries, and with all his power assisted some of his most virulent persecutors, and procured their pardon from government. This enlightened prelate wrote an account of the wars in Scotland, and the history of his early patron, the Marquis of Montrose, 8vo. and died at Edinburgh, 1669, aged 60.

WISE, Francis, an English divine, born 3d Oct. 1695, and educated at New college school. He was admitted to Trinity college, Oxford, 1711, and became fellow of the society, and assistant to Dr. Hudson in the Bodleian library. He obtained Ellesfield vicarage, Oxfordshire, from his pupil Lord Guildford, and the rectory of Rotherfield Grays from his college. He was also keeper of the archives of the university, and Radcliffe librarian, and died at Ellesfield, 6th Oct. 1767, aged 62, universally beloved. He published Annales Alfredi Magni, 8vo.—Letter to Dr. Mead on some Antiquities in Berkshire—on the White Horse, Berks—the Red Horse, Warwickshire—Catalogus Nummorum Antiq. in Bodleian—Inquiries on the first Inhabitants, Languages, &c. of Europe, 4to.—on the Chronology of Fabulous Ages, 4to.

WISE, John, a graduate of Harvard college in 1673, who afterwards became the minister of that part of Ipswich, Mass. called Chebacco. He was a learned scholar and an eloquent preacher. Nor was he less distinguished for moral courage, and his unyielding attachment to civil and religious liberty In 1688 he was imprisoned by Andros for remonstrating against the taxes as a grievance, because imposed without an assembly. After the revolution he brought an action against Mr. Dudley, the chief justice, for denying him the benefit of the habeas corpus act. And he entered fully into the discussion of every subject connected with the well being of the religious establishments of the time. In 1710, he published the Churches' quarrel espoused; and about the year 1711 or 1718 a vindication of the government of the New England churches. His death took place, April 8th, 1725, at the age of 73 years.

WISHART, George, one of the first martyrs to the Protestant religion in Scotland, born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, appears to have been early distinguished by his attachment to the principles of the reformation, originating, it is said, in his travels in Germany, where he became acquainted with the opinions of Luther. Some accounts assert that he was banished from his own country for teaching the Greek Testament, and that he subsequently resided for some years in the university of Cambridge. In 1544, he returned to Scotland, where he was received with the most ardent good will, and began to preach against the corruptions of the church of Rome, and the vices of the clergy. This conduct exasperated cardinal Beaton, and the priesthood under his influence, and subjected the life of Wishart to more than one attack, until, at last, he was arrested, and, in 1546, put on his trial for obstinate heresy, before a convocation of prelates and clergy, assembled for the purpose in the cathedral. He was found guilty, and condemned to the flames; which sentence was put into execution the following day, in the castle yard, with great pomp and ceremony. Most accounts assert that the cardinal and clergy attended; and so much indignation was apprehended on the part of the people, that the artillery of the castle was pointed towards the place of execution.

WISNER, Benjamin B. D.D. an American congregational clergyman, who was held in high estimation by his brethren, and by the public generally. He was born in Duchess county, New York, Sept. 29, 1794; and graduated at Union college in that state, in 1813. He then spent two years as tutor in the same institution. He also spent some time in the study of law. Upon the death of his father, who was a man of extensive business, it fell to him to settle his father's estate. He here acquired those business habits, which so eminently qualified him for the station which he filled in the latter portion of his life. Having done this he entered upon his theological studies at Princeton; at the close of which, he was invited to become the Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston; over which he was ordained in February 1821. Here he remained in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, till the autumn of 1832, when he was elected one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He died of a scarlet fever of short continuance, February 9th, 1835, at the age of 40 years.

WISSOWATIUS, Andrew, a native of Philliporia in Lithuania, grandson of Faustus Socinus. After spreading the tenets of his grandfather in Holland, France, and England, he returned to Poland, where he acquired popularity at the head of the Socinians, till by religious persecution, he was obliged to fly for safety to Amsterdam. He assisted in the Bibliotheque de Freres Polonois, 9 vols. folio, and published besides, Religio Rationalis, and other works. He died in Holland, 1668.

WISTAR, Caspar, M.D., a skilful physician and a learned professor in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in 1760. His father was a German of the society of friends, and settled in New Jersey. In 1783 he went to England in order to complete his medical education. His father's death put him into the possession of a large fortune; but he was not induced to relax his exertions for usefulness and eminence. He returned to Philadelphia in 1787, and was immediately appointed professor of chemistry and physiology in the college of that city. He also commenced the practice of medicine, and was chosen one of the attending physicians to the dispensary and hospital. In 1808 he succeeded to the professorship of anatomy. Such were his talents and his popular manners, that the medical school of Philadelphia was much indebted to his influence for the high reputation it has acquired. Dr. Wistar was evidently one of the first physicians of his time in the country; and he was well known, by his correspondence with learned men there, in Europe, as a gentleman of extensive erudition. He was a member of several of the most distinguished literary and scientific societies. His chief work is a System of Anatomy in two volumes. He died in 1818, in the 57th year of his age.

WITHERS, George, an English poet, born 11th June, 1588. His satirical verses on the court and government exposed him to persecution, and for his "Abuses Whipt and Stript," he was sent to prison. He took up arms in favor of the parliament, and when taken by the King's troops, was with difficulty saved from hanging by Sir John Denham. He was afterwards one of Cromwell's major-generals appointed to overawe and oppress the country. At the restoration he was stripped of his fortune and power, and was for some time imprisoned in Newgate, and in the Tower. He died 1667. His poetical pieces are very numerous, and some of them possess merit.

WITHERSPOON, John, D.D. LL.D., the President of Nassau Hall college in New Jersey, was born in 1722. He was a native of Scotland, and entered the university of Edinburgh, when fourteen years of age, where he remained seven years. Soon after completing his classical education he commenced preaching and was ordained. Seldom has a young man acquired the celebrity that fell to his lot. So extensively was he known, that he was invited to Dundee, to Dublin, and to Rotterdam. Having also been invited to the presidency of the college in New Jersey, he arrived there with his family in 1768. Although this institution had been under some of the first men of the country, still his name brought a great accession of students, and by his exertions its funds were much increased. The war of the revolution dispersed the students, and left him at leisure to engage in civil employments, to which he was almost immediately called. He was elected a member of the convention which formed the constitution of New Jersey, and, in 1776, was appointed a member of congress, and retained a seat in that body till the conclusion of the peace. His name is affixed to the Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation. After the war the college was re-opened, and he returned to his duties there. Here were scenes much more congenial to his feelings than the bustle of political life. For more than two years, however, previous to his death, he was afflicted with the loss of his sight; but during his blindness he was frequently led into the pulpit, and he always acquitted himself with his usual accuracy. He died Nov. 15, 1794, aged 72 years. His reputation and learning and sound judgment were deservedly high. His influence upon the interests of literature was greatly beneficial, and his talents as a preacher were of the most popular kind. He published much—upon a variety of subjects, moral, political, literary, and religious. His works have been collected into four volumes, with an account of his life.

WITSIUS, Herman, a learned divine, born at Enckhuysen in North Holland, 1626. He so distinguished himself, that he was appointed professor of divinity at Franeker, afterwards at Utrecht, and then at Leyden, where he died 1708. He published several important works, which display great learning, judgment, and piety. The best known of these are Ægyptiaca & Decaphylon, 4to.—the Economy and the Covenants between God and Man, a valuable work, translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo.—Historia Hierosolymitana—Miscellanea Sacrorum—Maletem. Leydens.

WITTICHIUS, Christopher, a native of Brieg in Silesia, professor of mathematics at Herborn, afterwards at Duisburg, and then theological professor at Nimeguen, and lastly at Leyden, where he died 1687, aged 62.—He wrote Theologia Pacifica, 4to.—Anti-Spinosa—de Deo & Attributis, 4to.—Consensus Veritatis.

WODHULL, Michael, an ingenious writer, was born at Thenford in Northamptonshire, in 1740. He was educated at Winchester school, and next at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, which he left without a degree, to settle upon his paternal estate where he died in 1816. Mr. Wodhull wrote several poems, but is best known by his translation of Euripides, first printed in 4 vols. in 1782.

WOIDE, Charles Godfrey, LL.D., an eminent oriental scholar, born either in Poland or the United Provinces. Having taken up his abode in this country, about 1765, he obtained the appointment of preacher to the German chapel in the Savoy, and also to that adjoining Marlborough-house. In 1782 he was elected by the trustees of the British Museum one of the assistant librarians, a situation for which his deep erudition, especially in Egyptian antiquities, eminently qualified him. Four years after he was presented with the honorary degree of LL.D., by the university of Oxford, for superintending the publication of La Croze's Egyptian Lexicon, and Scholtz's Grammar of the language, which issued from the Clarendon press in 1778. He also published a fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscript of the New Testament, now in the British Museum. His death took place in the spring of 1790.

WOLCOTT, Roger, governor of Connecticut, and born at Windsor in that state, Jan. 4, 1679. As an evidence of the force of talents, integrity, and enterprise, when exercised in a free country, it has been mentioned of him, that although he was not a member of a common school for a single day in his life, he still rose to the highest honors in the gift of the people. When at the age of 12 years he was placed as an apprentice to a mechanic. On arriving at 21 he engaged in business for himself in his native town, where by industry and frugality he acquired an ample fortune for those times. In the course of his life he held various stations of honor; being successively a member of the assembly and of the council, judge of the county court, deputy governor, chief judge of the superior court, and from 1751 to 1754 governor. From the latter period till his death in 1767, he passed his life in retirement and an attention to the duties of religion. He lived to the age of 86. Notwithstanding his want of education in the early part of his life, still his literary attainments became such, as to enable him to publish several works that were creditable to him.

WOLCOT, John, a satirist, was born at Dodbrook, in Devonshire, in 1738. He was educated first at Kingsbridge, in his native county, and next at Bodmin in Cornwall, after which he was brought up under his uncle, an apothecary at Fowly, who left him the principal part of his estate. In 1767, he obtained a Doctor's degree in Scotland, and the same year went with Sir William Trelawney to Jamaica, but on the death of his patron he returned to England and settled as a physician in Cornwall, where he became the instructer of Opie the painter, with whom he visited London in 1780. He now quitted physic, and began, under the name of Peter Pindar, some severe attacks on the royal academicians, in a series of odes, criticising their annual exhibitions. After this he took higher aim, and published a satirical poem, called "The Lousiad;" in which he ridiculed the King, with more wit than truth or manners. After this he brought out a number of ludicrous pieces which went through numerous editions, both separately and in a collected state. The author became blind some years before his death, which happened in Somerstown, Jan. 14, 1819.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in 1726, at Windsor, in Connecticut, of which colony his father had been Governor. He graduated at Yale college in 1747, and soon afterwards, having received the commission of a captain, proceeded at the head of a company raised by his own exertions to join the army on the northern frontier, with which he continued until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. He then returned to Connecticut, and commenced the study of medicine, but abandoned it on being appointed sheriff of the county of Litchfield. From 1774 to 1786, he was annually chosen an assistant in the council of the state. In that interval, he was also for some time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, and Judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield. In 1776, his patriotism and ability procured for him a seat in the national congress, and the opportunity of connecting his name with the Declaration of American Independence. Immediately after the adoption of the declaration, he returned to Connecticut, and was invested with the command of fourteen regiments of the state militia, raised for the defence of New York. In November, he resumed his seat in congress. The following summer, after performing several military movements, he joined the northern army under Gates, with a corps of several hundred volunteers, and assisted in the defeat of Burgoyne. From this period until 1786, he was occupied in serving his country, either in congress or the field, or as a commissioner of Indian affairs for the northern department, settling terms of peace with the Six Nations. In the latter year, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and, after ten successive annual re-elections, was chosen Governor. He died Dec. 1, 1797, in the seventy-second year of his age.—Governor Wolcott was remarkable for intrepidity, integrity, strong, bold conceptions, and a peculiar decision of character. His sensibility was acute, and no one could have a nicer sense of honor. He was distinguished, moreover, for his love of order and religion.

WOLCOTT, Erastus, a son of Roger Wolcott, was born about the year 1723. Although not favored with a public education his literary acquirements were respectable, and he became one of the distinguished men of Connecticut. He was repeatedly a member of congress, and he served for some time as judge of the superior court. He also held, at different periods, high military offices. In 1776 he commanded a regiment of militia, and assisted in the investment of Boston; and in 1777 he was appointed a brigadier-general. He died in 1793, in the 71st year of his age.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, son of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and two years was governor of that state. He was educated for the bar; was appointed by Washington comptroller of the Treasury; and on the retirement of Alexander Hamilton, he was raised to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which office he continued to fill with integrity and ability, during the remainder of Washington's administration, and the whole term of that of John Adams. In 1800, he commenced business in the city of New York as a merchant. After the close of the war with England he removed to his native town, and was annually elected, ten years in succession, Governor of Connecticut. He afterwards returned to the city of New York, where he died June 1st, 1833, aged 74 years.

WOLFE, James, a celebrated English general, born at Westerham, Kent, January 1726, son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe. He early embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself at the battle of la Feldt, and was present afterwards at every engagement during the war, and everywhere gathered fresh laurels by his valor, coolness, and judgment. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, instead of resigning himself to indolence and pleasure, he devoted himself more assiduously to military labors, and when lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he introduced such order and discipline in the corps, that the gallant conduct of the soldiers in the plains of Minden, is proverbial to this day. These great talents did not long remain in obscurity; when Mr. Pitt was placed at the head of affairs, the genius of Wolfe was called forth to execute his gigantic plans. Though the meditated attack on Rochfort was abandoned, the fall of Louisburgh displayed to the admiration of the nation the abilities of their favorite general, who was immediately after selected, 1759, for the command of the expedition against Quebec. In this bold enterprise, the many difficulties from situation and from superior numbers, were quickly surmounted by perseverance and by military stratagem, and the English troops, permitted to face their enemy, triumphed over all opposition; but in the moment of victory, the conqueror received a ball through his wrist; yet, disregarding the wound, he animated his men to battle. A second ball, a few minutes after, shot him through the body, and rendered it necessary to carry him off to the rear of the troops. In the last agonies his attention was roused by the cry of "they run!" and eagerly inquiring who ran, he no sooner heard the reply, "the defeated French," than he exclaimed, "then I thank God, and I die contented," and instantly expired, 13th September, 1759. His remains were carried to England, and buried with becoming pomp in Westminster abbey, where a splendid monument was erected by the nation to his honor. His death forms the subject of a beautiful painting by West, which has been engraved in a masterly manner by Woollet. To the great abilities of the general, to steadiness, strength, and activity of mind, Wolfe united the milder virtues of life, sincerity and candor, a quick sense of honor, of justice, and public liberty. While he bore the meed of superiority in constitutional courage, in penetration, in cool judgment, and in unshaken presence of mind, he was equally admired and respected for beneficence and charity, and the estimation of the great was accompanied by the love of the soldiery and the gratitude of the poor.

WOLFF, Christian, a celebrated writer, born at Breslau, 24th January, 1679. From his native town he went in 1699 to Jena university, where he made a most extraordinary progress, and in 1702 he repaired to Leipsic, where the following year he opened his lectures by a famous dissertation, called Philosophia Practica Universalis Methodo Mathematica Conscripta. His publications and the number of his pupils increased his reputation, and he was liberally invited by the universities of Giessen and of Halle, to accept the professoral chair of mathematics. He accordingly went to Halle, 1707, and to his academical honors was soon after added the title of counsellor to the king of Prussia. These flattering prospects were, however, soon obscured; in his Latin oration on the morality of the Chinese, in 1721, he spoke with such applause of their philosophy and of their virtues, that the university was offended, and not only his tenets were reprobated, but he was by the representation of the body of divines, ordered on pain of the severest punishment, to leave the country in twenty-four hours. From this ungrateful society he retired to Cassel, and became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marpurg, and counsellor to the landgrave. The favorable opinion of the learned and the great continued to atone for the persecution of the Halle university, he was declared honorary professor of the Petersburg academy of sciences, and admitted member of that of Paris, and honored with the title of counsellor of regency by the king of Sweden. The prejudices of his enemies at last passed away, and in 1741 with some reluctance he obeyed the commands of the king of Prussia, and assumed the office of privy counsellor, of vice-chancellor, and of professor of the law of nature and of nations in the university of Halle. He afterwards was raised on the death of Ludwig to the dignity of chancellor of the university, and created a baron of the Roman empire. This great man, whose whole life was devoted to advance the interests of science and of virtue, died at Halle, 9th April, 1754, aged 76. His works in Latin and German are more than sixty in number, the best known of which are, a Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to.—Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica, 4to.—A System of Metaphysics, 4to.—Jus Naturæ, 8 vols. 4to.—Jus Gentium, 4to.—Horæ Subsecivæ Magdeburg—Dictionary on the Mathematics—Specimen Physicæ ad Theologium Natural. Applicate, 8vo. Though precise and correct as a mathematician, his style as a writer is rough and unpolished, his diction is barbarous, and his phrases inelegant. His German works are said to be superior in execution to his Latin.

WOLLASTON, William, an able English divine, born 26th March, 1659. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, but not being able to obtain a fellowship he became in 1682 assistant to the master of Birmingham school, and was four years after appointed under-master, but the death of a rich relation in 1688 left him in possession of an ample estate, and at liberty to quit his laborious employment. From Birmingham he went to reside in London, where he soon after married. In his retirement, which he loved above the tumults of public life, and which he refused to quit for high preferment in the church, he zealously devoted himself to literature, and in his opinions and conduct showed the liberal minded man. The best known of his writings is his Religion of Nature Delineated, a popular work, of which more than ten thousand copies were sold in a few years. In his old age he had the misfortune to break his arm, and this increasing the disorders of a weak constitution hastened his death, which happened 29th October 1724. His religion of Nature exposed him to the censures of some divines, because he makes no mention of revealed religion, and attempts to explain the truth of religion on mathematical principles, and on the obligations of truth, reason, and virtue. Lord Bolingbroke in calling the work a strange theism, as dogmatical and absurd as artificial theology, does not deny the author to be a man of parts and of learning, a philosopher and a geometrican. The work must be, however, considered as a composition of great merit, and one of the best written in the English language. It has appeared in 4to, and in 8vo.

WOLLASTON, William Hyde, a physician and experimental philosopher, the great-grandson of the foregoing, was born in 1766, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. Fortunately for the interests of science, his want of patronage as a physician, at Bury St. Edmunds and London, induced him to give up the medical profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits. The result was that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries are the two metals, palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platina malleable, by the last of which he is said to have gained thirty thousand pounds. Among his inventions are, a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions are numerous. He died December 22, 1828.

WOLMAR, Melchior, a native of Rotwell in Switzerland, known as the instructer of Calvin and of Beza in the Greek language. He was patronised by Ulric duke of Wirtemburg, and became professor of law at Tubingen. He died of an apoplexy at Eisenach 1561, aged 64. He wrote Commentaries on the two first books of the Iliad.

WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary, an extraordinary writer, born at Beverly in Yorkshire in 1768 Her father having ruined his fortune, she opened a school at Islington, in her twenty-fourth year, which was soon after transferred to Newington Green. She had for her partner a young lady to whom she was greatly attached, and whom, in 1785, she accompanied to Lisbon. On her return to England she became governess to lord Kingsborough's daughters. In 1787 she again settled in London, and lived by her pen. She published Original Stories from Real Life, for the use of children, a translation from the French and German. The next had some concern in the Analytical Review. In 1790 she published an Answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution; and, in 1791, her Vindication of the Rights of Women. In 1792, she went to Paris, where she formed an unfortunate connexion with an American gentleman, by whom she had a daughter. For him she undertook a voyage to Norway to regulate some commercial concerns. This tour occasioned her Letters from Scandinavia. On her return to England, she found herself deserted by her paramour, and, in a fit of despair, plunged into the Thames, from Putney Bridge. She was saved and restored to life. In 1796 she was married to Mr. Godwin, the author of Political Justice, and other works. She died in child-birth in August 1797. Her posthumous works, consisting of Letters and Fragments have passed through several editions.

WOLSELEY, Robert, son of sir Charles W. of Staffordshire, who espoused the cause of the parliament against the king, and was one of Cromwell's lords, was in favor with king William, and was his envoy to Brussels, 1693. He wrote a curious preface to Rochester's Valentinian—a translation of Virgil's Æneas meeting Dido.

WOLSEY, Thomas, a celebrated favorite at the court of Henry VIII. He was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, 1471, not the son of a butcher as generally reported, but descended from a poor but respectable family, and he entered so early at Oxford that he was bacnelor of arts at the age of fourteen, and consequently called the boy bachelor. He became fellow of Magdalen college, and when master of arts he exchanged the care of Magdalen school for the tuition of the sons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset. By the favor of his patron he obtained the rectory of Lymington in Somersetshire, but here he behaved with such irregularity that he was set in the stocks for being drunk of a Sunday, by sir Amias Paulet, a punishment which was severely visited on the upright magistrate, by a long imprisonment of six years, when the offending clergyman was raised to the height of power. After the death of Dorset he recommended himself to the notice of Dean archbishop of Canterbury, and at last became chaplain to the king, to whom he rendered himself so agreeable, that he was intrusted with the negotiation of his intended marriage, with Margaret duchess of Savoy. He used such dispatch in this business that he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, and on the accession of Henry VIII. he maintained his influence at court, and saw new honors soon heaped upon him. He was made rector of Torrington, canon of Windsor, registrar of the garter, and prebendary and dean of York. In the expedition to France 1513, he attended the king to direct the supplies and the provisions for the wants of the army, and on the taking of Tournay he was appointed by the conqueror bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and eight months after removed to York, the next year he was made cardinal of St. Cicily, and a few months after lord chancellor of England. To these high favors were added the confidence of the king, and consequently the disposal of all places of trust, and honor, and power in the kingdom. Thus placed at the head of affairs, he governed the nation at his pleasure, and that he might confirm more strongly his ascendancy over the king, he withdrew his attention from all public affairs, and by the most artful policy he fanned his pleasures and administered most liberally to the gratification of his most licentious desires. Absolute at home, where his expenses exceeded the revenues of the crown, he was courted and flattered by foreign princes, and according to his caprice, or the demands of his avarice, the support of England was promised to favor the ambitious views either of France, or of Germany, or of the pope. His disappointment in his application for the popedom after the death of Leo X. in which he was deceived by the emperor, was soon after followed by the displeasure of his capricious master, who in the matter of his divorce expected from his favorite an obsequious and submissive assistant. The cardinal, equally afraid of the pope and of the king, wished to stand neuter, but Henry, indignant at his conduct, stripped him of his honors 1529, and caused him to be impeached in parliament by a charge of forty-four articles. Though the treasonable charges were repelled in the house of commons by the influence and exertions of his friend Cromwell, he was desired to retire to York, where he was soon after arrested by the earl of Northumberland, on a fresh charge of high treason. Wolsey struck with the greatness of his disgrace, fell sick, and as he proceeded by slow journies to London he stopped at Leicester, where he is said to have taken poison to put an end to his wretched existence. He expired 29th November, 1530, and a few hours before his death he exclaimed in accents of agony: 'Had I served my God with the same zeal that I have served the king, he would not have forsaken me in my old age.' The history of Wolsey exhibits in the most striking degree the vicissitudes of fortune and the inconstancy of human affairs. His private character was so depraved, that he deserved little of the favors of his master, but with a capricious tyrant the most profligate and vicious are generally the most useful and convenient ministers. It has been truly observed, that few ever fell from so high a station with less crimes objected against them. It must indeed be acknowledged that he was a man of great abilities, well acquainted with the learning of the times, sagacious as a politician, and well versed in the intrigues of courts. Notwithstanding, however, his vices and his ambition, his schemes for the promotion of literature in the nation were noble and well imagined. Besides the honors already enumerated, he possessed the commission of pope's legate, a latere, he was abbot of St Alban's, bishop of Winchester and Durham, and he held in farm the dioceses of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford, and had in his retinue eight hundred servants, amongst whom were ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty esquires.

WOMACK, Lawrence, D.D., author of the examination of Tilenus before the Friers, against the puritans, 12mo.—the Calvinistic Cabinet Disclosed, 12mo.—the Result of False Principles, or Error convinced by its own Evidence, and other tracts against the Calvinists, was a divine of Cambridge, who became archdeacon of Suffolk, 1660, and was made bishop of St. David's 1683. He died 1685.

WOOD, Anthony, an able antiquarian, born at Oxford, 17th December, 1632. He was educated at New college school, and at Thame school, and in 1647 entered at Merton college. He took his master's degree in 1655, and earnestly devoted himself to the study of the antiquities of the colleges and churches of Oxford. His labors were so highly esteemed that after they were prepared for the press in English, Dr. Fell dean of Christ church procured them, and employed Peers one of the students of his college to translate the work into Latin The work thus left to the mercy of an obstinate and perverse translator, and of a capricious editor, appeared in 1674, in two vols. fol. under the title of Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, but much altered and disfigured by several errors. He published another work in 1691, of which a second edition under the care of bishop Tanner appeared in 1721, under the title of Athenæ Oxoniensis, containing an account of the great men who flourished in the university from 1500 to 1695, to which were added the Fasti, in two vols. fol. Though Wood in these works claimed the merit of being free from prejudice and party, he yet reflected with such asperity on the character of lord Clarendon the chancellor of the university, that he was indicted for defamation in the court of the university, and his expulsion for greater notoriety was inserted in the Gazette 1693. Though an indefatigable collector, and a diligent antiquary, Wood deserves to be censured for his narrowness of mind and his violent prejudices, totally unworthy the dignity of the historian. He died at Oxford, on the 29th November, 1695. Wood vindicated his work in an 8vo. volume, against the attacks of Bishop Burnet.

WOOD, Robert, an English writer. He travelled with his friends Bouverie and Dawkins into the East, and visited the plains of Troas, and the remains of Balbec and Palmyra. He became under

secretary of state in 1764, under lord Granville, and in the midst of his political engagements prepared the account of his observations for the press, which he published under the title of Essay on the Original Genius of Homer, a work of great merit. He died 1771.

WOOD, James, governor of Virginia, in 1798 and 1799, had been previously lieutenant-governor. He sustained a high reputation as a general officer in the revolutionary army. Although opposed to the prevailing political opinions of Virginia, during the administration of president Adams, he enjoyed such a share of the confidence of the people as to be placed at the head of the government. Colonel Monroe succeeded him in 1800. He died in June, 1813.

WOODALL, John, an English surgeon, who went, in 1589, with the troops sent by Elizabeth to assist Henry IV. After travelling over Europe he settled in London, and became member of the corporation of surgeons, and practised as a physician. He was also surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and surgeon general to the East India company. He wrote Surgeon's Mate, 1617, and a supplement to it called Viaticum. He died 1638, aged 69.

WOODBRIDGE, Benjamin, D.D., a son of the Rev. John Woodbridge, the first minister of Andover, Massachusetts, was born in 1622. He was educated at Harvard college, and was a member of the first class in that institution, graduating 1642. After completing his classical studies he went to England, where he spent the remainder of his life. He gained a high reputation as a scholar and a preacher, and published some occasional sermons. His death took place in 1684, at the age of 62 years.

WOODDESON, Richard, an eminent civilian, was born, in 1745, at Kingston, in Surrey; was educated at Kingston Grammar School, and at Pembroke and Magdalen colleges, Oxford; was chosen Vinerian professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers; and died in 1822. He wrote Elements of Jurisprudence; A systematic View of the Laws of England; and a Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, in reply to Mr. Reeves.

WOODFALL, William, a printer and parliamentary reporter, was born about 1745, and was the son of a printer who was proprietor of the Daily Advertiser. He was brought up to his father's occupation, but was so fond of the stage that for a short time he was an actor, and, to the close of his life, never missed being present at the coming out of a new piece. He was successively editor of The London Packet, and The Morning Chronicle, and editor and owner of the Diary. Woodfall had an astonishingly retentive memory, and was the first who gave a full and immediate detail of the proceedings of the legislature. He died in 1803.

WOODFORD, Samuel, D.D., an English divine, born in the parish of All-Hallows on the Wall, London, 15th April 1636. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and after taking his first degree in arts, he entered at the Inner Temple. At the restoration he was ordained by bishop Morley, and obtained the rectory of Hartley-Maudet, Hants, to which was afterwards added a prebend of Chichester, and in 1680, a prebend of Winchester. He was member of the Royal Society, and was, in 1677, created doctor of divinity, by archbishop Sancroft, and he died 1700. He wrote poems of considerable merit -Paraphrase on the Psalms, five books—Paraphrase on the Canticles—The Legend of Love, three cantos—to the Muse, a pindaric ode —Paraphrase of some of the Hymns of the Old and New Testament—and occasional compositions in English rhymes.

WOODHOUSE, James, professor of Chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania, was eminent for his knowledge of that branch of science, and published a number of pieces on chemical subjects of value. He died June 4th, 1809, aged 38.

WOODHOUSE, Robert, an eminent mathematician, was educated at Cambridge; was a fellow of Caius college; took his degree of B.A., and was senior wrangler, and Smith's first prizeman, in 1795; was elected Lucasian professor in 1820, Plumian professor in 1822, and keeper of the observatory in 1824; and died December 28th, 1827. He wrote the principles of Analytical Calculation; A Treatise on Trigonometry; a Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems; an Elementary treatise on Plane Astronomy; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

WOODVILLE, Elizabeth, widow of sir John Grey, who lost his life in the battle of Bernard's Heath, captivated the heart of Edward IV. when she appeared before him to solicit the restitution of her husband's property. In consequence of this interview the frail monarch married her, and from this union was born the princess Elizabeth, whose marriage with Henry VII. cemented a reconciliation between the violent partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. The conduct of Edward, and his partiality for his concubines, were not calculated to ensure domestic happiness to Elizabeth, yet after his death she ventured to take for her third husband, lord Stanley. She died in a monastery, where her son-in-law, Henry VII. had confined her.

WOODVILLE, William, a native of Cumberland, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D., in 1775. He went to settle at Denbigh, and in 1782 removed to London, where he became physician to the Middlesex dispensary, and soon after, to the small-pox hospital. He wrote a dissertation De Irritabilitate, medical botany, 4to. an useful work, and some tracts on the small-pox and the cow-pox. He was an able practitioner, and died at the small-pox hospital, Pancras, 26th April 1805, aged 58.

WOODWARD, John, a natural philosopher, born in Derbyshire, 1st May 1665. He was well educated at a private school, and then bound apprentice to a linen-draper in London; but literature and philosophy had more charms for him than the business of the counter. His studies were assisted by the kindness of Dr. Barwick, and on the vacancy of the medical professorship at Gresham college, in 1692, he was honorably elected to the chair. In 1693, he was chosen fellow of the Royal society, and two years after he was honored by Dr. Tenison, the primate, with the degree of M.D. He published in 1695, his Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth, with an account of the Universal Deluge, and of its effects, 8vo. This book, as containing some curious facts and bold conjectures, had many admirers, and more enemies, and it passed in 1702, to a second edition, and in 1723, to a third; but it was not followed by a larger work, as the author had promised. He was in 1702, chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and he published some intelligent papers in the philosophical transactions. In 1718, he published the State of Physic, and of Diseases, with an inquiry into the causes of their increase, and of the small-pox, which produced a bitter controversy with Dr. Mead He died, 25th April, 1728. He founded a professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of £150, for a lecture, to elucidate the Natural History of the

Earth, &c. and the first professor appointed was Dr. Conyers Middleton, 1731, who resigned two years after.

WOODWARD, Bezaleel, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Dartmouth college, was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college in 1764. He was an instructer in Dartmouth college, from the time of its establishment in 1769 until his death, and a very useful officer. He married a daughter of the first president Wheelock, and died at Hanover, August 25th, 1804, aged 59.

WOOLSTON, Thomas, an English divine, born 1669, at Northampton, where his father was a tradesman. He published in 1705, the old Apology of the Truth for the Christian religion, against the Jews and Gentiles, revived, 8vo. a singular work, which though abounding in new opinions, did not however excite the censures of the learned against him. He afterwards published a Latin dissertation on the authenticity of the letter said to have been written by Pilate to Tiberius, describing our Saviour, 1720, and the next year two letters on the character, &c. of the Quakers—and in defence of the Apostles, and primitive Fathers. His four Free Gifts to the Clergy appeared in 1723 and 4, and soon after his Moderator between an Infidel, and Imposter, which excited a persecution against him, which however was stopped, by the interference of Mr. Whiston. His six discourses on the Miracles of Christ, and his two defences of them, dedicated to six bishops, appeared in 1727, and the three next years, and by their merriment, and humor, their profaneness, and blasphemy, excited emotions of mirth, of indignation, and of horror. In these books he regards the miracles of our Saviour, as related in the gospel, not as real events, and historical facts, but allegorical fables, and while he attempts to disprove them, he treats of them in the most ludicrous, offensive, and indecent language. Thus at war with the good sense, the opinions, and the religion of his country, he soon felt not only the attacks of literary champions, but the prosecution of the law. He was tried for the offence at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Raymond, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine of £100. As he was unable to pay the fine, he continued to the end of his life within the rules of the king's bench, and died there 27th January, 1733.

WORMIUS, Olaus, a native of Arhusen, in Jutland, who studied at Lunenberg, Emmeric, and Marpurg, and in 1607 came to Strasburg, where he applied himself to physic. He visited Italy, and on account of his great learning was honorably received by the universities of Padua, Sienna, and Montpellier, and after travelling over France, Holland, and England, he took his doctor's degree at Basil, and at last settled at Copenhagen, where he obtained the chair of professor of belles lettres. In 1615, he was advanced to the chair of Greek, and in 1624, to that of medicine, and acquired both reputation and opulence, as the physician of the court. He obtained a canonry of Luden, from Christain IV. for his services, and died 1634, aged 66. He was three times married, and the father of sixteen children. He wrote Fasti Danici, 1626—a History of Norway, 4to.—Literatura Danica Antiquissima, Vulgo Gothica Dicta, & de Priscâ Danorum Poesi, 4to.—Monument, Danic. Libri Sex. fol.—Lexicon Runicum, and appendix ad Monumenta Danica, fol—Series Regum Daniæ.—Talshoi, or monument. Stroense in Scania, 4to.

WORMIUS, William, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, and applied himself to medical pursuits. He became professor of medicine, historiographer to the king, counsellor of state, and died 1724, aged 71. He wrote Musæum Wormianum, fol. containing an account of the curiosities preserved in his father's collection. His eldest son Olaus, was professor of eloquence, history, and physic, at Copenhagen, and author of treatises de Glossopetris—de Viribus Medicamentorum Specificis. He died 1708. Another brother was bishop of Copenhagen, and author of some theological tracts. He died 1737, much respected

WORSLEY, sir Richard, a native of the Isle of Wight, who succeeded to the title, on the death of his father sir Thomas, 1768, and in 1775, married a daughter of sir John Fleming, bart. from whom he was divorced in 1782. He was comptroller of the royal household, governor of the Isle of Wight, and member for Newport. In the younger part of his life, he travelled through Europe, and made a fine collection of marbles, statues, and other antiques, engraved and published 2 vols. fol. under the title of Musæum Worsleianum. He published also an History of the Isle of Wight, 1781, 4to. with indifferent plates by Godfrey. He died 8th August, 1805, aged 54.

WORTHINGTON, John, D.D., a native of Wales, who was elected to the headship of Jesus college, Cambridge, which he resigned after the restoration. He obtained the cure of St. Benet Fink, in London, and soon after the fire of London, was presented to the living of Ingoldsby, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, and to a prebend of Lincoln cathedral. He died at Hackney, where he had resided as lecturer to the church and was buried there at the latter end of 1671. His funeral sermon was preached by Tillotson. He published a Form of Sound Words, or a Scripture Catechism 8vo.—the great Duty of Self-Resignation, 8vo.—the Doctrine of the Resurrection considered, 8vo.

WORTHINGTON, William, D.D., a native of Merionethshire, educated at Oswestry school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree, 1758. He was liberally patronised by bishop Hare, who gave him a living in Shropshire, and afterwards another in Denbighshire, and a stall in the cathedral of St. Asaph. He afterwards obtained a stall in York cathedral from archbishop Drummond. He died at his living of Llanrhayader, in Denbighshire, much lamented, 6th October, 1778, aged 75. He sent to the press various publications, the best known of which are an essay on the Scheme and Conduct of Man's Redemption, 8vo.—Historical Sense of the Mosaic account of the Fall proved, —the Evidences of Christianity, deduced from facts, preached at Boyle's lectures, 1766-8, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Scripture theory of the Earth, 8vo.—and Sermons.

WOTTON, sir Henry, an eminent writer, born 30th March, 1568, at Bocton hall, Kent, of respectable parents. From Winchester school, he entered at New college, Oxford, and soon after removed to Queen's college, where he became distinguished for wit and learning. After leaving Oxford, he went to France, Germany, and Italy, and there increased his knowledge of literature, and of the fine arts, during a residence of nine years. On his return to England, he recommended himself by his abilities and politeness to Essex, and became his secretary, but on the fall of that unhappy favorite, he had the good fortune to escape to the continent. At Florence he ingratiated himself with the grand duke, and was confidentially commissioned to go to Scotland, to inform James VI. of a conspiracy formed against his life. Under the assumed name of Octavio Baldi, he passed to Norway, and then to

Scotland, where he was received with kindness, and treated with distinction by the king. He had no sooner returned to Florence, than he was informed of the death of Elizabeth, and of the accession of James to the English throne, and he therefore hastened back to his native country, and was greeted with regard and confidence by the king. He was knighted and sent ambassador to Venice, and afterwards to the United Provinces, and to several of the German courts, where he represented his sovereign with becoming dignity, and truly British independence. For his services to the state he was rewarded with the provostship of Eton, 1623, and he took deacon's orders, as he regarded his ecclesiastical situation incompatible with the character of a layman. He died 1639, deservedly respected in his private as well as his public character. He wrote the Elements of Architecture—Parallels between Essex and Buckingham—Characters of some of the Kings of England—Essays on Education—poems, printed in the Reliquiæ Wottoniæ, which appeared after his death, 8vo. After he was settled at Eton, he began the life of Martin Luther, with the history of the reformation, but abandoned at the request of Charles I. to devote himself more laboriously to the History of England, which he, however, never completed.

WOTTON, William, D.D., an able divine, born 13th August, 1666, at Wrentham, Suffolk, where his father was rector. He was endowed with astonishing powers of mind, and when four years and three months old, he could read with the greatest ease the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. He was admitted of Catherine hall, Cambridge, before he was ten years old, and there he maintained his reputation by his astonishing skill in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac, as well as in arts and sciences. He took his first degree in 1679, and was soon after noticed by Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, who patronised him, and afterwards gave him the sinecure of Llandrillo in Denbighshire. He had before obtained a fellowship at St. John's college, and in 1693, lord Nottingham gave him the living of Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. In 1694, he published Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning, a work of merit, and as he had been abused by the satirical pen of Swift, he wrote Observations on the Tale of a Tub, which he called an irreligious book, and a most profane piece of ribaldry. In 1701, he published the History of Rome from the death of Antonius Pius to the death of Severus Alexander, 8vo. under the direction of Dr. Burnet, a work of great merit. Though in possession of a moderate income, he was so regardless of economy, that pecuniary difficulties crowded upon him, and obliged him in 1714, to retire to South Wales, where he wrote several books. He died 13th February 1726. His other works are, Discourse concerning the Confusion of Tongues at Babel—Advice to a Young Student—Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff—some sermons—and five political anonymous pamphlets. In his character he was a most extraordinary man, as he never forgot any thing which he had read, and what is remarkable, as has been observed, his learning was all in ready cash, which he was able to produce at sight, and with which he could enliven and embellish the most uninteresting subjects.

WOTTON, Edward, a native of Oxford, educated at Magdalen school. He became demy of Magdalen college, and then removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was appointed Greek lecturer. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and took the degree of M.D. at Padua, and after his return to England, practised with great success at Oxford, and then at London, where he was made member of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. He died 5th October 1555. He published de Differentiis Animalium Libri decem, 1552, a work of merit, and he was the first who paid particular attention to natural history.

WOULFE, Peter, an eminent chemist, who died in 1805. His character was marked by great eccentricity. He was a firm believer in alchemy; his apartments were so filled with furnaces and the articles of a laboratory that his fireside was not easily reached; he breakfasted at four in the morning; and his mode of curing any serious indisposition was, to take a place in the mail of Edinburgh, and immediately return from that city. He invented an apparatus for experiments on gasses; and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

WRAGG, William, was born in South Carolina, in 1714, and was educated in England, where he studied law and entered upon its practice. Not long afterwards he returned to his native country, in 1753, was made one of the king's council for the province, and in 1769, was offered the seat of chief justice, which he declined. When the revolution commenced he maintained a conscientious opposition to the measures of the colonies, and determined to return to England. He embarked for that country, and was wrecked in a violent storm on the coast of Holland, in September 1777. A monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

WRAXALL, sir Nathaniel William, born in 1751, at Bristol, where his father and grandfather were merchants, was educated in his native city, and, in 1769, was sent to Bombay, in the service of the East India Company. He was there employed, in 1771, as judge advocate and paymaster of the forces of that presidency. Next year he returned to England, and then travelled on the continent, visiting almost every country from Lapland to Lisbon. On his return, he sent to the press a Voyage round the Baltic 1775. In 1777, he published the History of the Kings of France, of the House of Valois, 2 vols. 8vo., and History of the Reign and Age of Henry III. and IV., Kings of France, 3 vols 4to. In 1780, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Hindon, in 1784, for Luggers hall, and in 1790, for Wallingford. His Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna, were given to the world in 1799. While in parliament, he sometimes opposed Mr. Pitt, and at other times supported him. In 1813, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet, and, in 1815, published his last work, under the title of Historical Memoirs of His Own Time, 2 vols. 8vo. A story was introduced into this work respecting count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador, the truth of which the count denied; and deeming the publication to be libellous, he had recourse to a criminal prosecution. It was tried in the court of king's bench, and sir Nathaniel was found guilty, and sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. He died in 1831.

WRAY, Daniel, a native of London, educated at the Charter-house, and at Queen's college, Cambridge, and distinguished for his learning, his taste, and his acquaintance with the fine arts. He was member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and trustee of the British museum. He died 29th December 1783, aged 82, universally lamented. He contributed to the Archæologia, Notes on the Walls of Ancient Rome, and Extracts of Letters from Rome on the discovery of a statue of Venus.

WREN, Matthew, an English prelate. He was

of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Peter-house, chaplain to Charles I. prebendary of Winchester and Westminster, dean of Windsor, and in 1634, was made bishop of Hereford. He was afterwards translated to Norwich, and in 1638, to Ely. During the civil wars his property was seized, and his person imprisoned in the Tower, where he continued eighteen years without being brought to trial. At the restoration, he was re-instated in his bishopric, and died at Ely-house, London, 1667, aged 81. He was a man of abilities, and wrote some controversial tracts against the Socinians—Epistolæ Variæ, &c. the Abandoning of the Scots Government—two sermons, &c.

WREN, sir Christopher, LL.D. a celebrated English architect and mathematician, nephew to bishop Wren, was born at Knoyle, Wilts, 20th October, 1632. At the age of fourteen he entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford, where he made astonishing progress in mathematics. He was, about the time of taking his master's degree, elected fellow of All-Souls, and in 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, where his lectures on the different phases of Saturn were attended by numerous audiences. In 1661 he succeeded Seth Ward as Savilian professor at Oxford, and in consequence resigned the Gresham professorship, and took the degree of doctor of laws. His acquaintance with architecture was so great that he was sent for by Charles II. to assist sir John Denham, the surveyor general, and in 1663 he was chosen fellow of the Royal society, to whose memoirs he contributed some valuable papers on subjects of astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences. In 1665 he went to France, and visited the most curious edifices, and the most remarkable inventions in mechanics in the capital, and on his return home he was appointed architect, and one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral. The dreadful conflagration of the city which quickly followed, called for the exertion of the powers of the ingenious architect, but the model for a new capital which he made, though approved by the king and the privy council, was not adopted. His avocations were now so numerous as an architect, and as the successor of sir J. Denham, in the office of surveyor-general of his majesty's works, that he resigned his Savilian professorship in 1673, and the following year received the honor of knighthood. In the improving and beautifying London, his genius was particularly displayed, and the churches which he erected are lasting monuments of the vast powers of his mind. Besides St. Paul, the noblest edifice which he raised, he built fifty-three churches in London, among which St. Stephen Walbrook is particularly celebrated. The monument was also erected by him, and likewise the custom-house, Greenwich hospital, Emanuel college chapel, Trinity college library, Cambridge, and the theatre at Oxford. This ingenious man, whose architectural labors deserve and receive so much admiration, died 25th February 1723, aged 91. Sir Christopher sat twice in parliament, for Plympton in Devonshire, 1685, and for Melcombe Regis in 1700. He was in 1680 elected president of the Royal society, and in 1684 made comptroller of the works in Windsor castle. Though he never published any thing himself, several of his works have appeared in the philosophical transactions and in the publications of Dr. Wallis and others.

WRIGHT, Nathan, a learned lawyer, born at Barwell, Leicestershire. He was made lord keeper of the great seal on the removal of lord Somers; but though abused by Burnet as a strong Tory, devoted to party and fond of money, he adds, that he never was charged with bribery in his court. He was removed in 1705 and passed the rest of life in peaceful retirement at his seat at Caldecot hall, Warwickshire, where he died much respected 4th August 1721.

WRIGHT, Edward, a mathematician of Cambridge who attended the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores in 1589. He wrote the Errors of Navigation corrected, 1599, a work of merit—treatises on the Sphere—on Dialling—Haven-finding Art, and he also constructed a table of Meridional Parts, and tables of the Sun's Declination. He died about 1620.

WRIGHT, Abraham, a native of London, educated at Oxford, where he was public orator. During the civil wars he lived as tutor in several respectable families, and died rector of Oakham church 1690. He wrote Deliciæ Deliciarum—Commentary on the Psalms—on the Pentateuch—sermons—a collection of poems, or Parnassus Biceps.

WRIGHT, Paul, D.D. an English divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He obtained Oakley vicarage, and Burden chapel, Essex, and Snoreham rectory, 1739, on the presentation of the governors of Bridewell, St. Thomas, and the other city hospitals. He republished, in 1774, Heylyn's Help to English History, 8vo.; but his Chauncey's History of St. Alban's, for which he had printed proposals, and received subscriptions, never appeared. A Family Bible with notes was published under his name. He died 1785.

WRIGHT, Sir James, governor of Georgia, was the last who held that office under the royal government. He had been agent for South Carolina in England, and in 1760 was appointed chief justice of that province and lieutenant-governor of Georgia. In 1764 he was appointed governor, and in 1772 created a baronet. His long administration was distinguished by wisdom and prudence, and the colony flourished under it in an unprecedented degree. He was, however, avaricious, and devoted to the wishes of the king. At the commencement of the revolution, a contest for the supreme authority was kept up by him and the popular leaders, until January, 1776, when he was taken prisoner. He soon after found means to escape on board the Scarborough, a British ship. He returned in July 1779, and resumed the government, but it was for a short time. Independence was established, the royal authority ceased, and the large estates acquired by him in Georgia were confiscated.

WURMSER, Dagobert Sigismund, count, field-marshal in the service of Austria, was a native of Alsace. After being five years in the French armies he enlisted in the service of the emperor, and by his merit and valor, rose to the highest ranks. He was, in 1793, commissioned to cover the siege of Mentz, and he soon after attacked the Weissemburg lines, while the duke of Brunswick fell on the left of the French army, and prince Waldeck on the right. Victorious in his attack, he pushed his conquest into Alsace, and took Haguenau, and Drusenheim. These advantages were counterbalanced by the fatal battle of Trischweiler, in which he was defeated; but the following year he repaired his losses by the taking of Manheim. In 1796 he hastened to the relief of Mantua, and for two successive days defeated the French on the borders of the lake of Guarda. The fortune of Bonaparte, however, prevailed against him at Castiglione, Montechiaro, and Lodano, and after

wards at Roveredo, and at the Brenta, and after the severest losses, he penetrated through the enemy, and threw himself into Mantua. After the most determined resistance, Mantua, reduced by famine and by sickness, surrendered 2d February, 797, to the conqueror on the most honorable terms. The aged commander retired to Vienna, where he was received with the honor which his services and his years deserved, and he was appointed governor of Hungary, where he died August 1797, aged above 80.

WYAT, sir Thomas, a learned courtier in the service of Henry VIII. He was born of a respectable family in Kent, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he afterwards quitted for Oxford. He was knighted by Henry, and his abilities usefully employed in various embassies on the continent. He was author of several poems, printed in 1565, with those of his friend the earl of Surrey. He was the first who turned into English metre, David's Psalms. He died 1541, aged 38.

WYATT, James, an architect, was born at Burton in Staffordshire about 1743. He went to Rome, and there studied the principles of architecture and painting under Viscentini. On his return to England he was employed to build the Pantheon in Oxford-street, which fixed his reputation, and when sir William Chambers died he was appointed surveyor-general to the Board of Works. He also became a member of the Royal Academy, and sat as president of that institution for some time. He died in consequence of the overturning of a carriage, September 5, 1813.

WYATT, sir Francis, governor of Virginia, succeeded Yeardley in October, 1621. On the 22d of March, 1622, the Indians commenced the execution of a plot, to exterminate the English, and on that day three hundred and forty-nine persons were destroyed at the various plantations, six of whom were members of the council. Jamestown was preserved, in consequence of the friendship of a young Indian, who communicated the design to his master. This sanguinary event was followed by a retaliatory war, which was carried on with great ferocity, and which created a deadly hostility in the minds of the savages towards the colonists. On the death of his father he returned to Ireland in 1625, and was succeeded by Yeardley. Under the administration of Wyatt, the first courts were established, and a general assembly convened, by which the first laws were passed which are to be found in the records of the colony. In 1639 he was again governor. He succeeded sir John Harvey, and continued in office until the arrival of sir William Berkeley.

WYCHERLEY, William, an eminent comic writer, born at Cleve, in Shropshire, 1640. At the age of fifteen he went to France, where he embraced the Roman Catholic tenets, and on his return home, in 1660, he resided at Oxford, though he was not admitted member of the university. He afterwards returned to the protestant faith, and entered at the Middle Temple, but soon preferred the labors of literature to the dry studies of the law. In the course of ten years he produced four comedies; Love in a Wood—the Gentleman Dancing Master—Plain Dealer—and Country Wife, printed together in 1712, and the popularity of these pieces recommended him to the notice of the great, the witty, and the fair. He was noticed not only by Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and by the duchess of Cleveland, who admitted him to the last degree of intimacy, but by Charles II. who visited him when ill, at his private apartments, and enabled him to remove to the south of France for the recovery of his health. On his return Wycherley was offered by the king, the place of governor to his son, with an ample salary; but his marriage with the widowed countess of Drogheda, soon after offended his royal patron, and involved him in difficulties. Though the countess, who was jealously fond of him to a ridiculous degree, bestowed on him all her property, yet, at her death, which happened soon after, his right to the succession was disputed, and in consequence of law-suits, he was thrown into prison by his unfeeling creditors. Here he languished for seven long years, till James II. going to see the Plain Dealer, was so pleased with the play, that he offered to pay the debts of the unfortunate author, and settled an annuity of two hundred pounds on him. Wycherley, however, from false delicacy, was ashamed to give an account of his debts, and thus still continued involved in distress. Though averse to the troubles of a married life, he wished, as one of his biographers has informed us, to die married, and with this singular passion, in his old age, he took for his second wife a young lady worth fifteen hundred pounds, and died eleven days after, 1st January, 1715. Besides his comedies he wrote some poems, a folio volume of which appeared 1704, and his posthumous works, in prose and verse, were published in 1728, by L. Theobald, 8vo.

WYKEHAM, William of, a celebrated prelate, born at Wykeham in Hampshire, 1324. Though his parents were respectable, yet they were poor; but domestic difficulties were forgotten in the liberal patronage of Nicolas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester, who provided for his education and made him his secretary. By degrees he rose in the estimation of his friend, and was recommended to the notice of Edward III., who appointed him surveyor of his works in the castle and park of Windsor. By his advice this commanding situation was adorned with new buildings, and the present magnificent structure erected; but the inscription of "this made Wykeham," placed on the palace, threatened ruin to the favorite. While, however, his enemies interpreted the ambiguous sentence to his discredit by reading it backward, Wykeham assured his master, that, instead of arrogating to himself the glory of the edifice, he wished posterity to know that the favor of the king, and the care of the building, had raised him from a low situation to an exalted fortune. Thus reconciled to Edward, he rose in consequence, and when in orders he obtained the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk, and after other preferments, he was advanced, in 1366, to the see of Winchester. He was besides, chief warden and surveyor of the king's castles, warden of the forests, keeper of the privy seal, and afterwards secretary to the king. In 1367 he was appointed chancellor of England, and continued in the high office till 1371, when he was deprived of it by the representation of the parliament, who inveighed against the too extensive power of the ecclesiastics. Though much engaged in affairs of state, he paid particular attention to the business of his diocese; abuses were redressed, improvements in the regulation and discipline of the church introduced, and the houses and palaces belonging to the see repaired. With the most munificent intentions also for the encouragement of learning and piety, the bishop determined to appropriate the large possessions which he had acquired by the favor of his sovereign, in the endowment of two colleges. In 1373 a school was established at Winchester; but his noble designs were interrupted by the jealousy or persecution of the duke of Lancaster, who accused him before the king as guilty of various

misdemeanors, till the attachment of the people, and the interference of the clergy, restored him to the favor of the monarch, and to the possession of his see. Under the weak reign of Richard II. he labored assiduously to effect his noble purpose, and under the king's patent, New College Oxford was begun in 1380, and finished 1386, and Winchester begun the following year, and completed in 1393. The virtuous prelate enjoyed the gratification of seeing, before his death, his two noble foundations flourish, and his example was followed soon after by his scholar Chicheley, who founded All-Souls, and by Henry VI., who, on the same plan, founded the colleges of Eton, and of King, Cambridge. Wykeham died 17th September, 1404.

WYLLYS, George, one of the first inhabitants of Connecticut, who came from England to America in 1638, and fixed his residence at Hartford. In the year following, at the first election under the constitution adopted by all the free planters of the colony he was chosen one of the six persons called magistrates, who, with the governor, were to exercise the principal functions of government, legislative, judicial, and executive. He was also chosen deputy governor in 1641, and in 1642, governor of the colony. He was noted for his social and domestic virtues; for piety and simplicity of manners; and for his love of religious and civil liberty. He died in 1644.

WYLLYS, Samuel, son of the foregoing, was also a distinguished citizen of Connecticut. He was born in England, 1632, but received his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1653. On the college catalogue his name is spelt *Willis*. In 1654 he was elected one of the magistrates under the constitution. In this office and the corresponding one of assistant, under the charter of Charles II. he was continued, by annual elections, for about thirty years. On his estate, and in front of his house, the charter was concealed in the body of a large tree, then hollow, in order to secure it from Sir Edmund Andros. Here it remained till the deposition of the governor on the accession of William III. This tree has since been called the charter oak, and after adding one hundred and forty years to its age is undecayed and vigorous. He died in 1709.

WYLLYS, George, son of Hezekiah Wyllys, and grandson of the preceding, was born in 1710, and graduated at Yale college in 1729. His father was secretary of the colony, from 1712 till his death in 1734; and the son, during several years of the illness of the father, was appointed by the general assembly to perform the duties of the office. In 1735, after the death of his father, he was himself elected Secretary, by the people. He continued to fill this office till his death in 1796—a period of about sixty years. During this whole time he attended every session of the legislature, and performed in a satisfactory manner his official duties. No better evidence could be given, of the goodness of his character, and the estimation in which he was held; and seldom has there been an instance of such an uninterrupted state of bodily health and of mental vigor in the same individual, for a course of so many years.

WYLLYS, Samuel, son of George Wyllys named in the preceding article, was born in 1739. He was educated at Yale college, and graduated from that institution in 1758. During the revolutionary war he occupied military stations, having been appointed in 1775 by the legislature a lieutenant-colonel. After the peace, he was employed by his native town in various civil offices; and, in 1796, he succeeded his father as secretary of state. This office he held, till compelled by sickness in 1809, to resign it. Thus it will be seen, that with his father and grandfather, he held the office of secretary ninety-eight years in uninterrupted succession. At one time also he held the office of brigadier, and then of major-general, in the militia of Connecticut. He died June 9th, 1823.

WYNDHAM, sir William, an eminent English statesman, born about 1687. From Eton school he went to Christ-church, and afterwards travelled over the continent for improvement and information. On his return he was chosen member of parliament for Somersetshire, and continued to represent that county till his death. His abilities were so highly respectable, that in the change of ministry in 1710, he was appointed master of the queen's hounds, and afterwards made secretary of state, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. Under George I. he was removed from his offices, and soon after appeared in the ranks of opposition, and ably vindicated the conduct of the duke of Ormond, and of lords Oxford and Strafford. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he fell under the suspicion of government, but though he escaped from his pursuers, he at last surrendered himself, and was sent a prisoner to the tower. As he never was brought to trial, it is natural to infer, that no guilt could attach to his conduct, and that the violence of the times, and not a participation in disloyal acts, produced his temporary disgrace. He died at Wells, after a few days' illness, 17th June, 1740.

WYNDHAM, Henry P. an ingenious gentleman, was born in Wiltshire in 1736, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1759. He became knight of the shire for his native county; and was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died at Salisbury in 1819. His publications are —1. A tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, 4to. 2. The Diary of George Bubb Doddington, baron of Melcombe Regis, 8vo. 3. Wiltshire, extracted from the Domesday Book, 4to. 4. A picture of the Isle of Wight, 8vo.

WYTHE, George, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born, in 1726, in Elizabeth county, Virginia. His education was principally directed by his mother. The death of both his parents before he became of age, and the uncontrolled possession of a large fortune, led him, for some time, into a course of amusement and dissipation. At the age of thirty, however, his conduct underwent an entire change. He applied himself vigorously to the study of the law; and, soon after his admission to the bar, his learning, industry, and eloquence, made him eminent. For several years previous to the revolution, he was conspicuous in the house of burgesses, and, in the commencement of the opposition to England, evinced an ardent attachment to liberty. In 1764, he drew up a remonstrance to the house of commons, in a tone of independence too decided for that period, and which was greatly modified by the assembly before assenting to it. In 1775, he was appointed a delegate to the continental congress, in Philadelphia. In the following year, he was appointed, in connexion with Mr. Jefferson and others, to revise the laws of Virginia—a duty which was performed with great ability. In 1777, he was elected speaker of the house of delegates, and, during the same year, was appointed judge of the high court of chancery of the state. On the new organization of the court of equity, in a subsequent year, he was appointed sole chancellor—a station which he filled for more than twenty years. In 1787, he was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitu-

tion, and, during the debates, acted, for the most part, as chairman. He was a strenuous advocate of the instrument adopted. He subsequently presided twice successively in the college of electors, in Virginia. His death occurred on the 8th of June, 1806, in the eighty-first year of his age. It was supposed that he was poisoned; but the person suspected was acquitted by a jury. In learning, industry and judgment, chancellor Wythe had few superiors. His integrity was never stained even by a suspicion; and, from the moment of his abandonment of the follies of his youth, his reputation was unspotted. The kindness and benevolence of his heart were commensurate with the strength and attainments of his mind.

WYTTENBACH, Daniel, a learned philologist of the Dutch school, who was a native of Berne, and was born in 1746. His father having been appointed a professor at Marpurg, he was admitted a student of that university. He afterwards went to Gottingen to study under Heyne, with the assistance of whose advice he published, in 1769, Epistola Critica ad. vir. cel. Dav. Ruhukenium, supernonnullis locis, Juliani Imp. cui accesserunt Animadversiones in Eunapium et Aristænetum. This learned work procured him the friendship of Ruhuken, whom he visited at Leyden, and who obtained for him the professorship of philosophy and literature in the college of the Remonstrants at Amsterdam. He subsequently devoted his talents to the illustration of the works of Plutarch; and in 1772 he printed at Leyden the treatise of that writer, De sera Numinis Vindicta, with a learned commentary. In 1779 the magistrates of Amsterdam created a philosophical professorship at an institution called the Illustrious Athenæum, to which Wyttenbach was presented; and there he continued till the close of his life, notwithstanding splendid offers were made to induce him to remove elsewhere. The result of his researches relative to Plutarch appeared in his excellent critical edition of the Moral Works of Plutarch, published at Oxford, 1795—1802, 5 vols. 4to. Professor Wyttenbach was the author of Præcepta Philosophiæ Logicæ, Amst. 1781, 8vo; and several other works besides those before mentioned. He died in the beginning of the year 1820.

WYVIL, Robert, a bishop of Salisbury, who is known in history for defending his right to Salisbury castle, by producing a champion to fight in single combat against the champion of his opponent William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The king interfered, and the dispute was at last amicably settled. The bishop presided over his see forty-six years, and died 1375.

X.

XACCA, an Indian philosopher, born at Sica. He was the legislator of the Japanese, and flourished, it is said, a thousand years before the christian era. His memory is regarded with particular honor in China, where he is placed in the number of the gods.

XACCA, Erasmus, a Sicilian in the 17th century, who wrote an Account, in Italian, of the Eruption of Mount Etna in 1669—besides a didactic poem, in Latin, on Fevers—Brevis Expositio in Psalmos & Cantica Cantic.—Tasso's Jerusalem translated into Latin verse.

XANTIPPE, wife of Socrates, was remarkable for her moroseness and violence of temper. It is said that the philosopher was acquainted with her character before he married her, and that he took her for his wife more severely to exercise his patience.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent to the assistance of the Carthaginians against Regulus and the Romans. Though he defeated the enemy, he was ordered to be thrown into the sea on his return home by the cruel ingratitude of the Carthaginians.

XAVIER, St. Francis, denominated the Apostle of the Indies, was born, in 1506, at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre; studied at Paris; became one of the first and most zealous disciples of Ignatius Loyola; was sent to the East by John III. of Portugal, to propagate the gospel; performed his mission in Hindostan, the Moluccas, and Japan; and was on the point of landing in China, when he died, in 1552.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, was born, B. C. 406, at Chalcedon; was a disciple of Plato; succeeded Speusippus in the Platonic school; and died about B. C. 314. Such was his command over his passions, that the beautiful Phryne in vain endeavored to rouse them, though she had confidently wagered upon her success. His works are lost, with the exception of a Treatise on Death.

XENOPHON, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. He was the pupil and the friend of Socrates, and he distinguished himself in war as the follower of Cyrus, and the active guide of the Greeks in their return from the battle of Cunaxa. His History of Cyrus the Great, and of the expedition of the younger Cyrus, and other works, are well known. He died at Corinth, B.C. 360.

XERXES, king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspes, is celebrated for his expedition against Greece. Though accompanied by about five million of souls, he was defeated by the valor of the Greeks, and the battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis convinced him that the conquest of the country was impossible. He retired in disgrace to Persia, and was slain by Artabanus, B. C. 465. His weeping at the sight of his numerous armies, because not one man of them would survive a one hundred years, is mentioned by historians as a proof of the goodness and benevolence of his heart.

XIMENES, Roderick, a native of Navarre, archbishop of Toledo. He laid claim to the primacy in preference to the see of Compostella, at the council of Lyons, 1247, before Innocent IX. and his rights were confirmed. He wrote a Spanish history of little merit.

XIMENES, Francis, a celebrated ecclesiastic, born at Torrelaguna in Old Castile 1437. He was educated at Alcala and at Salamanca, and afterwards went to Rome, where he could obtain no patronage. He became grand vicar to Gonzales de Mendoza, bishop of Siquenza, and afterwards his wisdom, his learning, and his knowledge of oriental literature, and of theology, procured him friends, and recommended him to the notice of queen Isabella, who named him archbishop of Toledo, 1495. Thus placed at the head of the Spanish church, he bent his thoughts to the reformation of his clergy, and to the more pure and impartial administration of temporal and ecclesiastical affairs

through his diocese. He was raised to the purple by Julius II. 1507, and he was intrusted by Ferdinand with the affairs of the government, as prime minister. Not satisfied with the power which he exercised over the state, he was ambitious of military glory, and at his own expense he prepared an expedition against Oran in Africa, which he took from the Moors after displaying great marks of bravery and heroic presence of mind. Ferdinand, who was afraid of his power, appointed him, on his death bed, regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Charles V. and Ximenes exercised this authority not only with wisdom but with severity, and thus raised the complaints of the nobles against his administration. He despised, however, their clamors, satisfied in the good opinion of his sovereign, and in the support of the people to whom he granted great and important privileges. While thus laboring for the glory of his country, this virtuous minister was poisoned in eating trout, and died two months after, 8th November, 1517, aged 81. In his character Ximenes was noble and patriotic, the friend of virtue and of merit, the protector of innocence, and the active and generous promoter of industry. He was himself learned, and by his munificence he caused the famous Complutesian Polyglott Bible to be published in his newly erected university of Alcala. This national work which was begun in 1514, was completed in 1517, in 6 vols. fol. and in four languages. The work is now very scarce. He also caused to be published the Missal, and the Breviary Mosarabe, under the care of Ortiz.

XYLANDER, William, a native of Augsburg, who though born of poor parents, rose to distinction by his abilities. He was educated in the university of Augsburg, and afterwards at Tubingen and Basil, by the friendship of Relinger, a senator of Augsburg, and in 1558 he was invited to fill a Greek professor's chair at Heidelberg. He was in 1566 appointed secretary to the assembly of divines, who held a conference on the eucharist, and he a second time filled the same honorable office in 1581. His great application hastened his death, which happened February 1576, in his 43d year. He was the translator of Dion Cassius, of Marcus Antoninus, of Plutarch, and of Strabo, into Latin, but as he wrote for bread, the execution of these laborious works is occasionally careless and faulty.

XYPHILIN, John, called of Trebizond, from the place of his birth, was made patriarch of Constantinople 1064, and died 1075. He wrote a sermon preserved in the Bibliotheque of the fathers. His nephew of the same name wrote an abridgment of the history of Dion Cassius in Greek 1592, folio, which begins at the 32d book, and is written with little elegance. The work containing the history of the emperors to the time of Alexander son of Mammea, is generally printed with Dion Cassius

Y.

YALDEN, Thomas, D.D., an English poet, born at Exeter, 1671. He was educated at Magdalen college school, and after being commoner of Magdalen hall, he obtained a scholarship at Magdalen college, where he had for his fellow students Addison and Sacheverell. He puplished an Ode on the taking of Namur, and a poem on the death of the duke of Gloucester, and in 1710, obtained a fellowship in his college, and the following year was presented to a small living in Warwickshire. In 1706, he was received into the duke of Beaufort's family, and the next year he took his degree of doctor of divinity and resigned his fellowship. He afterwards obtained the contiguous livings of Chalton, and Cleanville, in Hertfordshire, and the sinecures of Deans, Hains, and Pendles, in Devonshire, and lived in peaceful retirement till the nation was alarmed by the pretended plot of bishop Atterbury. As Dr. Yalden had been intimate with Kelly, the prelate's secretary, he was regarded as an accomplice, and arrested, but as no direct charge could be made against him, except a treasonable explanation of the words "thorough paced doctrines" discovered in his pocket book, he was set at liberty. He died 16th July, 1736. He wrote besides, Hymn to Light and Hymn to Darkness, his best poem. His works, says his biographer, deserve perusal, though they are not always polished. His faults are rather omissions of idleness, than the negligence of enthusiasm.

YALE, Elihu, the principal benefactor of Yale college, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1648. At the age of ten years he went to England, and about the year 1678 to the East Indies, where he acquired a large fortune, both by his industry, and by marriage to an Indian lady of wealth, and became governor of fort St. George. After his return to London he was chosen governor of the East India company, and made those donations to the college in his native town, which induced the trustees to bestow on it the name of Yale. He died in Wales, July, 8th 1721.

YART, Anthony, an ecclesiastic born at Rouen, 1709. He is the author of the Idea of English poetry, in 8 vols. 12mo. 1756, a work of merit, which has made known to the French nation, the labors of several English poets. He wrote besides some poems, and was happy in his epigrams.

YATES, Robert, a distinguished citizen of New York, who, from 1790 to 1798, was chief justice of the state. He was born at Schenectady in 1738, and established himself in the profession of law at Albany. During a part of the revolutionary war he was chairman of the committee for military operations. In 1777 he assisted in framing the constitution of the state, and was appointed a judge of the Supreme court under it. He was also a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. His death took place in 1801.

YEAMANS, Sir John, a native of Bristol, England, who first went to Barbadoes, and, in 1665, joined a company of emigrants from that Island to the American continent. They purchased a tract of land in Carolina, named Clarendon county, now a part of South Carolina, on which they formed a settlement, and he was appointed governor of the colony. He was the first who introduced slaves into Carolina, previous to which there were no laborers but Europeans.

YEARDLY, Sir George, was left at the head of the administration of Virginia on the return of Sir Thomas Dale to England in 1616. He indulged the people in the cultivation of tobacco, in preference to corn, which he compelled the natives to furnish by way of tribute. He was succeeded by

Argal in 1617, who, having incurred the displeasure of the people and the proprietors, was superseded, and Yeardly appointed governor-general in 1619. In that year the first general assembly met in Virginia; many important improvements were made during his administration, and the power, population, and respectability of the colony much increased. His commission expired in 1621, when he was succeeded by Wyatt; but still continued to reside in the country, and was afterwards a member of the council. When Wyatt returned to England in 1625, the administration again devolved on Yeardly. He died in 1626.

YOUNG, Edward, LL.D., an English poet, born June 1681, at Upham near Winchester, the residence of his father of the same name, who was chaplain to William and Mary, and dean of Sarum, and who died 1705, aged 62, author of two vols. of sermons. He was educated at Winchester school, and in 1703, though superannuated, removed to New college, Oxford, which he left five years after on being chosen fellow of All Souls. He took his degrees of doctor of laws, 1719. He first appeared before the public 1712, as author of an epistle to lord Lansdowne, in consequence of the unpopular creation of ten peers, in one day, by Queen Anne, and the next year he prefixed a recommendatory copy of verses to the Cato of Addison. Though distinguished in literary fame, he was prevailed upon by the duke of Wharton, his father's friend, to abandon the prospect of two livings, from his college, worth 600*l.* a year, and to engage in the tumult of a contested election, as a candidate at Cirencester, an event of which he was afterwards ashamed to the latest period of life. He took orders 1727, and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and he paid such respect to the decorum of his new profession, that he withdrew from the stage, his tragedy of the Two Brothers, which was already in rehearsal. He afterwards was presented by his college, to the living of Welwyn, Herts, and in 1739, he married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, and widow of Colonel Lee, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the following year. To relieve himself from the heavy melancholy, which this event brought upon him, he began his Night Thoughts, but though in this work he seemed to bid adieu to the world, he afterwards engaged in politics, by the publication of Reflections on the public Situation of the Kingdom, and at the age of 80 he solicited further patronage from archbishop Secker, and was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager. He died April 1765. Besides his great work the Night Thoughts, he published a poem on the Last Day—Busiris, and the Revenge, tragedies—the Centaur not fabulous, a moral satire—Estimate of Human Life, a sermon—Conjectures on Original Composition—the Love of Fame, the universal passion—and some papers in the Spectator. As a poet, Young is highly respectable, his Night Thoughts abound with many sublime passages, and they are written in a strain of true genuine morality, though occasionally obscure. As a clergyman he was particularly exemplary, full of benevolence, goodness, and piety.

YOUNG, Arthur, an eminent agricultural writer, was born in 1741, at Bradfield, in Suffolk. He was apprenticed to a wine merchant, at Lynn, in Norfolk; but quitted that business to engage in farming. In furtherance of his wish to improve the husbandry of his country, he not only made innumerable experiments on his own land, but also travelled over the greatest part of the British islands, and in France, Spain, and Italy. In 1770 he published his Farmer's Calendar, which became a popular work; and in 1774 he established The Annals of Agriculture. On the establishment of the Board of Agriculture he was appointed secretary, an office which he held till his decease in 1820. Among his principal works, besides those already mentioned, are his Tours in England, Ireland, and France

YOUNG, Matthew, a mathematician and divine, was born, in 1750, in the county of Roscommon; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, at which, in 1786, he became professor of philosophy; was raised to the see of Clonfert by Marquis Cornwallis; and died in 1800. He wrote An Essay on Sounds; An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy; and The Method of prime and ultimate Ratios.

YOUNG, Sir William, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1750, at Charlton House, near Canterbury; was educated at Eton, Clare Hall, Cambridge, and University College, Oxford; was M. P. for St. Mawes, in 1783, and F. R. S. in 1786; and died, in 1815, governor of Tobago. His principal works are, The History of Athens; and the West India Common Place Book.

YOUNG, Thomas, an eminent philosopher and physician, a nephew of Dr. Brocklesby, was born in 1774; was educated at Gottingen and Edinburgh; was physician to St George's Hospital, and foreign secretary of the Royal Society; and died May 10, 1829. Besides contributing a great number of valuable papers to the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and to many scientific periodicals, he wrote several works, of which the chief are, A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy; An Introduction to Medical Literature; A Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases; and Elementary Illustration of the Celestial Mechanics of La Place. To Dr. Young belongs the merit, which has been claimed for M. Champollion, of having discovered the means of deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

YPSILANTI, Prince Alexander, a Wallachian nobleman, who may be considered as having been the first avowed agent in the Greek Revolution. He was the son of the hospodar of Wallachia, who assumed the government of that country in 1802. About three years after his installation as Prince, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand Signor to repair to Constantinople. Knowing that obedience to this order would probably cost him his life, he determined on retiring into Russia with his family and followers. Here the son Alexander adopting the military profession, entered into the Russian army, and in several battles with the French obtained considerable reputation, and was at length made a major-general and aid-de-camp to the Emperor. On account of his military talents and success as well as his distinguished birth, he was fixed on by the members of the Stratocracy as a competent person to commence the revolution in Wallachia and Moldavia. His name must therefore be transmitted to posterity in immediate connexion with the origin of this noble cause. But still, judging from his after actions, as well as the unfortunate result of his proceedings in the principalities it must be confessed that the choice might have fallen on a more efficient and probably more fortunate leader. He exhibited in a degree almost ludicrous, a species of pride and hauteur calculated to disgust rather than attach his military followers. Instead of mixing with the troops he always kept himself strictly apart from them. Indeed to so high a pitch did he carry his feelings of superiority or exclusive rank, that whenever he was stationed at any time on a particular spot, he used to cause to be marked out a precise point, which he termed the *sacred way*,

and beyond which no one was allowed to pass, except himself and his own brothers. This sort of family pride and tenaciousness of ceremony was so directly opposed to the principles of the cause in which he was engaged, that it could not fail to be attended with disadvantageous consequences. After the unfortunate results of the battle in which he was engaged at Dragachan, he was compelled to seek refuge in the Austrian dominions, where he spent the remainder of his life in confinement, though it does not appear that he had offended against the laws of Austria, nor on what account he was made a prisoner. He died at Vienna, January 29th, 1828.

YRIARTE, Don John d', a native of Teneriffe, who studied at Paris and Rouen, and afterwards became librarian to the king of Spain, at Madrid. He was also, in consequence of his extensive learning, made member of the royal Spanish academy, and interpreter to the Spanish secretary of state. He was author of a Greek Palæographia, 4to, Miscellaneous Works in Spanish, 2 vols. 4to.—a catalogue of Greek MSS. in the Spanish king's library—Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Escurial, 2 vols fol. He died 1771, aged 69, much and deservedly regretted,

YSE, Alexander de, protestant professor of theology, at Die, in Dauphine, in the age of Louis XIV. was deprived of his ecclesiastical honors on suspicion of favoring the Romish church, and died in retirement in Piedmont. He wrote some theological works.

YVON, Peter, a native of Montauban, in Languedoc, known as the follower of Labadie. He accompanied this enthusiast of Holland, and Middleburg, and acquired some celebrity, as a preacher among the Labadists, and as a writer on mystical subjects.

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ZABAGLIA, Nicholas, an architect, was born, in 1674, at Rome, and died there in 1750. His first occupation was that of a carpenter at the Vatican; but the various masterly mechanical engines which he invented, and the abilities which he displayed, caused him to be appointed architect of St. Peter's. Zabaglia is inventor of the method by which fresco paintings are transferred from the plaster on which they were originally executed.

ZABARELLA, Francis, better known by the name of cardinal de Florence, was a native of Padua. He studied the law at Bologna, and then became professor in that science at Padua, and when the city was besieged by the Venetians in 1406, he was deputed as ambassador to implore the assistance of France. Unable to succeed in his application, he retired to Florence, and afterwards was invited to Rome by pope John XXIII. who not only appointed him archbishop of Florence, but raised him to the rank of cardinal, and sent him in 1413 as his ambassador to the emperor Sigismund, at the council of Constance. He died their 26th Sept. 1417, aged 78, and in respect to his learning and virtues, his funeral was attended by the emperor and all the members of the council. He was author of Commentaries on the Decretals, 6 vols. folio—harangues—letters—Acta in Conciliis, &c.

ZABARELLA, Bartholomew, nephew of the preceding, was professor of law at Padua, and afterwards became archbishop of Florence. He died 1442, aged 46, respected for his learning and piety.

ZABARELLA, James, son of the preceding, was born at Padua, 1553, and died there 1589 He was well acquainted with the philosophy of Aristotle, and became philosophical professor at Padua, where he published Commentaries on Aristotle's works, folio. He wrote besides, a treatise de Inventione Æterni Motoris, 4to.

ZACCARIA, Francis Anthony, a jesuit, was born in 1714, at Venice; succeeded Muratori as librarian at Modena; retired to Rome after the dissolution of his order; and died there, in 1795, professor of ecclesiastical history at the Sapienza College. Of his one hundred and six printed works, the most important are, Literary History of Italy, sixteen vols.; Literary Annals of Italy; Anecdotes of the Middle Age; and Numismatic Institutions.

ZACH, Baron de, Francis Xavier, one of the most eminent astronomers of the age, was born at Pest, in Hungary, on the 15th of June, 1754. After having travelled through various countries of Europe, he was appointed in 1786, by the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, to contract the observatory of Seeberg near Gotha, which he superintended for several years. He published, in 1792, tables of the sun with a catalogue of 318 stars; he commenced at Weimar, in 1800, the publication of his "Geographical Ephemerides;" having left Germany and taken up his abode near Marseilles, he published in French in 1814, his work on the Attraction of Mountains;—afterwards. having established himself at Genoa, he began there, in 1818, the publication of a new astronomical *Recueil*, entitled, "Correspondence astronomique, géographique, et statistique," of which 14 volumes in 8vo. were issued prior to 1826. Sickness compelled him to discontinue this work, and was the occasion of his retiring to Paris, where he died Sept. 2, 1832, from an attack of the cholera, aged 79 years.

ZACHARIA, Justus Frederic William, a German poet, was born in 1726, at Frankenhausen, in Thuringia; was educated at Leipsic; was appointed professor of poetry in the Caroline College at Brunswick; and died in 1777. His poems, among the best of which are, Phaeton, the Four Parts of the Day, and Woman in the Four Stages of her Life, form nine volumes octavo.

ZACHIAS, Paul, a native of Rome, studied medicine, belles lettres, music, and painting, and was patronised by pope Innocent X. to whom he was physician. He published Quæstiones Medico Legales, 3 vols. folio, 1726, Lyons—and some Italian tracts. He died 1659, aged 75.

ZACUTUS or Lusitanus, a Jewish physician, born at Lisbon, He studied at Salamanca and Coimbra, and took his medical degrees at Morvedre, and practised at Lisbon, which he quitted 1624 in consequence of the edict of Philip IV. against the Jews. He retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, 1641, aged 66. His medical works in Latin, were printed at Lyons, 2 vols. folio, 1649. His grandfather was a native of Salamanca, who became famous in Portugal for his great knowledge of chronology and history, on which he wrote Juchasin, a work of Jewish chronology from the creation to the 1500th year of the vulgar æra.

ZAIONCZEK, Joseph, a Polish general, of a noble but poor family, was born in 1752, at Kamin

ieck, and entered the military service at an early period. In the diets from 1788 to 1792, he espoused the cause of freedom, and for that cause he fought bravely in 1792 and 1794. It was he who commanded at Praga when that unfortunate suburb of Warsaw was carried by assault, and on that occasion he is said to have displayed more bravery than military skill. Severely wounded, he sought an asylum in Moravia, and was sent prisoner to the fortress of Josephstadt, where he remained till after the death of Catherine of Russia. On his being liberated he entered into the service of France, and fought under her banners, from 1797 till 1812, in Italy, Egypt, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. When the congress of Vienna assigned Poland to the Russian emperor, that monarch conferred on the Polish general the title of prince and the office of viceroy. These favors were fatal to the glory of Zaionczek. He forgot all his patriotism, became the devoted slave of Russia, and died universally hated by his fellow-citizens, July 28, 1826.

ZALEUCUS, a legislator of Lacris in Italy B. C. 500. He was so strict in the execution of the laws, that when his son was guilty of adultery, a crime which was punished by the loss of both eyes, he caused one of his own eyes, and one of his offending son's, to be put out.

ZALUSKI, Andrew Chrysostom, a native of Poland, who, after visiting the Low Countries, France and Italy, took orders, and became bishop of Warmia, and grand chancellor of Poland. He was for some time ambassador in Spain and Portugal, and died 1711, aged 61. He was author of some Latin letters, which are valuable for the information which they contain concerning Poland, and the rest of Europe.

ZAMOSKI, John, son of Stanislaus Castelan, of Chelme, a town of Red Russia, studied at Paris and Padua. He made such progress in literature, that he was elected rector of Padua, and he afterwards returned to Poland, where he rose to honorable offices, and was employed as ambassador to France. On the election of Stephen Battori, to the Polish throne, he married the new monarch's niece, and became the chancellor of the kingdom, and general of Polish armies. In these high offices Zamoski behaved with judgment and valor; he repressed the attacks of Basilides, czar of Muscovy, and delivered from his yoke the provinces of Polesia, Velesia, and Livonia. On the death of Battori, 1586, his services strongly recommended him to the Polish nobles, but he refused the crown, and placed it on the head of Sigismund of Sweden. This illustrious chief, who deserved the appellation of defender of his country, and of protector of science, died 1605. He was a munificent patron of letters, and in the town which he built, and which bears his name, he founded an university. He wrote while at Padua, two treatises on the Roman Senate—and on the Perfect Senator.

ZANCHIUS, Jerome, a native of Alzano, who entered in the congregation of the Lateran canons. He embraced the tenets of the protestants by the conversation of Peter the Martyr, who was of the same establishment, and afraid of persecution, he retired, 1553, to Strasburg, where he taught divinity and the philosophy of Aristotle. He quitted Strasburg, in 1563, for Chiavene, and in 1568 removed to Heidelberg, where he was appointed professor of theology, and where he died 19th November, 1590. He was author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, and other works, published together at Geneva, in 8 vols. folio, 1613 In his character he was a man of moderation, learned, benevolent, and pious

ZANNICHELLI, John Jerome, a native of Modena, who became distinguished as a physician. He died 11th January, 1729, at the age of 67, at Venice, where he had settled, and practised with great celebrity. He wrote Catalogus Plantarum Terrestrium, Marinarum, 1711—Promptuarium Remediorum Chymicorum, 8vo.—de Myriophillo Pelagico—Lithographia duorum Montium Veronensium, —de Rusco ejusque Præparatione, 8vo.—Opuscula Botanica, 4to.—History of Plants near Venice, folio. His labors in botanical researches were improved by his son John James, who also was a man of erudition.

ZANOTTI, Francis Maria Garazzoni, a native of Bologna, educated among the jesuits. After studying the law for some time, he applied himself to mathematics under Beccari, and became mathematical professor at Bologna, and secretary to the senate. He introduced the study of the Newtonian philosophy in the university instead of the system of Descartes, and acquired such respectability as a professor, that he was in 1766, made president of the institution, of which he had been for some years librarian. Besides two catalogues of the library of the institute, he published some poetical and philosophical works, and died 1777, aged 85.

ZANZALUS, James, an obscure monk of the sixth century, became founder of the sect of the Jacobites, who consider the perfection of the Gospel to be the strict observance of fasts. They circumcise children, and acknowledge one nature and person only, in our Saviour, and reject the union of the divine and human nature in his body.

ZAPOLSKI, John de, Vaivode of Transylvania, was in consequence of his valor and services, elected king of Hungary 1526, after the death of Louis II. He was opposed by Ferdinand of Austria, and supported by Solyman II. and at last he divided the kingdom with his rival 1536, and died four years after.

ZAPPI, John Baptist Felix, a native of Imola, who cultivated the profession of the law with success at Rome. He became acquainted with Carlo Maratti, whose daughter he married, and from his fondness for literature he became one of those who established the academy degli Arcadi at Rome. He died at Rome, 1719, aged 52. Some of his verses have been published.

ZARATE, Augustin de, a Spaniard sent to Peru, 1543, as treasurer-general of the Indies. He afterwards was employed in the Low-countries, and in the Mint. He published History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru, a work of merit, best edited, Antwerp, 8vo. 1555, and translated into French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1700, Paris, and Amsterdam.

ZEGEDIN, Stephen, a native of Zegedin, in Lower Hungary, was one of the first disciples of Luther. He was taken prisoner by the Turks, who treated him with great inhumanity, and on his liberation he became minister of Buda. He died at Keven, 1572, aged 67. He wrote Speculum Romanorum Pontific. Historicum, 8vo.—Tabulæ Analyticæ in Prophetas, fol.—Assertiode Trinitate, 8vo.

ZENDRINI, Bernard, an eminent Italian mathematician, but especially celebrated for his skill in hydraulics, was born, in 1679, at Saviore; studied at Padua; and settled at Venice as a physician. His profound knowledge of the subject caused him to be appointed chief hydraulic engineer at Ferrara, and the same office, with the superintendence of all the waters, rivers, and ports, was afterwards conferred on him by the Venetian republic. He was also employed by the Austrian government and

the republic of Lucca. Many works of great importance were executed by him. He died in 1747.

ZENO, the founder of the stoic philosophy, was a native of Citium, in Cyprus. His school was one of the porticoes of Athens, whence the name of his sect. He defended suicide, and the principle of fatal necessity. He died B. C. 264.

ZENO, Apostolo, a native of Venice, of illustrious birth. He early applied himself to literary pursuits, and in 1696 established the academy of Animosi, in his native country, and in 1710, began to publish that well known work called the Giornale de Literati, which he continued in thirty vols. to 1719. He afterwards went to reside at Vienna, at the invitation of the emperor Charles VI. to whom he was appointed poet and historiographer. After a residence of ten years, during which he wrote several plays, for the entertainment of the imperial family, he quitted Vienna to return to Venice, and was succeeded in his appointments by Metastasio. This learned man, who was respected not only by his own countrymen, but by the literati of the age, died at Venice, 11th November, 1750, aged 81. His works have been printed in 10 vols. 8vo. in Italian, 1744, and contain sixty-three poems, either tragedies, comedies, or pastoral. He wrote besides some tracts on antiquarian subjects—Dissertations on Vossius, 3 vols. 8vo.—Letters—Dissertation on Italian Historians, 2 vols. 4to. Though a popular poet among the Italians, his pieces exhibit much confusion of plot, and unnecessary episodes, but his invention is striking, his delineations strong, and his dialogues spirited and interesting. He is compared by the French to Corneille, and his successor Metastasio to Racine.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, wife of Odenatus, was honored by the Romans with the imperial title of Augusta. She derives not a little glory from her patronage of Longinus the celebrated critic. She was attacked by Aurelian the Roman emperor, who was jealous of her power, and she fell into the hands of her conqueror, and died in privacy near Rome.

ZIANI, Sebastian, doge of Venice, is celebrated for his munificent labors, in embellishing his native city with the most splendid edifices, and adorning them with the best productions of arts. He flourished at the end of the 12th century.

ZIEGLER, James, professor of theology and mathematics at Vienna, was born at Lindau in Swabia, and died 1549. He was author of Notes on some Passages of Scripture, fol.—Description of the Holy Land, fol. 1536—de Constructione Solidæ, Spheræ, 4to.—a commentary on Pliny's second Book.

ZIEGLER, Bernard, a native of Misnia, professor of theology at Leipsic. He was much esteemed by Luther and Melancthon, whose doctrines he ably supported. He died 1556, aged 60. He wrote some theological works now little read.

ZIETTEN, John Joachim Van, a native of Worstrau, in the circle of Rupin, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service. He lost his first commission for challenging his superior officer, but his merits recommended him to the king, and as captain of Hussars he rendered his company the best disciplined in the army. In the campaign of 1745, his valor was particularly displayed, and though disgraced for a while by the intrigues of general Von Winterfeldt, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded the admiration of the king, and of the Prussian army, at the siege of Prague, the battle of Lignitz, and the storming of Torgau. He died in retirement universally regretted, 1786, aged 87. He was of small stature, but the powers of the mind, and the goodness of the heart, atoned for the deficiencies of nature

ZIMMERMANN, Matthias, a native of Eperies, who became protestant minister at Meissen, and died 1689, aged 64. He published a Dissertation on a Passage in Tertullian—Florilegium Philologico-Historicum, 4to.—Amœnitates Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 4to.

ZIMMERMANN, John George, an eminent physician, born at Brug in the canton of Berne, 8th Dec. 1728. He studied medicine at Gottingen under Haller, in Holland under Gaubius, and at Paris under Senac, and acquired distinction by his profession, and more by his writings. He was noticed by the king of Prussia, and appointed by the regency of Hanover, physician to the king of England. In the latter part of life he gave way to melancholy, and his infirmities were increased by the insanity of his son, and the death of a beloved daughter, who expired in his arms. He died 7th Oct. 1795 aged 66. He wrote a poem on the Destruction of Lisbon by the Earthquake, 1755—and Physiological Dissertation on Irritability—an Essay on Solitude, 1756, translated into French and English—an Essay on National Pride, 1758. His life was written by his friend Tissot.

ZIMMERMANN, Eberhard Augustus William Von, a learned German, was born in 1743 at Uelzen, where his father was superintendent. He received his education first at Gottingen, and next at Leyden; after which he became professor of natural philosophy in the Caroline college at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the Analysis of Curves, and in 1777 he published "Specimen Zoologiæ," the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds," 3 vols. He visited England three times, and printed there in 1787 his "Political Survey of the present State of Europe." The French revolution made a strong impression upon the mind of Zimmermann, and he warned his countrymen of the evils which they would suffer from it. For this, he was ennobled by the emperor Leopold. After this he published several geographical works, but one of his best was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America," 2 vols. In 1806 Zimmermann left Brunswick, and went to Hamburgh, but afterwards he returned to the former city and died there July 4th, 1815.

ZINGHA, Bendi, queen of Angola, was the sister of Gola Bendi, who was sovereign of that country in the seventeenth century. This despot had massacred all his relatives except Zingha, and another of his sisters. Gola Bendi himself having been defeated by the Portuguese, was poisoned by Zingha, who then ascended the throne and to secure her power put to death her nephew, the son of her late brother. She was soon after dethroned by the Portuguese, and taking refuge in the interior of Africa among the Giagas, a tribe of ferocious savages, she was chosen their sovereign. After having governed them thirty years, this princess in her old age became the victim of remorse for the crimes which she had committed. The Portuguese viceroy of Loando being informed of the state of her mind sent to her a capuchin missionary, who received her abjuration of idolatry, and readmitted her into the church, for she had been baptized at a former period. Zingha then published edicts for the abolition of human sacrifices, and the suppression of other cruel superstitions, and applied herself with zeal to spread the knowledge of Christianity among her subjects. She died in 1663, in the eighty-second year of her age. This princess, during the life of her brother, being sent on a mission to the court of the Portuguese viceroy, on perceiving that no seat but a cushion on the floor was provided for her at her audience with the Portuguese governor, she ordered

one of her attendants to stoop down on her hands and knees to form a seat for her accommodation.

ZINZERDORF, Nicholas Lewis, count, of an ancient family, originally from Austria, was son of the chamberlain of the king of Poland. He is celebrated as the founder of the sect called Hernhuters, or Moravians, which first began at Bartelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, 1722. The place where these persons, who called themselves the brethren, met together, was a forest, which soon grew into a large village, and received the name of Hernhuth, and their doctrines were rapidly spread through Bohemia and Moravia. Some of them went to England, and by the patronage of general Oglethorpe and others, they obtained an act of parliament for the protection of their sect. Their government is patriarchal; they consider the purest precepts of the gospel as the best guides of their conduct; their morals are irreproachable; and in their mutual support of each other, display the noblest virtues of the Christian doctrine. They have, however, been accused by some, according to Cevenna, of impure conduct, and they are charged with the gross crime of having a community of wives. Zinzerdorf died at Hernhuth, 1660, aged 60, and was succeeded in the government of the sect by count de Dohna. His life has been written in German by Augustus Spangenberg, 8 vols. 8vo. 1777, and is full of curious and interesting particulars.

ZISKA or ZISCA, John de Troeznou, a native of Bohemia. He early embraced the military profession and lost one of his eyes in a battle, in consequence of which he was called Ziska. He placed himself at the head of the Hussites who wished to avenge the death of their leader, John Huss; and on the decease of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia in 1414, he opposed the claims of the emperor Sigismund to the throne. Though he lost his other eye by an arrow at the siege of Rabi, he continued the war, and he defeated his enemies at the battle of Aussig on the Elbe, and became master of Bohemia, which he laid waste with fire and sword. Alarmed by the astonishing success of this vigorous leader, Sigismund sent ambassadors to him to offer him the government of Bohemia on the most honorable conditions; but during the negotiations, he fell a victim to the plague, which began to ravage the country. This happened in 1424, and an honorable epitaph, describing his virtues and services, was placed on his tomb, which, however, was disgracefully erased by the soldiers of Ferdinand II. 1619. The report that he ordered his skin to be tanned, and to be used as a drum to animate his soldiers, is false.

ZIZIM, or ZEM, son of Mahomet II. and brother of Bajazet, was made governor of Lycaonia. On the death of his father, he disputed the throne of the Ottomans with his brother Bajazet, but being defeated, he fled to Egypt, and afterwards passed through Cilicia and Rhodes to France, where he claimed the protection of Charles VIII. He was afterwards delivered into the hands of the pope by the French king; but though demanded on the most flattering conditions by Bajazet who wished to put him to death, he was kept a prisoner at Rome, where he died 1497, as it is said, by poison.

ZOE, fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI. was mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority, 912, she governed with great wisdom and firmness. She crushed the rebellion of Constantine Ducas, and after making peace with the Saracens, she obliged the Bulgarians to return to their country. Though thus entitled to the gratitude of her son, and the admiration of the people, she was overpowered by the intrigues of the courtiers, and retired to a private station, and died in exile.

ZOE, daughter of Constantine XI. was born 978. She married Argyrus, who ascended the throne after her father; but disgusted, from the most licentious motives, with her husband, she caused him to be strangled, and placed on the throne Michael the Paphlagonian, a goldsmith, whom she married. She was afterwards confined in a monastery, and after Michael's death, she took for her third husband, in her 64th year, Constantine Monomachus. This cruel and debauched princess died eight years after, 1050.—Another, daughter of Stylian, married the emperor Leo, surnamed the Philosopher, and died 21 months after, 898.

ZOLLIKOFER, George Joachim, a native of Switzerland, educated at Bremen, and Utrecht. He settled in the Pays de Vaud, and afterwards went to Monstein in the Grisons, and then to Isenburg, and to Leipsic, where he was distinguished as an able divine among the protestants. He died 1758, aged 28, author of a book of devotions—two volumes of sermons, translated into English, &c.

ZONARAS, John, a Greek historian. He held offices of distinction at the court of Constantinople; but at last tired with the world, he assumed the habit of a monk, and died in a monastery in the beginning of the 12th century. He wrote Annals from the Creation of the World to the year 1118, a work of little merit, as the compilation of an ignorant and credulous monk. He closely copies Dio Cassius, though in the affairs of his own times, he mentions facts no where else to be found. He wrote also Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons.

ZONEA, Victor, an Italian mathematician in the 17th century. His inventions and improvements in mechanics were many and valuable, and of them he published an account, called Novo Teatro di Machine ed Edificii, Padua, 1621, folio.

ZOPYRUS, a Persian noble, one of the seven who destroyed the usurper Smerdis. To obtain possession of Babylon for Darius he mangled his body, and thus gained the confidence of the Babylonians, after which he betrayed the town to his countrymen.

ZOROASTER, an ancient philosopher, the founder or the reformer of the religion of the Magi. Some call him king of the Bactrians, and others place him in the age of Abraham. As the head of a religious sect among the Persians, he taught his followers the practice of benevolence, as he declared that nothing could be more acceptable to heaven than mutual affection, and the display of philanthrophy. The book which contains his religious tenets, and which is divided into 100 articles, has been made known to Europeans by the researches of M. Anquetil, who has published a translation of it in 2 vols. 4to.

ZOSIMUS, author of a Greek history of the Roman emperors to his own times, flourished in the fifth century. Of his works, only the five first books, and part of the sixth, are extant; best edited at Oxford, 1679, 8vo. and by Cellarius, 1696. His work is written with elegance, but not always with fidelity, and he is very severe against the Christians.

ZOUCH, Richard, a native of Ansley, Wiltshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He studied the law, and afterwards became an advocate in Doctors' Commons, chancellor of Oxford diocese, principal of Alban hall, and judge of the admiralty court. He wrote Cases and Questions resolved in the Civil Law, 8vo. 1652—Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England against Sir Edward Coke, a work of merit, and other tracts on jurisprudence, and died 1660.

ZOUCH, Thomas, D.D. a learned English divine, born in 1737. In 1763 he was chosen fellow of the college, which in 1770 presented him to the rectory of Wycliffe, in the North Riding. Here he continued diligently performing his duty of a parish priest, and augmenting his knowledge of natural history, until 1793, when he was appointed chaplain to the Master of the Rolls, and rector of Scrayingham. In 1805 Mr. Pitt presented him with a prebend in the church of Durham, and in the same year he took his degree of doctor of divinity. He was offered the bishopric of Carlisle in 1808, but declined it on account of advanced age. He died in 1806. His works are the Crucifixion, a Seaton Prize Poem; An Enquiry in the prophetic character of the Romans, as described by Daniel; The good School Master, as exemplified in the character of the Rev. John Clark; Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney, 4to.; Memoirs of John Sudbury, Dean of Durham; an edition of Isaac Watson's Love and Truth; another of the lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, and Herbert, by the same author, with notes, and his life; and a Memoir of Sir George Wheeler; printed after the author's death.

ZUBLY, John Joachim, D.D. first minister of the presbyterian church in Savannah. He came from Switzerland, and took the pastoral care of that church in 1760. He was a man of great learning, and a powerful preacher. As occasion required he preached in German, English, and French. He was also a member of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1775, but not being engaged in the cause of American Independence, he lost the confidence of the majority of his fellow-citizens. The few and small publications he made are creditable to his memory. He died at Savannah, in 1781.

ZUINGLIUS, Ulricus, D.D. a zealous reformer, born at Wildehausen in Switzerland, 1487. He studied the learned languages at Basil and Berne, and applied himself to philosophy at Vienna, and took his degree of doctor of divinity, at Basil 1505. For ten years he acquired popularity as public preacher at Glaris, and in 1516 he was invited to Zurich to undertake the office of minister. The tenets of Luther, which were now propagated in Germany, encouraged the Swiss preacher to oppose the sale of indulgencies, and to regard them as impositions from the court of Rome upon the superstitious credulity of the people. Undaunted in the publication of his opinions, he continued to increase the number of his adherents, and in 1523 he assembled the senate and the clergy of Zurich, and presented before them in sixty-seven propositions the minute articles of his faith. Though opposed by the bishop of Constance, his doctrines were adopted by the full senate, and he was exhorted to preach the word of God, whilst all pastors were forbidden to teach any thing but what could be proved by the gospel. Another synod still more powerfully favored the cause of Zuinglius and of truth, images and reliques were removed from churches, processions were forbidden, and the greater part of the outward worship and ceremonies of the church of Rome was abolished. While, however, successful in the establishment of his doctrines in the canton of Zurich, Zuinglius met with violent opposition in the other members of the Swiss confederacy, and after the fruitless conferences of Baden between Œcolampadius on the part of Zurich, and of Eckius on the part of the catholics, both sides had recourse to arms. In one of the first encounters the great champion of the reformation was slain, 11th October, 1531. As a leader Zuinglius displayed great firmness, deep learning, and astonishing presence of mind. Though he opposed the doctrines of the Romish church, he greatly differed from the German reformer, and each unhappily paid little respect to the opinions of the other. His followers continued to increase, and in bearing his name they maintained doctrines on original sin, and on grace, which were rejected by the other seceders from the jurisdiction of Rome. According to Zuinglius, salvation was extended not only to infants, who died before baptism, but to heathens of a virtuous and moral life. Some alterations were afterwards introduced by Calvin, by Beza and others, but whilst the proselytes to these new opinions acquired the name of Calvinists in France, and in other parts of Europe, the Zuinglians who firmly adhered to the tenets of their founder assumed the appellation of Sacramentarians. The works of Zuinglius, as a controversialist were respectable, chiefly written in German, and were comprehended in 4 vols. fol.

ZUMBO, Gaetano Julius, a celebrated modeller in wax, was born, in 1656, at Syracuse, in Sicily; and died at Paris in 1701. For the grand duke of Tuscany he executed, in colored wax, several admirable works. The most celebrated of these bears the name of the Putrefaction. It exhibits five figures—a dying person, a dead body, a corpse in a state of incipient corruption, one half corrupted, and another in the last stage of corruption and a prey to worms. His masterpieces, a Nativity and a Descent from the Cross, are at Genoa.

ZURLAUBEN, Beat de, a native of Valais, known as an able negotiator, from the canton of Zug, at the court of Louis XIII. He was highly honored for his services by his countrymen, and called the father of his country, and the pillar of religion. He died 1663, aged 66. He wrote an account of his negotiations. His eldest son of the same name, was engaged in the military affairs of his country, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vilmergen, against the Bernese. He died at Zug 1690, aged 74. A nephew of the preceding, of the same name, displayed his knowledge of war at the head of the French armies, and contributed much to the victory of Nerwinde. He died at Ulm, 21st September 1704, aged 48, in consequence of seven wounds, which he had received at the battle of Hochstet.

ZURLAUBEN, Beat Fidele Anthony John Dominic, Baron de la Tour Chatillon de, a Swiss writer and officer, was born, in 1720, at Zug; studied at the college of four nations at Paris; distinguished himself in various sieges and battles; rose to the rank of lieutenant general; spent his latter years in literary retirement; and died in 1795. Among his works are, A Military History of the Swiss in the French Service; A History of the Swiss and their Allies; and A Picturesque Tour in the Thirteen Cantons.

ZURLO, Guiseppe, count de; an Italian politician, born, in 1759, at Naples. In 1783, when an earthquake had devastated many parts of the kingdom, and men of merit were wanted to heal the wounds of the provinces, Turlo was sent into Calabria. He was afterwards made judge, and, in 1798, was invited to become minister of finance; but he declined the offer. The king, however, when he fled to Sicily, left him in the administration of the finances. The people, entertaining unfounded suspicions against him, seized his person, and destroyed his house. After a few months, when the royal government was reëstablished, he was made minister of finance. The country was inundated with paper money, the credit of the government destroyed, and large sums wanted to meet the public exigencies. Zurlo reëstablished the finances, and refused the rewards offered him for

his services, saying that he had always found himself honored by his poverty. In 1803, his ministry came to an end. He refused every offer of the new government, until, in 1809, Joseph made him minister of justice. He did much within the few months that he remained in this office; but the government, wishing to give him a more extended sphere of action, made him minister of the interior. This department required an entire reorganization. Zurlo took the best measures for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, public instruction, the fine arts, finances, &c. He also put the hospital for the insane, at Aversa, on an excellent footing. On the restoration of the old government, he accompanied the queen (madame Murat) to Trieste, where he separated from her; fell sick in Venice, and, during his recovery, made a translation of Anacreon, which appeared there anonymously. He then lived for three years, in Rome, and, in 1818, received permission to return to Naples, where he was made minister of the interior in 1820, but, in consequence of the attacks of fanatics, lost the office within a few months. After that time, he lived as a private man, in Naples, where he died in 1828.

ZWICKER, Daniel, a Socinian who attempted to reconcile the discordant sects among the protestants by the publication of his Irenicon Irenicorum, a work which created him many enemies. He defended himself in two subsequent publications, and died about the 17th century.

ZWINGER, Theodore, a learned physician born at Bichoffstzel in the Turgau. He became professor of moral philosophy and medicine, and died 1588, aged 54. He wrote the Theatre of Human Life, a ponderous work published in 8 vols. fol. Lyons 1656, and afterwards improved and enlarged by his son James, who died 1610.

ZWINGER, Theodore, son of James, and grandson of Theodore, studied medicine, which he afterwards abandoned for divinity. During the plague which raged at Basil in 1629, he displayed great humanity, both as a pastor and as a physician. He was author of several controversial tracts, and died 1651, aged 54. His son John became professor of Greek, and public librarian at Basil, and distinguished himself by his learning. He died 1696.

ZWINGER, Theodore, son of John just mentioned, was professor of eloquence and medicine at Basil where he died 1724. He published Theatrum Botanicum, in German, fol.—Fascicululus Dissertationum, 4to.—Triga Dissertationem—a Latin and German Dictionary—some medical works. His brother John Rodolphus was professor of divinity at Basil, and died there 1708, aged 48. He wrote sermons—tracts—and the Hope of Israel, in German.

ZYPÆUS, or VANDEN ZYPE, Francis, a native of Malines. His great knowledge of jurisprudence was admired, and rewarded by le Mire, bishop of Antwerp, who appointed him his secretary, and gave him the place of a canon, and of an archdeacon of his church. He is author of some works of merit on the law, especially Analytica Enarratio Juris Pontificii Novi—Consultationes Canonicæ—Notitiæ Juris Belgici—De Jurisdictione Ecclesiasticâ, & Civili, collected together in 2 vols. fol. This learned man, equally respectable in private life, died at Antwerp 1650, aged 71. His brother Henry was an ecclesiastic, and became abbot of St. Andrew near Bruges. He died 1659, aged 83. He was author of several works, the best known of which is Sanctus Gregorius Magnus, 1611, 8vo. in which, with more learning than wisdom, he proves that Gregory, who was a Roman pontiff, was of the order of the Benedictines.

A

CATALOGUE OF WORKS

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

RELATING TO

BIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY HISTORY:

FROM GORTON'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

1.—S. Hieronymi Libellus de Illustribus Ecclesiæ Doctoribus, ad sua usque tempora. Helmstadt, 1611, 4to.

2.—Joh. Tritthemii de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, sive per Scripta Illustribus in Ecclesia Viris; cum duabus Appendicibus, et Indice fidelissimo. Colon. Agripp. 1546, 8vo.

3.—Conr. Gesneri Bibliotheca Universalis, sive Catalogus omnium Scriptorum locupletissimus in tribus linguis, Lat. Græc. et Heb. exstantium et non exstantium, veterum et recentiorum. Tigur, 1545, fol.

4.—Appendix Bibliothecæ Conradi Gesneri. Ibid. 1555, fol.

5.—C. Gesneri Pandectarum sive Partitionum Universalium, libri xxi. Ibid, 1548, fol.

6.—C. Gesneri Bibliotheca postrema amplificata per J. J. Frisium. Ibid, 1583, fol.—An Abridgment of the Bibliotheca of Gesner, with improvements, was published by Josias Simler, professor of theology at Zurich, who, according to Melchoir Adam, retained the whole original work in his memory. Frisius, who was the last editor of Gesner, adopted the improvements of Simler. He also was the author of 'Biblioth. Philosoph. Classicor. Chronologica,' 1592, 4to; but this last work is extremely incorrect.

7.—Joh. Sambuci Icones Veterum et Recentium Medicorum, Philosophorumque, cum Elogiis. Amstelod. 1612, fol.

8.—Pet. Lambecii Prodromus Historiæ Litterariæ. Hamb. 1659, fol.—This History of Literature, unfortunately, extends but to the period of the Argonautic Expedition, forming only the first book, and part of the second, of a magnificent work, to have been completed in thirty-eight books. This fragment was republished by J. A. Fabricius in 1710, together with some of the Opuscula of Lambecius.

9.—Paul Freheri Theatrum Virorum Eruditione singulari clarorum. Norimb. 1688, fol.

10.—Gul. Batesii Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum, qui Doctrina, Dignitate, Litte is inclaruere. Lond. 1681, 4to.

11.—Gul. Cavei Tabulæ Doctorum et Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum. Hamb. 1676, fol.

12.—G. Cavei Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria. 1688, fol. Reprinted at Geneva; but the best edition is that of Oxford, 1740—43, 2 vols. fol.

13.—Fran. Godwini de Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius. Lond. 1616, 4to.—A new and much improved edition of this work was published by the Rev. W. Richardson, Cambridge, 1743, folio Bishop Godwin's work was first published in English in 1601, and was translated into Latin by the author.

14.—Nathan. Sotvelli Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, Opus a Petro Ribadeneira inchoatum, a Phil. Alegambe continuatum, nunc productum ad annum 1675. Romæ, 1676, fol.

15.—Jac. Gaddii Opus de Scriptoribus non Ecclesiasticis,—Græcis, Latinis, et Italicis. Florentiæ, 1648, et Lugduni, 1649, 2 vols. fol.

16.—Elogia Germanorum quorundam Theologorum seculi xvi. et xvii. Collectore G. H. Goetzio. Lubec, 1708, 8vo.

17.—Elogia Philologorum quorundam Hebræorum. Coll. G. H. Goetzio. Lubec, 1708, 8vo.

18.—Th. Smithii Vitæ quorundam Eruditissimorum et Illustrium Virorum. London, 1707, 4to.

19.—Herm. Conringii de Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Sæculorum Commentarius. Vratisl. 1727, 4to.—This was a posthumous publication, derived from the academical lectures of the learned author.

20.—G. J. Vossii de Historicis Græcis et Latinis comment. Lugd. Bat. 1651, 2 vols. 4to.

21.—Nic. Antonii Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus. Rom. 1696, 2 vols. fol.

22.—N. Antonii Bibliotheca Hispana Nova. &c. post ann. MD. Rom. 1692, 2 vols. fol.—A new edition of Antonio's Ancient Spanish Library was published by Ibarra, Madrid, 1783, 2 vols. fol.; and the Modern Spanish Library, Madrid, 1783, 2 vols. folio.

23.—Tho. P. Blount Censura Celebriorum Authorum. Lond. 1690, folio; reprinted, Genev. 1710, 4to.

24.—J. H. Boecleri Com. de Scriptoribus Græcis et Latinis, ab Homerum ad initium Sæculi XVI post Christum natum. Argentorat, 1708, 8vo.

25.—Melch. Adami Vitæ Germanorum Theologorum qui superiori sæculo Ecclesiam Christi Voce, Scriptisque propagarunt et propugnarunt. Heidelb. 1620, 8vo.

26.—M. Adami Decades duæ continentes Vitas Theologorum Exterorum principum, qui Ecclesiam Christi superiori sæculo propagarunt et propugnarunt. Francof. 1618, 8vo.—The two preceding works are included in "Adami Vitæ Theologorum, Juraconsultorum, Politicorum, Medicorum et Philosophorum, maximam partem Germanorum." Francof. 1705, fol.

27.—Rob. Bellarmini de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Liber unus; cum Brevi Chronologia ab Urbe condita ad ann. 1622. Colon. Agripp. 1622, 8vo.

28.—Christoph. Christ. Sandii Bibliotheca Antitrinitariorum, sive Catalogus Scriptorum et succincta Narratio de Vita eorum Auctorum, qui Dogma vulgo receptum de Tribus in unico Deo per omnia æqualibus Personis vel impugnarunt, vel docuerunt solum Patrem D. N. I. Christi esse illum verum seu altissimum Deum. Freistadii, 1684, 8vo.

29.—J. C. Wolfii Bibliotheca Hebræa, sive Notitia Auctorum, Hebræorum cujuscunque ætatis. Hamb. et Lips. 1715—33, 4 vols. 4to.—A Supplement to the work, by Koecher, was published at Jena, 1738.

30.—Humph. Hodii de Græcis Illustribus, Linguæ Græcæ Litterarum Humaniorum Instauratoribus, Libri II. Lond. 1742, 8vo.

31.—J. J. Bruckeri, Historia Critica Philosophiæ a Mundi incunabulis ad nostram usque Ætatem deducta. Lips. 1741—44, 5 vols. 4to.—Republished, with an additional 6th vol. 1766-67.—An abridgment of this work, in English, by Dr. William Enfield, appeared in 1791, 2 vols. 4to. —The labors of Brucker, and of his English epitomizer, have been superseded on the continent by the more elaborate productions of Tennemann and Buhle, especially in relation to the history of mediæval and modern philosophy.

32.—J. J. Bruckeri Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostra Ætate Illustrium. Aug. Vindel. 1741, 2 vols. fol.

33.—J. J. Hoffmanni Lexicon Universale, Historicum, &c. Ludg. Bat. 1698, 4 vols. folio.

34.—Jac. Phil. Tomasini Elogia Virorum Litteris Illustrium. Patav. 1630—44, 2 vols. 4to.

35.—Joh. Lelandi Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis. Oxon. 1709, 2 vols. 8vo.

36.—Joh. Balei Scriptorum Illustrium Majori Britanniæ Summarium. Ipswich, 1548, 4to. Basil. 1557, fol.

37.—Joh. Pitsei Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis, seu de Academiis et Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, tomus primus. Paris, 1619, 4to.—The original plan of this work was to include the History of all the English Kings and Bishops, as well as Learned Men, in four volumes; but the last three remain in MS. This was republished in 1699.

38.—Tho. Tanneri Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, sive de Scriptoribus qui in Anglia, Scotia et Hibernia ad Sæculi XVII initium floruerunt. Opus utilissimum et 40 annorum studio elaboratum. Lond. 1748, fol.

39.—T. Dempsteri Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Scotorum Libri XIX. Bonon. 1627, 4to.—Dempster has given short accounts of a number of Scottish writers: but a ridiculous vanity induced him to introduce into his catalogue of Scotchmen several who were natives of other countries.

40.—Jac. Warei de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ Commentarius. 1639.—This tract, with the rest of the works of sir James Ware, was translated by Walter Harris, and published in 1746, with considerable additions by the translator.

41.—Anton. a Wood Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, cum Ichnographia Oxoniæ. Oxon. 1674, fol.—An English translation of this work, with a continuation by John Gutch, MA. was published at Oxford, 1786, 4to.

42.—Christoph. Matt. Pfaffii Introductio in Historiam Theologiæ Litterariam. Tubing. 1724, 2 vols. 4to.

43.—Joh. Alb. Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca; seu Notitia Scriptorum veterum Græcorum: cura T. C Harles. Edit. 4ta, Hamb. 1790—1809, 12 vols. 4to.

44.—J. A. Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina, nuna melius delecta, rectius digesta, et aucta diligentia J. A. Ernesti. Lips. 1773-4, 3 vols. 8vo.

45.—J. G. A. Oelrichs Commentarii de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Latinæ priorum VI. sæculorum; præfatus est et editionem curavit A. H. L. Heeren. Lips. 1791, 8vo.

46.—Curt. Sprengelii Historia Rei Herbariæ. Amstel. 1807-8, 2 vols. 8vo.—Dr. Springel also published a History of Botany, in German, Leipsic, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

47.—Christoph. Saxii Onomasticon Literarium Traj. ad Rhen. 1775—1803, 8 vols. 8vo.—This is an immense chronological index of general literature, containing in the last volume a list of the numerous productions of the learned author, who published in 1792 an abridgment of the first two volumes, under the title of 'Onomastici Literarii Epitome,' 8vo.

48.—G. J. Vossii de Poetis Græcis et Latinis Com. Amstel. 1662, 4to.

49.—Gottl. Stollii Introductio in Historiam Litterariam, Latine vertit C. H. Lang. Jena, 1728, 4to.

50.—J. F. Foppens Bibliotheca Belgica, sive Virorum in Belgium Vita, Scriptisque illustrium Catalogus. Bruxel. 1739, 2 vols. 4to.

51.—J. F. Buddæi Introductio ad Historiam Philosophiæ Ebræorum. Hal. Sax. 1702, 12mo.

52.—Suffrid. Petri de Scriptoribus Frisiæ Decades XVI. et semis. Colon. Agripp. 1593, 8vo; repr. Franeker, 1699, 12mo,

53.—J. Schefferi Suecia Literata, seu de Scriptis et Scriptoribus Gentis Suecicæ, edit. a Mollero. Hamb. 1698, 12mo.

54.—Albert. Thuræ Idea Historiæ Litterariæ Danorum. Hamb. 1723, 8vo.

55.—A. Thuræ Gynæcium Daniæ Litteratum. Alton. 1732, 12mo.

56.—N. P. Sibbern. Bibliotheca Historica Dano-Norvegica; sive de Scriptoribus Rerum Dano-Norvegicarum Commentarius Historico-Literarius. Hamb. 1716, 8vo.

57.—General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, including a new Translation of Bayle's Dictionary. Lond. 1734, 10 vols. fol.

58.—Biographical Dictionary, containing an Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons in every Nation, particularly the British and Irish. New edit. by A. Chalmers, 1813—17, 32 vols. 8vo.—The first edition of this work, by Dr. Ralph Heathcote and others, was published in 1761, 12 vols.

59.—Dr. John Aikin's General Biography, or Lives, Critical and Historical, of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions, arranged according to alphabetical order. 10 vols. 4to.—Dr. Aikin's principal coadjutors in this work were Dr. Enfield, Rev T. Morgan, and W. Johnston.

60.—John Lempriere's Bibliotheca Classica, or a Classical Dictionary, containing a full Account of all the Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors, with Tables of Coins, &c. 1788, 8vo.—This work was considerably improved in several subsequent impressions by the original compiler, who also published an enlarged edition in quarto. It has been recently re-edited by Mr. E. H. Barker, who has introduced the additions made to the Dictionary by Professor Anthon of New York. Dr. Lempriere also published a dictionary of modern literature, entitled Universal Biography.

61.—Sir Wm. Dugdale's Baronage of England. Lond. 1675-76, 2 vols. fol.

62.—Arthur Collins's Peerage of England, with a

Supplement by Barak Longmate, 1779, 9 vols. 8vo. New edit. by Sir S. Egerton Brydges, 1812, 9 vols.

63.—Biographical Peerage of the British Empire. 1808, 4 vols. 12mo.

64.—Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom. 1827, 8vo.

65.—Rev. Wm. Betham's Baronetage of England. 1801-5, 5 vols. 4to.

66.—Geo. Mackenzie's Lives of the most eminent Scots Writers, with a Catalogue of their Works. 1708, 3 vols. fol.

67.—Biographia Britannica, or the Lives of the most eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland. 1747, 7 vols. fol.—This work, which was compiled by Dr. John Campbell and others, served as the basis of a new publication under the same title by Dr. Andrew Kippis, Dr. Joseph Towers, &c. commenced in 1778, which advanced no farther than the fourth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth volume, published in 1793.

68.—Richard Ryan's Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland. 2 vols. 8vo.

69.—W. Pugh Owen's Cambrian Biography. 12mo.

70.—John Berkenhout's Biographia Literaria, or a Biographical History of Literature, containing the Lives of English, Scottish, and Irish Authors. Vol. I. 1777, 4to.—This work was never completed, the present volume extending only to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

1.—Dr. Thos. Fuller's Abel Redivivus, or Lives of eminent Divines. 1651, fol.

72.—Dr. T. Fuller's History of the Worthies of England. London, 1662, folio.—A new edition of this work, with a few notes by John Nichols, FSA. was published in 1811, 2 vols. 4to.

73.—Anth. A. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses: a History of the Writers and Bishops educated at Oxford. New edit. with additions, by the Rev. Phil. Bliss, 1813—1819, 4 vols 4to.—The original edition of the Athen. Oxon. appeared in 1721, 2 vols. fol.

74.—British Biography. 10 vols. 8vo.—A compilation, said to have been executed by Dr. Joseph Towers, consisting of memoirs abridged from the Biographia Britannica.

75.—British Plutarch, containing the Lives of the most eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Present Time, re-arranged with additional Lives by Archdeacon Wrangham. 1816, 6 vols. 8vo.—This work originally published in duodecimo, was the production of Thomas Mortimer.

76.—Rev. Jas. Granger's Biographical History of England. 1779, 4 vols. 8vo.

77.—Rev. Mark Noble's Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the end of George the First's Reign. 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.—This is a continuation of the preceding work, consisting like that of Characters of Distinguished Persons arranged in separate classes, and adapted to Methodical Catalogues of engraved British Heads. The two works have been recently republished in 6 vols. 8vo.

78.—Rev. J. Prince's Worthies of Devon, containing the Lives of Eminent Persons, Natives of Devonshire. New edit. with notes, 1810, 4to. Originally published in 1 vol. fol. Exeter, 1701.

79.—Dr. Thomas Birch's Memoirs of Distinguished Persons: with Vertue's and Houbraken's engraved portraits. 1752, 2 vols. fol.

80.—Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain; with Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions. By Edm. Lodge, Lancaster Herald, FSA. 4to.—A republication of this work, with new engravings of the portraits (in imperial octavo), and a continuation to the close of the last century, has been lately announced.

81.—Horace Walpole's (Lord Orford) Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Lists of their Works. New edit. with improvements by T. Park, FSA. 1806, 5 vols. 8vo. First published in 1759, 2 vols. 12mo.

82.—H. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England; with a Catalogue of Engravers. New edit. by the Rev. James Dallaway, FSA. 1827, 5 vols. 8vo. First edit. 1762.

83.—Rev. Matt. Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters; with considerable alterations, additions, appendix, and an index, by Henry Fuseli. 1810, 4to.

84.—Mich. Bryan's Biographical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, from the Revival of Painting, and the alleged Discovery of Engraving by Finiguerra. 1816, 2 vols. 4to.

85.—E. Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters who have Resided or been Born in England, intended as a Continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. 1808, 4to.

86.—W. Young Ottley's Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and Wood, with an Account of Engravers and their works. 1816, 2 vols. 4to.—This work is splendidly illustrated with copperplate and wood engravings.

87.—Joseph Strutt's Biographical Dictionary of Engravers. 1785, 2 vols 4to.

88.—Tho. Dodd's Connoisseur's Repertory; or a Biographical History of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects, with an account of their Works, from the Revival of the Fine Arts in the Twelfth Century to the End of the Eighteenth; accompanied by Tables of their Marks, &c. 1824—28, 8vo.

89.—William Seward's Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons. 1795, 4 vols. 8vo.

90.—W. Seward's Biographiana. 1799, 2 vols. 8vo.—Mr. Seward's publications relate chiefly to individuals who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

91.—J. D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature. 4 vols. 8vo.—The third and fourth volumes are recent additions to this amusing compilation, which was originally confined to a single volume.

92.—J. D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors. 2 vols. 8vo.

93.—J. D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors; or some Memoirs for our Literary History. 3 vols. 8vo. —For the idea of this work Mr. D'Israeli was probably indebted to an ingenious French publication, entitled Querelles Littéraires, depuis Homere jusqu'à nos Jours, Paris, 1761, 4 vols. 12mo. ascribed to the abbé Irail, and also to Raynal and to Voltaire.

94.—J. D'Israeli's History of Men of Genius, drawn from their own feelings and confessions. Fourth edit. 1827, 2 vols 8vo.

95.—A Dictionary of Musicians, comprising the most important Biographical Contents of the Works of Gerber, Fayolle, Count Orloff, sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Burney; with Original Memoirs of eminent living Musicians. 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

96.—Dr. Charles Burney's State of Music in Germany and the Netherlands. 1775, 2 vols. 8vo.

97.—Dr. C. Burney's History of Music from the Earliest Ages. 1776—89, 4 vols. 4to.

98.—Dr. John Freind's History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Six-

teenth Century, in a Discourse written to Dr. Mead. 1725-26, 2 vols. 8vo.—A Latin translation of this History, by Dr. Wiggan, was printed in 1734, 2 vols. 12mo; and it was twice translated into French.

99.—Dr. John Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine. 1780, 8vo.

100.—Benj. Hutchinson's Biographia Medica, or Historical and Critical Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Medical Characters, from the earliest account of time to the present period. 1799, 2 vols. 8vo.

101.—D. E. Baker's Biographia Dramatica, or Companion to the Playhouse. New edition, enlarged by Isaac Reed and Stephen Jones, 1812, 4 vols. 8vo.

102.—John Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, comprising Biographical Memoirs of Bowyer the Printer, and many of his learned Friends; with indexes. 1812—15, 10 vols. 8vo.

103.—J. Nichols's Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century. 8vo. Vol. I—V —This work, designed as a Supplement to the preceding, is not yet completed.

104.—Dav. Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets. Edinb. 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

105.—Thomas Warton's History of English Poetry. 1774, 3 vols. 4to.—Of this very elaborate and valuable, but imperfect work, a new edition has been published in 4 vols. 8vo.

106.—Dr. Samuel Johnson's Lives of the Poets. 4 vols. 8vo.

107.—Theoph. Cibber's Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland. 1753, 5 vols. 12mo. —Robert Shiells, an amanuensis of Dr. Johnson, is said to have been the real compiler of these Memoirs; but the materials were principally collected by Mr. Thomas Coxeter.

108.—Dr. Wm. Nicolson's English, Scottish, and Irish Historical Libraries. 1736, fol.—These treatises, which relate rather to Bibliography and Criticism than to Biography, were first published in 5 vols. 8vo. during the life of the author, who died in 1727.

109.—Rev. Joseph Berington's Literary History of the Middle Ages, comprehending an Account of the State of Learning from the close of the Reign of Augustus to its Revival in the Fifteenth Century. 1814, 4to.

110.—Dr. John Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College. 1740, folio.

111.—Rev. Christopher Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography. 1818, 6 vols. 8vo.—This is a collective republication of Sir G. Paule's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, and other Memoirs of English Divines of the 16th and 17th Centuries.

112.—George Ballard's Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain, eminent for Learning or Abilities. Oxford, 1752, 4to. repr. in 8vo.

113.—Annual Biography and Obituary, 1816—28. 12 vols. 8vo. published periodically.

114.—Autobiography; a collection of most instructive and amusing Lives, written by the Parties themselves. 18mo.—Twenty volumes of these autobiographical memoirs have already been printed, including some interesting pieces translated from the French and other languages, together with some English works which have never before been published in so compendious a form. Introductions and Sequels have been added, where necessary, to the original memoirs.

115.—Bouterweck's History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature, translated from the German by Thomasine Ross. 2 vols. 8vo.

116.—Benj. Martins' Biographia Philosophica; an Account of the Lives, Writings, and Invention of the most eminent Philosophers and Mathematicians. 1764, 8vo.

117.—Louis Moreri Grand Dictionnaire Historique: nouv. èdit. révue par l'Abbé Goujon, et augmentée par Drouet. Paris, 1759, 10 vols. fol.—This is the latest and most complete edition of this immense magazine of Genealogy, Biography, and General History.

118.—Pierre Bayle Dictionnaire Historique et Critique. Rotterd. 1720, 4 vols. fol.—This edition of Bayle's Dictionary was regarded as the most valuable, on account of its containing a Life of David, which was cancelled after the work was printed, and is wanting in some copies. The work was republished, with some improvements, in 4 vols. fol. Amsterdam, 1740; but all preceeding impressions are superseded by that of M. Beuchot, with numerous notes, Paris, 1821, 16 vols. 8vo. An English translation of Bayle's Dictionary, by Peter Desmaizeaux, appeared in 1734, 4 vols. folio; and an Abridgment of the work, by the author of this Dictionary, was published in 1826, 4 vols. 12mo.

119.—Jac. Geo. de Chauffepie Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, pour servir de suite au Dictionnaire de Bayle. Amst. 1750, 4 vols. fol.

120.—Prosp. Marchand Dictionnaire Historique de la République des Lettres. La Haye, 1758, fol.

121.—J. P. Niceron Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres dans la République des Lettres, avec une Catalogue Raisonnée de leurs Ouvrages. Paris, 1729—45, 43 vols. small 8vo.

122.—Ant. Teissier Elogés des Hommes Savans, tirez de l'Histoire de M. de Thou. avec des Additions, contenant l'Abrégé de leur Vie, le Jugement et le Catalogue de leurs Ouvrages. Leyd. 1715, 4 vols. 12mo.

123.—Fr. Grudé de la Croix du Maine Bibliothèque Française. 1584, 2 vols. fol.—A new edition of this work, with the Dictionary of Duverdier, was published by Rigoley de Juvigny, with historical, bibliographical, and critical remarks by La Monnoye, Bouhier, and Falconet, Paris, 1772, 6 vols. 4to.

124.—C. P. Goujet Bibliothèque Française, ou Histoire de la Littérature Française, avec des Jugemens Critiques sur chaque Ouvrage. Paris, 1741, 18 vols. 12mo.

125.—N. Desessarts Siècles Littéraires de la France, ou Dictionnaire Historique, Critique, et Bibliographique de tous les Ecrivains François morts et vivans jusqu'au, 18me siècle. Paris. 1800, 7 vols. 8vo.

126.—D. F. Camusat Histoire Critique des Journaux. Amst. 1734, 2 vols. 12mo.—This work, which comprises much biographical intelligence, relates to the history of the French journals only.

127.—F. X. Feller Dictionnaire Historique, ou Histoire Abrégée des Hommes qui se sont fait un nom par leur génie, talens, vertus, erreurs, &c. Liege, 1797, 8 vols. 8vo.—A new edition of this work, much enlarged, is now in course of publication.

128.—Dictionnaire Universelle Historique, Critique, et Bibliographique, par MM. Brotler, Mercier de St. Léger, Chaudon et Delandine 9me édiet Paris, 1810, 18 vols. 8vo.

129.—Biographie Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne; ou Histoire par Ordre Alphabetique, de la Vie Publique et Privée de tous les Hommes qui se sont fait rémarquer par leurs écrits, leurs

actions, leurs talens, leurs vertus, ou leur crimes. Vols. I.—LI.—The fifty-first volume of this work, published in the course of the present year (1828), extends to the end of the letter Y; and the next volume will therefore probably complete the alphabet. This Dictionary possesses unrivalled value with reference to the extent and variety of information which it affords. Among the contributors to the undertaking were MM. Biot, Malte-Brun, Boissonade, Lally-Tollendal, Langlés, De Sacy, Tabaraud, Sismondi, Suard, Villemain, Walckenaer, and Visconti.

130.—Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains, ou Dictionnaire Historique et Raisonnée de tous les Hommes qui depuis la Révolution Française ont acquis de la célébrité, par leurs actions, leurs écrits, leurs erreurs, ou leurs crimes, soit en France soit dans les pays Etrangers, par MM. A. V. Arnault, A. Jay, E. Jouy, J. Norvins, &c. Paris, 1820—25. 20 vols. 8vo.

131.—Dictionnaire Biographique et Historique des Hommes Marquans de la Fin du 18me siècle, et plus particulièrement de ceux qui ont figuré dans la Révolution Françoise; rédigé par une Société de Gens de Lettres. Londres, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo. Though the word "Londres" appears in the title-pages of these volumes, they were certainly printed abroad—probably at Paris.

132.—Biographie Moderne, ou Dictionnaire Biographique des Hommes morts et vivans, qui ont marqué dans les 18me et 19me siècles, par leurs écrits, leurs talens, &c. Breslau, 1807, 4 vols. 8vo.—An English translation of this work was published in 3 vols. 8vo.

133.—Annuaire Nécrologique, 1820—25. 6 vols. 8vo.

134.—Annales Biographiques, ou Complément Annuel et Continuation de toutes les Biographies ou Dictionnaires Historiques; contenant la Vie de toutes les Personnes Rémarquables en tous Genres mortes dans le cours de chaque année. Vol. 1. Paris, 1827.—This is a periodical work, designed as a continuation of the preceding.

135.—Charles Perrault Hommes Illustres qui ont paru en France pendant ce siècle (17e), avec leurs portraits au naturel. Paris, 1696—1701, 2 vols. folio.—An English translation of this work, by John Ozell, was published, without the portraits, under the title of "Characters, Historical and Panegyrical, of the Greatest Men that have appeared in France during the last Century." 1704—5, 2 vols. 8vo.

136.—André Felibien Entrétiens sur les Vies des Peintres. Paris, 1685, 2 vols. 4to. reprinted at Trevoux, 1725, 6 vols. 12mo.

137.—A. Felibien Vies des plus célébrès Architectes. Paris, 1687, 4to.

138.—P. L. Ginguenè Histoire Littéraire d'Italie. Paris, 1824, 9 vols. 8vo.

139.—Simonde de Sismondi Histoire de la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe. 1813, 4 vols. 8vo.—Part of this work has been translated by Mr. T. Roscoe.

140.—Barth. D'Herbelot Bibliothèque Orientale, contenant tout ce qui fait connoitre les Peuples de l'Orient, &c. La Haye, 1777, 4 vols. 4to.

141.—Suite de Bibliothèque Orientale, par MM. Galland et Visdelou. La Haye, 1779, 4to.

142.—Dictionnaire Historique, ou Biographie Universelle Classique; ouvrage entièrement neuf, par M. le Général Beauvais, révue et augmentée pour la partie bibliographique, par M. Barbier, sen. et M Louis Barbier. 8vo.

143.—Biographie Universelle et Portative des Contemporains, ou Dictionnaire Historique des Hommes célébrès de toutes les Nations, morts et vivans. 8vo.—The two preceding works are unfinished.

144.—J. Etienne Montucla Histoire des Mathématiques. 1799—1802, 4 vols. 4to.—First published in two volumes, 1758.

145.—J. Sylvain Bailly Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne, depuis son Origine jusqu'à l'Etablissement de l'Astronomie Moderne. 1775, 4to.

146.—J. S. Bailly Histoire de l'Astronomie Moderne. 1778—83. 4to.

147.—J. S. Bailly Histoire de l'Astronomie Indienne. 1787, 4to.—An Abridgment of these three works, forming a General History of Astronomy, was published at Paris, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

148.—Delambre Histoire de l'Astronomie au 18me siècle. Paris, 1827, 4to.

149.—L. E. Dupin Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques, contenant l'Histoire de leur vie, le catalogue, la critique, la chronologie de leurs ouvrages. Paris, 58 vols. 8vo. reprinted in Holland in 19 vols. 4to.—A Supplement to this work was published by the Abbé Gaujet, under the title of 'Bibliothèque des Ecrivans Ecclesiastiques,' Paris, 1736, 3 vols. 8vo.

150.—Dan. Leclerc Histoire de la Médicine. Genev. 1696, 8vo.; repr, 1723, 4to.—An English translation of this History, by Dr. Drake and others, was published at the beginning of the last century.

151.—Girol. Tiraboschi Storia della Litteratura Italiana. Roma, 1782, 12 vols. 4to; reprinted at Venice in 1795, 16 vols. 8vo and at Florence in 1805, 15 vols. 8vo.

152.—A. Lombardi Storia della Litteratura Italiana, in continuazione al Tiraboschi. Vol. I. II Modena, 1826, 8vo.

153.—Della Litteratura Italiana nella seconda metà del sceolo XVIII. Opera di Camillo Ugoni. Brescia, 1822, 3 vols. 12mo.

154.—G. Vasari Vite de' Pittori, Scultori, ed Architetii, colle Giunte del Padre della Valle. Sienna, 1791, 11 vols. 8vo; id. op. Milan, 1808—11, 16 vols. 8vo.

155.—Luigi Lanzi Storia Pittorica della Italia, dal Risorgimento delle Belle Arte fin presso al fine del XVIII. secolo. Milan, 7 vols.—An English translation of this work has been published by Mr. Thos. Roscoe.

156.—Milizia Vite dei Architetti. 2 vols 4to.—This work has been translated into English, and published with additions, by Mrs. Cresy, 2 vols. 8vo.

157.—Giov. Baglione Vite dei Pittori, Scultori ed Architetii. Roma, 1642, 4to.

158.—P. Orlandi Abecedario Pittorico de Professori piu illustri in Pittura, Scultura, ed Architettura. Venice, 1753, 4to.—There is an English translation of this work.

159.—Giov. Mar. Crescimbeni Istoria della Volgar Poesia. Roma, 1690, 4to; repr. Venice, 1738.

160.—G. M. Crescimbeni Vite de' piu celebri Poeti Provenzali, tradotte dal Francesa, ornati di copiosa annotazione, e accressiute di moltissimi Poeti. Roma, 1722, 4to.—This is the second edition of the work: the first was left incomplete.

161.—G. M. Crescimbeni Vite degli Arcadi illustri. Rome, 1708—27, 4to.

162.—Toderini Litteratura Turchesca. Venice, 1787, 3 vols. 8vo.

163.—De Rossi Dizionario Storico degli Autor Ebræi e delle loro Opere. Parma, 1802, 2 vols 8vo.

164.—Andres dell' Origine, Progressi, e dello Stat attuale d'ogni Litteratura. Parma, 1782, 7 vols

4to; repr. Venez. 1800, 22 vols 8vo.—Don Juan Andres, who was a Spanish jesuit, also published this work in his native language at Madrid, 1784, 8 vols. 4to.

165.—Memorie degli Scrittori e Letterati Parmegiani. Parma, 6 vols. 4to.—Father Ireneo Affo, keeper of the public library at Parma, published the first five volumes of these Memoirs; and the sixth volume in continuation was published by his successor, F. Pezzana, in 1825.

166.—C. G. Joecher Allgemeines Gelehrtes Lexicon, mit J. C. Adelung und H. W. Rothermunds Fortsetzung. Leipzig und Bremen, 1750—1818, 9 vols. 4to.

167.—K. H. Joerdens Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten, enthaltend kurze Biographien der Schriftsteller. Leipzig, 1806—11, 6 vols. 8vo.

168.—F. C. G. Hirsching Historisch Litterarische Handbuch berühmter und denkwüdiger Personen welche in den 18ten Jahr hundert gestorben sind, mit J. H. M. Ernestes Fortsetzung. Cobourg, 1794—1813, 17 vols. 8vo.

169.—Nekrolog enthaltend Nachrichten von den Leben merkwürdiger in diesem Jahre Gesammelt von Fried. Schlichtegroll, für das Jahr 1791 bis 1794. Gotha, 1792, &c. 8 vols. 4to.—This work, which consists of a collection of eulogies rather than biographical memoirs, was continued till 1806, forming thirty-four volumes.

170.—F. Bouterweck Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit seit dem ende das achtzehnten Jahrhunderts. Gott. 1801—16, 10 vols. 8vo—*See No.* 115.

171.—J. G. Eichhorn Geschichte der Litteratur von ihren Anfange an bis auf die neuesten Zeiten. Gott. 1805—12, 11 vols. 8vo.

172.—J. G. Meusel Gelehrtes Deutschland, oder Lexicon der jetzt lebende Deutschen Schriftsteller. Lemgo, 1787-88, 6 vols. 8vo.

173.—J. S. Asemani Orientalische Bibliothek, oder Nachrichten von Syrischen Schriftstellern. Erlangen, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo.

174.—Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen. Ilmenau, 12mo—This is a periodical work, the last two volumes of which, containing notices of 288 persons, chiefly natives of Germany, who died in 1826, were published in the beginning of 1828. The publication commenced with the year 1823.

AMERICAN TABULAR BIOGRAPHY.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE DIFFERENT COLONIES, PROVINCES, STATES AND TERRITORIES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THEIR FIRST SETTLEMENT TILL THE YEAR 1835, WITH THE YEAR THEY WERE RESPECTIVELY IN OFFICE, AND, SO FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED, THE TIME OF THE DECEASE, AND AGE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

NOTE. The mark * denotes an individual who has been Member of Congress. †—Senator in Congress. ‡—Member of the Executive Cabinet. §—Foreign Minister. ||—Justice of the Federal Supreme Court. j.—Justice of the State Supreme Court. c. j.—Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. P. C. denotes a person was Chief Magistrate by being President of the Council.

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age.
† ADAIR, JOHN	Ky.	1820	1824		
* ADAMS, SAMUEL	Mass.	1794	1797	2 Oct. 1803	81
* ALEXANDER, NATHANIEL	N. C.	1805	1807	8 March, 1808	52
ALLEN, SAMUEL	N. H.	1698	1699	5 May, 1705	69
ALSTON, JOSEPH	S. C.	1812	1814	10 Sept. 1816	38
AMHERST, Sir JEFFREY, Va.	N. E.	1686	1689		
ANDROS, Sir EDMUND	N. Y.	1674	1681	24 Feb. 1714.	
	Va.	1692	1698		
ARCHDALE, JOHN	S. C.	1695	1697		
ARGALL, SAMUEL	Va.	1617	1618		
ARNOLD, BENEDICT	R. I.	1657	1660	1678.	
ARNOLD, LEMUEL H	R. I.	1831	1832		
ASHE, SAMUEL	N. C.	1796	1799	Jan. 1813.	88
BACON, NATHANIEL	Va.	1688	1690		
BADGER, WILLIAM	N. H.	1834	1836		
BALTIMORE, Lord	Md.	1675	1678		
		1681	1692		
BALTIMORE, Lord	Md.	1733	1737		
†‡ BARBOUR, JAMES	Va.	1812	1814		
BARCLAY, ROBERT	E. Jer.	1682	1685	3 Oct. 1690	41
BAREFOOTE, WALTER	N. H.	1685	1686	1688	53
* c. j. BARTLETT, JOSIAH	N. H.	1790	1794	19 May, 1795	65
†‖ BASSETT, RICHARD	Del.	1798	1801	Sept. 1815.	
BATES, FREDERICK	Miss.	1824	1828	Aug. 1825.	
BAUVAIS, A. (acting)	La.	1829	1830		
* BEDFORD, GUNNING	Del.	1796	1797	Sept. 1812.	
BEEKMAN, GERARDUS	N. Y.	1710	1710		
BELCHER, JONATHAN	N. H. / Mass.	1730	1741	31 Aug. 1757	75
	N. J.	1747	1757		
BELL, JOHN	N. H.	1828	1829	21 March, 1836	70
†j. BELL, SAMUEL	N. H.	1819	1823		
BELLINGHAM, RICHARD	Mass.	1641	1642		
		1654	1655	7 Dec. 1672	80
		1665	1672		
BELLOMONT, RICHARD, Earl of	Mass. / N. H. / N. Y.	1699	1701	15 March, 1701.	
BENNETT, CALEB P.	Del.	1833	1837		
BENNETT, RICHARD	Va.	1652	1655		
BENNETT, THOMAS	S. C.	1820	1822		
BERKELEY, Sir WILLIAM	Va.	1641	1644		
		1645	1652	13 July, 1677	80
		1659	1661		
		1662	1677		
BERNARD, FRANCIS	N. J.	1758	1760	June 1779.	
	Mass.	1760	1770		
* † BIBB, WILLIAM W.	Ala.	1817	1821	9 July, 1820	39
BLACKSTONE, NATHANIEL	Md.	1699	1703		
BLACKWELL, JOHN	Penn.	1688	1693		
j. BLAIR, JOHN	Vir.	1767	1768	5 Nov. 1771	83
BLAKE, JOSEPH	S. C.	1695	1695	1700	
		1697	1700		

Name.	State.	From.	To		Age.
* BLOOMFIELD, JOSEPH	N. J.	1801 1803	1802 1812	....3 Oct. 1823.	
† BLOUNT, WILLIAM	Tenn.	1790	1796	....26 March, 1800	56
* BOND, SHADRACH	Ill.	1818	1822	....13 April, 1832.	
BOTETOURT, Lord	Va.	1768	1770	....15 Oct. 1770	58
POWIE, ROBERT	Md.	1803 1811	1805 1812	....Jan. 1818	64
BOWDOIN, JAMES	Mass.	1785	1787	....6 Nov. 1790	64
BRADFORD, WILLIAM (1)	Plym.	1621	1657	....9 May, 1657	68
BRADSTREET, SIMON	Mass. N. H. Mass.	1679 1689	1686 1692	....27 Mar. 1697	94
* † ‡ BRANCH, JOHN	N. C.	1817	1820		
BRANDON, GERARD C.	Miss.	1827	1831		
BREATHITT, JOHN	Ky.	1832	1834	....21 Feb. 1834	50
BRENTON, WILLIAM	R. I.	1660 1666	1662 1669	1674	
BROCKHOLST, ANTHONY	N. Y.	1681	1683		
BROOKE, ROBERT	Va.	1794	1796		
BROOKS, JOHN	Mass.	1816	1823	....2 March, 1825	78
BROUGHTON, THOMAS	S. C.	1735	1737	....Dec. 1737.	
† BROWN, ETHAN A.	Ohio,	1818	1822		
* BROWNSON, NATHAN	Ga.	1781	1782		
BULL, HENRY	R. I.	1685 1687	1686 1690	1693	84
BULL, WILLIAM (L. G.)	S. C.	1737	1739	....Mar. 1755	72
BULL, WILLIAM (L. G.)	S. C.	1760 1763 1769	1762 1766 1774	....4 July, 1791	81
BULLOCK, ARCHIBALD, (P. C.)	Ga.	1776	1777	....1777.	
BURNET, WILLIAM	N. Y. N. H. Mass.	1720 1728	1728 1729	....7 Sept. 1729	41
* BURTON, HUTCHINGS G.	N. C.	1824	1827		
BURWELL, LEWIS	Va.	1749	1749		
* BUTLER, EZRA	Vt.	1826	1828		
c. j. CABELL, WILLIAM H.	Va.	1805	1808		
CALVERT, BENEDICT	Md.	1727	1732	....1 June, 1732.	
CALVERT, CHARLES	Md.	1662	1675		
CALVERT, CHARLES	Md.	1720	1727	....5 Feb. 1734.	
CALVERT, LEONARD	Md.	1637	1647	....1676.	
CALVERT, PHILIP	Md.	1660	1669		
CAMPBELL, Lord WILLIAM	S. C.	1775	1776	....June, 1776.	
CARROLL, T. K.	Md.	1830	1831		
CARROLL, WILLIAM	Tenn.	1821 1829	1827 1835		
CARTER, ROBERT	Va.	1726	1727	....4 Aug. 1732	69
CARTERET, PHILIP	N. J. E. Jers	1665 1665	1676 1682	....Nov. 1682.	
CARVER, JOHN	Plym.	1620	1621	...5 Apr. 1621.	
‡ CASS, LEWIS	Mich.	1814	1832		
* CASWELL, RICHARD	N. C.	1777 1785	1780 1788	....20 Nov. 1789.	
CAWEN, WILLIAM, (P. C.)	Ga.	1775	1776		
CHICELY, Sir HENRY	Va.	1678	1680		
* CHITTENDEN, MARTIN	Vt.	1813	1815		
CHITTENDEN, THOMAS	Vt.	1778 1790	1789 1797	....24 Aug. 1797	67
j. * † CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM C. C.	Miss. La.	1802 1804	1805 1816	....23 Nov. 1817	56
CLARK, GEORGE	N. J. N. Y.	1736 1736	1738 1743	....1763.	
CLARK, JEREMIAH	R. I.	1648	1649		
CLARKE, JOHN	Del.	1817	1820		
CLARKE, JOHN	Ga.	1819	1823		
CLARKE, WALTER	R. I.	1676 1686 1696	1677 1686 1698		
CLARKE, WILLIAM	Miss.	1813	1820		
† CLAYTON, JOSHUA	Del.	1789	1796	1798	

(1) Excepting the years 1633, 1634, 1636, 1638, and 1644.

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age.
† CLINTON, DE WITT	N. Y.	1817 1822	1822 1828	11 Feb. 1828	59
CLINTON, GEORGE	N. Y.	1743	1753		
* ‡ CLINTON, GEORGE	N. Y.	1777 1801	1795 1804	20 April, 1812	72
CODDINGTON, WILLIAM	R. I.	1640 1674	1648 1676	1 Nov. 1678	77
COGGESHALL, JOHN	R. I.	1647	1648		
COLES, EDWARD	Ill.	1822	1826		
COLDEN, CADWALLADER (L. G.)	N. Y.	1760 1763	1762 1765	28 Sept. 1776	88
COLLETON, JAMES	S. C.	1686	1690		
COLLINS, JOHN	R. I.	1786	1789	March, 1795	78
COLLINS, JOHN	Del.	1821	1822	15 April, 1822.	
COLLINS, THOMAS	Del.	1786	1789		
COLVE, ANTHONY	N. Y.	1673	1674		
COPLEY, LIONEL	Md.	1692	1694		
COOK, JOHN (acting)	Del.	1783	1783		
COOKE, NICHOLAS	R. I.	1775	1778		
CORNBURY, Lord	N. Y.	1702	1708	1 April, 1723.	
COSBY, WILLIAM	N. Y.	1732	1736	7 March, 1736.	
* CRAFTS, SAMUEL C.	Vt.	1828	1831		
CRANFIELD, EDWARD (L. G.)	N. H.	1682	1685	about 1700.	
CRANSTON, JOHN	R. I.	1679	1680		
CRANSTON, SAMUEL	R. I.	1698	1727		
CRAVEN, CHARLES	S. C.	1712	1716		
CULPEPPER, Lord	Va.	1680	1683	1719.	
CUTT, JOHN	N. H.	1680	1681	27 March, 1681	70
DALE, Sir THOMAS	Va.	1611 1614	1611 1614		
DANIEL, ROBERT (L. G.)	S. C.	1716	1719		
DAVIE, WILLIAM R.	N. C.	1798	1798	8 Nov. 1820	64
DAVIS, JOHN (acting)	Del.	1789	1789		
* *DAVIS, JOHN*	Mass.	1834	1836		
c. j. DELANCEY, JAMES (L. G.)	N. Y.	1757	1760	2 August, 1760	57
DENNY, WILLIAM	Penn.	1756	1759		
j. DERBIGNY, PETER	La.	1828	1829	6 Oct. 1829.	
* DESHA, JOSEPH	Ky.	1824	1828		
† § ‡ DICKERSON, MAHLON	N. J.	1815	1817		
* DICKINSON, JOHN	Del. Penn.	1782 1782	1783 1785	15 Feb. 1808	75
DIGGES, EDWARD	Vir.	1655	1656		
* DINSMOOR, SAMUEL	N. H.	1831	1834	15 March, 1835	69
DINWIDDIE, ROBERT	Va.	1752	1758	1 Aug. 1770	80
DOBBS, ARTHUR	N. C.	1754	1765	25 March, 1765	82
DONGAN, THOMAS	N. Y.	1683	1688		
DRAYTON, JOHN	S. C.	1800 1808	1802 1810	27 Nov. 1822	60
DRYSDALE, HUGH	Va.	1722	1726		
DUDLEY JOSEPH	N. E. Mass. N. H.	1685 1702	1686 1715	2 April, 1720	72
DUDLEY, THOMAS	Mass.	1634 1640 1645 1650	1635 1641 1646 1651	31 July 1653	77
DUMMER, WILLIAM (L. G.)	Mass.	1723 1729	1728 1730	10 Oct. 1761	82
* *DUNCAN, JOSEPH*	Ill.	1834	1839		
DUNLAP, ROBERT P.	Me.	1833	1838		
DUNKLIN, DANIEL	Missou.	1832	1836		
DUNMORE, Earl of	N. Y. Vir.	1769 1770	1771 1775	1809.	
DUPRE, JACQUES (acting)	La.	1830	1831		
* EARLY, PETER	Ga.	1813	1815	15 Aug. 1817.	
EASTON, JOHN	R. I.	1690	1695	1705	85
EASTON, NICHOLAS	R. I.	1650 1672	1655 1674	1675	83
† ‡ *EATON, JOHN H.*	Flor.	1834	1836		
EATON, THEOPHILUS	N. Hav.	1639	1657	7 Jan. 1657	66
EDEN, ROBERT	Md.	1769	1777	2 Sept. 1784	
* † EDWARDS, HENRY W.	Con.	1833	1834		

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age.
† § c. j. EDWARDS, NINIAN	Ill.	1809 1826	1818 1831	20 July, 1833.	
ELBERT, SAMUEL	Ga.	1785	1786	3 Nov. 1788	45
ELLIS, HENRY	Ga.	1757	1760		
EMANUEL, DAVID (acting)	Ga.	1801	1801		
ENDECOTT, JOHN	Mass.	1644 1649 1651 1655	1645 1650 1654 1665	15 March, 1665	76
* † ‡ EUSTIS, WILLIAM	Mass.	1823	1825	6 Feb. 1825	75
EVANS, JOHN (Dep.)	Penn.	1704	1709		
EVERARD, Sir RICHARD	N. C.	1727	1733	17 Feb. 1733.	
FAUQUIER, FRANCIS	Vir.	1758	1767	3 March, 1768.	
FENDALL, JOSIAH	Md.	1658	1660		
FENNER, ARTHUR	R. I.	1789	1805	15 Oct. 1805	60
† FENNER, JAMES	R. I.	1807 1824	1811 1831		
† FINDLAY, WILLIAM	Penn.	1817	1820		
c. j. FITCH, THOMAS	Conn.	1754	1766	1774.	
FLETCHER, BENJAMIN	N. Y.	1692	1698		
* FLOYD, JOHN	Vir.	1829	1834		
* † *FOOT, SAMUEL A.*	Conn.	1834	1838		
* † § ‡ FORSYTH, JOHN	Ga.	1827	1829	1841.	
FRANCIS, JOHN B.	R. I.	1833	1838		
* § FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN	Penn.	1785	1788	17 April, 1790	84
* § FRANKLIN, JESSE	N. C.	1820	1821		
FRANKLIN, WILLIAM	N. J.	1763	1776	17 Nov. 1813	82
GAGE, THOMAS	Mass.	1774	1775	April, 1787.	
c. j. GALUSHA, JONAS	Vt.	1809 1815	1813 1820	Oct. 1834	83
GARRAND, JAMES	Ky.	1796	1804	19 Jan. 1822	73
GATES, Sir THOMAS	Vir.	1611	1614		
GAYLE, JOHN	Ala.	1831	1835		
GEDDES, JOHN	S. C.	1818	1820		
* § ‡ GERRY, ELBRIDGE	Mass.	1810	1812	23 Nov. 1814	70
GIBBES, ROBERT	S. C.	1710	1712		
GIBBS, WILLIAM C.	R. I.	1821	1824		
* ‡ † GILES, WILLIAM B.	Vir.	1826	1829	8 Dec. 1830	75
* GILMER, GEORGE R.	Ga.	1829	1831		
GLEN, JAMES	S. C.	1739	1756		
GOOKIN, CHARLES (Dep.)	Penn.	1709	1717		
GORDON, PATRICK (Dep.)	Penn.	1726	1736	5 Aug. 1736	72
† GORE, CHRISTOPHER	Mass.	1809	1810	31 March, 1827	69
GOUCH, WILLIAM	Vir.	1727	1749		
* GOLDSBOROUGH, C. W	Md.	1818	1819	13 Dec. 1834.	
GREEN, THOMAS	Md.	1647	1649		
GREENE, WILLIAM	R. I.	1743 1748 1757	1745 1755 1758	23 Feb. 1758	62
c. j. GREENE, WILLIAM	R. I.	1778	1786	13 Nov. 1809.	
* GREENUP, CHRISTOPHER	Ky.	1804	1808	24 April, 1818.	
GRISWOLD, MATTHEW	Conn	1784	1785		
* ‡ j. GRISWOLD, ROGER	Conn.	1811	1813	25 Oct. 1812	50
* GWINNETT, BUTTON (P. C.)	Ga.	1777	1777	27 May, 1777	40
HABERSHAM, JAMES (acting)	Ga.	1771	1775	29 Aug. 1775.	
HALL, DAVID	Del.	1802	1805		
* HALL, LYMAN	Ga.	1783	1784	Feb. 1791	66
HAMILTON, ANDREW (Dep.)	Penn.	1701	1703	20 April, 1703	
HAMILTON, JAMES	Penn.	1748 1759 1771	1754 1763 1771	14 Aug. 1783	73
* HAMILTON, JAMES Jr.	S. C.	1831	1833		
HAMILTON, JOHN	N. J.	1746	1746	1746.	
† HAMILTON, PAUL	S. C.	1804	1806	30 June 1816.	
* HANCOCK, JOHN	Mass.	1780 1787	1785 1794	8 Oct. 1793	56
HANDLEY, GEORGE	Ga.	1788	1789		
HARDY, Sir CHARLES	N. Y.	1755	1757	1779.	
HARDY, JOSIAH	N. J.	1761	1763		
* HARRISON, BENJAMIN	Vir.	1781	1784	April, 1791.	
HARRISON, WILLIAM H.	Ind.	1800	1816	4 April, 1841.	

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age
HART, JOHN	Md.	1714	1720	....1779.	
HARVEY, Sir JOHN	Vir.	1629	1635	....1635.	
		1636	1639		
* HARVEY, MATTHEW	N. H.	1830	1831		
HASLETT, JOSEPH	Del.	1811	1814		
		1823	1824		
HAWKINS, WILLIAM	N. C.	1811	1814	....1819.	
HAYNE, ROBERT Y.	S. C.	1833	1835		
HAYNES, JOHN	Mass.	1635	1636		
	Conn.	1639	1640		
		1641	1642		
		1643	1644		
		1645	1646	.....1654.....	
		1647	1648		
		1649	1650		
		1651	1652		
		1653	1654		
HAZZARD, DAVID	Del.	1830	1833		
HEARD, STEPHEN	Geo.	1781	1781		
* † HENDRICKS, WILLIAM	Ind.	1822	1825		
† HENRY, JOHN	Md.	1797	1798	.....1798.	
* HENRY, PATRICK	Vir.	1776	1779	.....6 June, 1799.....	63
		1784	1786		
* HIESTER, JOSEPH	Penn.	1820	1823	.....10 June, 1832....	81
HINCKLEY, THOMAS	Plym.	1680	1685	.....1705.....	85
		1689	1689		
* † HOLMES, DAVID	Miss.	1809	1817	.....20 Aug. 1832.	
		1825	1827		
* HOLMES, GABRIEL	N. C.	1821	1824		
HOPKINS, EDWARD	Conn.	1640	1641		
		1642	1643		
		1643	1644		
		1644	1645		
		1646	1647	.....March, 1657.....	57
		1648	1649		
		1650	1651		
		1652	1653		
		1654	1655		
c. j. * HOPKINS, STEPHEN	R. I.	1755	1757		
		1758	1762		
		1763	1765	.....13 July, 1785.....	78
		1767	1768		
c. j. * HOUSTON, JOHN	Geo.	1778	1778	.....Aug. 1796.....	
		1784	1785		
* HOUSTON, SAMUEL	Tenn.	1827	1829		
HOWARD, GEORGE	Md.	1831	1833		
* † HOWARD, JOHN E.	Md.	1788	1792	.....12 Oct. 1826.....	75
HOWARD, Lord FRANCIS	Vir.	1684	1688	.....1700.....	
HOWELL, RICHARD	N. J.	1794	1801	.....28 April, 1802.....	47
HOWLEY, RICHARD	Geo.	1780	1781		
HULL, WILLIAM	Mich.	1805	1814	.....29 Nov. 1825.....	72
HUNTER, ROBERT	N. Y.	1710	1719	....31 March, 1734.....	
HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL	Ohio,	1808	1810	....1817.	
* HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL	Conn.	1785	1796	.....5 Jan. 1796.....	63
HUNTON, JONATHAN G.	Maine,	1830	1831		
c. j. HUTCHINSON, THOMAS,	Mass.	1770	1774	.....3 June, 1780.....	69
INGOLSBY, RICHARD (L. G.)	N. Y.	1691	1692		
		1709	1710		
	N. J.	1709	1710		
‖ † IREDELL, JAMES	N. C.	1827	1828		
IRWIN, JARED	Geo.	1796	1798	.....1 March, 1818.....	68
		1806	1808		
IZARD, GEORGE	Ark.	1825	1829	.....22 Nov. 1828.	
c.j§*†‡ JACKSON, ANDREW	Flor.	1821	1821		
* † JACKSON, JAMES	Geo.	1798	1801	....18 March, 1806.....	48
*§c.j.‖ JAY, JOHN	N. Y.	1795	1801	.....16 May, 1829.....	84
* § ‡ JEFFERSON, THOMAS	Vir.	1779	1781	.....4 July, 1826.....	83
JEFFREYS, HERBERT (L. G.)	Vir.	1677	1678	.....1678.....	
JENCKES, JOSEPH	R. I.	1727	1732	.....15 June 1740.....	83
JENNINGS, EDMUND	Vir.	1706	1710		
* JENNINGS, JONATHAN	Ind.	1816	1822		
† JOHNSON, HENRY	La.	1824	1828		

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age.
JOHNSON, Sir NATHANIEL	S. C.	1703	1706	1713	
JOHNSON, ROBERT	S. C.	1719 1730	1719 1735	3 May, 1735.	
* ‖ JOHNSON, THOMAS	Md.	1777	1779	26 Oct. 1819	87
JOHNSTON, GABRIEL	N. C.	1734	1752	1752.	
j. JOHNSTON, SAMUEL,	N. C.	1788	1790	18 Aug. 1816	83
JONES, WILLIAM	R. I.	1811	1817	1822	68
KEITH, Sir WILLIAM, (Dep.)	Penn.	1717	1726	1749.	
KEMPE, RICHARD	Vir.	1644	1645		
* † KENT, JOSEPH	Md.	1826	1829		
KIEFT, WILLIAM	N. Y.	1638	1647		
KING, WILLIAM	Maine,	1820	1821		
KIRKE, RICHARD	S. C.	1684	1684		
KIRKER, THOMAS (acting)	Ohio,	1807	1808		
† KNIGHT, NEHEMIAH R.	R. I.	1817	1821		
* † LAMBERT, JOHN, (acting)	N. J.	1802	1803		
* † LANGDON, JOHN	N. H.	1785 1788 1805 1810	1786 1789 1809 1812	18 Sept. 1819	79
c. j. LAW, JONATHAN	Conn.	1741	1751	6 Nov. 1750	76
† LEAKE, WALTER	Miss.	1821	1825	17 Nov. 1825.	
* LEE, HENRY	Vir.	1791	1794	25 March, 1818	62
LEE, THOMAS, (P. C.)	Vir.	1749	1749	1750.	
* LEE, THOMAS SIM	Md.	1719 1792	1782 1794	9 Nov. 1819	75
LEET, WILLIAM,	N. Hav. Conn.	1661 1676	1665 1680	1683.	
LEISLER, JACOB (L. G.)	N. Y.	1689	1691	1691.	
LEVERETT, JOHN	Mass.	1673	1679	16 March, 1679.	
LEWIS, MERIWETHER	Missou.	1807	1809	11 Oct. 1809	35
c. j. LEWIS, MORGAN	N. Y.	1804	1807		
LINCOLN, ENOCH	Maine.	1826	1830	8 Oct. 1829	38
j. * LINCOLN, LEVI	Mass.	1825	1834		
LITTLETON, WILLIAM H	S. C.	1756	1760		
* LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM	N. J.	1776	1791	25 July, 1790	67
LLOYD, EDWARD	Md.	1704	1714		
* † LLOYD, EDWARD	Md.	1809	1811		
LLOYD, THOMAS	Penn.	1684	1688	10 July, 1694	54
c. j. LOGAN, JAMES	Penn.	1736	1738	31 Oct. 1751	77
LOOKER, OTHNIEL (acting)	Ohio.	1814	1814		
LOVELACE, FRANCIS	N. Y.	1667	1674		
LOVELACE, Lord JOHN	N. Y.	1708	1709	5 May, 1709.	
LOWNDES, RAULINS	S. C.	1778	1779		
* *LUCAS, ROBERT*	Ohio,	1833	1836		
LUDWELL, PHILIP,	S. C.	1690	1693		
* *LUMPKIN, WILSON*	Ga.	1831			
LYNDON, JOSIAS	R. I.	1768	1769	1778	74
MADISON, GEORGE	Ky.	1816	1816	Oct. 1816.	
MANNING, RICHARD J.	S. C.	1824	1826		
j. * *MARCY, WILLIAM L.*	N. Y.	1833	1839		
MARKHAM, WILLIAM,	Penn.	1693	1699	12 June, 1704.	
M'ARTHUR, DUNCAN	Ohio,	1831	1833		
† MARTIN, ALEXANDER	N. C.	1784 1790	1785 1793	Nov. 1807.	
MARTIN, DANIEL,	Md.	1829	1830	10 July 1831.	
MARTIN, JOHN	Ga.	1782	1783		
MARTIN, JOSEPH	N. C.	1773	1777		
MATTHEWS, GEORGE,	Ga.	1787 1793	1788 1796	Aug. 1812.	
c. j. * MATTHEWS, JOHN	S. C.	1782	1783	Oct. 1802	58
c. j. * MATTHEWS, SAMUEL	Vir.	1656	1658	1658.	
† ‡ MEIGS, RETURN J.	Ohio.	1810	1814	March, 1825.	
* MERCER, JOHN F.	Md.	1801	1803	30 Aug. 1821	64
* METCALFE, THOMAS	Ky.	1828	1832		
MIDDLETON, ARTHUR	S. C.	1719 1725	1721 1730	1776.	
* § MIDDLETON, HENRY,	S. C.	1810	1811		
* MIFFLIN, THOMAS	Penn.	1788	1799	20 Jan. 1800	56
* † ‡ MILLEDGE, JOHN	Ga.	1802	1806	9 Feb. 1818	61
MILLER, JAMES	Ark.	1819	1825		
MILLER, JOHN	Missou.	1828	1832		

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age.
* † MILLER, STEPHEN D.	S. C.	1828	1831		
§ MILLER, WILLIAM	N. C.	1814	1817		
MINUIT, PETER	N. Y.	1625	1633		
MITCHELL, DAVID B.	Ga.	1809 1815	1813 1817		
MITCHELL, NATHANIEL	Del.	1805	1808		
c. j. * M'KEAN, THOMAS	Penn.	1799	1808	4 June 1817	83
M'KINLEY, JOHN	Del.	1777	1778		
M'MINN, JOSEPH	Tenn.	1815	1821		
M'NAIR, ALEXANDER,	Missou.	1820	1824	May, 1826.	
MONCTON, ROBERT,	N. Y.	1762	1765	23 May, 1782.	
* § ‡ MONROE, JAMES	Vir.	1799 1811	1802 1811	4 July, 1831	72
MONTAGUE, Lord CHARLES G.	S. C.	1766	1769	Jan. 1784.	
MONTGOMERY, JOHN	N. Y.	1728	1731	July, 1731.	
* † MOORE, GABRIEL	Ala.	1825	1831		
MOORE, Sir HENRY (Bt.)	N. Y.	1765	1769	11 Sept. 1769	56
MOORE, JAMES	S. C.	1700 1719	1702 1719		
MOORE, WILLIAM	Penn.	1781	1782		
MOREHEAD, JAMES T. (acting)	Ky.	1834			
† MORRIL, DAVID LAWRENCE	N. H.	1824	1827		
c. j. MORRIS, LEWIS	N. J.	1738	1746	14 May, 1746	73
c. j. MORRIS, ROBERT H.	Penn.	1754	1756	30 Jan. 1764.	
MORRISON, FRANCIS	Vir.	1661	1662		
* † MORROW, JEREMIAH	Ohio.	1822	1826		
MORTON, JOSEPH	S. C.	1682 1685	1684 1686		
MOULTRIE, WILLIAM	S. C.	1785 1794	1787 1796	27 Sept. 1805	75
* MURPHY, JOHN,	Ala.	1825	1829		
NANFAN, JOHN (L. G.)	N. Y.	1701	1702		
* NELSON, THOMAS	Vir.	1781	1781	4 Jan. 1789	50
NELSON, WILLIAM (P. C.)	Vir.	1770	1772	19 Nov. 1772.	
NEWMAN, FRANCIS	N. Hav.	1658	1661	1661.	
NICHOLSON, Gen. FRANCIS	N. Y. Md. Vir. S. C.	1688 1694 1690 1698 1721	1689 1697 1692 1705 1725	5 March, 1728.	
NICOLLS, RICHARD	N. Y.	1664	1667		
NOBLE, NOAH	Ind.	1831	1837		
NOTLEY, THOMAS	Md.	1678	1681		
NOTT, EDWARD	Vir.	1705	1706	Aug. 1706.	
† OGDEN, AARON	N. J.	1812	1813		
OGLE, BENJAMIN	Md.	1798	1801	July, 1809.	
OGLE, SAMUEL	Md.	1747	1751	1751.	
OGLETHORPE, JAMES	Ga.	1732	1743	Aug. 1785	97
OSBORN, DANVERS	N. Y.	1753	1753	12 Oct. 1753.	
OWEN, JOHN	N. C.	1828	1831	1799	59
c. j. * PACA, WILLIAM	Md.	1782	1785	11 Oct. 1808	64
* PAGE, JOHN	Vir.	1802	1805		
PALMER, ANTHONY	Penn.	1747	1748		
j. † *PALMER, WILLIAM A.*	Vt.	1831	1835		
PARKER, HENRY	Ga.	1751	1754		
j. * PARRIS, ALBION K.	Maine.	1821	1826	3 Jan. 1729	74
PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM (L. G.)	N. H.	1697	1698	9 Sept. 1806.	
* ‖ PATERSON, WILLIAM	N. J.	1791	1794		
PAYNTER, SAMUEL	Del.	1824	1827		
* ‡ c. j. PENDLETON, EDMUND (P. C.)	Vir.	1775	1776	17 Sept. 1813.	
PENN, JOHN	Penn.	1763 1773	1771 1776		
PENN, RICHARD	Penn.	1771	1773		
PENN, WILLIAM	Penn.	1682 1699	1684 1701	30 July 1718	73
j. PENNINGTON, WILLIAM S.	N. J.	1813	1815	1826.	
PERCY, GEORGE (P. C.)	Vir.	1610	1610		
PETERS, JOHN S.	Conn.	1831	1832		
PHIPS, SPENCER (L. G.)	Mass.	1749	1757	4 April, 1757	72
PHIPS, Sir WILLIAM	Mass.	1692	1694	18 Feb. 1695	44
PICKENS, ANDREW	S. C.	1816	1818	1817.	
* PICKENS, ISRAEL	Ala.	1821	1825		

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
PIERCE, BENJAMIN	N. H.	1827 1829	1828 1830		
* † § PINCKNEY, CHARLES	S. C.	1789 1796 1806	1792 1798 1808	.....29 Oct. 1824.....	66
§ PINCKNEY, THOMAS,	S. C.	1787	1789	.....2 Nov. 1828.	
* PITCHER, NATHANIEL, (L. G.)	N. Y.	1828	1829		
c. j. PITKIN, WILLIAM	Conn.	1766	1769	.....1 Oct. 1769.	
j. * PLATER, GEORGE	Md.	1792	1792	.....10 Feb. 1792.....	56
j. * † ‡ PLEASANTS, JAMES	Vir.	1822	1825		
† PLUMER, WILLIAM	N. H.	1812 1816	1813 1819		
* † POINDEXTER, GEORGE,	Miss.	1819	1821		
POLK, CHARLES	Del.	1827	1830		
POPE, JOHN	Ark.	1829	1835		
PORTER, GEORGE B.	Mich.	1832	1834	.....6 July, 1834.....	46
POTT, JOHN	Va.	1628	1629		
POWNALL, THOMAS	Mass.	1757	1760	.....25 Feb. 1805.....	83
PRESTON, JAMES P.	Va.	1816	1819		
PRINCE, THOMAS	Plym.	1634 1638 1657	1635 1639 1673	....29 March, 1673.....	72
QUARRY, ROBERT	S. C.	1684			
RABUN, WILLIAM	Ga.	1817			
RADCLIFFE, JOHN	Vir.	1607	1608		
RANDOLPH, BEVERLY	Vir.	1788	1791		
* ‡ RANDOLPH, EDMUND	Vir	1786	1788	.....17 Sept. 1813.	
* RANDOLPH, PEYTON (Pres. Con.)	Vir	1775	1775	.....22 Oct. 1775.....	52
* RANDOLPH, THOMAS M.	Vir.	1819	1822		
RAY, JAMES B.	Ind.	1825	1831		
READING, JOHN	N. J.	1746 1757	1747 1758		
* REED, JOSEPH	Penn.	1778	1781	.....4 March, 1785....	42
REYNOLDS, JOHN	Ga	1754	1757		
* REYNOLDS, JOHN,	Ill.	1831	1834		
RICHARDSON, JAMES B.	S. C.	1802	1804		
RIDGELY, C. of Hampton	Md.	1815	1818		
j. ROANE, ARCHIBALD	Tenn.	1801	1803		
* ROBERTSON, THOMAS B.	La.	1820	1824	.....5 Oct. 1828.	
c. j. † ROBINSON, MOSES	Vt.	1789	1790	.....26 May, 1813.....	72
RODNEY, CÆSAR	Del.	1778	1782	.....1783.....	50
RODNEY, CALEB (acting)	Del.	1822	1823		
* † RODNEY, DANIEL	Del.	1814	1817		
ROGERS, DANIEL	Del.	1797	1798		
ROMAN, A. B.	La.	1831	1834		
ROWAN, MATTHEW	N. C.	1753	1754		
RUNNELS, HIRAM G.	Miss.	1833	1836		
* RUTLEDGE, EDWARD	S. C.	1798	1800	.....23 Jan. 1800.....	50
c. j. ‖ RUTLEDGE, JOHN	S. C.	1775 1779	1778 1782	.....1 Sept. 1800.	
SALTONSTALL, GURDON	Conn.	1707	1724	.....24 Sept. 1724.....	58
SANDFORD, PELEG	R. I.	1680	1683		
SARGENT, WINTHROP	Miss.	1798	1802	.....June 1820.	
SAYLE, WILLIAM	S. C.	1669	1671	.....1671.	
SCHUYLER, PETER	N. Y.	1719	1720		
SCOTT, ABRAHAM M.	Miss.	1831	1833		
SCOTT, CHARLES	Ky.	1808	1812	.....22 Oct. 1817.....	74
* SEVIER, JOHN	Tenn.	1796 1803	1801 1809	..... Oct. 1815.	
SEYMOUR, JOHN	Md.	1704	1704		
SHARPE, HORATIO	Md.	1753	1759		
‡ SHELBY, ISAAC	Ky.	1792 1812	1796 1816	.....18 July, 1826.....	75
SHIPPEN, EDWARD	Penn.	1703	1704		
SHIRLEY, WILLIAM	Mass.	1741	1749	....24 March, 1771.	
SHULZE, J. ANDREW	Penn.	1823	1829		
SHUTE, SAMUEL	Mass. N. H.	1716	1722	.....15 April, 1742.....	80
c j * SKINNER, RICHARD	Vt.	1820	1823	.....23 May, 1833.....	55
SLAUGHTER, GABRIEL, (acting)	Ky.	1816	1820		
SLOUGHTER, HENRY	N. Y.	1691	1691	.....July, 1691.	
SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM	Md.	1785	1788	.....Feb. 1792.	

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
SMITH, BENJAMIN,	N. C.	1810	1811		
SMITH, GEORGE W.	Vir.	1811	1812	26 Dec. 1811.	
SMITH, HENRY (acting)	R. I.	1805	1806		
c. j. * † SMITH, ISRAEL	Vt.	1807	1808	2 Dec 1810	51
* c. j. SMITH, JEREMIAH	N. H.	1809	1810	12 Sept. 1842.	
SMITH, JOHN	Vir.	1608	1610	1631	51
j. * SMITH, JOHN COTTON	Conn.	1813	1817		
SMITH, SAMUEL E.	Maine	1831	1833		
SMITH, THOMAS	S. C.	1693	1695		
SNYDER, SIMON,	Penn.	1808	1817	9 Nov. 1819	60
SOTHWELL, SETH	S. C.	1690	1692	1694.	
* SPAIGHT, RICHARD D	N. C.	1793	1796	5 Sept. 1802.	
SPENCER, NICHOLAS	Vir.	1683	1684		
SPOTSWOOD, ALEXANDER	Vir.	1710	1722	7 June, 1740.	
SPRIGG, SAMUEL	Md.	1819	1822		
ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR	Ohio,	1789	1803	31 Aug. 1818	84
STEPHENS, WILLIAM (acting)	Ga.	1743	1751		
STEVENS, SAMUEL	Md.	1822	1826		
† STOKES, MONTFORT	N. C.	1831	1833		
j. * † STONE, DAVID	N. C.	1808	1810	7 Oct. 1818.	
STONE, JOHN H.	Md.	1794	1797	Oct. 1804.	
STONE, WILLIAM	Md.	1649	1654		
STOUGHTON, WILLIAM (L. G.)	Mass.	1694 1700	1699 1701	7 July, 1701	70
STOUT, JACOB, (acting)	Del.	1820	1821		
† STRONG, CALEB	Mass.	1800 1812	1807 1816	7 Nov. 1820	75
STUYVESANT, PETER	N. Y.	1647	1664		
* j. SULLIVAN, JAMES	Mass.	1807	1808	10 Dec. 1808	64
* SULLIVAN, JOHN	N. H.	1786 1789	1788 1790	28 Jan. 1795	54
SUMNER, INCREASE	Mass.	1797	1800	7 June, 1799	52
SWAIN, DAVID L.	N. C.	1833	1837		
SYKES, JAMES (acting)	Del.	1801	1802		
TAILER, WILLIAM (L. G.)	Mass.	1715 1730	1716 1730	1731.	
TALBOT, MATTHEW (acting)	Ga.	1819	1819		
TALCOT, JOSEPH	Conn.	1724	1741	1741	80
TASKER, BENJAMIN	Md.	1751	1753		
† TATNALL, JOSIAH	Ga.	1801	1802	6 June, 1803	
TAYLER, JOHN (L. G.)	N. Y.	1817	1817		
* † TAYLOR, JOHN	S. C.	1826	1828		
* † *TAZEWELL, LITTLETON. W.*	Vir.	1834	1837		
* TELFAIR, EDWARD	Ga.	1786 1790	1787 1793	1807.	
TENCH, THOMAS	Md.	1703	1704		
THOMAS, GEORGE, (Dep.)	Penn.	1738	1747	11 Jan. 1775.	
THOMAS, JAMES	Md.	1833	1836		
* THROOP, ENOS T.	N. Y.	1830	1833		
c. j. † TICHENOR, ISAAC	Vt.	1797 1808	1807 1809	Dec. 1838	85
† TIFFIN, EDWARD	Ohio,	1803	1807	July, 1829	64
* † TOMLINSON, GIDEON	Conn.	1827	1831		
j. ‡ TOMPKINS, DANIEL D.	N. Y.	1807	1817	11 June, 1825	50
TREADWELL, JOHN	Conn.	1809	1811	19 Aug. 1823	77
TREAT, ROBERT	Conn.	1680 1689	1687 1696	12 July, 1710	88
TREUILEN, JOHN A.	Ga.	1777	1778		
TRIMBLE, ALLEN	Ohio,	1826	1831		
* † TROUP, GEORGE M.	Ga.	1823	1827		
TRUETT, GEORGE	Del.	1808	1811	Oct. 1818.	
TRUMBULL, JONATHAN	Conn.	1769	1784	17 Aug. 1785	74
TRUMBULL, JONATHAN.	Conn.	1798	1809	7 Aug. 1809	69
TRYON, WILLIAM	N. C. N. Y.	1766 1770	1773 1775	1788	
† TURNER, JAMES	N. C	1802	1805		
j. * † TYLER, JOHN	Vir.	1808 1825	1811 1826	Jan. 1813.	
TYNTE, EDWARD,	S. C.	1706	1710	1710.	
USHER, JOHN (L. G.)	N. H.	1692	1697	5 Sept. 1726	78
† ‡ § VAN BUREN, MARTIN	N. Y.	1829	1829		
VAN DAM, RIP	N. Y.	1731	1732		

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
VANDERHOST, ARNOLDUS	S. C.	1792	1794		
* VAN DYKE, NICHOLAS	Del.	1783	1786		
VANE, HENRY	Mass.	1636	1637	14 June, 1662	50
c. j. § VAN NESS, C. P.	Vt.	1823	1826		
VAN TWILLER, WOUTER	N. Y.	1633	1638		
VILLERE, JAMES	La.	1816	1820		
VROOM, PETER D.	N. J.	1829	1836		
WALDRON, RICHARD, (P. C.)	N. H.	1681	1682	27 June, 1689	80
* WALTON, GEORGE	Ga.	1779 1789	1780 1790	4 Feb. 1804	63
WANTON, GIDEON	R. I.	1745 1747	1746 1748	12 Sept. 1767	74
WANTON, JOHN	R. I.	1734	1740	5 May, 1740	68
WANTON, JOSEPH	R. I.	1769	1775	19 July, 1780	75
WANTON, WILLIAM	R. I.	1732	1734	9 May, 1737	57
WAR, Lord DE LA	Va.	1610	1611		
WARD, RICHARD	R. I.	1741	1743		
WARD, SAMUEL	R. I.	1762 1765	1763 1767	March, 1776.	
c. j. WEARE, MESHECH	N. H.	1776	1785	15 Jan. 1786	73
WEBSTER, JOHN	Conn.	1656	1657	1665.	
WELLS, THOMAS	Conn.	1655 1658	1656 1659	1660.	
WENTWORTH, BENNING	N. H.	1741	1767	14 Oct. 1770	75
WENTWORTH, JOHN (L. G.)	N. H.	1721	1728	12 Dec. 1730	59
WENTWORTH, JOHN	N. H.	1767	1776	8 April, 1820	84
WERRIATT, JOHN (acting)	Ga.	1778	1779		
WEST, FRANCIS	Vir.	1627	1628		
WEST, JOHN	Vir.	1635	1636		
WEST, JOSEPH	S. C.	1671 1674 1684	1671 1682 1684		
WHARTON, THOMAS	Penn.	1777	1778		
* *WHITE, EDWARD D.*	La.	1834	1839		
WILBURN, ISAAC, (L. G.)	R. I.	1806	1807		
WILKINSON, JAMES	Missou.	1805	1807	28 Dec. 1825	68
* WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN	N. C.	1799 1807	1802 1808	20 July, 1814.	
* WILLIAMS, DAVID R.	S. C.	1814	1816	15 Nov. 1830.	
WILLIAMS, ROBERT	Miss.	1805	1809		
WILLIAMS, ROGER	R. I.	1655	1657	April, 1683	84
WILLIAMSON, ISAAC H.	N. J.	1817	1829		
WILSON, JOHN L.	S. C.	1822	1824		
WINDER, LEVIN	Md.	1812	1815	1 July, 1819	63
WINGFIELD, E. M.	Vir.	1607	1607		
WINSLOW, EDWARD	Plym.	1633 1636 1644	1634 1637 1645	8 May, 1655	60
WINSLOW, JOSIAH	Plym.	1673	1680	18 Dec. 1680	51
WINTHROP, FITZ JOHN	Conn.	1696	1707	27 Nov. 1707	68
WINTHROP, JOHN	Mass.	1630 1637 1642 1646	1634 1640 1644 1649	26 March, 1649	61
WINTHROP, JOHN	Conn.	1657 1659	1658 1676	5 April, 1676	70
* WOLCOTT, OLIVER	Conn.	1796	1798	1 Dec. 1797	71
‡ WOLCOTT, OLIVER	Conn.	1817	1827	1 June, 1833	73
c. j. WOLCOTT, ROGER	Conn.	1751	1754	17 May 1767	88
* *WOLF, GEORGE*	Penn.	1829	1835		
WOOD, JAMES	Vir.	1796	1799	16 June, 1813.	
j. † ‡ WOODBURY, LEVI	N. H.	1823	1824		
WOODHULL, NATHANIEL (P. C.)	N. Y.	1775	1777		
† WORTHINGTON, THOMAS	Ohio.	1814	1818		
WRIGHT, Sir JAMES	Ga.	1760	1771		
* † ‡ WRIGHT, ROBERT	Md.	1805	1809		
WYATT, Sir FRANCIS	Vir.	1621 1639	1626 1641		
YATES, JOSEPH C.	N. Y.	1822	1822		
YEAMANS, JOHN	S. C.	1671	1674		
YEARDLEY, Sir GEORGE	Vir.	1616 1626	1621 1626	1626.	

A LIST

OF THE PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE TO WHICH THEY BELONGED, THE DATE OF THEIR ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT, AND THE TIME OF THE DECEASE AND AGE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

NOTE.—The mark * denotes an individual who has been a member of Congress. †—Senator in Congress. ‡—Governor of a State. §—Foreign Minister.

PRESIDENTS.

Name.	State.	Elected.	Decease.	Age.
* GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	1789	14 Dec., 1799	67
* § JOHN ADAMS	Mass.	1797	4 July, 1826	89
* § ‡ THOMAS JEFFERSON	Va.	1801	4 July, 1826	83
* JAMES MADISON	Va.	1809	28 June, 1836	84
* † ‡ § JAMES MONROE	Va.	1817	4 July, 1831	72
* † § JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	Mass.	1825		
* † ‡ § ANDREW JACKSON	Tenn.	1829		
† ‡ § MARTIN VAN BUREN	N. Y.	1837		
* † ‡ § WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON	Ohio	1841	4 April, 1841	
* † ‡ JOHN TYLER	Va.	1841		
☞ On the death of President Harrison, in April, 1841, Mr. Tyler, Vice-President, became Acting President of the United States.				

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

* § JOHN ADAMS	Mass.	1789	4 July, 1826	89
* ‡ § THOMAS JEFFERSON	Va.	1797	4 July, 1826	83
† AARON BURR	N. Y.	1801	14 Sept., 1836	80
* ‡ GEORGE CLINTON	N. Y.	1805	20 April, 1812	72
* § ELBRIDGE GERRY (a)	Mass.	1813	23 Nov., 1814	70
‡ DANIEL D. TOMPKINS	N. Y.	1817	11 June, 1825	50
* † JOHN C. CALHOUN	S. C.	1825		
† ‡ § MARTIN VAN BUREN	N. Y.	1833		
* RICHARD M. JOHNSON	Ky.	1837		
* † ‡ JOHN TYLER	Va.	1841		
☞ Mr. Tyler having acceded to the Presidency, in consequence of the demise of President Harrison, the office of Vice-President has been vacant since April 5, 1841.				

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

* ‡ § THOMAS JEFFERSON	Va.	1789	4 July, 1826	83
* ‡ EDMUND RANDOLPH	Va.	1794	12 Sept., 1813	
* † TIMOTHY PICKERING	Mass.	1795	29 June, 1829	84
* JOHN MARSHALL	Va.	1800	6 July, 1835	79
* JAMES MADISON	Va.	1801	28 June, 1836	84
ROBERT SMITH	Md.	1809		
* † ‡ § JAMES MONROE	Va.	1811	4 July, 1831	72
* † § JOHN Q. ADAMS	Mass.	1817		
* † § HENRY CLAY	Ky.	1825		
* † ‡ MARTIN VAN BUREN	N. Y.	1829		
* † ‡ EDWARD LIVINGSTON	La.	1831		
* † § LOUIS M'LANE	Del.	1833		
* † ‡ § JOHN FORSYTH	Ga.	1834	22 Oct., 1841	61
* † DANIEL WEBSTER	Mass.	1841		
ABEL P. UPSHUR	Va.	1843	28 Feb., 1844	
* † JOHN C. CALHOUN	S. C.	1844		

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

* ALEXANDER HAMILTON	N. Y.	1789	12 July, 1804	47
‡ OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr.	Conn.	1795	1 June, 1833	73
* † SAMUEL DEXTER	Mass.	1801	4 May, 1816	54
* † § ALBERT GALLATIN	Penn.	1802		
* † § GEORGE W. CAMPBELL	Tenn.	1814		
ALEXANDER J. DALLAS	Penn.	1814	16 Jan., 1817	57

(a) As Mr. Gerry died in 1814, there was, of course, a vacancy in the office of Vice-President from that period until the 4th of March, 1817.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY—[Continued.]

Name.	State.	Elected.	Decease.	Age.
† § WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD	Ga.	1817	15 Sept., 1834	
§ RICHARD RUSH	Penn.	1825		
* † SAMUEL D. INGHAM	Penn.	1829		
* † § LOUIS M'LANE	Del.	1831		
WILLIAM J. DUANE (a)	Penn.	1833		
ROGER B. TANEY (b)	Md.	1833		
† ‡ LEVI WOODBURY	N. H.	1834		
† THOMAS EWING	Ohio	1841		
* WALTER FORWARD	Penn.	1841		
* JOHN C. SPENCER	N. Y.	1842		

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Name.	State.	Elected.	Decease.	Age.
HENRY KNOX	Mass.	1789	25 Oct., 1806	56
* † TIMOTHY PICKERING	Mass.	1795	29 June, 1829	84
JAMES M'HENRY	Md.	1796		
* † SAMUEL DEXTER	Mass.	1800	4 May, 1816	54
* ‡ ROGER GRISWOLD (c)	Conn.	1801	25 Oct., 1812	50
* § HENRY DEARBORN	Mass.	1801	6 June, 1829	78
* ‡ WILLIAM EUSTIS	Mass.	1809	6 Feb., 1825	71
* § JOHN ARMSTRONG	N. Y.	1813	1 April, 1843	84
* † ‡ § JAMES MONROE	Va.	1814	4 July, 1831	72
† § WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD	Ga.	1815	15 Sept., 1834	
‡ ISAAC SHELBY (c)	Ky.	1817	18 July, 1826	
* † JOHN C. CALHOUN	S. C.	1817		
† ‡ § JAMES BARBOUR	Va.	1825	8 June, 1842	66
* PETER B. PORTER	N. Y.	1828		
† JOHN H. EATON	Tenn.	1829		
‡ LEWIS CASS	Mich.	1831		
§ JOEL R. POINSETT	S. C.	1837		
* JOHN BELL	Tenn.	1841		
* JOHN C. SPENCER	N. Y.	1841		
JAMES M. PORTER	Penn.	1843		

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Name.	State.	Elected.	Decease.	Age.
† GEORGE CABOT (d)	Mass.	1798	18 April, 1823	71
BENJAMIN STODDERT	Md.	1798	Dec., 1814.	
ROBERT SMITH	Md.	1802	26 Nov., 1802	85
* JACOB CROWNINGSHIELD	Mass.	1805		
‡ PAUL HAMILTON	S. C.	1809	13 June, 1816	
* WILLIAM JONES	Penn.	1813	Sept., 1831	
* BENJ. W. CROWNINGSHIELD	Mass.	1814		
SMITH THOMPSON	N. Y.	1818		
† ‡ SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD	N. J.	1823	26 June, 1842	55
* † ‡ JOHN BRANCH	N. C.	1829		
† ‡ LEVI WOODBURY	N. H.	1831		
† ‡ § MAHLON DICKERSON	N. J.	1834		
GEORGE E. BADGER	Ga.	1841		
ABEL P. UPSHUR	Va.	1841	28 Feb., 1844	
DAVID HENSHAW	Mass.	1843		

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Name.	State.	Elected.	Decease.	Age.
* SAMUEL OSGOOD	Mass.	1789	12 Aug., 1813	65
* † TIMOTHY PICKERING	Mass.	1791	30 Jan., 1829	84
JOSEPH HABERSHAM	Ga.	1795	Nov., 1815	65
GIDEON GRANGER	Conn.	1802	31 Dec., 1822	55
† ‡ RETURN J. MEIGS	Ohio	1814	Mar., 1825.	
* JOHN M'LEAN	Ohio	1823		
* † WILLIAM T. BARRY	Ky.	1831	30 Aug., 1835	
AMOS KENDALL	Ky.	1835		
† JOHN M. NILES	Conn.	1840		
* FRANCIS GRANGER	N. Y.	1841		
‡ * CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE	Ky.	1841		

(a) Nomination never sent to the Senate.
(b) Not confirmed by the Senate.
(c) Did not accept.
(d) Declined.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Name.	State.	Elected.	Decease.	Age.
* ‡ EDMUND RANDOLPH	Va.	1789	12 Sept., 1813	
WILLIAM BRADFORD	Penn.	1794	23 Aug., 1795	39
CHARLES LEE	Va.	1795	24 June, 1815	58
* LEVI LINCOLN	Mass.	1801	14 April, 1820	71
ROBERT SMITH	Md.	1805		
† JOHN BRECKENRIDGE	Ky.	1806	14 Dec., 1806.	
* † § CÆSAR A. RODNEY	Del.	1807	10 June, 1824	
† § WILLIAM PINCKNEY	Md.	1811	25 Feb., 1822	57
§ RICHARD RUSH	Penn.	1814		
WILLIAM WIRT	Va.	1817	18 Feb., 1834	61
† JOHN M. P. BERRIEN	Ga.	1829		
ROGER B. TANEY	Md.	1833		
PETER V. DANIEL (a)	Va.	1833		
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER	N. Y.	1833		
* † FELIX GRUNDY	Tenn.	1838	Dec., 1840	
HENRY D. GILPIN	Penn.	1840		
† JOHN J. CRITTENDEN	Ky.	1841		
* § HUGH S. LEGARE	S. C.	1841	20 June, 1843	51
* § JOHN NELSON	Md.	1843		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Name.	State.	From.	To.	Decease.	Age.
* § ‡ JOHN JAY	N. Y.	1789	1796	17 May, 1829	84
WILLIAM CUSHING (a)	Mass.	1796	1796	13 Sept., 1810	77
* † § OLIVER ELLSWORTH	Conn.	1796	1800	26 Nov., 1807	65
* § ‡ JOHN JAY (a)	N. Y.	1800	1800	17 May, 1829	84
* § JOHN MARSHALL	Va.	1801		6 July, 1835	79
ROGER B. TANEY	Md.	1836			

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

* ‡ JOHN RUTLEDGE	S. C.	1789	1791	July, 1800.	
WILLIAM CUSHING	Mass.	1789	1811	13 Sept., 1810	77
ROBERT H. HARRISON (a)	Md.	1789	1789	2 April, 1790	45
* JAMES WILSON	Penn.	1789	1798	28 Aug., 1798	56
JOHN BLAIR	Va.	1789	1796	31 Aug., 1800	68
† ‡ JAMES IREDELL	N. C.	1790	1799	Oct., 1799	
* ‡ THOMAS JOHNSON	Md.	1791	1793	26 Oct., 1819	87
† ‡ WILLIAM PATERSON	N. J.	1793	1806	9 Sept., 1806	
* SAMUEL CHASE	Md.	1796	1811	19 June, 1811	70
BUSHROD WASHINGTON	Va.	1798	1829	14 June, 1832	73
ALFRED MOORE	N. C.	1800	1805	15 Oct., 1810	55
WILLIAM JOHNSON	S. C.	1804	1834	4 Aug., 1834	
BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON	N. Y.	1807	1823	8 Mar., 1823	65
THOMAS TODD	Va.	1807	1826	Feb., 1826	
* LEVI LINCOLN (a)	Mass.	1811	1811	14 April, 1820	71
* † § JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (a)	Mass.	1811	1811		
* GABRIEL DUVALL	Md.	1811	1830		
* JOSEPH STORY	Mass.	1811			
SMITH THOMPSON	N. Y.	1823	1843	18 Dec., 1843	77
ROBERT TRIMBLE	Ky.	1826	1829		
* † JOHN M'LEAN	Ohio	1829			
* HENRY BALDWIN	Penn.	1830			
JAMES M. WAYNE	Ga.	1835			
PHILIP B. BARBOUR	Va.	1836	1841	25 Feb., 1841	60
JOHN CATRON	Tenn.	1837			
JOHN M'KINLY	Ala.	1837			
PETER V. DANIEL	Va.	1841			

(a) Declined.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE SENATORS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, WITH THE TERM OF YEARS WHICH THEY SERVED, AND THE DATE OF DECEASE AND AGE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

NOTE.—The mark * signifies one who was a member of the Old Congress, or has been a Representative of Congress under the Federal Constitution. †—Governor of a State. ‡—Member of the Executive Cabinet. §—Foreign Minister. ||—Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
* † ADAIR, JOHN	Ky.	1805	1806		
ADAMS, GEORGE	Miss.	1829	1830		
* ‡ § ‖ ADAMS, JOHN Q.	Mass.	1803	1808		
ANDERSON, JOSEPH	Tenn.	1797	1815		
§ ‡ ARMSTRONG, JOHN	N. Y.	1800	1802		
		1803	1804		
ASHMUN, ELI P.	Mass.	1816	1818		
* BAILEY, THEODORUS	N. Y.	1803	1804	.....Sept. 1828.....	76
BAKER, DAVID J.	Ill.	1830	1831		
* BALDWIN, ABRAHAM	Ga.	1799	1807	.....4 March, 1807.....	53
† ‡ BARBOUR, JAMES	Vir.	1815	1825		
BARNARD, ISAAC D.	Penn.	1827	1831		
* † BARRY, WILLIAM T.	Ky.	1814	1816	.....30 Aug. 1835.	
BARTON, DAVID	Missou.	1821	1831		
† BASSETT, RICHARD	Del.	1789	1793	.....Sept. 1815.	
* BATEMAN, EPHRAIM	N. J.	1826	1829		
* § BAYARD, JAMES A.	Del.	1804	1813	.....6 Aug. 1815.....	48
† j. BELL, SAMUEL	N. H.	1823	1835		
BENTON, THOMAS H.	Missou.	1821	1839		
‡ BERRIEN, JOHN M'P.	Ga.	1825	1829		
c. j. BIBB, GEORGE M.	Ky.	1811	1814		
		1829	1835		
* † BIBB, WILLIAM W.	Ga.	1813	1816	.....9 July, 1820.....	39
* BINGHAM, WILLIAM	Penn.	1795	1801	.....7 Feb. 1804.....	52
BLACK, JOHN	Miss.	1832	1839		
BLEDSOE, JESSE	Ky.	1813	1815		
* BLOODWORTH, TIMOTHY	N. C.	1795	1801		
* † BLOUNT, WILLIAM	Tenn.	1796	1797	....26 March, 1800.....	56
BOARDMAN, ELIJAH	Conn.	1821	1823		
BOULIGNY, DOMINIQUE	La.	1824	1829		
BRADFORD, WILLIAM	R. I.	1793	1797	.....6 July, 1808.....	78
BRADLEY, STEPHEN R.	Vt.	1791	1795		
		1801	1813	.....16 Dec. 1830.....	76
† * ‡ BRANCH, JOHN	N. C.	1823	1829		
‡ BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN	Ky.	1801	1805	.....14 Dec. 1806.	
* BRENT, RICHARD	Vir.	1809	1815		
BROWN, BEDFORD	N. C.	1829	1835		
† BROWN, ETHAN A.	Ohio.	1822	1825		
§ BROWN, JAMES	La.	1812	1817		
		1819	1824	.....7 April, 1835.....	69
BROWNE, JOHN	Ky.	1792	1795		
* § BUCHANAN, JAMES	Penn.	1834	1837		
BUCKNER, ALEXANDER	Missou.	1831	1833	.....May, 1833.	
BULLOCK, WILLIAM B	Ga.	1813	1813		
BURNET, JACOB	Ohio.	1828	1831		
‡ BURR, AARON	N. Y.	1791	1797	.....14 Sept. 1836.	
BURRILL, JAMES	R. I.	1817	1821	.....25 Dec. 1820.....	49
* BUTLER, PIERCE	S. C.	1789	1796		
		1802	1804	.....15 Feb. 1822.....	77
CABOT, GEORGE	Mass.	1791	1796	.....18 April, 1823.....	71
* ‡ CALHOUN, JOHN C.	S. C.	1833	1841		
CALHOUN, JOHN E.	S. C.	1801	1802	.....26 Nov. 1802.....	52

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER	Ohio.	1809	1813		
* CAMPBELL, GEORGE W	Tenn.	1811 1815	1814 1818		
* CARROLL, CHARLES	Md.	1789	1792	14 Nov. 1832	95
CHAMBERS, EZEKIEL F	Md.	1826	1837		
CHAMBERS, HENRY	Ala.	1825	1826	1826.	
* CHAMPLIN, C. G	R. I.	1809	1811		
* CHANDLER, JOHN	Me.	1820	1829		
CHASE, DUDLEY	Vt.	1813 1825	1817 1831		
c. j. CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL	Vt.	1797	1802		
c. j. * † CLAIBORNE, WM. C. C	La.	1817	1818	23 Nov. 1817	44
† CLINTON, DE WITT	N. Y.	1802	1803	11 Feb. 1828	59
* § ‡ CLAY, HENRY	Ky.	1806 1810 1831	1807 1811 1837		
CLAYTON, JOHN M	Del.	1829	1835		
† CLAYTON, JOSHUA	Del.	1798	1799	17 Jan. 1799.	
* CLAYTON, THOMAS	Del.	1823	1826		
* COBB, THOMAS W	Ga.	1824	1828		
COCKE, WILLIAM	Tenn.	1796 1799	1797 1805		
* CONDICT, JOHN	N. J.	1803	1817		
§ ‡ CRAWFORD, WILLIAM H	Ga.	1807	1813	15 Sept. 1834.	
CRITTENDEN, JOHN J	Ky.	1817 1835	1819 1841		
* CUTHBERT, ALFRED	Ga.	1834	1837		
CUTTS, CHARLES	N. H.	1810	1813		
j. DAGGETT, DAVID	Conn.	1813	1819		
DALLAS, GEORGE M	Penn.	1831	1833		
DALTON, TRISTRAM	Mass.	1789	1791	June, 1817	79
DANA, SAMUEL W	Conn.	1810	1821		
* DAVENPORT, FRANKLIN	N. J.	1798	1799		
* † DAVIS, JOHN	Mass.	1835	1841		
* DAYTON, JONATHAN	N. J.	1799	1805		
DE WOLF, JAMES	R. I.	1821	1825		
* ‡ DEXTER, SAMUEL	Mass.	1799	1800	4 May, 1816	64
† § ‡ DICKERSON, MAHLON	N. J.	1817	1833		
* DICKERSON, PHILEMON	N. J.	1790	1793	4 Feb. 1809	58
DUDLEY, CHARLES E	N. Y.	1828	1833	23 Jan. 1841.	
‡ † EATON, JOHN H	Tenn.	1818	1829		
* † EDWARDS, H. W	Conn.	1823	1827		
EDWARDS, JOHN	Ky.	1792	1795		
§ † EDWARDS, NINIAN	Ill.	1818	1824	20 July, 1833.	
ELLERY, CHRISTOPHER	R. I.	1801	1805		
ELLIOT, JOHN	Ga.	1819	1825		
ELLIS, POWHATAN	Miss.	1825 1827	1826 1833		
j * ‖ § ELLSWORTH, OLIVER	Conn.	1789	1796	26 Nov. 1807	65
* ELMER, JONATHAN	N. J.	1789	1791		
* EPPES, JOHN W	Va.	1817	1819	Sept. 1823	50
EWING, THOMAS	Ohio.	1831	1837		
[† FENNER, JAMES	R. I.	1805	1807		
* FEW, WILLIAM	Ga.	1789	1793	July, 1828	81
† FINDLAY, WILLIAM	Penn.	1821	1827		
* FISK, JAMES	Vt.	1817	1818		
* † FOOT, SAMUEL A	Conn.	1827	1833		
§ * † ‡ FORSYTH, JOHN	Ga.	1818 1829	1819 1834	1841.	
* FOSTER, DWIGHT	Mass.	1800	1803	29 April, 1823	65
FOSTER, THEODORE	R. I.	1790	1803	Jan. 1828	76
* † FRANKLIN, JESSE	N. C.	1799 1807	1805 1813		
* FRELINGHUYSEN, FRED	N. J.	1793	1796	April, 1804	52
FRELINGHUYSEN, THEO	N. J.	1829	1835		
FROMENTIN, ELIGIUS	La.	1813	1819	6 Oct. 1822.	
GAILLARD, JOHN	S. C.	1804	1826	26 Feb. 1826.	
GAYARRE, CHARLES	Lou.	1835	1841		
* ‡ GALLATIN, ALBERT	Penn.	1793	1794		
GERMAN, OBADIAH	N. Y.	1809	1815	24 Sept. 1842.	
* † GILES, WILLIAM B	Va.	1804	1816	8 Dec. 1830.	
* GILMAN, NICHOLAS	N. H.	1805	1814	2 May, 1814	59

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
GOLDSBOROUGH, R. H.	Md.	1813 1835	1819 1837		
* GOODHUE, BENJAMIN	Mass.	1796	1800	.....28 July, 1814.....	66
* GOODRICH, CHAUNCEY	Conn.	1807	1813	.....18 Aug. 1815.....	55
† GORE, CHRISTOPHER	Mass.	1813	1816	.... 1 March, 1827.....	58
* GRAYSON, WILLIAM	Va.	1789	1790	....12 March, 1790.	
* GREGG, ANDREW	Penn.	1807	1813	.....20 May, 1835...	79
GREENE, RAY	R. I.	1797	1801		
GRISWOLD, STANLEY	Ohio	1809	1809	..... Aug. 1815.	
* GRUNDY, FELIX	Tenn.	1829	1839		
GUNN, JAMES	Ga.	1789 1791	1790 1801		
HANNA, ROBERT	Ind.	1831	1832		
* HANSON, ALEX'R C	Md.	1816	1819	.....23 Apr. 1819.....	33
HARDIN, MARTIN T	Ky.	1816	1817		
* HARPER, ROBERT G	Md.	1815	1816	.....15 Jan. 1825.....	60
HARPER, WILLIAM	S. C.	1826	1826		
* † HARRISON, WILLIAM H	Ohio,	1825	1828	.....4 April, 1841.	
* HAWKINS, BENJAMIN	N. C.	1789	1795		
† HAYNE, ROBERT Y	S. C.	1823	1832		
* † HENDRICKS, WILLIAM	Ind.	1825	1837		
* † HENRY, JOHN	Md.	1789	1797		
HILL, ISAAC	N. H.	1831	1837		
* HILLHOUSE, JAMES	Conn.	1796	1810	.....28 Dec. 1832.....	78
* HINDMAN, WILLIAM	Md.	1800	1801		
HOBART, JOHN S	N. Y.	1797	1798	.....4 Feb. 1805.....	66
* † HOLMES, DAVID	Miss.	1820	1825		
* HOLMES, JOHN	Me.	1820 1828	1827 1833		
HORSEY, OUTERBRIDGE	Del.	1810	1821		
* † HOWARD, JOHN E	Md.	1796	1803	.....12 Oct. 1827.....	75
HOWELL, JEREMIAH B	R. I.	1811	1817		
HOWLAND, BENJAMIN	R. I.	1804	1809		
* HUBBARD, HENRY	N. H.	1835	1841		
HUNTER, JOHN	S. C.	1796	1798		
HUNTER, WILLIAM	R. I.	1811	1821		
† IREDELL, JAMES	N. C.	1828	1831		
* IZARD, RALPH	S. C.	1789	1795	.....30 May, 1804.....	66
*c. j. §‡ JACKSON, ANDREW	Tenn.	1797 1823	1798 1825		
* † JACKSON, JAMES	Ga.	1793 1801	1795 1806	.....19 Mar. 1806.....	48
JOHNS, KENSEY	Del.	1794	1795		
* † JOHNSON, HENRY	La.	1818	1824		
* JOHNSON, RICHARD M	Ky.	1819	1829		
* JOHNSON, WILLIAM S	Conn.	1789	1791	.....14 Nov. 1819.....	92
* JOHNSTON, JOSIAH S	La.	1824	1833	.....19 May, 1833.	
* ‡ JOHNSTON, SAMUEL	N. C.	1789	1793	.....Aug. 1816.....	82
JONES, GEORGE	Ga.	1807	1807		
KANE, ELIAS K	Ill.	1825	1837		
* KELLY, WILLIAM	Ala.	1822	1825		
* † KENT, JOSEPH	Md.	1833	1839		
KERR, JOSEPH	Ohio,	1814	1815		
KING, JOHN P	Ga.	1833	1839		
* § KING, RUFUS	N. Y.	1789 1813	1796 1825	.....29 Apr. 1827.....	72
KING, WILLIAM R	Ala.	1819	1841		
* KITCHELL, AARON	N. J.	1805	1809		
† KNIGHT, NEHEMIAH R	R. I.	1821	1835		
* LACOCK, ABNER	Penn.	1813	1819		
* † LANGDON, JOHN	N. H.	1789	1801	.....18 Sept. 1819.....	78
LANMAN, JAMES	Conn.	1819	1825		
† LAMBERT, JOHN	N. J.	1809	1815	.....Feb. 1823.....	75
* LATTIMER, HENRY	Del.	1795	1801		
* LAWRENCE, JOHN	N. Y.	1796	1800		
† LEAKE, WALTER	Miss.	1817	1820	.....17 Nov. 1825.	
* LEE, RICHARD H	Va.	1789	1792	.....19 June, 1794.....	62
* LEIB, MICHAEL	Penn.	1808	1814		
LEIGH, BENJAMIN W	Va.	1834	1835		
c. j. * LIVERMORE, SAMUEL	N. H.	1793	1801	.....May, 1803.....	71
* ‡ § LIVINGSTON, EDWARD	La.	1829	1831		
* † LLOYD, EDWARD	Md.	1819	1826	.....2 June, 1834.	

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
LLOYD, JAMES	Md.	1797	1800		
LLOYD, JAMES	Mass.	1808 1822	1813 1826	.....5 April, 1831.....	61
LOCKE, FRANCIS	N. C.	1814	1815		
LOGAN, GEORGE	Penn.	1801	1807	.....9 April, 1821.....	66
LOGAN, WILLIAM	Ky.	1819	1820		
LOWRIE, WALTER	Penn.	1819	1825		
LYNN, LEWIS F.	Mou.	1834	1837		
MACLAY, SAMUEL	Penn.	1803	1808		
MACLAY, WILLIAM	Penn.	1789	1791	..... April, 1804.	
* MACON, NATHANIEL	N. C.	1815	1828	.....29 June, 1837.	
MAGRUDER, A. B.	La.	1812	1813	.....April, 1822.	
* MALBONE, FRANCIS	R. I.	1809	1809		
* MANGUM, WILLIE P.	N. C.	1831	1837		
j. † MARCY, WILLIAM L.	N. Y.	1831	1833		
MARKS, WILLIAM	Penn.	1825	1831		
MARSHALL, HUMPHREY	Ky.	1795	1801	.....1805.	
† MARTIN, ALEXANDER	N. C.	1793	1799		
MASON, A. T.	Va.	1815	1817	.....6 Feb. 1819.....	33
MASON, JEREMIAH	N. H.	1813	1817		
* MASON, JONATHAN	Mass.	1800	1803	.....1 Nov. 1831.....	75
MASON, STEVENS T.	Va.	1794	1803	.....9 May, 1803.	
MATTHEWSON, ELISHA	R. I.	1807	1811		
‡ † MEIGS, RETURN J. Jr.	Ohio,	1808	1810	.....March, 1825.	
c. j. MELLEN, PRENTISS	Mass.	1818	1820		
† * ‡ MILLEDGE, JOHN	Ga.	1806	1809	.....9 Feb. 1818.....	61
* † MILLER, STEPHEN D.	S. C.	1831	1834		
* MILLS, ELIJAH H.	Mass.	1820	1827		
M'ILVAINE, JAMES	N. J.	1823	1826	.....18 Aug. 1826.	
* MITCHELL, SAMUEL L.	N. Y.	1804	1809	.... 7 Sept. 1831. ...	66
* MITCHELL, STEPHEN M.	Conn.	1793	1795	..... 30 Sept. 1835.....	91
M'KINLEY, JOHN	Ala.	1826	1831		
* ‡ M'LANE, LOUIS	Del.	1827	1829		
* M'LEAN, JOHN	Ill.	1824 1829	1825 1830	.....4 Oct. 1830.	
* † ‡ § MONROE, JAMES	Va.	1790	1794	.....4 July. 1831.....	72
* MOORE, ANDREW	Va.	1804	1809		
† MOORE, GABRIEL	Ala.	1831	1837		
† MORRILL, DAVID L.	N. H.	1817	1823		
* § MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR	N. Y.	1800	1803	.....6 Nov. 1816.....	64
* MORRIS, ROBERT	Penn.	1789	1795	.....,8 May. 1806.....	71
MORRIS, THOMAS	Ohio,	1833	1839		
* † MORROW, JEREMIAH	Ohio,	1813	1819		
* MUHLENBERG, PETER	Penn.	1801	1801	..... 1 Oct. 1807.....	62
NAUDAIN, ARNOLD	Del.	1829	1839		
* † NICHOLSON, W. C.	Va.	1799	1804	.....10 Oct. 1820.	
NOBLE, JAMES	Ind.	1816	1831	.....26 Feb. 1831.	
NORTH, WILLIAM	N. Y.	1798	1798	.... .3 Jan. 1836. ...	83
c. j. OLCOTT, SIMEON	N. H.	1801	1805	.....22 Feb. 1815.....	79
† OGDEN, AARON	N. J.	1801	1803		
* OTIS, HARRISON G.	Mass.	1817	1822	.....5 Jan. 1827.	
j. PAINE, ELIJAH	Vt.	1795	1801		
j. † PALMER, WILLIAM A.	Vt.	1818	1835		
PARKER, NAHUM	N. H.	1807	1810		
j. * † PARRIS, ALBION K.	Me.	1827	1828		
* PARROT, JOHN F.	N. H.	1819	1825		
‖ † PATERSON, WILLIAM	N. J.	1789	1790	..... 9 Sept. 1806.....	64
* ‡ PICKERING, TIMOTHY	Mass.	1803	1811	.....29 Jan. 1829.....	84
* † § PINCKNEY, CHARLES	S. C.	1798	1801	..... 29 Oct. 1824.....	66
* ‡ § PINKNEY, WILLIAM	Md.	1819	1822	.....25 Feb. 1822.....	57
* † PLEASANTS, JAMES	Va.	1819	1822	.....1818.	
† PLUMER, WILLIAM	N. H.	1802	1807		
* † POINDEXTER, GEORGE	Miss.	1831	1835		
† POPE, JOHN	Ky.	1807	1813		
PORTER, ALEXANDER	La.	1834	1836		
POSEY, THOMAS	La.	1812	1813		
POTTER, SAMUEL J.	R. I.	1803	1804	..... Oct. 1804.....	54
* POTTS, RICHARD	Md.	1792	1796		
c. j. PRENTISS, SAMUEL	Vt.	1831	1837		
PRESTON, WILLIAM C.	S. C.	1834	1837		
PRINCE, OLIVER H.	Ga.	1828	1829		
* § RANDOLPH, JOHN	Va.	1825	1827	.....24 May. 1833.....	60

	Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
c. j.	* READ, GEORGE	Del.	1789	1793	Nov. 1798	64
	READ, JACOB	S. C.	1795	1802		
	READ, THOMAS B.	Miss.	1826 1829	1827 1829		
	* READ, PHILIP	Md.	1806	1813		
	* RIDGELY, HENRY M.	Del.	1826	1829		
	* § RIVES, WILLIAM C.	Va.	1832	1834		
	ROBBINS, ASHER	R. I.	1825	1839		
	* ROBERTS, JONATHAN	Penn.	1814	1821		
	ROBINSON, JOHN M.	Ill.	1831	1835		
	ROBINSON, JONATHAN	Vt.	1807	1815		
	† ROBINSON, MOSES	Vt.	1791	1796		
	* ‡ RODNEY, CÆSAR A.	Del.	1821	1823	10 June, 1824.	
	* † RODNEY, DANIEL	Del.	1826	1827		
	ROSS, JAMES	Penn.	1794	1803		
	* ROWAN, JOHN	Ky.	1825	1831		
	RUGGLES, BENJAMIN	Ohio.	1815	1833		
	RUGGLES, JOHN	Me.	1835	1841		
	RUTHERFORD, JOHN	N. J.	1791	1798		
j.	SANFORD, NATHAN	N. Y.	1815 1825	1821 1831		
	* SCHUREMAN, JAMES	N. J.	1799	1801		
	* SCHUYLER, PHILIP	N. Y.	1789	1791	18 Nov. 1804	72
	* SEDGWICK, THEODORE	Mass.	1796	1799	24 Jan. 1813	66
	SEYMOUR, HORATIO	Vt.	1821	1833		
	SHEAFE, JAMES	N. H.	1801	1802	6 Dec. 1829	74
	SHEPLEY, ETHER	Me.	1833	1839		
	* SHERMAN, ROGER	Conn.	1791	1793	23 July, 1793	72
	* SILSBEE, NATHANIEL	Mass.	1826	1835		
	SMITH, DANIEL	Tenn.	1798 1805	1799 1809	July, 1818.	
	* † SMITH, ISRAEL	Vt.	1802	1807		
	SMITH, JOHN	Ohio.	1803	1808	July. 1816	81
	* SMITH, JOHN	N. Y.	1804	1813	1816.	
	SMITH, NATHAN	Conn.	1833	1839	6 Dec. 1836.	
	* SMITH, SAMUEL	Md.	1803 1822	1815 1833		
	* SMITH, WILLIAM	S. C.	1816 1826	1823 1831		
	‡ SOUTHARD, SAMUEL L.	N. J.	1821 1833	1823 1839	1842.	
	* SPRAGUE, PELEG	Me.	1829	1835		
	* STANTON, JOSEPH	R. I.	1790	1793		
	STOCKTON, RICHARD	N. J.	1796	1799	24 March, 1828	68
	† STOKES, MONTFORT	N. C.	1816	1823		
	* † STONE, DAVID	N. C.	1801 1813	1807 1814	1818.	
	STORER, CLEMENT	N. H.	1817	1819	21 Nov. 1830	70
	† STRONG, CALEB	Mass.	1789	1796	7 Nov. 1820	74
	* SUMPTER, THOMAS	S. C.	1802	1810	1 June, 1832	97
	* SWIFT, BENJAMIN	Vt.	1833	1839		
	TAIT, CHARLES	Ga.	1809	1819		
	TALBOT, ISHAM	Ky.	1815 1820	1819 1825		
	TALLMADGE, NATHANIEL P.	N. Y.	1833	1839		
	† TATNALL, JOSIAH	Ga.	1796	1799	6 June, 1803.	
	TAYLOR, JOHN	Va.	1792 1803 1822	1794 1803 1824	20 Aug. 1824.	
	* † TAYLOR, JOHN	S. C.	1810	1816		
	TAYLOR, WALLER	Ind.	1816	1825		
	TAZEWELL, HENRY	Va.	1794	1799		
	* † TAZEWELL, L. W.	Va.	1824	1833		
	* THOMAS, JESSE B.	Ill.	1818	1829		
	* THOMPSON, THOMAS W.	N. H.	1814	1817		
	THURSTON, JOHN B.	Ky.	1805	1810	Dec. 1838	85
	† TICHENOR, ISAAC	Vt.	1796 1815	1797 1821		
	† TIFFIN, EDWARD	Ohio.	1807	1809	July, 1829	64
	TIPTON, JOHN	Ind.	1832	1839		
	* † TOMLINSON, GIDEON	Conn.	1831	1837		
	* TRACY, URIAH	Conn.	1796	1797	19 July. 1807	53

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
TRIMBLE, WILLIAM A.	Ohio.	1819	1822	13 Dec. 1821	35
* † TROUP, GEORGE M.	Ga.	1816 1829	1818 1835		
* † TRUMBULL, JONATHAN	Conn.	1795	1796	7 Aug. 1809	69
† TURNER, JAMES	N. C.	1805	1816		
x c. j. † TYLER, JOHN	Va.	1827	1839		
† ‡ § VAN BUREN, MARTIN	N. Y.	1821	1828		
* VAN DYKE, NICHOLAS	Del.	1817	1826	May, 1826.	
* VARNUM, JOSEPH B.	Mass.	1811	1817	11 Sept. 1821	71
* VENABLE, ABRAHAM B.	Va.	1803	1804	26 Dec. 1811.	
* VINING, JOHN	Del.	1793	1798		
WAGGAMAN, GEORGE A.	La.	1831	1835		
WALKER, FREEMAN	Ga.	1819	1821		
WALKER, GEORGE	Ky.	1814	1815		
WALKER, JOHN	Va.	1790	1790		
WALKER, JOHN	Ga.	1790	1791		
WALKER, JOHN W.	Ala.	1819	1822		
WALL, GARRITT D.	N. J.	1835	1841		
* † WALTON, GEORGE	Ga.	1795	1796	4 Feb. 1804	63
WARE, NICHOLAS	Ga.	1821	1824		
WATSON, JAMES	N. Y.	1798	1800		
* WEBSTER, DANIEL	Mass.	1827	1839		
* WHARTON, JESSE	Tenn.	1814	1815	22 July, 1833.	
c. j. WHITE, HUGH L.	Tenn.	1825	1835		
WHITE, SAMUEL	Del.	1801	1810		
WHITESIDE, JENKIN	Tenn.	1809	1811		
j. § WILKINS, WILLIAM	Penn.	1831	1834		
WILLES, WILLIAM H.	Del.	1799 1813	1804 1817		
WILLEY, CALVIN	Conn.	1825	1831		
WILLIAMS, JOHN	Tenn.	1815	1823		
WILLIAMS, THOMAS H.	Miss.	1817	1831		
WILSON, JAMES J.	N. J.	1815	1821	Aug. 1824	45
* j. WINGATE, PAINE	N. H.	1789	1793		
j. † ‡ WOODBURY, LEVI	N. H.	1825	1831		
† WORTHINGTON, THOMAS	Ohio.	1803 1810	1807 1814		
† WRIGHT, ROBERT	Md.	1801	1806		
* WRIGHT, SILAS Jr.	N. Y.	1833	1837		

LIST OF MINISTERS
FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Gouverneur Morris, of N. J., Commissioner, 13 Oct. 1789.
Thomas Pinckney, of S. C., Minister Plenipotentiary, 12 Jan., 1792.
John Jay, of N. York, Envoy Extraordinary, 19 April, 1794.
Rufus King, of N Y., Minister Plenipotentiary, 20 May, 1796.
James Monroe, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 18 April, 1803.
James Monroe, and William Pinckney, jointly and severally, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, 12 May, 1806.
William Pinckney, of Maryland, Minister Plenipotentiary, 12 May, 1806; renewed 26 Feb. 1808.
John Q. Adams, of Mass., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 Feb. 1815.
Richard Rush, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 16 Dec., 1817.
Rufus King, of N. Y., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 5 May, 1825.
Albert Gallatin, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 May, 1826.
James Barbour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 23 May, 1828.
Louis McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1829.
Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation.
Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister, Plenipotentiary, 1831.
Aaron Vail, Secretary of Legation.
Aaron Vail, of N. Y., Chargé de Affaires, 1832.
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1836.
Benjamin Rush, jr., of Penn., Secretary of Legation.

TO FRANCE.

William Short, of Virginia, Chargé de Affaires, 6 April, 1790.
Governeur Morris, of N. J., Minister Plenipotentiary, 12 Jan., 1792.
James Monroe, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 May, 1794.
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of S. C., Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 Sept., 1796.
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Francis Dana, and John Marshall, jointly and severally, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 5 June, 1797.
Oliver Ellsworth, Patrick Henry, and William Vans Murray, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 25 Feb., 1799.
William Richardson Davie, of N. C., in place of Patrick Henry, 10 Dec., 1799.
James A. Bayard, of Delaware, Minister Plenipotentiary, 19 Feb., 1801.
Robert R. Livingston, of N. Y., Minister Plenipotentiary, 2 Oct., 1801.
John Armstrong, of N. Y., Minister Plenipotentiary, 30 June, 1804.
Joel Barlow, of Conn., Minister Plenipotentiary 27 Feb., 1811.
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 April, 1813.
Albert Gallatin, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 Feb., 1815.
James Brown, of Louisiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 Dec., 1823.
William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1829.
Charles Carrol Harper, Secretary of Legation.
Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1833.
Thomas P. Barton, Secretary of Legation.
Thomas P. Burton, of Penn., Chargé de Affaires.
Lewis Cass. of Michigan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1836.
Charles E. Anderson, Secretary of Legation.

TO SPAIN.

William Carmichael, of Maryland, Chargé de Affaires, 29 Sept., 1789.
William Carmichael and William Short, Commissioners, 18 March, 1792.
William Short, of Va., Minister Resident, 1794.
Thomas Pinckney, of S. C., Envoy Extraordinary 24 Nov., 1794.
David Humphreys, of Conn., Minister Plenipotentiary, 20 May, 1786.
Charles Pinckney, of S. C., Minister Plenipotentiary, 6 June, 1801.
James Monroe, of Virginia, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 14 Oct., 1804.
James Bowdoin, of Mass., Minister Plenipotentiary, 22 Nov. 1804.
George W. Erving, of Mass., Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 Aug. 1814.
John Forsyth, of Georgia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 16 Feb., 1819.
Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 15 Jan., 1823.
Alexander Hill Everet, of Mass., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1825.
Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation. 1828.
Cornelius P. Van Ness, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1829.
Arthur Middleton, jr., of S. C., Chargé de Affaires,
John H. Eaton, of Tenn., Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1836.

TO THE NETHERLANDS.

William Short, of Va., Minister Resident, 1792.
John Q. Adams, of Mass., Minister Resident, 1794.
William Vans Murray, of Maryland, Minister Resident, 2 March, 1797.
William Eustis, of Mass, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 10, Dec. 1814.
Alexander Hill Everet, of Mass., Chargé de Affaires, 30 Nov. 1818.
Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, Chargé de Affaires, 9 March, 1825.
William Pitt Preble, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1829.
Auguste Davizac, La Chargé de Affaires, 1831

TO PORTUGAL.

David Humphreys, of Conn. Minister Resident, 21 Feb. 1791.
John Quincy Adams, of Mass. Minister Plenipotentiary, 30 May, 1796.
William Smith, of S. C. Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 July, 1797.
Thomas Sumpter, jr. of S. C. Minister Plenipotentiary, (in Brazil) 7 March, 1809.
John Graham, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, (in Brazil) 6 January, 1819.
Henry Dearborn, sen. of Mass. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 7 May, 1822.
Thomas L. L. Brent, of Virginia, Chargé de Affaires, 9 March, 1825.
Edward Kavanagh, Chargé de Affaires, 1835.

TO PRUSSIA.

John Q. Adams, of Mass. Minister Plenipotentiary, 31 May, 1797.
Henry Clay, (Secretary of State) Special Commissioner, with full power to conclude a Treaty with the Government of Prussia, 18 April, 1823.
Henry Wheaton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1837.
Theodore S. Fay, Secretary of Legation.

TO RUSSIA.

John Quincy Adams, of Mass. Minister Plenipotentiary, 27 June, 1809.
James A. Bayard, of Delaware, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Feb. 1815.
William Pinckney, of Maryland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1815.
George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1818.
Henry Middleton, of S. C. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1820.
Albert Gallatin and William Pitt Preble, Agents in the Negotiation and upon the Umpirge relating to the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, 9 May, 1828.
James Buchanan, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1831.
John Randolph Clay, of Penn., Secretary of Legation.
John Randolph, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
William Wilkins, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
John Randolph Clay, of Penn., Chargé de Affaires.
George M. Dallas, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1837.
William W. Chew, of Penn., Secretary of Legation.

TO SWEDEN.

Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, Minister Plenipotentiary, 18 Jan. 1814.
Christopher Hughes, jr , of Maryland, Chargé de Affaires, 21 Jan. 1819.
William C. Somerville, of Md., Chargé de Affaires, 9 March, 1825.
John James Appleton, of Mass., Chargé de Affaires, 2 May, 1826.
Christopher Hughes, of Md., Chargé de Affaires, 1830.

NEGOTIATORS OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard, Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 17 April, 1813.
Henry Clay and Jonathan Russel were added to this Commission on the 18th of Jan. 1814.

TO DEMARK

Henry Wheaton, of N. Y., Chargé de Affaires, 1827.
Jonathan Woodride, Chargé de Affaires, 1835.

TO THE ROMAN STATES AND KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

J. Nelson, Chargé de Affaires, 1831.

TO BELGIUM.

Hugh S. Legare, of S. C. Chargé de Affaires, 1832
Virgil Maxey, of Md. Chargé de Affaires, 1837.

TO THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Richard C. Anderson, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 27 Jan. 1823.
Beaufort T. Watts, of S. C. Chargé de Affaires, 3 March, 1827.
William H. Harrison, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 24 May, 1828
Thomas P. Moore, of Kentucky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1829.

TO THE REPUBLIC OF BUENOS AYRES.

Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, Minister Plenipotentiary, 27 Jan. 1823.
John M. Forbes, of Florida, Chargé de Affaires, 9 March, 1825.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILI.

Heman Allen, of Vt. Minister Plenipotentiary, 1823.
Samuel Larned, of R. I. Chargé de Affaires, 1828
Richard Pollard, Chargé de Affaires, 1834.

TO MEXICO.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan. 1823.
Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 4 March, 1824.
Joel R. Poinsett, of S. C. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 8 March, 1825.
Powhattan Ellis, of Mississippi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1837.
Charles Ellis, Secretary of Legation.

TO BRAZIL.

Condy Raguet, of Penn. Chargé de Affaires, 1825
William Tudor, of Mass., Chargé de Affaires, 1827.
William Hunter, of R. I., Chargé de Affaires, 1834.

TO GUATEMALA.

William Miller, of N. C., Chargé de Affaires, 1825.
John Williams, of Tennessee, Chargé de Affaires, 9 Dec. 1825.
William B. Rochester, of N. Y., Chargé de Affaires, 3 March, 1827.

TO PERU.

James Cooley, of Ohio, Chargé de Affaires, 2 May, 1826.
James B. Thurton, Chargé de Affaires, 1836.
Samuel Larned, of R. I., Chargé de Affaires, 26 Dec. 1828.

TO THE ASSEMBLY OF AMERICAN NATIONS, PROPOSED TO BE HELD AT PANAMA.

Richard C. Anderson, of Virginia, and John Sergeant, of Penn. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 14 March, 1826.
Joel R. Poinsetts, of S. C., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 12 Feb. 1827

TO AUSTRIA.

Henry Muhlenburg, of Penn., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1838.
John Randolph Clay, of Penn., Secretary of Legation.

TO TURKEY.

David Porter, Chargé de Affaires.

TO TEXAS.

Alcée Labranche, Chargé de Affaires, 1837.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

C. G. Dewitt, Chargé de Affaires.

TO NEW GRANADA.

R. B. McAfee, Chargé de Affaires

VENEZUELA.

I. G. A. Williams, Chargé de Affaires.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD CONGRESS FROM 1774 TO 1788, INCLUSIVE.

NOTE.—The mark * denotes an individual who was afterwards Representative in Congress. †—Senator in Congress. ‡—Governor of a State. ‖—Member of the Cabinet. §—Foreign Minister

	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
ADAMS, ANDREW	Conn.	1777 1781	1780 1782	26 Nov. 1797	61
§ ‖ ADAMS, JOHN	Mass.	1774	1778	4 July, 1826	90
‡ ADAMS, SAMUEL	Mass.	1774	1782	2 Oct. 1803	81
ADAMS, THOMAS	Va.	1778	1780		
ALEXANDER, ROBERT	Md.	1775	1777		
ALLEN, ANDREW	Penn.	1775	1776	7 March, 1825	85
ALSOP, JOHN	N. Y.	1774	1776		
ARMSTRONG, JOHN	Penn	1778 1787	1780 1788		
ARNOLD, JONATHAN	R. I.	1782	1784	March, 1793.	
ARNOLD, PELEG	R. I.	1787	1788	13 Feb. 1820	68
* ASHE, JOHN B.	N. C.	1787	1788		
ATLEE, SAMUEL J	Penn.	1778	1782	25 Nov. 1786	48
* ‡ † BALDWIN, ABRAHAM	Ga.	1785	1788		
BANISTER, JOHN	Va.	1778	1779		
‡ BARTLETT, JOSIAH	N. H.	1775	1779	19 May, 1795	65
BAYARD, JOHN	Penn.	1785	1787		
* BEATTIE, JOHN	N. J.	1783	1785	30 April, 1826	77
BEDFORD, GUNNING	Del.	1783 1786	1785 1787		
‡ BEDFORD, GUNNING Jr.	Del.	1785	1786		
BEE, THOMAS	S. C.	1780	1782		
* BENSON, EGBERT	N. Y.	1784 1786	1785 1788	Aug. 1833	86
BERESFORD, RICHARD	S. C.	1783	1775		
BIDDLE, EDWARD	Penn.	1774 1778	1776 1779		
† BINGHAM, WILLIAM	Penn.	1787	1788		
BLANCHARD, JONATHAN	N. H.	1783	1784	16 July, 1788	50
BLAND, RICHARD	Va.	1774	1776	1778.	
* BLAND, THEODORICK	Va.	1780	1783	1 June, 1790	48
* † BLOODWORTH, TIMOTHY	N. C.	1786	1787		
‡ BLOUNT, WILLIAM	N. C.	1782 1786	1783 1787		
BOERUM, SIMON	N. Y.	1774	1777	21 July, 1775.	
* BOUDINOT, ELIAS	N. J	1777 1781	1778 1784	24 Oct. 1821	81
BRAXTON, CARTER	Va.	1776	1776	10 Oct. 1797	61
BROWN, JOHN	Va.	1787	1788		
‡ BROWNSON, NATHAN	Ga.	1776	1778		
BULL, JOHN	S. C.	1784	1787		
* BULLOCK, ARCHIBALD	Ga.	1775	1776		
BURKE, THOMAS	N. C.	1777	1781		
BURNETT, WILLIAM	N. J.	1780	1781		
BURTON, ROBERT	N. C.	1787	1788		
† BUTLER, PIERCE	S. C.	1787	1788		
* CADWALLADER, LAMBERT	N. J	1784	1787		
§ CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM	Md.	1777	1780	March, 1795.	
CARRINGTON, EDWARD	Va.	1785	1786	28 Oct. 1810	61
† CARROLL, CHARLES	Md.	1776	1778	14 Nov. 1832	95
* CARROLL, DANIEL	Md.	1780	1784		
‡ CASWELL, RICHARD	N. C.	1774	1776		
CHASE, JEREMIAH T.	Md.	1783	1784		

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
CHASE, SAMUEL	Md.	1774 1784	1778 1785	19 June, 1811	71
* CLARK, ABRAHAM	N. J.	1776 1787	1782 1788	1794	68
CLARKSON, MATTHEW	Penn.	1785	1786	22 April, 1825	66
CLAY, JOSEPH	Ga.	1778	1780	Dec. 1804	63
CLINGAN, WILLIAM	Penn.	1777	1779		
‡ CLINTON, GEORGE	N. Y.	1775	1777		
* CLYMER, GEORGE	Penn.	1776 1780	1778 1783	Jan. 1813	75
‡ COLLINS, JOHN	R. I.	1778	1783		
CONDICT, SILAS	N. J.	1781	1784		
CONTEE, BENJAMIN	Md.	1787	1788		
COOKE, JOSEPH P.	Conn.	1784	1788		
COOPER, JOHN	N. J.	1776	1776		
CORNELL, EZEKIEL	R. I.	1780	1783		
CRANE, STEPHEN	N. J.	1774	1776		
CUMMING, WILLIAM	N. C.	1784	1784		
CUSHING, THOMAS	Mass.	1774	1776	28 Feb. 1788	62
DANA, FRANCIS	Mass.	1776 1784	1778 1784	25 April, 1811	68
DANE, NATHAN	Mass.	1785	1788	15 Feb. 1835	82
DAYTON, ELIAS	N. J.	1787	1788	July, 1807	70
DEANE, SILAS	Conn.	1774	1776	23 Aug. 1789	
DE HART, JOHN	N. J.	1774	1776		
DE WITT, CHARLES	N. Y.	1783	1785		
DICK, SAMUEL	N. J.	1783	1784	Nov. 1812.	
‡ DICKINSON, JOHN	Penn. Del.	1774 1776 1779	1776 1777 1780	15 Feb. 1808	75
† DICKINSON, PHILEMON	Del.	1782	1783		
DRAYTON, WILLIAM H.	S. C.	1778	1779	Sept. 1779	36
DUANE, JAMES	N. Y.	1774	1784	Feb. 1797.	
DUER, WILLIAM	N. Y.	1787	1778		
DYER, ELIPHALET	Conn.	1774 1780	1779 1783	13 May, 1807	86
EDWARDS, PIERPONT	Conn.	1787	1788	1826.	
ELLERY, WILLIAM	R. I.	1776 1783	1780 1785	15 Feb. 1820	93
† § ELLSWORTH, OLIVER	Conn.	1777	1784	26. Nov. 1807	65
† ELMER, JONATHAN	N. J.	1776 1781 1787	1778 1784 1788		
EVANS, JOHN	Del.	1776	1777		
EVELEIGH, NICHOLAS	S. C.	1781	1782		
FELL, JOHN	N. J.	1778	1780		
† FEW, WILLIAM	Ga.	1780 1785	1782 1788	July, 1828	81
FFROST, GEORGE	N. H.	1777	1779	21 June, 1796	76
FITZHUGH, JOHN	Va.	1779	1780	April, 1809	83
* FITZSIMMONS, THOMAS	Penn.	1782	1783	Aug. 1811	70
FLEMING, WILLIAM	Va.	1779	1781		
* FLOYD, WILLIAM	N. Y.	1774 1778	1777 1783	4 July, 1821	87
FOLSOM, NATHANIEL	N. H.	1774 1777 1779	1775 1778 1780	26 May, 1789	64
FORBES, JAMES	Md.	1778	1780		
FORREST, URIAH	Md.	1786	1787	July, 1805.	
* FOSTER, ABIEL	N. H	1783	1785	Feb. 1806	71
‡ § FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN	Penn.	1775	1776	17 April, 1790	84
† FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERIC	N. J.	1778 1782	1779 1783	April, 1804	52
GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER	S. C.	1774	1776	Aug. 1825	81
GALLOWAY, JOSEPH	Penn.	1784	1785	Sept. 1803	73
GANSEVOORT, LEONARD	N. Y.	1787	1788	Aug. 1810.	
GARDNER, JOSEPH	Penn.	1784	1785		
* ‡ § ‖ GERRY, ELBRIDGE	Mass.	1776 1782	1781 1785	23 Nov. 1814	70
GERVAIS, JOHN L.	S. C.	1782	1783		
GIBBONS, WILLIAM	Ga.	1784	1786		
‡ GILMAN, JOHN T.	N. H.	1782	1783	31 Aug. 1828	75

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
* † GILMAN, NICHOLAS	N. H.	1786	1788	2 May, 1814	52
GOLDSBOROUGH, ROBERT	Md.	1774	1775	31 Dec. 1788.	
GORHAM, NATHANIEL	Mass.	1782 1785	1783 1787	11 June, 1796	58
† GRAYSON, WILLIAM	Va.	1784	1787	12 March, 1790.	
GRIFFIN, CYRUS	Va.	1778 1787	1781 1788	10 Dec. 1810	62
‡ GWINNETT, BUTTON	Ga.	1776	1777	27 May, 1777	44
HABERSHAM, JOHN	Ga.	1785	1786	Nov. 1815	65
HALL, JOHN	Md.	1775 1783	1776 1784		
‡ HALL, LYMAN	Ga.	1775	1779	Feb. 1791	66
‖ HAMILTON, ALEXANDER	N. Y.	1782 1787	1783 1788	12 July, 1804	47
‡ HANCOCK, JOHN	Mass.	1775 1785	1780 1786	8 Oct. 1798	56
HAND, EDWARD	Penn.	1784	1785	4 Sept. 1820	58
HANSON, JOHN	Md.	1781	1785	13 Nov. 1783.	
HARDY, SAMUEL	Va.	1783	1785		
HARING, JOHN	N. Y.	1774 1785	1775 1788		
HARNETT, CORNELIUS	N. C.	1777	1780		
‡ HARRISON, BENJAMIN	Va.	1774	1778	April, 1791.	
HARRISON, WILLIAM	Md.	1785	1787		
HARVIE, JOHN	Va.	1778	1779		
† HAWKINS, BENJAMIN	N. C.	1781 1786	1784 1787		
HAZARD, JONATHAN	R. I.	1787	1788		
HENSLEY, WILLIAM	Md.	1782	1784		
* HENDERSON, THOMAS	N. J.	1779	1780		
HENRY, JAMES	Va.	1780	1781	Jan. 1805.	
† ‡ HENRY, JOHN	Md.	1778 1784	1781 1787		
‡ HENRY, PATRICK	Va.	1774	1776		
HENRY, WILLIAM	Penn	1784	1786		59
HEWES, JOSEPH	N. C.	1774 1779	1777 1780	10 Nov. 1779	49
HEYWARD, THOMAS Jr.	S. C.	1776	1778	March, 1809	63
HIGGINSON, STEPHEN	Mass	1782	1783		
HILL, WHITWILL	N. C.	1773	1781		
HILLHOUSE, WILLIAM	Conn.	1783	1786		
* † HINDMAN, WILLIAM	Md.	1784	1787		
* HOLTEN, SAMUEL	Mass.	1778 1782 1784 1786	1780 1783 1785 1787	2 Jan. 1816	77
HOOPER, WILLIAM	N. C.	1774	1777	1790	48
‡ HOPKINS, STEPHEN	R. I.	1774 1778	1777 1779	20 July, 1785	79
HOPKINSON, FRANCIS	N. J.	1776	1777	9 May, 1791	53
HORNBLOWER, JOSIAH	N. J.	1785	1786		
HOSMER, TITUS	Conn.	1775 1777	1776 1779		
‡ HOUSTON, JOHN	Ga.	1775	1777		
HOUSTON, WILLIAM	Ga.	1784	1787		
HOUSTON, WILLIAM C.	N. J.	1779 1784	1782 1785		
† ‡ HOWARD, JOHN E.	Md.	1787	1788		
HOWELL, DAVID	R. I.	1782	1785		
HOWLEY, RICHARD	Ga.	1780	1781		
* HUGER, DANIEL	S. C.	1786	1788		
HUMPHREYS, CHARLES	Penn.	1774	1776		
* HUNTINGTON, BENJAMIN	Conn.	1780 1787	1784 1788		
‡ HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL	Conn.	1776	1784	5 Jan. 1795	63
HUTSON, RICHARD	S. C.	1778	1779		
INGERSOLL, JARED	Penn.	1780	1781		
* IRVINE, WILLIAM	Penn.	1786	1788		
† § IZARD, RALPH	S. C.	1782	1783	May, 1804	66
JACKSON, DAVID	Penn.	1785	1786		
‡ § JAY, JOHN	N. Y.	1774 1778	1777 1779	17 May, 1829	84

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
JACKSON, JONATHAN	Mass.	1782	1782	5 March, 1810	67
‡ § ‖ JEFFERSON, THOMAS	Va.	1775 1783	1777 1785	4 July, 1826	83
JENIFER, DANIEL	Md.	1778	1782		
‡ JOHNSON, THOMAS	Md.	1775	1777	26 Oct. 1819	87
† JOHNSON, WILLIAM S.	Conn.	1784	1787	14 Nov. 1819	92
† ‡ JOHNSTON, SAMUEL	N. C.	1780	1782	Aug. 1816	82
JONES, ALLEN	N. C.	1779	1780		
JONES, JOSEPH	Va.	1777 1780	1778 1783		
JONES, NOBLE W.	Ga.	1775 1781	1776 1783	9 Jan. 1805	80
JONES, WILLIE	N. C.	1780	1781		
KEAN, JOHN	S. C.	1785	1787		
KEARNEY, DYRE	Del.	1786	1788		
§ † KING, RUFUS	Mass.	1784	1787	29 April, 1827	72
KINLOCH, FRANCIS	S. C.	1780	1781		
KINSEY, JAMES	N. J.	1774	1775	4 Jan. 1802	69
‡ † LANGDON, JOHN	N. H.	1775 1783 1786	1777 1784 1787	18 Sept. 1819	79
LANGDON, WOODBURY	N. H	1779	1780	13 Jan. 1805	56
LANGWORTHY, EDWARD	Ga.	1777	1779		
LANSING, JOHN Jr.	N. Y.	1784	1788		
§ LAURENS, HENRY	S. C.	1777	1780	8 Nov. 1792	69
LAW, RICHARD	Conn.	1777 1781	1778 1784		
* † LAWRENCE, JOHN	N. Y.	1785	1787		
LEE, ARTHUR	Va.	1781	1784	14 Dec. 1782	42
LEE, FRANCIS L.	Va.	1775	1780	April, 1797	63
* ‡ LEE, HENRY	Va.	1785	1788	25 March, 1818	62
† LEE, RICHARD H.	Va.	1774 1784	1780 1787	19 June, 1794	62
‡ LEE, THOMAS S.	Md.	1783	1784		
LEWIS, FRANCIS	N. Y.	1775	1779	30 Dec. 1803	90
L'HOMMEDIEU, EZRA	N. Y.	1779 1787	1783 1788	Oct. 1811	77
* † LIVERMORE, SAMUEL	N. H.	1780 1785	1783 1786	May, 1803	71
LIVINGSTON, PHILIP	N. Y.	1774	1778	12 Jan 1778	62
§ LIVINGSTON, ROBERT R.	N. Y.	1775 1779	1777 1781	26 Feb. 1813	66
LIVINGSTON, WALTER	N. Y.	1784	1785		
‡ LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM	N. J.	1774	1776		
* † ‡ LLOYD, EDWARD	Md.	1783	1784		
LONG, PIERSE	N. H.	1784	1786	31 March 1789.	
LOVELL, JAMES	Mass.	1776	1782	15 July, 1814	76
LOW, ISAAC	N. Y.	1774	1775		
LOWELL, JOHN	Mass.	1782	1783	6 May, 1802	58
LYNCH, THOMAS	S. C.	1774	1776	1776	
LYNCH, THOMAS Jr.	S. C.	1776	1777	1779	30
* § ‖ MADISON, JAMES Jr.	Va.	1780 1786	1783 1788	1836.	
MANNING, ———	R. I.	1785	1786		
MARCHANT, HENRY	R. I.	1777 1783	1780 1784		
MARTIN, LUTHER	Md.	1784	1785		
MATLACK, TIMOTHY	Penn.	1780	1781		
‡ MATTHEWS, JOHN	S. C.	1778	1782		
M'CLENE, JAMES	Penn.	1778	1780		
M'COMB, ELEAZER	Del.	1782	1784		
M'DOUGALL, ALEXANDER	N. Y.	1781 1784	1782 1785	June, 1786.	
MEREDITH, SAMUEL	Penn.	1787	1788		
MERCER, JAMES	Va.	1779	1780		
* ‡ MERCER, JOHN F.	Va.	1782	1785		
‖ M'HENRY, JAMES	Md.	1783	1786		
MIDDLETON, ARTHUR	S. C.	1776 1781	1778 1783	1 Jan. 1783	43
MIDDLETON, HENRY	S. C.	1774	1776		
‡ MIFFLIN, THOMAS	Penn.	1774 1782	1776 1784	20 Jan. 1800	56

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
MILLER, NATHAN	R. I.	1785	1786		
MITCHELL, NATHANIEL	Del.	1786	1788		
† MITCHELL, STEPHEN M.	Conn.	1783 1785 1787	1784 1786 1788	30 Sept. 1835	91
‡ M'KEAN, THOMAS	Del.	1774 1778	1776 1783		
† ‡ ‖ § MONROE, JAMES	Va.	1783	1786	4 July, 1831.	
MONTGOMERY, JOHN	Penn.	1780	1784		
MORRIS, CHARLES	Penn.	1783	1784		
§ † MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR	N. Y.	1777	1780	6 Nov. 1816.	
MORRIS, LEWIS	N. Y.	1775	1777	22 Jan. 1798	71
† MORRIS, ROBERT	Penn.	1776	1778	8 May, 1806	71
MORTON, JOHN	Penn.	1774	1777	April, 1777	53
MOTTE, ISAAC	S. C.	1780	1782		
MOWRY, DANIEL	R. I.	1781	1781		
* MUHLENBERG F. A.	Penn.	1778	1780	4 June, 1801	51
NASH, ABNER	N. C.	1782 1785	1784 1786		
NEILSON, JOHN	N. J.	1778	1779		
‡ NELSON, THOMAS	Va.	1775 1779	1777 1780	April, 1833	88
‖ OSGOOD, SAMUEL	Mass.	1780	1784	12 Aug. 1813	65
OTIS, SAMUEL A.	Mass.	1787	1788	22 April, 1814	73
‡ PACA, WILLIAM	Md.	1774	1779	1799	59
PAGE, MANN	Va.	1777	1777		
PAINE, EPHRAIM	N. Y.	1784	1785		
PAINE, ROBERT T.	Mass.	1774	1778	11 May, 1814	84
PARKER, JOHN	S. C.	1786	1788		
* PARTRIDGE, GEORGE	Mass.	1779 1783	1782 1785	1828	89
* PATTON, JOHN	Del.	1785	1786		
PEABODY, NATHANIEL	N. H.	1779	1780	29 June, 1823	81
PEERY, WILLIAM	Del.	1785	1786		
‡ PENDLETON, EDMUND	Va.	1774	1775	26 Oct. 1823	82
PENN, JOHN	N. C.	1775 1777	1776 1780	Sept. 1778	47
PETERS, RICHARD	Penn.	1782	1783	21 Aug. 1828	84
PETTIT, CHARLES	Penn.	1785	1787		
PIERCE, WILLIAM	Ga.	1786	1787		
† ‡ § PINCKNEY, CHARLES	S. C.	1777 1784	1778 1787	29 Oct. 1826	66
‡ PLATER, GEORGE	Md.	1778	1781		
PLATT, ZEPHANIAH	N. Y.	1784	1786		
† POTTS, RICHARD	Md.	1781	1782		
RAMSAY, DAVID	S. C.	1782 1785	1784 1786	8 May, 1815	65
RAMSAY, NATHANIEL	Md.	1785	1787		
‡ ‖ RANDOLPH, EDMUND	Va.	1779	1782	12 Sept. 1813.	
‡ ‖ RANDOLPH, PEYTON	Va.	1774	1775	22 Oct. 1775	52
READ, ———	Penn.	1778	1788		
† READ, GEORGE	Del.	1774	1777	1798	64
READ, JACOB	S. C.	1783	1785		
‡ REED, JOSEPH	Penn	1777	1778	4 March, 1785	52
RHODES, SAMUEL	Penn.	1774	1775		
RIDGELY, RICHARD	Md.	1785	1786		
ROBERDEAU, DANIEL	Penn.	1777	1779		
RODNEY, CÆSAR	Del.	1774 1777 1783	1776 1778 1784	1783	53
RODNEY, THOMAS	Del.	1781 1785	1783 1787	21 Feb. 1811.	
RODGERS, JOHN	Md.	1775	1776		
ROOT, JESSE	Conn.	1778	1783	29 March, 1822	85
ROSS, DAVID	Md.	1786	1787		
ROSS, GEORGE	Penn.	1774	1777	July, 1779	49
RUMSEY, BENJAMIN	Md.	1776	1778		
RUSH, BENJAMIN	Penn.	1776	1777	19 April, 1813	69
‡ RUTLEDGE, EDWARD	S. C.	1774	1777	23 Jan. 1800	50
* ‡ RUTLEDGE, JOHN	S. C.	1774 1782	1777 1783	July, 1800	53
SCHEURMAN, J.	N. J.	1786	1787		

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
† SCHUYLER, PHILIP	N. Y.	1775	1775	.....18 Nov. 1804.....	72
SCOTT, GUSTAVUS		1778	1781		
SCOTT, JOHN M.	Md.	1784	1785		
SCUDDER, NATHANIEL	N. Y.	1780	1783		
SEARGEANT, JONATHAN D.	N. J.	1777	1779		
SEARLE, JAMES	N. J.	1776	1777		
* † SEDGWICK, THEODORE	Penn.	1778	1780		
* SENEY, JOSHUA	Mass.	1785	1788	.....24 Jan. 1813.....	66
SHARPE, WILLIAM	Md.	1787	1788		
* † SHERMAN, ROGER	N. C.	1779	1782		
SHIPPEN, WILLIAM	Conn.	1774	1784		
SITGREAVES, JOHN	Penn.	1778	1780	.....11 July, 1808.....	74
SMITH, JAMES	N. C.	1784	1785	..... March, 1802.	
SMITH, JONATHAN B.	Penn.	1776	1778	.....1806.....	92
SMITH, MELANCTON	Penn.	1777	1778		
SMITH, MEREWETHER	N. Y.	1785	1788		
SMITH, RICHARD	Va.	1778	1782		
SMITH, THOMAS	N. J.	1774	1776		
* SMITH, WILLIAM	Penn.	1780	1782		
* ‡ SPAIGHT, RICHARD D.	Md.	1777	1778		
SPENCER, JOSEPH	N. C.	1783	1785		
‡ ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR	Conn.	1778	1779		
STEWART, ———	Penn.	1785	1787	.....31 Aug. 1818.....	84
† STOCKTON, RICHARD	N. J.	1784	1785		
STONE, THOMAS	N. J.	1776	1777	.....28 Feb. 1781	50
STRONG, JEDEDIAH	Md.	1775	1779	..... 5 Oct. 1787.....	44
* STURGES, JONATHAN		1784	1785		
‡ SULLIVAN, JAMES	Conn.	1782	1784		
‡ SULLIVAN, JOHN	Conn.	1785	1787		
SWAN, JOHN	Mass.	1782	1782	.....10 Dec. 1808.....	64
SYKES, JAMES	N. H.	1774	1775	..... 23 Jan. 1795.....	54
SYMMES, JOHN C.		1780	1781		
TAYLOR, GEORGE	N. C.	1787	1788		
‡ TELFAIR, EDWARD	Del.	1777	1778		
* THACHER, GEORGE	N. J.	1785	1786	..... March, 1814.	
THORNTON, MATTHEW	Penn.	1776	1777	.....23 Feb. 1781.....	65
TILGHMAN, MATTHEW	Ga.	1777	1779		
TILTON, JAMES		1780	1783		
TRAPIER, PAUL		1787	1788	.....1824.....	70
‡ TREADWELL, JOHN	N. H.	1776	1778	..... 24 June, 1803.....	89
TRUMBULL, JOSEPH	Md.	1774	1777		
* TUCKER, THOMAS T.	Del.	1783	1785		
‡ VAN DYKE, NICHOLAS	S. C.	1777	1778		
VARNUM, JAMES M.	Conn.	1785	1786		
* † VINING, JOHN	S. C.	1787	1788		
WADSWORTH, JAMES	Del.	1777	1782		
* WADSWORTH, JEREMIAH	R. I.	1780	1782	.....1789.....	
† ‡ WALTON, GEORGE		1786	1787		
WARD, ARTEMAS	Del.	1784	1786		
‡ WARD, SAMUEL	Conn.	1783	1784		
‖ WASHINGTON, GEORGE		1785	1786		
WENTWORTH, JOHN Jr.	Conn.	1774	1775		
WHARTON, SAMUEL	Conn.	1787	1788		
WHIPPLE, WILLIAM	Del.	1777	1782		
* WHITE, ALEXANDER	Ga.	1776	1779	.....2 Feb. 1804.....	64
WHITE, PHILLIPS		1780	1781		
WILLING, THOMAS	Mass.	1780	1781	..... 28 Oct. 1800.....	73
WILLIAMS, JOHN	R. I.	1774	1776		
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM	Va.	1774	1775	.....14 Dec. 1799.....	67
WILLIAMSON, HUGH	N. H.	1778	1779	.....10 Jan. 1787.....	42
WILSON, JAMES	Del.	1782	1783		
	N. H.	1776	1779	.....28 Nov. 1685.....	54
	N. C.	1786	1788		
	N. H.	1782	1783	..... 24 June, 1811.....	82
	Penn.	1775	1776		
	N C.	1778	1779		
	Conn.	1776	1778	.....2 Aug. 1811.....	80
		1783	1784		
	N. C.	1782	1785	.....22 May, 1819.....	83
		1787	1788		
	Penn.	1775	1778		
		1782	1783	.....28 Aug. 1798.....	56
		1785	1787		

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
* † WINGATE, PAINE	N. H.	1787	1788	March, 1838	99
WISNER, HENRY	N. Y.	1774	1776		
WITHERSPOON, JOHN	N. J.	1776	1783	15 Nov. 1795	72
WOLCOTT, OLIVER	Conn.	1775 1780	1778 1784	1 Dec. 1797	71
WOOD, JOSEPH	Ga.	1777	1779		
WRIGHT, TURBETT	Md.	1781	1782		
* WINKOOP, HENRY	Penn.	1779	1783		
WYTHE, GEORGE	Va.	1775	1777	8 June, 1806	80
YATES, ABRAHAM, Jr.	N. Y.	1787	1788		
YATES, PETER W.	N. Y.	1785	1787		
ZUBLY, JOHN J.	Ga.	1775	1776	July, 1801.	

A LIST

OF GOVERNORS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES SINCE THE YEAR 1835, TOGETHER WITH A FEW OTHERS UNINTENTIONALLY OMITTED IN THE LIST PREPARED FOR THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS WORK.

GOVERNORS.

Name.	State.	From	To.	Decease.	Age.
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, *Acting*	Mass.	1836	1837		
ARTHUR P. BAGLEY	Ala.		1839		
LEMUEL W. BOGGS	Mo.	1836	1840		
WILLIAM BLOUNT	Tenn.	1809	1815	Sept. 1835.	
THOMAS BOONE	N. J.	1760	1761		
PIERCE M. BUTLER	S. C.	1836	1838		
RICHARD K. CALL	Flor.	1836	1839		
DAVID CAMPBELL	Va.	1837	1840		
NEWTON CANNON	Tenn.	1835	1839		
THOMAS CARLIN	Ill.	1839			
JAMES CLARK	Ky.	1836	1840		
CLEMENT C. CLAY	Ala.	1836	1837		
CORNELIUS P. COMEGGS	Del.	1838	1841		
JAMES S. CONWAY	Ark.	1836	1840		
PHILEMON DICKERSON	N. J.	1836	1837		
HENRY DODGE	Wis.	1836	1839		
EDWARD B. DUDLEY	N. C.	1837	1841		
CHARLES EDEN	N. C.	1714	1722	26 March, 1722.	
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH	Conn.	1838			
EDWARD EVERETT	Mass.	1838			
WILLIAM S. FULTON	Ark.	1835	1836		
GEORGE P. GILMORE	Ga.	1837			
ISAAC HILL	N. H.	1836	1839		
JOHN S. HORNER, *Acting*	Mich.	1835	1836		
BENJAMIN HOWARD	Mich.	1810	1813	Oct. 1814.	
ROBERT HUNTER	Va.	1708	1708		
SILAS H. JENNISON	Va.	1836	1838		
EDWARD KENT	Me.	1838	1839		
ROBERT LUCAS	Iowa	1838	1841		
CHARLES LYNCH	Miss.	1836	1838		
HENRY MARTIN	N. C.	1770			
STEPHEN T. MASON	Mich.	1836	1840		
WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON	N. J.	1837			
CHARLES POLK, *Acting*	Del.	1836	1838		
THOMAS POLLOCK	N. C.	1722			
DAVID R. PORTER	Penn.	1839			
JOSEPH RITNER	Penn.	1835	1839		
A. B. ROMAN	La.	1839	1843		
WILLIAM SCHLEY	Ga.	1836	1837		
——— SHANNON	Ohio	1839			
WILLIAM H. SEWARD	N. Y.	1839	1844		
WILLIAM SPRAGUE	R. I.	1838			
MASON STEVENS	Mich	1834	1834		
JOSEPH VANCE	Ohio	1836	1838		
THOMAS W. VEAZEY	Md.	1836			
DAVID WALLACE	Inda.	1837	1840		

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FORMED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE TIME OF THE DECEASE AND AGE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

Those to whose names a star is prefixed, did not sign the instrument.

Name.	State.	Decease.	Age.
BALDWIN, ABRAHAM	Ga.	4 March, 1807	53
BASSETT, RICHARD	Del.	Sept. 1815.	
BEDFORD, GUNNING Jr.	Del.	March, 1812.	
BLAIR, JOHN	Vir.	31 Aug. 1800	68
BLOUNT, WILLIAM	N. C.	26 March, 1800	56
BREARLEY, DAVID	N. J.	23 Aug. 1790.	26
BROOM, JACOB	Del.	April, 1810.	
BUTLER, PIERCE	S. C.	15 Feb. 1822	77
CARROLL, DANIEL	Md.		
CLYMER, GEORGE	Penn	23 Jan. 1813	73
* DAVIE, WILLIAM R.	N. C.	8 Nov. 1820	64
DAYTON, JONATHAN	N. J.		
DICKINSON, JOHN	Del.	15 Feb. 1808	75
* ELLSWORTH, OLIVER	Conn.	26 Nov. 1807	65
FEW, WILLIAM	Ga.	July, 1828	81
FITZSIMMONS, THOMAS	Penn.		
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN	Penn.	17 April, 1790	84
* GERRY, ELBRIDGE	Mass.	23 Nov. 1814	70
GILMAN, NICHOLAS	N H.	2 May, 1814	59
GORHAM, NATHANIEL	Mass.	11 June, 1796	88
HAMILTON, ALEXANDER	N. Y.	12 July, 1804	47
* HOUSTON, WILLIAM	Ga.		
* HOUSTON, WILLIAM C.	N. J.		
INGERSOLL, JARED	Penn.	31 Oct. 1822	73
JENIFER, DANIEL	Md.		
JOHNSON, WILLIAM S.	Conn.	14 Nov. 1819	92
KING, RUFUS	Mass.	29 April, 1827	72
LANGDON, JOHN	N. H.	18 Sept. 1819	78
* LANSING, JOHN Jr.	N. Y.	1829.	
LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM	N. J.	25 July, 1790.	57
MADISON, JAMES Jr.	Vir.	1836.	
* MARTIN, LUTHER	Md.		
* MARTIN, ALEXANDER	N. C.	Nov. 1807.	
* MASON, GEORGE	Vir.	Nov. 1792	67
* M'CLURG, JAMES	Vir.	July, 1823	77
M'HENRY, JAMES	Md.		
* MERCER, JOHN F.	Md.	30 Aug. 1821	64
MIFFLIN, THOMAS	Penn.	20 Jan. 1800	56
MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR	Penn.	6 Nov. 1816	64
MORRIS, ROBERT	Penn.	8 May, 1806	71
PATERSON, WILLIAM	N. J.	9 Sept. 1806.	
* PIERCE, WILLIAM	Ga.		
PINCKNEY, CHARLES	S. C.	29 Oct. 1824	66
PINCKNEY, CHARLES C.	S. C.	16 Aug. 1825	79
* RANDOLPH, EDMUND	Vir.	12 Sept. 1813.	
READ, GEORGE	Del.	Oct 1798	64
RUTLEDGE, JOHN	S. C.	1 Sept. 1819	53
SHERMAN, ROGER	Conn.	28 July, 1793	72
SPAIGHT, RICHARD D.	N. C.	5 Sept. 1802.	
* STRONG, CALEB	Mass.	7 Nov. 1819	74
WASHINGTON, GEORGE	Vir.	14 Dec. 1799	67
WILLIAMSON, HUGH	N. C.	22 May, 1819	83
WILSON, JAMES	Penn.	28 Aug. 1798	56
* WYTHE, GEORGE	Vir.	8 June, 1806	80
* YATES, ROBERT	N. Y.	9 Sept. 1801.	

INSTANCES OF AMERICAN LONGEVITY

The following particulars are taken mostly from Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, the British Pantalogia, the American Encyclopedia, and from a communication by J. E. Worcester, published in the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In statistics of this kind, it is too evident to need remark, that there must be expected much inaccuracy. The facts ordinarily come through channels where a love of the marvellous connects itself with the reality. Few subjects are more interesting; still the researches in relation to it have been comparatively few in number, and they have been limited in their extent. It is to be hoped, persons will be found willing and able to give more attention to it; for surely the causes which contribute to longevity are worthy the consideration of the Christian and the philanthropist.

	Place	Year.	Age.
* Betsey Trantham,	Tennessee,	1834	154
Flora Thompson, a negress,	Harba Island, Pa.	1808	150
† Solomon Nabit,	Laurens Co. S. C.	1820	143
Abraham Paiba,	Charleston, S. C.		142
Cady la Fontaine,	Bay of Baluxi, Miss.	1823	137
Roger Hope Elleston,	Jamaica,	1822	140
Matthew Bayley,	North Carolina,	1809	136
A Negro,	Richmond, Va.	1817	136
Michael Dougherty,	Goose Creek, Geo.	1808	135
‡ Henry Francisco,	Whitehall, N. Y.	1820	134
Francis Agne,	Somerset Co. Md.	1767	134
James Thomas,	Georgia,	1804	134
Flora Ferguson, a negress,	Smyrna, Del.	1819	130
—— Wright,	Bryan Creek, Geo.	1805	130
Nell Courcey, a negress,	Charlotte Hall,	1821	130
Lucy Mainey, a negress,	Maryland,	1816	130
Lucretia Stewart, a negress,	Falmouth, N. J.	1817	130
William M'Kim,	Richmond, Va.	1818	130
John de la Somet,	Virginia,	1766	130
Elgebert Hoff,	Fishkill, N. Y.	1764	128
Thomas Vauce	Chesterfield Co. Va.	1767	127
Cæsar Augustus Wetherbee, a negro,	Boxborough, Mass.	1808	126
§ Wonder Booker, a negro,	Prince Edward Co. Va.	1819	126
John Dance,	Chesterfield Co. Va.		125
Thomas Hathcooke,	Richmond Co. N. C.	1818	125
Robert Cordley, a man of color,	Richmond, Va.	1820	125
John Gilley,	Augusta, Me.	1813	124
William Dunkin,	Fincastle, Va.	1805	124
Matthew Williams,	Frankfort, N. J.	1814	124
Abraham Van Verts	Albany, N. Y.	1790	124
George Palmer, a negro,	Georgia,	1813	121
Eleanor Spicer,	Accomac Co. Va.	1773	121

* The following particulars of this individual are given in the National Gazette, from an account dated Murfrees borough, Tennessee, February 22, 1834. "She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time when the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. At the age of 120 years, her eye-sight became almost extinct, but during the last 20 years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20. For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and is said to have required great attention in her friends, to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For 20 years before her death, she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of 65, she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age."

† Solomon Nabit was a native of England, where he lived till he was 19 years of age. He then came to this country, and resided in the state of Maryland till about 55 years before his death, when he removed to South Carolina, where he passed the rest of his life. He never lost his teeth or eye-sight; and, a few days before his death, he joined a hunting party, and actually killed a deer.

‡ Henry Francisco is stated to have been born in France, in 1636; but at the age of five years he left that country in company with his father, who fled from religious persecution, and went first to Holland, and afterwards to England. He was present at the coronation of Queen Anne, and was at that time sixteen years old. He fought in the wars of that queen under the duke of Marlborough. In the early part of the last century he came to New York with his father. He was wounded in Braddock's defeat; was carried a prisoner to Quebec during the revolutionary war; and suffered much from wounds.

§ This individual was a slave belonging to George Booker, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He received his name from the circumstance that his mother was in her 58th year at the time of his birth. He was of great strength of body, and his natural powers, which were far superior to that of people of color in general, he retained in a surprising degree. He was a constant laborer in his master's garden till within eight or ten years of his death.

	Place.	Year.	Age.
Charles Lauge,	Campbell Co. Va.	1821	121
John Peter Fellow,	Harrison, Pa.	1809	121
Mrs. Starr Barret, a Jewess,	Charleston, S C.	1820	121
John Lovewell,	Nashua N. H.		120
Pompey, a negro,	Delaware	1804	120
Alexander Ross,	Milton, N. Y.	1818	120
John Parker,	Marlborough, Mass.	1817	120
Barnet Wier,	Davidson Co. N. C.	1824	120
Charles Cotterel,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1761	120
Martha a Mohegan Indian,	Mohegan, Ct.	1805	120
Jack Clement, a negro,	Baltimore, Md.	1810	120
Davy, a negro,	Charles Co. Md.	1818	120
Mrs. Strickland,	Chesterfield Dist. S C.	1819	120
Deborah, a negress,	Talbot Co. Md.	1816	120
Joshua Brooks,	Hudson, N. Y.	1822	120
Frederick Harpswell,	Fishkill, N. Y.	1791	120
John Camson,	Patrick Co. Va.	1824	120
Uldrick Stower,	Claverack, N. Y.	1810	120
Mary Thompson, a colored woman,	Newark, N. J.	1822	119
Jeremiah Ward,	Cabell Co. Va.	1824	118
John Summers,	Indiana,	1822	117
Ephraim Pratt,	Shutesbury, Mass.	1804	117
Mrs. Davis,	Newton, Mass.	1752	116
John Gilleland,	Pendleton, Dist. S. C.	1817	116
Mr. Van Gelder,	Piscataway, N. J.	1817	116
Mary Sutton,	Bladen Co. N. C.	1810	116
Charles Roberts,	Bullskin, Va.	1796	116
Mary Parks,	Somerset Co. Md.	1823	116
William Perkins,	Newmarket, N. H.	1732	116
George Harding,	Winchester,	1825	116
Jack Chambers, a negro,	Middleton, Pa.	1805	16
Chloe, a negress,	Delaware,	1825	6
Philip Crull,	Fairfax Co. Va.	1813	115
Thomas Brit,	New Georgetown, S. C.	1825	115
Mrs. Cotterel, wife of C Cotterel,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1761	115
Morris Wheeler,	Readfield, Me.	1817	115
Orono, wife of the Indian chief Orono,	Old Town, Me.	1808	115
Robert Metlin,	Wakefield, N. H.	1787	115
J. Burns,	Canada,	1823	115
Prince, a negro,	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1819	115
Anne Bailey,	Harrison, Ohio	1825	115
Samuel Dalton,	North Carolina,	1807	115
Dido, a negress,	Vienna, Md.	1825	115
Mr. Lilly,	Washington, N. C.	1815	115
Anna Lawton,	Portsmouth, R. I.	1825	114
William Taylor,	Pitt Co. Va.	1794	114
Lucy, a negress,	Halifax, N. C.	1825	114
Mr. Neighbours,	Laurens Dist. S. C.	1798	114
John Weeks,	New London, Ct.	1798	114
Ephraim Bunche,	St. James Parish, S. C.	1814	114
Allen Jennings,	Fairfield Dist. S. C.	1835	114
Frank, a negro,	Woodstock, Va.	1820	114
Charles Jordan,	North Carolina,	1803	114
Adam Smith, a negro,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1819	114
Alexander Berkley,	Charlotte Co. Va.	1825	114
Orono, a Penobscot Indian chief,	Old Town, Me.	1801	113
Shenandoah, an Indian chief,	Oneida Castle, N. Y.	1816	113
Dinah M'Intire, a negress,	Philadelphia, Pa.	1819	113
Priscilla Carmichael,	Surrey Co. Va.	1818	113
Susan Ford,	M'Intosh Co. Geo.	1821	113
Samuel Welch,	Bow, N. H.	1823	112
George Reelman,	Guilderlandt, N. Y.	1819	112
William Spicer,	North Carolina,	1823	112
Mrs. Newby	Laurens Dist. S. C.	1806	112
Mrs. Poak,	Biddeford, Me.	1770	112
Mrs. Blake,	Portland, Me.	1824	112
Sarah, a negress,	Kent Co. Md.	1822	112
Sarah Carter,	Petersburgh, Va.	1825	112
Catharine Rush,	Philadelphia,	1817	112
Mrs. Berkley, wife of A. Berkley,	Charlotte Co. Va.	1826	111
William Wootten,	Virginia	1773	111
Peter Sine,	Doylestown, Pa.	1820	111
Angela Millet,	Philadelphia,	1825	111
Daniel Anderson,	Tennessee,	1818	111

	Place.	Year.	Age
Mrs. Moody,	Portland, Me.	1824	111
Cato Overing, a negro,	Newport, R. I.	1821	110
William Scoby,	Londonderry, N. H.	1754	110
Richard Furniss,	Cushing, Me.	1810	110
John Thomas, an Indian.	Natick, Mass.	1727	110
Arthur Bibbins,	Windham, Ct.	1786	110
Melchior Geiffer,	Middletown, Ct.	1799	110
Mrs. Buroy,	Rutland, N. Y.	1823	110
Morris Lawrence,	Pennsylvania,	1792	110
Catharine Carea,	Chambersburgh, Pa.	1822	110
Hannah Dean,	Concord, Pa.	1808	110
Alice Jennet,	Benham, Pa.	1808	110
Abigail Cook,	Baltimore, Md.	1802	110
Mrs. Magdalene,	Baltimore, Md.	1819	110
John Cary, a colored man,	Petersburgh, Va.	1825	110
Catharine Cerla,	Hagerstown, Md.	1822	110
Thomas Kilgore,	Tennessee,	1822	110
Quashee, a negro,	New York,	1815	110
Mrs. Harrison,	Brunswick Co. Va.	1805	110
Robert Higgens,	Kentucky,	1805	110
Phebe Perry,	Wilmington, N. C.	1818	110

It is a singular fact, that of the one hundred and twenty-seven instances of longevity above given, the subjects of one hundred of them died in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Prior to the period specified, the probability is, that less pains were taken to collect and preserve such cases of long life; and consequently, that had it been otherwise, there would be found in the annals of American physiology a catalogue of individuals living to a remarkably advanced age incredibly long. Nor does the above catalogue contain all that might be given of persons who have died over one hundred and ten years of age since the commencement of the present century. The catalogue of Mr. Worcester is more extended than the one above given, which is chiefly from his ; and additions to his might readily be made from the periodical publications of the country that have in any considerable measure been conducted in reference to this curious and interesting subject. Probably more attention has been given to it in the state of New Hampshire than in any other part of our country. The collections made by the Hon. William Plummer, formerly governor of that state, are of the greatest value. And to John Farmer Esq. for his labors in this and other kindred branches of literature, the American scholar is under the greatest obligation. Besides other valuable aid rendered, the Tabular portions of the present work were prepared under the supervision of his watchful eye. For these labors as well as for others on former occasions the author tenders his public and grateful acknowledgements.

The present article was intended to relate altogether to the longevity of America ; but, it may be interesting to give a few brief notices of it recorded in other countries. The most extraordinary instance of longevity in modern times, with regard to which satisfactory information is to be found, is that of Peter Tortin, or Zorten, a native of Kofrock, in Hungary. He died January 5, 1724, at the age of 185. A few days before his death he walked, with the assistance of a staff, some miles, to ask charity of the travellers. He had then but little sight, and his hair and beard were of a greenish white color, like mouldy bread, and few of his teeth remained. His food consisted of pulse, and bread, with a little brandy. John Rovin and his wife, also natives of Hungary, died in the year 1741, the former in the 172d year of his age, and the latter in her 164th ; having been married 147 years.

The most extraordinary instance of longevity in Great Britain, was exhibited in the person of Henry Jenkins. He was a native of Yorkshire, lived to the amazing age of 169 years, and died on the 8th day of December, 1670. Next to Jenkins we have the famous Thomas Parre, who was a native of Shropshire, and died on the 16th day of November, 1635, at the age of 152. Francis Consist, a native of Yorkshire, aged 150, died in January 1768. James Bowels, aged 152, lived in Killingworth, and died on the 15th day of August 1656. Col. Thomas Winsloe, a native of Ireland, aged 146, died on the 20th of August, 1766. The countess of Desmond, in Ireland, saw her 140th year. Williams Evans, aged 145, lived in Caernarvon, and in the year 1782, still existed. And Dunniter Radaloy, aged 140, lived in Harmenstead, and died on the 15th day of August, 1656. Many others might be given from Great Britain who attained a remarkably advanced age, but the proposed character of this article does not admit of being extended.

ADDITIONS.

When the first edition of this work was published, it was found impracticable to obtain materials, from which to prepare notices of several individuals, designated for a place in it. Subsequently constant effort has been made to supply this deficiency; and the results of it are herewith presented in the form of an Appendix. In a few cases names are inserted in the appendix, that are found in the body of the work; the second insertion being more full than the first. Also, since the publication of the first edition there have been many deaths of persons of eminence; and, so far as it could be done with any appearance of justice to them, their names will be found hereunto annexed. And, it may be here added, that a copy of the first edition has been in the possession of the most distinguished scholar in this department of literature, in our country, to receive his corrections. Those corrections were completed shortly previous to his lamented death; and, the work is now enriched with them.

ALLEN, Solomon, a brother of Moses Allen and Thomas Allen, mentioned in the body of this work, was born at Northampton, Mass. Feb. 23, 1751. He and four of his brothers entered the revolutionary war. The two named were Chaplains. Solomon in the course of the war rose to the rank of Major. At the time of the capture of Andre he was a Lieutenant and Adjutant, on service near the lines of New York. To Allen, with a guard of nine men, Andre was entrusted, by Colonel Jameson, who ordered that he should be conveyed to Captain Hooglin, commanding a company of light horse, at lower Salem. This duty was satisfactorily performed, as was all the service committed to him by his superior officers. After the war, Major Allen was actively employed in quelling the insurrection of Shays. Although he had no advantages for education in the early part of life, except of the most humble sort, yet at the age of fifty he became impressed with the idea it was his duty to become a preacher of the gospel. The difficulties attending the undertaking served to augment his zeal. He pressed forward and soon entered upon his new field of labor. His success, to human appearance, was better than that of many with all the aid of intellectual culture. He was instrumental in establishing four new churches, and reclaiming to a life of religion a large number of members. He was poor himself, but there were those connected with him who were rich, and by whose liberality he was enabled to accomplish his benevolent purposes. When one of his sons presented him with a hundred dollars, he begged him again to receive the money, as he had no unsupplied wants and knew not what to do with it; but, as he was not allowed to return it, he purchased with it books for the children of his flock, and gave every child a book. From such sources he expended about a thousand dollars in books and clothing for the people, while at the same time he toiled incessantly in teaching them the way to heaven. These labors were performed in the western part of Massachusetts, and the State of New York, where the country was then new and most of its inhabitants poor. Happy is the individual who has a mind thus to spend his life. Such an example of doing good, even surrounded with poverty, is of immense value to the interests of society. The author of it may be ranked among the best benefactors of mankind: and has rational expectation of glorious reward in another world. Mr. Allen died at the city of New York, in the society of his children, January 20, 1821, aged 70 years.

ASBURY, Francis, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. He was born near Birmingham, England, August 20, 1745; but as most of his life was spent in laborious services among the American Methodists he is identified with them, in their own feelings, and in the view of the public. He came to this country in 1771, at the age of twenty-six, as a preacher. In 1773, the first annual conference of the Methodists was held at Philadelphia, when it consisted of ten preachers, and about eleven hundred members. He was consecrated Bishop by Dr. Coke, in 1784, an office which he continued to fill with great reputation till his death, which happened at the house of his old friend, Mr. George Arnold, in Virginia. He was there on a journey, and died suddenly, March 31, 1816, in the seventy-first year of his age, and the fifty-fifth of his ministry. His remains, by order of the general conference, were brought to Baltimore, and deposited in a vault prepared for that purpose, under the recess of the pulpit of the Methodist church, in Eutaw street, in that city. From the time of his consecration, a period of thirty-two years, Bishop Asbury travelled yearly through the United States. From the ardour of his feelings, he was peculiarly calculated to keep the great machinery of the travelling connection in motion. In the exercise of his episcopal office, he ordained not less, probably, than three thousand preachers, and preached seventeen thousand sermons.

ASHMAN, Jehudi, agent of the American Colonization Society, was born of pious parents in Champlain, on the western shore of the lake of the same name, New York, in April, 1794. He graduated at Burlington College, in 1816, and after preparing for the ministry, was elected a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine, in which place, however, he continued but a short time. Removing to the district of Columbia, he became a member of the Episcopal

Church, edited the Theological repository, and published memoirs of Rev. Samuel Bacon. He also projected a monthly journal for the American Colonization Society, and published one number: but the work failed for the want of patronage. Being appointed to take charge of a reinforcement to the colony at Liberia, he embarked for Africa, June 19, 1822, and arrived at Cape Monserado, August 8th. He had authority, in case he should find no agent there, to act as such for the society, and also for the navy department. In the absence of the agents, it was at a period of great difficulty, that he assumed the agency The settlers were few, and surrounded with numerous enemies. It was necessary for him to act as legislator, and also as a soldier and engineer, to lay out the fortifications, superintending the construction, and this too in the time of affliction, from the loss of his wife, and while suffering himself under a fever, and to animate the emigrants to the resolute purpose of self-defence. About three months after his arrival, just as he was beginning to recover strength, and while his whole force was thirty-five men and boys, he was attacked at the dawn of day, November 11, by eight hundred armed savages, but by the energy and desperate valor of the agent, the assailants were repulsed with the loss of four colonists killed, and four wounded, and again, in a few days, when they returned with redoubled numbers, were utterly defeated. When ill health compelled him to take a voyage to America, he was escorted to the place of embarkation, March 26, 1828, by three companies of the militia: and the men, women, and children of Monrovia parted with him with tears. He left a community of twelve hundred freemen. He arrived at New Haven, August 10th, a fortnight before his death. He died in the evening of August 25, 1828, aged thirty-four years. An eloquent discourse was preached by Leonard Bacon at his funeral, describing his remarkable character, the important influence on the tribes of Africa, of his piety and regard to justice, and his great services for the colonists.

AUSTIN, Samuel, D. D., President of the University of Vermont, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, October 7, 1760. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1783, receiving the first appointment at commencement, which may be considered a high honor, as his class consisted of forty-two members, among whom were David Daggett, LL. D., Abiel Holmes, D. D. LL. D., Jedediah Morse, D. D., and John Cotton Smith, LL. D., He spent about two years, after leaving college, in teaching, and in the study of divinity. Such was his popularity that he lost no time in obtaining a settlement. His first location was with the Society of Fairhaven, in New Haven, where he was ordained in 1786. He removed, however, to Worcester, in Massachusetts, in 1790, and became the Pastor of the first congregational church in that town. This place was the sphere of his labors for nearly twenty-five years: and, here, he acquired no small degree of celebrity as an eloquent and learned preacher. He was generally popular, and his services were extensively solicited by the denomination to which he belonged. The reputation thus fixed to his name made him a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the University of Vermont: to which he was called in the year 1815. But, after a residence of six years in Burlington, the seat of this institution, he resigned his office and removed to Newport, R. I., where he took the pastoral charge of a feeble and dilapidated congregation, once the parish of Dr. Hopkins, the celebrated divine. This was preeminently a labor of love. He selected this people, in his own mind, on account of their inability to give him an adequate support: and, with his characteristic frankness and generosity sent them word that he would become their minister, if they desired it. His proposition was readily accepted, and he went to Newport, with great pleasure, as on a missionary enterprise. Here he labored earnestly for a period of four years; but increasing age and other infirmities admonished him that he needed repose: consequently, in 1825, he returned to Worcester to enjoy it, in the bosom of his former circle of cherished and endeared friends. But, owing probably to some peculiar trials he was unexpectedly called to encounter, the balance of his mind was impaired, and for the remainder of his life, he was partially deranged. He continued in this state till the day of his death, which was the 4th of December, 1830, when he was in the 71st year of his age. The following is a list of Dr. Austin's publications: "A View of the Church." "Letters on Baptism," 1805; "Reply to Merill's Letters." 1806; "Dissertations on several Fundamental Articles of Christian Theology," 1806; and the following Sermons. "On Disinterested Love," 1790; "A Funeral Sermon on the Death of a Mr Smith and a Miss Smith, of Exeter, N. H," 1790; "On the death of Miss Hannah Blair," 1794: "A Thanksgiving Sermon," 1797: "At the Ordination of the Rev. Samuel Worcester," 1798: "Of Leonard Worcester," 1800: "Before the Massachusetts Missionary Society," 1803;" Dedication of the Meeting house at Hadley." 1808;" Ordination of the Rev. Warren Fay, and of the Rev. J. M. Whiton," 1808; "A Fast Sermon," 1811: "Two Fast Sermons," 1812; "Dedication of the Meeting-house at Worcester," 1823; "Address at Worcester, on the Religious Celebration of the fourth of July," 1825; and also numerous contributions to the periodicals of his time.

B

BEDELL, Gregory, T., D. D., an eloquent and popular Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was born in Staten Island, October the 28th, 1793, and was graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1811. His father was Israel Bedell, and his mother was a sister of the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, D D., Bishop of Virginia. Soon after leaving College he commenced preparation for Holy Orders, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hobart, on the 4th of November, 1814, within one week after he had attained the canonical age. In the summer of 1815 he accepted the Rectorship of the church, in Hudson, on the North River. In the latter part of the year 1818, he left Hudson, and removed to Fayetteville, N. C., having been invited to be

come the Rector of the church in that place. Here he remained successfully occupied in the labors of his profession for more than three years, when he was induced, from declining health, to seek a more northern residence. On his return to his native state, he made a short stop in Philadelphia. During his continuance of a few days in this city, arrangements were made for a new church, in reference to his becoming the Rector of it. The church was to be called St. Andrews. The corner stone for it was laid on the 9th of September, 1822, and it was consecrated May 31st, 1823. From this period, Dr. Bedell, to his death, continued to officiate in St. Andrew's Church; and the parish during his whole ministry experienced great prosperity. None could have heard him preach without remembering and appreciating the peculiar attributes of his oratory. His death took place on the 30th of August, 1834. Notwithstanding the feeble health of Dr. Bedell, but few clergymen have accomplished so much as he did in the same short space of time. In addition to the various labors connected with his station as Rector of a large parish, and to those growing out of the interest he took in the public institutions of the church, he wrote and published much. And, it is but an act of justice to his memory, to say, that whatever came from his pen was creditable to him, as a scholar, as well as a clergyman.

BELSHAM, William, a miscellaneous and historical writer of eminence, who died November 27th, 1827, at the age of seventy-five. He published, in 1789, "Historical, Political and Literary Essays," 2 vols. 8vo., which passed through several editions; and he subsequently wrote on the Test Law, the French Revolution, Parliamentary Reform, and many other subjects; but his principal work is a "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Treaty of Amiens," forming 12 vols. 8 vo., published between 1793 and 1806.

BOCTHOR, Ellious, born in Upper Egypt, in 1784. He became attached as interpreter to the French army under Buonaparte. On the return of the troops to France, he accompanied them, and applied himself with great success to the study of the French language and literature. He succeeded Don Raphael, as professor of Arabic, at the Royal Library, and his lectures were well attended. He died in 1821. His works are an Arabic Alphabet, with Examples, 1820, 4to; and a Dictionary of the French and Vulgar Arabic, MS. A notice of his books in the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Coptic, and other languages, was published at Paris, in 1821.

BODE, John Ehlert, a celebrated German Astronomer, born at Hamburgh, January 19th, 1747. He was intended for a commercial situation, but so strong was his passion for science, that he made observations on the stars with telescopes of his own construction; and at the age of eighteen he was able to trace the courses of the planets, and calculate eclipses of the sun and moon. In 1765 he was introduced to Professor Busch, who liberally gave him the use of his library and astronomical instruments. In 1766 he wrote a treatise on the eclipse of the sun, of the 5th of August, that year; and in 1768 was published his "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Heavens and the Stars," with a preface, by Busch. Professor Lambert, of Berlin, in 1772, procured Bode the appointment of practical resident astronomer in that capital, when he entered on the publication of his Ephemerides, or "Astronomical Annals," which were uninterruptedly continued. He made discoveries of comets and fixed stars, and accurately observed the new planets, Uranus, Juno, Pallas, &c. He formed a fresh constellation, called "Frederichsehre," in honor of Frederic II., which has been adopted on new globes, celestial charts and astronomical works. In 1810 he published his "Atlas of Celestial Maps," on which he had been employed for four years. It contains a catalogue of 17,240 stars, being 12,000 more than were indicated in preceding charts. Professor Bode died, November 23, 1826. His works, besides those mentioned, are very numerous and valuable.

BOOTHROYD, Benjamin, D. D., a clergyman of an independent Church at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, England. He was born of parents in very humble condition, from whom he received no advantages of education, except being sent to school from the age of four to his sixth year. He was then employed in spinning worsted, and afterwards in learning his father's trade, of a shoemaker. He is represented as having been in early life "one of the worst characters, and, when in ill-humor, quite a dread to the neighborhood in which he lived;" but at length he became an entirely reformed and religious young man, and, having a strong understanding, he was encouraged to prepare himself for the ministry, at a dissenting college. After having entered upon the ministry, at Pontefract, he applied himself to the study of Hebrew, without the aid of an instructor, and, "by dint of great exertion and perseverance," he acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and published a new Hebrew edition of the Old Testament, working frequently with his own hands at the press, six hours a day, besides compiling the manuscript, and examining and correcting the proof sheets, in which his compositor only knew the letters. He died, September 8th, 1836, aged 68 years.

BOTTA, Charles. a distinguished Italian historian. He was born in 1768, at the small village of San Giorgio di Canavese, in Piedmont, and was educated as a physician; but the breaking out of the French revolution caused him to turn his attention to the study of politics and history. In 1794, he entered into the medical service of the French army; after Piedmont was incorporated with France, in 1803, he was sent to Paris as a member of the legislative body, and his residence continued afterwards in France; and he lived many years previous to his death, at Paris, in close retirement, on account of ill health. Having previously published several works, he established his reputation as an historian, by the publication of his "History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America," in 1809. He afterwards published "The History of Italy, from 1789 to 1814," and the "Continuation of Guicciardini's History to 1789," esteemed works of high merit. In 1816, he published an heroic poem, entitled 'Il Camillo." He died, at Paris, in August, 1837, aged sixty-nine years.

BOWDEN, John, D. D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Professor in Columbia College, New York. He was born in Ireland, in January, 1751, his father being an officer in the British army, and at the time stationed in that country. On the breaking out of the French war, his father came to America, and the subject of this article soon followed him. Here he studied for and entered Princeton College, where he remained but two years; his father returning with his regiment to Ireland, he went

with him. After remaining some time there, he came to America, in 1770, and entered King's (now Columbia) College, where he graduated in 1772. Soon after he left college he commenced the study of divinity, and went home to England, and was ordained Deacon, by Dr. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, in 1774. He was ordained Priest by the Rev. Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. In the summer of 1774 he returned to New York, where he was settled as an assistant Minister of Trinity Church; but soon after the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he retired to Norwalk in Connecticut. When the British troops took possession of Long Island and New York, he returned; but on account of the weakness of his voice he declined preaching in Trinity Church. Upon the evacuation of this city, he again went to Norwalk, and took charge of the church there in December, 1784. He continued there until October, 1784; when, owing to the weak state of his lungs, he accepted an invitation to take charge of the church at St. Croix, in the West Indies. After remaining in that island about two years, he found that his voice was no better, and he was obliged to relinquish preaching altogether. He returned to the United States, and settled at Stratford, in Connecticut. After residing there some time, he took charge of the Episcopal Academy, in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1796, where he continued until he was appointed, in the year 1805, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres, in Columbia College In this situation he remained, discharging its duties with exemplary fidelity, until the summer of 1817, when his declining health induced him to take a journey to Ballston Springs, where he departed this life, July 31st, 1817. Dr. Bowden was distinguished as an able advocate and defender of the church; for which duties he was eminently qualified by his extensive acquirements, and by his powers of clear and forcible reasoning. He was also held in high estimation by the faculty and students of Columbia College. As an evidence of this, the following fact is given. The property left by Dr. Bowden, to his family, was invested in the stock of Insurance Companies, in New York. These Insurance Companies were rendered insolvent by the great conflagration of that city, December 16, 1836, and thus the family was reduced to poverty. To evince their veneration to Dr. Bowden, the Alumni of Columbia College, who were his pupils, hereupon, although nearly twenty years after his death, made a subscription of eighteen hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers. His publications were:—1. A Letter to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. LL. D., President of Yale College, on Church Government.—2. A Letter to the same, on Dr. Chauncy's complete View of Episcopacy.—3. A Letter from a Weaver to the Rev. Mr. Sherman, occasioned by a publication of his, for the purpose of "Pinching the Episcopalian Clergy with the Truth."—4. An Address to the Members of the Episcopal Church in Stratford.—5. Two Letters to the Editor of the Christian Magazine.—6 Letter from a Churchman to his friend in New Haven.—7. Some Remarks in favor of the Division of the General Convention of the Church into two Houses: the House of Bishops, and the House of Lay-Delegates.—8. A Full Length Portrait of Calvinism.—9. The Essentials of Ordination.——10 The Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy, asserted in a series of letters to Dr. Miller.—11. A Series of Letters addressed to the same, on the same subject.—12. Observations on the Catholic controversy.

BOWDITCH, Nathaniel, LL D., F. R. S President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was born at Salem, Mass., March 26, 1773 On account of the straitened circumstances of his parents, he had no advantages of education than those afforded by the common town schools of that period: and he was taken from school at the early period of ten years. At the age of twelve or thirteen, he was placed as an apprentice, or clerk, in a ship-chandler's shop, where he remained till he was twenty-one. In his 22d year, he went to sea in the capacity of captain's clerk; and he spent about nine years in a seafaring life, during which he made five voyages, four of them to the East Indies; first as captain's clerk, afterwards as supercargo, and finally as master. After relinquishing his nautical life, he became, in 1804, President of a Marine Insurance Company, in Salem, which station he held till 1823, when, on the establishment of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, in Boston, his talents being deemed indispensable in its organization and management, he was induced to leave his native place, and take charge of the institution, in the responsible and laborious office of Actuary, the duties of which he continued to perform till his death. Such is the outline of the life of Dr. Bowditch, who, notwithstanding his very limited advantages of education, and his engagements, through life, in laborious employments for the support of his family, yet, by his extraordinary genius, and almost equally extraordinary economy of time, made great acquisitions in learning and science, gained a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and German languages, made himself the most eminent mathematician and astronomer that America has produced, and did more for the reputation of his country among men of science abroad, than has been done by any other man, except, perhaps, Dr. Franklin. In 1802, Harvard University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His first publication was his well-known "Practical Navigation," of which the first edition appeared in 1802, while the author was engaged in a seafaring life, in the capacity of supercargo. From that period it has been the standard work on the subject; and in point of practical utility, it is esteemed one of the most valuable works extant. Among his scientific labors were numerous and important communications to the Memoirs of the American Academy; but the great work upon which his fame, as a man of science will principally rest, is his copious and profound commentary upon the *Mécanique Céleste* of la Place, of which he made the first entire translation, and which he has elucidated in a manner that commands the admiration of men of science. The translation and the commentary comprise four volumes, printed in an elegant style. Dr. Bowditch died. March 16, 1838, aged sixty-five years.

BROWN, Moses, an eminent citizen of Providence, R. I. He was born at that place, September 1738, and was the youngest of four brothers, who were all men of enterprise, and have left honorable memorials of their public spirit and philanthropy. These brothers were among the principal founders of Rhode Island College, since called Brown University. Moses Brown, at the age of 13, left school, his father being dead, and passed his early years in the family of his uncle, Obadiah Brown, an eminent and wealthy merchant of Providence; whose daughter he married, in 1764, and a portion of whose estate he inhe-

rited by will. In 1763, he engaged in commercial pursuits in connection with his three brothers; and, after ten years, he withdrew from the bustle of trade to that retirement to which his feeble health invited, and which was more congenial to his early formed taste for intellectual pursuits. He was three times married, but his last wife was taken from him many years before his death. Mr. Brown was a Baptist, till 1773, when, at the age of 35, he became a Friend; and, from that time to the close of his long life, he was a firm adherent to the primitive doctrines of the society; exerted a strong influence in all its concerns, both secular and religious; sustained many of its most important offices with dignity and usefulness; was long regarded as the Patriarch of the Society; and was greatly respeated and beloved for his many Christian virtues, not only by his own brethren, but by other denominations. This venerable philanthropist was a munificent patron of the Yearly-Meeting Boarding School in Providence, a well endowed institution. He was in accordance with the principles of the religious denomination to which he belonged, a friend of peace, and opposed to slavery in all its forms. He manumitted his slaves, in 1773; was one of the founders, and for many years an efficient member of the Abolition Society of Rhode Island, and was also an active member and liberal supporter of the Rhode Island Peace and Bible Societies. Though his constitution was originally feeble, yet he nearly completed his 98th year; retaining till his last illness, in a remarkable degree, the use of his faculties of body and mind. He spent much of his time in reading and writing, maintained an extensive correspondence, and rarely made use of a clerk or an amanuensis. He made his will at the age of 96, a long instrument, exemplifying, in an interesting manner, his attachment to his friends, and his desire to promote the cause of education, philanthropy, and religion. His death took place at Providence, September 6th, 1836.

BURDER, George, author of the Village Sermons, and Secretary of the London Missionary Society, was born in London, June 9, 1752. His early character was remarkable, chiefly for gravity and attention. He studied drawing for a time, with Isaac Taylor, afterwards the excellent minister of Ongar, but his piety appears to have been injured by the society of some of the artists in his employ. In 1773, he entered as a student in the Royal Academy. In 1775, he became a communicant at the Tabernacle Chapel. The next year he became a subscriber and director of the Evangelical Society, and entered upon the study of Greek and Hebrew. He soon after began to labor for the good of souls, by itinerant preaching. He also published, the same year, his title book on early piety, which met with great and unexpected success. He was ordained Pastor of an independent church at Lancaster, October, 29, 1778. In 1783, he removed to Coventry, where his usefulness was more widely extended. He was deeply interested in the establishment of the Evangelical Magazine, in 1793, and of the formation of the London Missionary Society in 1795; and on the death of Rev. John Eyre, of London, in 1803, Mr. Burder succeeded him as Pastor of the Church in Fetter-lane, editor of the Evangelical Magazine, and Secretary of the London Missionary Society. The duties of the latter office he discharged gratuitously until 1827, when age and infirmities compelled him to resign. His labors as a Pastor were much valued, and largely blest, but his publications still were more so. Simple and unpretending as they are, but rich in Evangelical truth, they have been blest to the salvation of thousands in all parts of the world. Of his Cottage Sermons, Sermons for Seamen have been circulated by the Religious Tract Societies. His Village Sermons have also been translated into various languages, and have been the means of the conversion, among others, of many English and Irish clergymen. They well deserve immortality. Mr. Burder also published an abridgement of Owen on the Spirit and notes to Bunyan's Pilgrim and Holy War. This excellent man died May 29, 1832.

BURGESS, Thomas, D. D., Bishop of Salisbury, England. He was the son of a grocer at Odiham, in Hampshire, and was graduated in 1778, at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow, in 1787. He was appointed Bishop of St. David's in 1803, and was translated to the See of Salisbury, in 1825. Bishop Burgess was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which he became, in 1821, the first Vice-President. He was a man of various and extensive learning, and a voluminous author. His publications, which are numerous, relate to various subjects of classical learning, critical and doctrinal theology, and practical religion. He was a devout, exemplary, and zealous prelate; and St. David's College, at Lampeter, founded by him for the education of ministers of the Welch church, is an enduring monument of his benevolence. To this institution he bequeathed the whole of his valuable library, consisting of many thousand volumes. This venerable man died, at Southampton, February 19th, 1837, aged 80 years.

BURR, Aaron, third Vice President of the United States. He was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756, and was the son of the Rev. Aaron Burr, the second President of Nassau Hall College, at Princeton, whose father was a native of Germany, and resided after emigrating to this country, at Fairfield, Connecticut. The mother of Aaron Burr was the daughter of the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the third President of the same College. His father died in 1757, and his mother in 1758, leaving two children, Aaron and his sister Sarah, who afterwards became the wife of Judge Tappan Reeve, of Litchfield, Connecticut. He was graduated at the College in Pennsylvania, in 1772, at the age of 16; in 1775, in his 20th year, he joined the American army, under Washington, at Cambridge; accompanied General Arnold, as a private soldier, in his expedition against Quebec; after his arrival there, he acted as an Aid-de-camp to General Montgomery; and on his return, in 1776, General Washington invited him to join his family at head-quarters. Some circumstance soon took place, which has not been fully explained, by which Burr forever lost the confidence of Washington; and the hostility of the former to the latter, from that time, was undisguised and unmitigated. In 1777, Burr was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and distinguished himself as an able and brave officer; but in March, 1779, he was, on account of the state of his health, compelled to resign his office, and retire from military life. He then devoted himself to the study of law; commenced practice at Albany, in 1782, but soon removed to the city of New York; he became distinguished in his profession; was appointed Attorney General of the state of New York, in 1789; from 1791 to 1797, he was a mem-

ber of the United States Senate, and born a conspicuous part as a leader of the Democratic or Republican party. At the election of President of the United States, for the fourth Presidential term, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, and the choice was decided by Congress, on the 36th ballot, in favor of Jefferson for President, and Burr for Vice-President. On the 12th of July, 1804, Colonel Burr gave Alexander Hamilton, long his professional rival and political opponent, a mortal wound in a duel. He soon after conceived the project of his mad, and not very well explained enterprise in the western country of the United States; for which he was at length apprehended and brought to Richmond, in August, 1807, on a charge of treason; and after a long trial, he was acquitted. He afterwards returned to the city of New York, practised law to some extent, but passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity and neglect. He died, at Staten Island, N. Y., September 14th, 1836, in the 81st year of his age.

BURTON, Edward, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, died January, 19th 1836, in the 42d year of his age. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, at Christ Church College, in 1815, was appointed select preacher in the University, in 1824, Bampton lecturer in 1823, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1829. He was distinguished for his learning, great industry as a student, and uncommon activity in the offices which he sustained; and he was the author of a large number of publications.

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CAREY, Lot, an African, born a slave, in Virginia, about the year 1780. In the early part of his life he was profane and much given to intoxication. But, in 1807, he became reformed and joined a Baptist church in Richmond, in that state At this time he was unable to read; but having a strong desire to read the third chapter of John, on which he had heard a sermon, he procured a New Testament, and commenced learning his letters from that chapter. His progress was rapid. He also learned to write, and manifested a taste for the higher branches of education. It soon became apparent that he possessed talents of a superior grade. He became a Baptist preacher, and such was his fidelity to his master, and so valuable were his services that he saved money sufficient to purchase his own freedom and that of his family. Although now receiving a large salary, he resolved to accompany a colony of emigrants to Liberia, that he might benefit the degraded children of Africa. In 1821, he with his companions, arrived at that degraded country Here was a fine opportunity for the display of his talents and his pious zeal. To his well directed efforts it was much owing that the existence of the colony was preserved. His agency was duly estimated; and in 1826 he was elected the vice-agent. His succeeding days, however, were few. In the evening of November 8, 1828, as he and others were engaged in making cartridges in the old agency house, a candle was upset which set the powder on fire. The explosion caused the death of Carey and seven others.

CAREY, William, D. D., an eminent Christian missionary, and distinguished oriental scholar. He was born at Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, in 1761; commenced preaching as a Baptist minister in 1783; in 1793, he embarked as a missionary to India; and in 1799, he took up his residence at the Danish settlement at Serampore, which became celebrated for being the seat of the mission which was sustained by Carey, Ward and Marshman. Dr. Carey's philological labors in preparing grammars and dictionaries of different languages, and in making versions of the scriptures, were immense. He lived to see the sacred text, chiefly by his instrumentality, translated into the vernacular dialects of more than 40 different tribes, and thus made accessible to nearly 200,000,000 of human beings, exclusive of the Chinese empire, in which the labors of the Serampore missionaries have been, in some measure, superseded by those of Dr. Morrison. Dr. Carey, in addition to his extensive philological learning, was well versed in natural history and botany, and made valuable communications to the Asiatic Society, of which he was for 28 years a member; and this society have placed on their records a strong expression of their high sense of his value and merits as a scholar and a man of science—their esteem for the sterling and surpassing religious and moral excellencies of his character, and their sincere grief for his irreparable loss. Dr. Carey died at Serampore, Hindostan, June 9, 1834, in the 73d year of his age.

CHALMERS, Alexander, one of the most eminent biographers that Great Britain has produced. He was born in Aberdeen, in 1759; and having received a classical and medical education, he left his native city about the year 1777, and never again returned to it. He soon after established himself in London; connected himself with the public press and with publishers; commenced a laborious literary life: and no man, it is said, ever edited so many works for the London booksellers But the work on which his fame as an author chiefly rests is "The General Biographical Dictionary," consisting of 32 volumes, the last of which was published in 1817. Among his latest publications was "a Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Rev. H. I. Todd's enlarged edition of Johnson's Dictionary," which was first published in 1820. He died Dec. 10, 1834, in his 76th year. Mr. Chalmers was much esteemed for his amiable, exemplary and religious character.

CHARLES X., King of France. This monarch was the younger brother of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII., the latter of whom he succeeded on the throne, September 16, 1824. Charles X. or Charles Phillippe de Bourbon, Count of Artois, was born October 9th, 1754. His reign was short. In July 1830, he lost his crown in consequence of issuing two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election. He married, in 1773, Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amedeus

changing the mode of election. He married, in 1773, Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amedeus III., King of Sardinia, and by whom he had two sons, the Duke of Angoulême and the Duke of Berri. His private character was exceedingly dissolute till after the middle period of life; his talents were moderate; nor were his manners or his disposition much calculated to gain popularity. On succeeding his brother Louis XVIII., he cherished the arbitary principles of the old *régime:* and he lost a throne which common prudence might have enabled him to retain. Latterly, in his retirement, Charles X. appeared as an amiable, warm-hearted, well disposed old man. Having led a very dissipated life when young, his latter years were passed in acts of superstitious mortification, under the direction of his confessors. He constantly wore sackcloth or haircloth next to his skin; he fasted much, and prayed several times in the course of the day; and he frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, the remaining several hours without uttering a word. He died at Goritz, in Illyria, November 4th, 1836, in the 80th year of his age.

CHARLOTTE, Princess, daughter of George IV., and heiress apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, was born 1795, and died November 6, 1817, aged 22. She was married to Leopold, Prince of Saxa Cobourg; and her untimely death in connexion with that of her infant child, clothed the nation in mourning, changed the succession of the throne, and drew forth, among other able funeral discourses, one from the Rev. Robert Hall, which is a master-piece of eloquence, probably never equalled on any similar occasion. When informed of the death of her child, a little before her own, she said, "I feel it as a mother naturally should—" adding, "It is the will of God! praise to Him in all things!" Mr. Hall mentions as traits of her character, that she visited the abodes of the poor, and learned to weep with those who weep; that, surrounded with the fascinations of pleasure, she was not inebriated by its charms; that she resisted the strongest temptations to pride, preserved her ears open to truth, was impatient to the voice of flattery; in a word, that she sought and cherished the inspirations of piety, and walked humbly with her God. This is fruit which survives when the flower withers—the only ornaments and treasures we can carry into eternity."

CHEVERUS, Lefebure de, D. D., Cardinal, Archbishop of Bordeaux. He was born at Mayenne, January 28th, 1768; came to America after the French revolution, and was consecrated first Catholic Bishop of Boston in 1810; returned to France by the invitation of Louis XVIII., and was consecrated Bishop of Montauban in 1823, and Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1826; and was, in 1835; made a Cardinal. He was a man of distinguished talents, and extensive scientific and literary acquirements. He was well versed in Hebrew and Greek; and he read and spoke Latin as a vernacular tongue. He seems to have gained, in all situations in which he was placed, universal confidence and esteem. During his residence in Boston, he sustained the character of a most amiable, exemplary and devout man. He devoted himself with great zeal and assiduity to the duties of his office, not overlooking the meanest of his flock; and he was regarded by Protestants, as well as by Catholics, with sincere affection and high respect. He died, July 19, 1836, in the 69th year of his age.

CLAGGETT, John Thomas, D. D., the first Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. He was born October 2, 1742, at White's Landing, on the river Pautuxent, in Prince George's county, Maryland. His father, the Rev. Samuel Claggett, was a clergyman of distinguished piety and talents, in Charles county, in the same state. At the period of his death, A. D. 1756, Thomas John, then thirteen years of age, was intrusted to the care of Mr. Philipson of Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county, by whom he was prepared for his collegiate studies, which he pursued at Nassau Hall, Princeton. He graduated there A. D. 1762. He then immediately commenced the study of theology, which he prosecuted with very great success. He repaired to England, and was admitted, by the Bishop of London, to Deacon's Orders, on Sunday, September 20, 1767, and to Priests' Orders, on Sunday, October 11, 1767. On his return to America, he took charge of All Saints' parish, Calvert county, and continued in this cure until the troublous times of our civil revolution. He afterward resided in St. James' parish, Anne-Arundel county, and preached alternately there and in his former parish. During the year 1791, he removed with his family to his large paternal estate at Croom, in Prince George's county, and, until the period of his death, this continued to be his place of residence. After the organization of the Church in the Diocese of Maryland, Dr. Claggett was elected its first Bishop, in the year 1792, and was soon after consecrated, September 17 1792, at the city of New York, by the Right Rev. Dr. Provoost, assisted by Bishops Seabury, White and Madison. His liberal education, extensive reading, retentive memory, commanding and impressive utterance, tender admonitions, affectionate appeals, and faithful exhibition of apostolic order, and of the truth as it is in Jesus, rendered him for many years eminent as a preacher, as a divine, and as a bishop. In the decline of life, however, he became very infirm, and was so little able to perform the duties of his episcopate, as to require the aid of an assistant or suffragan bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Kemp, who was consecrated September 1, 1814. After having presided over the Diocese of Maryland twenty-four years, Bishop Claggett rested from his labors, August 2, 1816, having been an eminently successful teacher of the saving doctrines of the Gospel, and in the language of his successor in the episcopate, "a true and genuine son of the Church."

CLARK, William, General, originally of Virginia, was born the first day of August, 1770, and moved with his father's family to Kentucky, in 1784. They arrived at the Falls of Ohio, where the city of Louisville now stands, on the 4th of March, ensuing, the town then consisting of but a few log cabins, surrounding a fort, but a short time established by General George Rogers Clark, the brother of the deceased. His first regular campaign was made in the year 1788, at the age of eighteen, and his second and third in 1790, as ensign and acting lieutenant. On the 19th of March, 1793, he was appointed, by the President, first lieutenant of riflemen in the 4th sub-legion; and in this capacity he was kept on the various commands until he was appointed adjutant and quarter-master, and given the command of ninety-five-picked riflemen, in which command he remained in active service till 1798. On account of ill health he was then forced to resign; and in the same year visited St. Louis for the first time, hoping that the climate and the Missouri water

would assist in restoring his constitution to its natural elasticity and vigor. In 1803 he was tendered by Mr. Jefferson the appointment of Captain of Engineers, to assume joint command with Captain Merriwether Lewis, of the Northwestern Expedition to the Pacific Ocean. This was accepted, and the party left St. Louis for the vast and then unexplored regions between the Mississippi river and the ocean, in March, 1804, under the joint command of himself and Lewis, they being by a special regulation to that effect equal in rank. On this perilous expedition, he was the principal military director, while Lewis, assisted by himself, was the scientific manager. General Clark kept and wrote the Journal, which has been since published, and assisted Lewis in all celestial observations, when they were together. On their return to St. Louis from the Pacific Ocean, in the fall of 1806, Captain Lewis was appointed Governor of the territory then designated as Upper Louisiana, and the place of Lieutenant Colonal of Infantry was offered to General (then Captain) Clark, but he preferred the place of Indian Agent at St. Louis, having become, by his intercourse with the various tribes on the Missouri, well acquainted with the proper course to be pursued towards them, and he remained in this office until he was made Brigadier General for the Territory of Upper Louisiana, under the laws of Congress. During the late war with Great Britain, he was applied to by the War Department to revise the plan of the campaign then going on under General Hull, and was offered the appointment of Brigadier General in the United States Army, and the command then held by Hull; these, however, he refused, being convinced that the operations of this officer were too far advanced to be successfully remedied. In 1813, President Madison appointed him, in place of Governor Howard, resigned, Governor of the territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, after having twice refused to be nominated to the first office. He held these offices in junction, until Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1820. Upon her admission, he was nominated against his consent, as a candidate for Governor but was not elected, being in Virginia at the time of election. He then remained in private life until 1822, when he was appointed by President Monroe, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. As Commissioner and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for a long series of years, he made treaties with almost every tribe of Indians, and in all of them, there appeared the feelings of the philanthropist, as well as a becoming zeal for the government of his country. He was applied to, to accept the office of United States Senator from Missouri, but declined, believing that he could more efficiently serve his country, and the cause of humanity, in the Indian Department than in the national halls of legislation. He was the youngest of six brothers, the four oldest of whom were distinguished officers in the Revolutionary war. One of them fell in the struggle; another was killed by the Indians upon the Wabash, and his brother, Gen. George Rogers Clark is well known to the people of the West. The early history of Kentucky is identified with his, and as long as that noble and proud state maintains her lofty eminence, she will cherish his name, and to do justice to herself, must erect a monument to his fame. General Clark was a resident of St. Louis for more that thirty years, where he died, in September, 1838, aged 68 years.

COBB, Nathaniel R., a Christian, merchant and philanthropist, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Falmouth, (now Westbrook,) Maine, November 3, 1798. His father died when he was young, and in March, 1802, he removed with his mother to Plymouth, (Massachusetts). In 1814, he became a clerk to Messrs. Ripley and Freeman, Boston. Here his mind was drawn to God through Christ, and in May, 1818, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Sharp, and united with the Baptist Church under his care. In February, 1819, he commenced business, in company with Mr. G. L. Freeman, in which he continued till his death, May 22, 1834, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. In him, men of all classes reverenced the power and worth of undefiled religion. Mr. Cobb resolved at the commencement of his religious life, that he would serve the Saviour with all his energies in that sphere which was assigned him. He accordingly, in November, 1821, drew up and signed the following remarkable document: "By the grace of God, I will never be worth more than $50,000. By the grace of God, I will give one-fourth of the nett profits of my business to charitable and religious uses. If I am ever worth $20,000, I will give one-half of the nett profits; and if I am ever worth $30,000, I will give three-fourths; and the whole after $50,000. So help me God, or give to a more faithful steward, and set me aside. N. R. COBB."

To this covenant he adhered with conscientious fidelity. God so prospered him that before his death he gave away more than 40,000 Here is the secret of that wonderful liberality which cheered so many institutions and plans of benevolence. He lived on earth in the very spirit of heaven. No wonder that such a man should say in his last moments, "It is indeed a glorious thing to die. Nothing can equal my enjoyment in the near view of heaven. My hope in Christ is worth infinitely more than all other things."

COBBETT, William, an Englishman, distinguished for his eccentricity as a political writer. This extraordinary man was born in 1762, and possessed very few advantages for education. In 1783, he enlisted in the army, which he quitted in 1791, having been five years Sergeant-Major. In 1792, he came to America, and it was here that he first distinguished himself by his pen, by writing under the title of Peter Porcupine. In 1800, he returned to England; and, in 1801, he established a paper in London, entitled "The Porcupine," in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt; but that paper soon failed, and he afterwards established "The Register," which has continued to the present time, At this time he was powerfully patronized by the ministry; and Mr. Wyndham went so far as to declare in the House of Commons, "that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him." In 1805, from being a zealous Church-and-King man, Cobbett became as eager a radical, and was, for a considerable time a grievous thorn to the ministry. In 1810, for some remarks on a military flogging, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate. In 1817, he again came to America, and returned in the same year, carrying with him the bones of Thomas Paine. Besides his "Register" and political pamphlets, he published, on different subjects, a variety of works, some of them voluminous. After the passing of the Reform Act, he was returned to Parliament for the new borough of Oldham; but in this place he did not make a brilliant figure. Wm. Cobbett died, June 18, 1835, aged 73 years.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor, an eminent English poet, metaphysician and theologian. He was born in 1773, and was the youngest of four sons, who survived their father, the Rev. John Coleridge, who died in 1782. Young Coleridge, who had but little patrimony left him, was placed at Christ Church Hospital school in London, for education; and at the age of 19 he became a student at the University of Cambridge: and was distinguished as a young man of genius, but of eccentric habits. After leaving the University, in a fit of despair, he enlisted as a common soldier in the dragoons, but his friends obtained for him a discharge. In 1794, he published a small volume of Juvenile Poems; and he soon after commenced a weekly paper, styled "The Watchman." His circumstances were far from being easy, but he was relieved by the generous patronage of Messrs. Josiah and Thomas Wedgewood, who enabled him to finish his education in Germany. After his return to England, he became secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta. In 1812, he published his essays entitled "The Friend;" "Remorse" appeared in 1813; Christabel" in 1816; "Biographia Literaria" in 1817; "Sibylline Leaves" and "Zapolya" in 1818; and "Aids to Reflection" in 1825. In early life Mr. Coleridge was, in his political opinions a republican, and in his religious views, a Unitarian; but he afterwards became a moderate tory, and a zealous advocate of the Church of England. He delivered at various places courses of lectures on Shakspeare that were much applauded; but it was however, in conversation that he was most remarkable. Those who remember him in his more vigorous days can bear witness to the peculiarity and transcendent power of his conversational eloquence. It was unlike any thing that could be heard elsewhere; the kind was different, the degree was different. the manner was different. The boundless range of scientific knowledge, the brilliancy and exquisite nicety of illustration, the deep and ready reasoning, the strangeness and immensity of bookish lore, were not all; the dramatic story, the joke, the pun, the festivity, must be added,—and with these the clerical-looking dress, the thick, waving, silver hair, the youthful-coloured cheek, the indefinable mouth and lips, the quick yet steady and penetrating greenish grey eye, the slow and continuous enunciation, and the everlasting music of his tones,—all went to make up the image and to constitute the living presence of the man. He was accustomed to remark, that with a pen in hand, he felt a thousand checks and difficulties in the expression of his meaning; but, that authorship aside, he never found the smallest hitch or impediment in the fullest utterance of his most subtle fancies by word of mouth. Mr. Coleridge died, July 25, 1834, aged 62 years.

COOTE, Charles, LL. D., an English historian. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; was of a retired disposition; pursued the life of a literary man; was for many years the editor of the Critical Review; and was the author of various works, some of which are the "Elements of the Grammar of the English Language," published in 1788—"History of England from the earliest dawn of record to the peace of 1783" in 1791—"Lives of English Civilians," in 1804—"History of Ancient Europe," in 1815, and, "Continuation of Russell's Modern Europe," in 1815. Dr. Coote died, November 19, 1835, in the 76th year of his age.

CORRIE, Daniel, LL. D. Bishop of Madras. The name of Corre is associated with the greatest benefactors of British India. Having been nominated Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, he went to that country towards the close of the year 1806, in the 29th year of his age. This became the field of his labors and of his anxious prayers for the remainder of his life. Consequently his residence in that tropical region embraced a period of nearly thirty years; during which, a succession of individuals, dear to the church, here with him toiled and died. Of the number it may not be amiss to mention the devoted Buchanan, the classic Henry Martyn, Bishop Heber, and Bishop Turner. In their friendship he largely shared; and to the success of their labors he largely contributed. As a token of the estimation in which Bishop Heber held him in 1823, he conferred upon him the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta; an appointment which reflected credit on that amiable prelate's judgment, and associated the weight of responsibility and high office with the meekness, humility, fervent piety, and talent of Corrie—thus making them all more influential for the promotion of pure religion, and the good of the church. Archdeacon Corrie, in addition to the more appropriate duties of his office translated Sellon's Abridgement of Scripture, the Prayer Book, and many of the Homilies into Hindoostani. He likewise drew up "Outlines of Ancient History" in English for the benefit of Hindoostani youth. The subject of this article was however destined for still higher honors and responsibilities. An experience of twenty-eight years in India qualified him in an eminent degree for the most prominent station in the church. Accordingly in 1834 he was designated for the Bishopric of Madras; upon which, he revisited England, where, on the 14th June, 1835, his consecration took place. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws; and on the 24th of October in the same year, was landed at Madras, and immediately entered upon his episcopal functions. But his subsequent career of usefulness was short. On the 5th of February 1837 his labors were terminated, and his chastened spirit returned to God who gave it.

CROES, John D. D, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey, was born at Elizabethtown, in that state, of parents who had emigrated from Germany, on the first day of June, 1762. His father designed to instruct him in some mechanical employment, but finding his early fondness for books, at length gave him the option of learning a trade or procuring an education by means of his own exertions. The son chose the latter alternative. His endeavors in this respect, however, were, for a considerable time, retarded by the war of the revolution. In three or four years after the, war commenced, he was called upon to take up arms in the cause of his country, and he continued engaged in this cause, with occasional intervals of rest, till the peace in 1782. He then resumed in earnest, and with that diligence and energy that marked his course through life, the acquisition of a liberal education. By indefatigable perseverance he soon acquired a good knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, at the same time laying the foundation of an unusually accurate knowledge of the English language. Having made these acquisitions, he undertook the business of instruction, thereby riveting more deeply the knowledge he had obtained, and procuring the means of supporting himself while studying divinity. In 1790 he was ordained Deacon, and in 1792 Priest, by Bishop White. The first years of his ministry he spent

in Swedesborough in connection with the church of that place; but, in 1801, he received an invitation from Christ, New Brunswick, and St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, to become their pastor, and at the same time was elected principal of the academy in New Brunswick. In 1808, he resigned the charge of the academy, having previously resigned that of the church at Spotswood, and devoted himself solely to the church in New Brunswick. In 1815, he was elected by the Convention of the Church in Connecticut, Bishop of that Diocese; but he declined the appointment. In the same year he was chosen Bishop in his own state, and was consecrated to that office, in November. In this responsible station his industry and zeal were abundantly manifested. Almost every year he visited all the churches in the Diocese, and by his judicious management of the Missionary fund, he assisted in resuscitating several old and decayed congregations, and in establishing several new ones. He died, at his residence in New Brunswick, July 30th, 1832. Bishop Croes was a self-made man—humanly speaking, to himself alone was he indebted for his attainments and his reputation; and the source of these may be traced to the qualities that particularly marked his character—industry, perseverance, a temper never desponding, and a mind unusually sagacious and accurate in its views.

D

DANE, Nathan, LL. D., an eminent jurist, civilian and patriotic statesman, and a man highly respected for his virtues in private life. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., was graduated at Harvard College, in 1778, and was an able and influential member of Congress in 1785-8. He was the framer of the celebrated ordinance of Congress of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, an admirable code of constitutional law, by which the principles of free government, to the exclusion of slavery, were extended to an immense region, and its political and moral interests secured on a permanent basis. His practice in his profession was extensive and laborious; and his great work, entitled "A General Abridgement and Digest of American Law," in nine large volumes, 8vo., will remain a proof of his learning and industry, and the Dane Professorship of Law, founded by his munificence at Harvard University, and the Law Hall, for the use of the law professors and students, will be enduring monuments of his desire to promote the interest of the profession of law, and the welfare of the community. He died at Beverly, Mass., Feb. 15, 1834, aged 82 years. Mr. Dane possessed a strong, vigorous, discriminating mind, capable of bestowing a fixed and exclusive attention on any subject under his consideration, and of enduring long continued mental labor. His physical strength corresponded to his mental. He has been heard to say, after he was three score and ten, that he was usually in his study, engaged in reading and writing, fourteen hours in a day.

DRAKE, Nathan, M. D., an English physician and scholar of reputation. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1789, and settled as a physician at Hadlaigh in 1792, where he practised 44 years, greatly respected and esteemed for his professional merit and private worth. In the walks of literature, Dr. Drake was a highly respectable and voluminous author. Some of his principal works are, "Literary Hours," 3 vols. 8vo.—"Essays illustrative of the Tattler, Spectator and Guardian," 3 vols. 8vo.—"Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, and other periodical papers, to the year 1819," 2 vols. 8vo.—"The Gleaner, a series of periodical essays, selected from authors not included in the British Essayists," 4 vols. 8vo.—"Shakspeare and his Times," 2 vols. 4to.—"Winter Nights," 2 vols. 8vo.—"Evenings in Autumn," 2 vols. 8vo.—"Noon-tide Leisure," 2 vols. 8vo.—and "Mornings in Spring," 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Drake died, June 7th, 1836, aged 70 years.

DREW, Samuel, one of the most eminent metaphysicians of the present century. He was born in the parish of St. Austell, England, March, 3 1765. His parents were poor in the extreme, and he of course received but little education, and from childhood was obliged to be constantly employed in labor. At the tender age of eight his father put him out to service, for which he was to receive three half pence a day; but when the wages of eight weeks had accumulated in the hands of his employer, he became insolvent, and the poor boy's first earnings were lost. However, another person took the establishment and he was still employed for two years, at two pence a day. At the age of ten years and a half, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker; and he was long subjected to degradation, which would have prevented most boys from rising to respectability in society. In 1785 Mr. Drew became a journeyman shoemaker, to a man who also carried on the business of binding books. He had already learnt to read, and to write a little; but, now books being thrown into his way, he acquired that taste for reading and study, which rendered him in subsequent life so distinguished for mental endowments. One of the first books which attracted his attention, at this period, was Lock's Essay on the Human Understanding, and it made an impression on his mind never to be effaced. Soon after he fell in with Dr. Franklin's "Way to Wealth," and was delighted with it. In 1787 he commenced the business of his trade on his own account. His sister became his housekeeper; and she observes, "Many were the distressing privations my brother and I underwent the first year. His resolution to *owe no man any thing*, was unconquerable; and I bore every thing cheerfully for his sake. Though we managed to give the apprentices food enough, we often went with a scanty allowance ourselves. Mr. Drew's business increased, and in the following year, he had, to use his own language, "broken the neck of his difficulties." As his circumstances improved, he began to think more of indulging his propensity for intellectual improvement. First he attempted the study of astronomy, but found his knowledge of arithmetic was too limited. Next his attention was directed to Natural History, but could not obtain the requisite books. Then he resolved on entering the region of meta-

physics, which was not attended with similar obstacles. From this time his course was rapidly onward. About the commencement of his 24th year, he became a local preacher with the Methodists and a class leader. His first publication was on Paine's "Age of Reason," which successfully brought him into notice, and procured for him substantial friends. To this succeeded, at irregular intervals, his Essay on the Soul—his Essay on the Identity and Resurrection of the Human Body—his Essay on the Being and Perfections of God—and arguments on the Divinity of Christ—together with many more miscellaneous productions. He died March 29th, 1833, aged 68 years. Since his death, his life has been published, by his eldest son, in a handsome 12mo. volume, which is a most interesting work of its kind. It has been said, that while Mr. Drew was in trade, the kitchen was his study, and his wife's bellows his portable desk. A lady, who delighted greatly in his conversation, says, "I used sometimes to go into his house of an evening to enjoy it; but whenever I saw the bellows on his knee, I knew it was time to retreat—there was no more talking then. It was a sure sign to all of us that he wanted no company."

E

EMERSON, Joseph, an American clergyman, who also became distinguished as a teacher and an author. He was born in Hollis, N. H. Oct. 13, 1777; graduated at Harvard College, 1798; and was ordained pastor of the third Congregational Church in Beverly, Ms. Sept. 21st, 1803. He remained in this relation till in the year 1816. During this period he had three wives—Nancy Eaton, Eleanor Read, and Rebecca Hasseltine. His third wife survived him, and of the second an interesting Memoir was published. Ill health was the principal cause of his relinquishing his connexion with a religious society. Although he maintained, as a clergyman, a character for talents it was chiefly in the business of education that he acquired most reputation. His prominent aim in his labors as a teacher, was to qualify females for being teachers. His first school for this purpose was established in Byfield, Ms., the second in Saugus of that state, and the third in Wethersfield, Conn. The plan was a most important one, and no person in the community was better qualified for carrying it into successful operation. The public appreciated his efforts, and he was liberally patronised. It is questionable whether any one else has done as much as he, in this country, in raising the standard of female education. He had a sufficient degree of intellect and the right kind of enthusiasm, to be a first rate instructor. Moreover, he had the independence to combat and denounce the most popular errors which prevailed in his time on the subject of education. He considered it a criminal waste of time for young persons to spend years, as was common, in studies that were to be of no material advantage to them in subsequent life. In this class of studies he placed an attention to ancient and foreign languages, except in some rare cases; not simply for females, but for young men generally receiving a liberal education. The author of this work had but a small degree of personal knowledge with Mr. Emerson; but, being engaged during much of the same time he was engaged, in the different branches of education, he was led to watch his course; and he can truly affirm that he has known of no other individual, in so many of whose opinions on the subject he heartily concurs. Mr Emerson published various small works; but most of them were rather designed for the benefit of his own pupils than for general use. An exception to this remark will be found in his Evangelical Primer, of which more than 200,000 copies were sold. Such was his desire to make this compend of Christian knowledge as perfect as he could make it, he transcribed the principal portion of it nine times. He died, May 14th 1833, aged 55 years.

ERSKINE John, D.D. an eminent Scotch divine, was born in 1721 and educated at the university of Edinburgh. His father a distinguished barrister and professor of law, wished his son to follow the same profession, thinking his talents of an order to make him an ornament to the bar or the bench; but the son preferred the sacred functions of the pulpit, that he might proclaim to perishing sinners "the unsearchable riches of Christ." At the age of twenty, he published an essay on the moral condition of the heathen world, which gained him great reputation. He maintained that their ignorance or disbelief of the divine perfections and of immortality, could be owing to nothing but negligence or perverseness, not to any insufficiency of evidence. Rom. 1. 20. In 1744, he became minister of Kirkintellock. In 1753, he was translated to Culross; and in 1758, to New Grayfriars church, Edinburgh. Nine years after, he became the colleague of Dr Robertson, at Old Greyfriars; where he remained for twenty-six years. He died, January 19, 1803, at the age of eighty one, leaving behind him a testimony of his worth in his character and writings; which equally display the scholar, the Christian, and the divine. He corresponded with most of the literary men of the day, and among others with Warburton, and enjoyed the friendship of the profound Maclaurin, and president Edwards. He was the author of twenty-five different publications, and the editor of twenty more. His "Theological Dissertations," and "Sketches of Church History," are the most highly valued.

F

FARMER, Rev. Hugh, a learned and eminently useful minister of the Independent denomination, was born in 1714, near Shrewsbury. His ancestors who were natives of North Wales, were held

in high estimation for their religion and virtue. He entered upon his academical studies, under the superintendence of the celebrated Dr. Philip Doddridge. He was one of the doctor's first pupils; and gained an entire esteem and approbation. On leaving Northampton, he became assistant to Mr. David Some. His services, however, proving acceptable to the dissenters in the neighbourhood of Walthamstow, a place of worship was soon built, and a congregation assembled, which rapidly increased. For many years Mr. Farmer labored at Walthamstow, with increasing popularity; many of the more opulent dissenters either took houses or lodgings in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of attending on his ministry; so that it was soon found necessary to enlarge the meeting house where he preached. Most of this time he occupied both parts of the day; but, on being joined by a suitable colleague, he gave up the afternoon service. As Mr. Farmer declined in years, he gradually relinquished his engagements as a preacher. In 1772 he resigned the afternoon lectures at Salter's Hall, and eight years after, he gave up the Tuesday morning sermon; but he did not leave his church at Walthamstow till a few years later, when he gave up pulpit exercises entirely. He died on the 5th of February, 1787, aged 72, manifesting to all around his deep humility, lively faith, and animated hope of a blessed immortality. Mr. Farmer was the author of several works, in which he displayed much learning and critical sagacity, particularly his "Dissertation on Miracles;" "An enquiry into the nature and Design of Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness;" and "An Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," in which he endeavoured to prove that these were not cases of real possession, but of persons afflicted with disorders usually attributed to such influence. This publication was answered by the late Mr Yell one of the tutors of Homerton Academy; and a controversy ensued, in which acrimony of temper was discovered on both sides. Mr. Farmer was rather of a high spirit and hasty temper; but abating these defects, he was a most estimable man.

FARMER, John, A.M., well known throughout New England, as a geneaologist and antiquary, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., 12th June, 1789, and was a lineal descendant of Edward Farmer, who emigrated from Ancely in Warwickshire, England, and settled about 1670 at Billerica. Inheriting a feeble constitution, he was unfitted for severe manual labors, and gave his attention in early life to study. In 1805, he entered as clerk in a country store, where he soon found his labors too severe for his health, and afterwards taught school with reputation, and subsequently engaged for a few years in business. He finally gave up active pursuits, and devoted himself extensively to literary and antiquarian researches—with so much zeal and success that he became known as a most thorough and diligent antiquary, and probably the first geneaologist in America. He was self-taught, possessed great industry, and his labors in the peculiar departments of learning to which he almost exclusively devoted his power, will long be appreciated He was a member of various historical and literary bodies, and at the time of his death corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of N. H., of which he was one of the founders. His publications have been numerous, among which the most important are his edition of Belknap's History of N.H., to which he added a body of notes and illustrations scarcely less valuable than the text itself; and his genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England, published in 1829, a work of vast labor and research, and embracing nearly every family of the first European settlers of this country. Had he published nothing else, this would remain a lasting monument of his industry, patient research, and marvellous accuracy. He died at Concord, N. H., where he had resided since 1821, on the 13th August, 1838, aged 49.

FESSENDEN, Thomas Green, an American author, born at Walpole, N. H., April 22d 1771. He was a most amiable man—had many eccentricities—and was so credulous as to be led into many difficulties and perplexities in the early part of his life. He graduated at Dartmouth college, in 1796; and then went through the regular course of study of law. When in college, one of his Poetical effusions JONATHAN'S Courtship, was so popular as to lead him to indulge freely in the writing of rhyme. This and a taste for literature, rather than for the asperities of his profession, induced him to abandon the latter. In 1801, Mr. Fessenden visited London with a view to some patent right speculation, that had been imposed upon him. Not, however, succeeding in this, and being destitute of cash, he betook himself to his pen as his most natural resource. The result was—"Terrible Tractoration"—a Poem in Hudibrastic verse. It went through successive editions and gained for him much reputation. It is a work of strange and grotesque ideas, aptly expressed; its rhymes are of a most singular character, yet fitting each other as accurately as echoes. On his return to America in 1804, he published a political satire in verse, entitled Democracy Unveiled." He also published other fugitive works of a similar character, from all which he derived but small pecuniary advantage. After various expedients and vicissitudes, in 1822 he became the editor of the New "England Farmer," a weekly journal devoted principally to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. Having been bred upon a farm, and passed much of his later life in the country, and being thoroughly conversant with the writers on rural ecomomy, he was admirably qualified to conduct such a journal. It was extensively circulated throughout New England, and may be said to have fertilized the soil like the rain from heaven. Besides his editorial labors, Mr. Fessenden published from time to time, various compilations on agricultural subjects, or adaptations of English treatises to the use of the American husbandman. He also edited the "Horticultural Register," and the "Silk Manual." In these useful services he occupied the whole remainder of his life. He died at Boston in 1837, and was buried at Mount Auburn, where a monument is to be erected to his memory.

FLATT, John Frederick Von, D.D., Professor of Theology at Tubingen, was born 1759, and died in 1821. The lectures of Flatt on all of Paul's Epistles, except that to the Hebrews, published from his manuscripts after his death, by King and Hoffman, are marked with brevity, good sense, and a punctilious adherence to the laws of language and the rules of interpretation. Flatt was a divine and commentator of the orthodox school in Germany; and in conjunction with Storr, did much to stem the tide of neology, which so lately threatened to sweep divine truth from the German mind. The joint labors of these two men produced the 'Elementary Course of Biblical Theology, twice published in this country, in a

translation by S.S. Schmucker. Besides lectures on Paul's Epistles, already mentioned. Flatt wrote Lectures on Christian Morals, also published after his death, by Steudel Opuscula Academica, collected by Suskind; and edited, for a time, a magazine devoted to Christian morals and dogmatics.

FREEMAN, James, D.D., Unitarian Clergyman of Boston, and minister of the society worshipping in the Stone Chapel of that city. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1759, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1777. In 1782 he was invited to officiate as lay reader, and in 1783 was chosen pastor of the congregation connected with the chapel named. Previous to the revolution this edifice was called King's Chapel, and was used for an Episcopal Church. During the period in which he officiated as lay reader he discarded the doctrine of the Trinity, and the greater part of his hearers adopted his sentiments, and resolved to alter their liturgy and retain him as their minister. The liturgy was accordingly altered so as to be conformed to the Unitarian doctrine, and Bishop Provost having declined to give him ordination, he "was ordained by his society alone, as their rector and minister, Nov. 18th, 1787." Dr. Freeman was a man of talents and learning, and was much esteemed by his people. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and for this society he performed very important services. His reputation as a writer rests principally upon two volumes of sermons, which are written in a style of great simplicity and purity. He died, Nov 14th 1835, in the 77th year of his age, and the 54th of his ministry.

G

GILLIES, John, LL. D., a distinguished historian, at Brechin, in Scotland, 1747; was educated at Glasgow, and went early in life to London, with a view of making literature his chief pursuit. After spending some time upon the continent of Europe, the Earl of Hopetown invited him to travel with his sons, and in 1777, he settled upon him an annuity for life. After the death of Dr. William Robertson, in 1793, he was appointed historiographer for Scotland, he continued his literary industry to an advanced age; and closed a long and honored life by a death worthy of it,—during the last few weeks of a rapid decline, having shown a mind full of composure, benevolence, and piety. His principal works are the "Orations of Isacrates and those of Lysias, translated;" "History of Ancient Greece;" "View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia;" "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, translated from the "Greek;" "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus;" and "Translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric." Dr Gillies died, February 15th, 1836, in his 90th year.

GOULD, James, LL. D., an eminent American jurist. He was a native of Branford, Conn.; and graduated at Yale College in 1791. In early life he became distinguished as a lawyer; and was raised to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of his native state. From this office however he was displaced in 1818, by the adoption of a new constitution. For many years he was associated with Judge Tappan Reeve, as Professor of the Law School at Litchfield, and after the death of Judge Reeve he continued to conduct the school till within a few years of his death, when the state of his health required him to relinquish it. In his manners he was an accomplished gentleman; in his family one of the most amiable and affectionate of men; and in the social circle one of the most refined and agreeable companions. His mind was richly stored with the treasures, not of his profession only, but of ancient and modern classics, and also of the elegant literature of the day He died, May 11th, 1838, in his 68th year.

GRIFFIN, Edward Dorr, D. D., President of Williams College, Massachusetts, was born at East Haddam, Conn. January 6, 1770. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1790, at the age of 20 years. Upon leaving college, he taught an academy at Derby for a few months; and received his theological education under the direction of the second President, Edwards, at New Haven. In 1795 he was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church of New Hartford, in that state; and continued in this situation for several years. In October, 1801, he was installed as colleague Pastor with the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, over the second Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey. In the early part of 1809 he accepted a call to the Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts, and was inaugurated in June of that year. He remained in Andover only till July, 1811, when he removed to Boston, and became the Pastor of Park Street Church. In 1815, he returned to Newark at the invitation of a church which had been formed out of the congregation over which he had before presided. Here he continued a little more than seven years. In 1821 he was elected to fill the office of President of Williams College; and in the autumn of that year he assumed the duties of his new station. For fifteen years he performed these duties in a manner acceptable to the public and creditable to himself; but advanced age and feeble health led him to resign his office in the latter part of the year 1836. He died the 8th of November, 1837, in the 68th year of his age. Dr. Griffin was one of the most eloquent preachers of his time, and he took an active part in the various benevolent objects which characterised it. He published several occasional discourses; and, in 1813, a volume of Lectures, 8vo. pp. 328, delivered in Park Street Church, Boston. Memoirs of his Life are to be published by the Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany.

GRIMKE, Thomas Smith, a Christian, lawyer, statesman, patriot, scholar, and orator, was a native of South Carolina. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 26th of September, 1788. He was descended by his paternal grandmother from one of the French Huguenots, who quitted France in consequence of the edict of Nantz, in 1685. His talents in youth were rather solid than brilliant; but he was always remarkable for his industry and wonderfully retentive memory. He graduated at Yale College in 1807.

He became one of the first classical scholars in this country, a qualification which he valued very little in his maturer age. His principal traits of character were piety, benevolence, and independence of mind. He embraced the principles of peace as soon as they were presented to his mind. He was a great contributor, both of his purse and pen, to the American Peace Society, of which he was an able and distinguished advocate. This excellent man, who for several years past has ranked among the first philanthropists of the country, died suddenly, October, 1834, of the cholera, at Columbus, Ohio, on his way home from Cincinnati, where he had been to deliver a literary address. It has been said, (though it seems rather ill chosen language to apply to a man whose soul was so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christian humility,) "The west knows no prouder grave." Mr. Grimke is perhaps the only man in the United States who declined the title of LL. D.; an honor which had been conferred upon him by Yale College. Mr. Grimke was a member of the Presbyterian Church, though it appears, from his published correspondence he was not satisfied of any scriptural authority for infant baptism. His exertions in favor of the use of the Bible, as a primary classic in all literary education, as well as in promotion of the cause of peace, gave him a high place in the esteem of the Christian public. His published addresses on these subjects are treasures of learning, argument, eloquence, and piety. "In estimating the precise amount of greatness referable to Mr. Grimke's character," says the Rev. Mr. Gilman, "we shall arrive at different results, according to our assumed ideal standard of true greatness. Others may have surpassed him in the power of comprehensive generalization, and of deducing new and striking truths from ordinary subjects. Others may have possessed an imagination more bold and profound, and a taste more critically correct. It is remarkable, however, that in all these qualities, the production of his mind, during the last year of his life, should exhibit a decided advance. Thus at the age of fifty his powers seemed as flexible and improvable as those of a young man, in the same way that his heart continued as enthusiastic and unsophisticated as a child's; and there can be no doubt, that had his life been spared, we should have seen them achieving every year new triumphs in the higher departments of intellect. Others again may have surpassed him in the act of moulding and directing the mass of mankind to their immediate purposes. But if moral energy and sublimity ought to enter largely into our conceptions of true greatness; if an entire fearlessness of personal consequences, in the prosecution of honorable aims; if such freedom from the ordinary workings of selfishness, as prompted him to part with his thousands, while men of wider means, and fair repute to liberality, could only spare their hundreds; if an elasticity of soul, which was never disgusted by disappointment, but meekly acquiesced in the failure of one well-meant project only to start with fresh ardor on another; if these attributes, joined to his admitted literary abilities, the best education of the age, an application which neither knew or sought recoil, and particularly a power of attention which never lost its freshness and interest though divided among a multitude of objects; if all these be constituent elements of greatness, then we are justified in placing Mr. Grimke high on the list of the greatest men, either of our own or any country.

H

HALL, Robert, D. D., one of the most profound and eloquent preachers known to the public. He belonged to the denomination of Baptists; but, such were his acknowledged talents, that his fame was cherished by the whole Christian community—in America and on the continent of Europe, as well as in England, his native land. Not belonging to the established Church of Great Britain, he received his education mostly in private, and was not eligible to the honors of her Universities; but such was the homage paid to his genius, that he received the most unequivocal demonstrations from American Colleges to his intellectual pre-eminence. Robert Hall was born at Arnsby, a village about eight miles from Leicester, on the 2d of May, 1764. His father was Pastor of a Baptist congregation at that place; and he was the youngest of fourteen children. At six years of age he was placed in school, under the charge of a Mr. Simmons; and, at eleven, this conscientious master informed the father of young Hall, that he was quite unable to keep pace with his pupil, declaring that he had been obliged to sit up all night to prepare the lessons for the morning; a practice he could no longer continue, and must therefore relinquish his favorite scholar. Hence he was removed to the boarding school of the Rev. John Ryland; and subsequently to Bristol Academy. In 1780 he commenced preaching, but in the following year removed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he further pursued his studies. In 1783 he became associate pastor with the Rev. Caleb Evans, of the church at Broadmead; and in 1785 was appointed classical tutor of the Bristol Academy. But in 1790 he became the Pastor of the Baptist Church at Cambridge, which station he occupied till in the year 1805, when he resigned it in consequence of ill health and mental derangement. The latter, however, was rather transient than permanent. On his recovery he took charge of another congregation, at Leicester, with which he continued about twenty years; when, in 1826, on the death of Dr. Ryland, he returned to Bristol, and became the Pastor of the Church at Broadmead. Mr. Hall was now in his 62d year. This was his last removal till the close of his earthly labors. He died in 1831. The biographer of Mr. Hall remarks, that his excellence does not consist in the predominance of one of his powers, but in the exquisite proportion and harmony of all. The richness, variety, and extent of his knowledge are not so remarkable as his absolute mastery over it. He moves about in the loftiest sphere of contemplation, as though he were "native and endued to the element." He uses the finest classical allusions, the noblest images, and the most exquisite words, as though they were those words which came first to his mind, and which formed his natural dialect. There is not

the least appearance of straining after greatness in his most magnificent excursions, but he rises to the loftiest heights with a child-like ease. His style is bright and lucid as a mirror, and its most highly-wrought and sparkling embellishments are like ornaments of crystal, which even in their brilliant inequalities of surface, give back to the eye little pieces of the true imagery set before them. Mr. Hall has unfortunately committed but few of his discourses to the press. His Sermon on the tendencies of Modern Infidelity is one of the noblest specimens of his genius. Nothing can be more fearfully sublime, than the picture which he gives of the desolate state to which atheism would reduce the world; or more beautiful and triumphant than his vindication of the social affections. His Sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte contains a philosophical and eloquent development of the causes which make the sorrows of those who are encircled by the brightest appearance of happiness, peculiarly affecting; and gives an exquisite picture of the gentle victim adorned with sacrificial glories. His Discourses on War—On the Discouragements and Supports of the Christian Minister—and on the Work of the Holy Spirit—are of great and various excellence. His works with a memoir of his life have been published by Dr. Gregory, in three large 8vo. volumes.

HART, Oliver, M. A., an eminent minister of Charleston, South Carolina. He was born in 1723, at Warminster, Pennsylvania; baptized in 1740, on profession of his faith; and ordained to the gospel ministry in 1749. The same year he succeeded Mr. Chamber, at Charleston, as Pastor of the Baptist Church, where he labored honorably and successfully for thirty years. Many owned him as a spiritual father, among whom was the late Rev. Dr. Stillman of Boston. Mr. Hart was a self-educated man. His countenance was open and manly; his voice clear, harmonious, and commanding; the powers of his mind were strong and capacious, enriched by a fund of useful knowledge, classical, scientific, and theological; and his taste was elegant and refined. He wrote much devotional poetry. But as a Christian, and a Pastor he was most conspicuous. He walked with God. The doctrines of free and efficacious grace were precious to him. His desire of usefulness was ardent and incessant. He was a prime mover in forming an Association of the Churches. He also originated a society for educating young ministers of the gospel, to enlarged usefulness. In 1775 he was chosen by the Council of Safety to travel, in conjunction with Rev. William Tennent and Hon. William H. Drayton, in the interior, to conciliate the inhabitants of South Carolina to the measures of congress. In consequence of his successful efforts in this way, he was obliged to leave Charleston, in 1780, to avoid falling into the hands of the British. He settled at Hopewell, New Jersey, the same year, where he remained till his death, in 1795, at the age of seventy-two.

HAYNES, Lemuel, a coloured clergyman, who was for many years, minister of a large and respectable congregation of people, in Rutland, Vermont, almost exclusively white. He was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, July 18, 1753. His father was of unmingled African extraction, his mother a white woman. When five months old, he was bound as a servant to Deacon David Rose of Granville, Ms., till he was twenty-one years of age. He was treated with singular kindness by his master and mistress, and was carefully instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion. As a servant boy, Haynes was strictly faithful. At length, he discovered such prudence in the management of his master's business, that the superintendence of it was almost wholly committed to him. The remark was often often made, that Lemuel Haynes got his education in the chimney corner. While his comrades were sporting in the streets, and even round the door, you might see him sitting on his block with his book in his hand. Evening after evening, he plied his studies by fire light, having laid in a store of pine knots for the purpose. He could refer with nearly infallible accuracy to the book, chapter, and verse, for any particular passage of scripture. And he could repeat large portions of Young's Night Thoughts, and of Watt's Psalms and Hymns. With such indications of a sound mind he was encouraged to pursue his studies; and very soon became a good Latin and Greek scholar. He was ordained in 1788, and died in 1833, in the 80th year of his age. It has been justly remarked, that Haynes triumphed over three most formidable obstacles —illegitimacy—color—and want of early school education.

HEMANS, Mrs., the most celebrated female poet of her time. Her original name was Felicia Dorothea Browne. She was born near Liverpool, and was married at an early age; but her married life, after the birth of five sons, was clouded by a separation from her husband. In private life Mrs Hemans was amiable, and possessed of the most eminent virtues of her sex. Some of her principal works are her "Seige of Valencia," "Forest Sanctuary," "Records of Women," "Songs of the Affections," "National Lyrics and Songs of Music," and "Scenes and Hymns of Life." She died at Dublin, May 16, 1835.

HENRY, William, M. D., an English chemist of great reputation. He finished his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of the eminent chemist Dr. Black, and was the associate and friend of Mackintosh, Brougham, and Jeffrey. He was intended for the medical profession; but, on account of very delicate health, he was induced to relinguish it, and to connect himself with his father in the business of manufacturing chemist. Soon after the termination of his collegiate education, he delivered at Manchester a course of lectures; and the notes of these lectures led to the publication, in 1799, of a small volume on the science. This work, which was subsequently enlarged, has passed through numerous editions, and has been highly esteemed and much used, both in England and America. Dr. Henry was an elegant writer, and his character of Priestly, Wollaston, and Davy, have been much admired as compositions. In private life, Dr. Henry possessed qualities calculated to excite and rivet asteem and admiration. He was distinguished for hospitality; his manners were modest and engaging; and his conversation peculiarly attractive and insinuating. He died, August, 30, 1836, aged 61 years.

HILL, George, D. D., a divine of the church of Scotland, was born at Saint Andrews, in 1748. He was educated in his native place, where he obtained the Greek professorship of St. Salvador's College, and that of divinity in succession. He subsequently became principal of St. Mary's, chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He first appeared as an Author in a volume of sermons, London, 1795. In 1803, was published an actavo volume, entitled "Theological Institutes," by the

Rev. George Hill, D. D.; and in 1812, "Lectures on portions of the Old Testament, illustrative of the Jewish History," one volume octavo. But his greatest work, and that by which he will live in the recollection of posterity, is his "Lectures in Divinity," delivered to the students, while principal of Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrews. These lectures were given to the public, in 1821, in three volumes, octavo, with a short preface by his son. The plan is sufficiently comprehensive, and the execution every where discovers the hand of a master. Dr. Hill's doctrinal sentiments were in strict consonance with the standard of the church of Scotland; that is, they corresponded with those of Calvin and Knox. A second edition of this valuable work was published in 1825.

HOGG, James, styled "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born in Ettrick Forest, in the county of Selkirk, Scotland, January, 25th, 1772. His parents were very poor; he attended school in his childhood so as merely to learn to read correctly; and was employed in his childhood and youth as a cowherd and a shepherd's boy. He began to write songs and ballads about the year 1796; and the first published effort of his art of ballad-writing, "Donald Macdonald," appeared in 1801. After publishing various other matters, he planned and produced, in 1813, his most celebrated poem, "The Queen's Wake," which in a short time passed through five editions, and raised its author to a high standing as a poet, and caused his society to be sought by the learned and great. His other principal publications were, "Madoc of the Moor,"—Poetic Mirror"—"Brownie of Bodsbeck"—"Winter Evening Tales"—"The Three Perils of Man"—"The Three Perils of Woman"—"Confessions of a Sinner"—"A Queer Book"—"Queen Hynde"—"Shepherd's Calendar"—"Altrive Tales"—"Lay Sermons"—Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott." He died, November 21, 1835, aged 63 years.

HOLMES, Abiel, D. D. LL. D., a divine and author extensively known in the United States and in Europe. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, 1768; graduated at Yale College 1783; from November, 1785, to June, 1791, was pastor of a congregational church at Midway in Georgia; and in 1792 he became pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained the rest of his life. Dr. Holmes was highly respected for his talents, learning, and character; and his influence was felt in various benevolent and literary societies of which he was a member. His most considerable literary production, entitled, "The Annals of America," in two volumes, 8vo., is one of the most valuable historical publications that has been written in this country; and it has the high reputation of an accurate, judicious, and elaborate work. It was first published in 1805; in 1803, an edition was printed in England; and in 1829, a new and much improved edition was published at Cambridge. His life of President Stiles was published in 1798. His other publications, consisting of sermons and historical disquisitions, are nearly thirty in number. He died, June, 4, 1837, aged, 74.

HOSACK, David, M. D. LL.D., an eminent physician of New York. He received his education at Edinburgh; was long at the head of the profession in New York; had a very extensive practice; and was an eloquent and able teacher as a professor of the theory and practice of physic in the New York Medical College. He was held in high estimation as a man of talents, learning, and worth; was a liberal promoter of the arts and sciences; and was the author of the History of the Erie Canal, and of the Life of his friend De Witt Clinton, formerly governor of New York. Dr. Hosack died suddenly of apoplexy, Dec. 22, 1835, aged 66.

HUGHES, Joseph, D.D, originator and secretary of the British and Foreign Bible society. The day of Mr Hughes' birth we have not ascertained; the year was 1769, the place, London. His father, who, if not a Welshman, was of Welsh extraction, was a member of the Baptist church in Wyld street, over which Dr. Stennett at that time presided. The parents of young Hughes, being in respectable circumstances, gave him the rudiments of a good education. He was taken by them to the house of God, and the grace of God at an early period influenced his heart. Evincing talents for the ministry, and being in other respects fitted to become a candidate for that office, he was received, at an youthful age, into the Baptist academy in Bristol, which was then under the direction and management of Dr. Caleb Evans, assisted by the celebrated Robert Hall. Throughout the whole of the trials and conflicts which Mr. Hall endured at Bristol, during that period, Mr. Hughes was his constant and invariable friend. A great cordiality subsisted between them to the end of life. Having studied at Bristol for some time, Mr. Hughes proceeded to Edinburgh University, in which he augmented his learning and took the degree of M.A. From the northern capital he returned to Bristol, where his classical attainments procured for him the appointment of tutor in that department, thus succeeding his friend Hall. He continued to act as classical tutor until 1795, when, as Dr. Rippon informs us, the declining state of his health obliged him to leave Bristol. Soon after, he received a call from the Baptist church at Battersea, near London, which he accepted; removing thither in the month of July, 1796, and remained there to the end of his protracted and valuable life. He died at his house at Battersea, on Thursday, October 3, aged sixty-four, 1833. "Few individuals," say the London Christian Guardian, "can be named, who have been more honored as the instrument of extensive usefulness than Mr. Hughes. The Religious Tract Society, the Bristol and Foreign Bible Society, and the London Hibernian Society, were principally, the Bible Society indeed almost entirely, the result of his suggestions. His name ought therefore to be had in everlasting remembrance." To the piety, zeal, sound judgment, and unwearied labors of this exemplary servant of God, the Bible Society owes, under the divine blessing, a very large measure of its prosperity. Dr. Hughes was a Dissenter and a Baptist; but he was a man of such Christain moderation and candor, that he never failed to conciliate good men of every name.

HURD, Richard, D. D., an eminent prelate and writer, the son of a farmer, was born, in 1720, at Congreve, in Staffordshire; was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; and, after having been rector of Hurcaston, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and archdeacon of Gloucester, was raised in 1767, to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, and, soon after, was appointed preceptor to the Prince of Wales and duke of York. In 1781 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1783, he declined the see of Canterbury. He died in 1808. Among his works are, Sermons; Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry; Dialogues

and Letters on Chivalry and Romance. He was the bosom friend of Warburton; and his friendship for that eminent man (which has been censured as of somewhat too subservient a nature) led him to attack Dr. Jortin in a phamphlet. He also wrote a biographical sketch of Warburton, edited an edition of his writings, and published a volume of his Correspondence.

I

IVES, Thomas Pointon, an eminent merchant, Providence, R. I., was born in the town of Beverly, Massachusetts, April 9th, 1769. When only four years of age, his father died, leaving him to the care of his mother. As she did not long survive, he was committed to the charge of relatives, then residing in Boston. In one of the public schools of that city he acquired the elements of an education; and, through life he neglected no opportunities amid the intervals of business for acquiring those intellectual embellishments so desirable in the accomplished merchant. When thirteen years of age, he became a clerk to the late Nicholas Brown, of Providence, then an enterprising and opulent merchant of that place. Such was the confidence placed in him, that when only a youth, to his supervision was confided a principal agency of the mercantile affairs of that house. Mr. Brown died in 1791; and, in the following year, Mr. Ives married his only surviving daughter, and became associated in business with his only surviving son, under the firm of Brown and Ives. This firm for more than forty years has been extensively and advantageously known; and, in the season of commercial prosperity, pushed their enterprises in every quarter of the world. Nor is it too much to say, that their uncompromising adherence to the principles of high mercantile probity, has contributed, in no small degree, to elevate, at home and abroad, the character of the American merchant. Mr. Ives, through life, was remarkable for patient, untiring industry. He performed, year after year, an amount of labor which would have tasked severely the powers of almost any other man. Though thus devoted to business, and thus patient of toil, Mr. Ives was a stranger to the sordid love of accumulation. He felt his grave responsibility as a moral being; and, his frequent and unostentatious charities would, no doubt with those who well knew him, make an aggregate amount almost incredible to the public. The cause of literature is much indebted to his benefactions. One of the principal Halls of Brown University, an edifice that in size and durability, will compare with the best of the kind in the United States, was erected entirely by his munificence; and his hand was always open to the wants of that institution. Its library, and its philosophical apparatus, both shared largely in his fostering care. Such an example of devotion to one of the best interests of man and of his country, should be distinctly and honorably inscribed on the pages of his country's history. The fame of such deeds should be associated with that of patriots and philanthopists to the latest generations. Mr. Ives died, April 30th, 1835, aged sixty years.

IVIMEY, Joseph, Secretary of the Baptist Irish society, and author of the History of the English Baptists, was born in 1773, and died February 8, 1834, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was, we believe, a graduate of the Bristol institution, and for twenty-nine years pastor of the Baptist church, Eagle street, London. He is characterised as a faithful and laborious servant of Christ. He published Bunyan's Pilgrim, with Notes; the Life of Bunyan; a Treatise on Baptism and Communion; the Life, Times, and opinions of Milton; but the great work of his pen was his History of the English Baptists, in four volumes octavo, the first volume of which appeared in 1812, and the last in 1832. This work is said by Robert Hall to be written in a perspicuous, lively, and unaffected style, to abound in curious and valuable information, hitherto little known to the religious public; drawn up with great care and impartiality, and to constitute a permanent monument of the author's talent and devotedness to the cause of religious truth and liberty.

J

JACOBI, Frederic Henry; a very distinguished German philosophical writer; born at Dusseldorf in 1743. He was intended by his father to succeed him in his mercantile business; but, having studied at Geneva, and become intimately acquainted with some of the most celebrated scholars and productions of the day, his own ardor and taste for letters were so much excited, that, after a short time he gave up business and soon commenced author. His Letters on Spinosa appeared in 1785, and produced considerable sensation. From this time he gave himself to metaphysical studies, with increased zeal and industry. In 1804 he was made president of the Bavarian academy at Munich, the salary of which office, though he resigned the office itself in 1813, he retained till his death in 1819. 'He has been called the German Plato, on account of the religious glow in his metaphysical writings.' 'His views were opposed to those of the dogmatic Mendelssohn, the critical Kant, the idealizing Fichte, and the pantheistic Schelling.' He was averse to all systems of philosophy save his own, to which he contrived to give the existence of a brief hour, when it, too, disappeared from the German mind, like its predecessors. He wrote Woldemar, a philosophical novel, 1794, and David Hume on Belief, or Idealism and Realism; besides miscellaneous writings. He was of the class of naturalists, so called.

JONES, John, LL.D., a unitarian divine and learned philological writer, who was a native of Carmarthenshire. He was educated at the dissenting new college, Hackney, and became tutor of an Academy in South Wales. Thence he removed to Plymouth-dock, as pastor to a unitarian congregation; and he subsequently held a similar situation at Halifax in Yorkshire. At length he took up his residence in London, where he employed himself in literary pursuits and private tuition. His death took place January 10, 1827. Among his numerous publications are, "A Development of Remarkable Events calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its Original Purity, and to Repel the Objections of Unbelievers," 2 vols. 8vo: "Ecclesiastical Researches, or Philo and Josephus proved to be Historians and Apologists of Christ, of his Gospel, and of his Followers," 8vo; "Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and his Evangelists," 8vo; a "Greek and English Lexicon;" Greek and Latin Grammars;" and other works on education.

JOHNSTON, BRYCE, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine was born at Annan, in Dumfries-shire, in 1747. He received the elementary principles of his education at the parochial school. In 1662, he entered on his academical studies at the University of Edinburgh. In 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood. In 1786 he published a sermon entitled, "The Purpose for which Christ came into the World;" and in the same year the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinty. In 1794 appeared his "Commentary on the Revelation of Saint John the Divine, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1797 he published a Sermon on the "Divine Authority and Encouragement of Missions from the Christains to the Heathens;" and 1801 "An Essay on the Influence of Religion or Civil Society and Civil Government." Dr. Johnston was among the first to second Sir John Sinclair's patriotic views in drawing up the statistical account of Scotland; and from the materials furnished by him the account of Holywood, was prepared, which, with those of three other parishes, were circulated as specimens of the intended publication. In the year 1794 he drew up, for the Board of Agriculture, a "General View of the Ariculture of the Country of Dumfries, with Observations on the means of its Improvement." He was also consulted by them on the best means of preventing a return of those calamities which had been felt in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801. As a landed proprietor being associated with the freeholders of his native country, he had opportunities of promoting its general improvement and good government. He died in 1805, leaving a volume of sermons prepared for the press, which were published at Edinburgh in 1807, with an account of the life, character, and writings of the author, by his kinsman, the Rev. John Johnston.

K

KEMP, James, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the state of Maryland, was born, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1764. At an early age he was sent to the Grammar school of Aberdeen, and in 1782 was transferred to Marischal College. He continued to pursue his studies with the utmost diligence, and was distinguished through all the steps of his collegiate course. At this time Marischal College could boast of some of the ablest men of the age, and the subject of this article had the advantage of the instruction of professors Skein, Copland, Hamilton, Beatie, and Campbell. He took his degree in 1786. Anxious, however, to avail himself of all the advantages of the institution, he continued his studies, attending the celebrated Dr. Campbell's lectures on divinity, and applying himself to the acquisition of the various branches of ornamental learning, not usually embraced in a collegiate course. In April, 1787 he embarked for the United States. Here he was soon employed as private tutor in Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, and during the two years passed in this situation, continued to prosecute his theological studies. Having left the Presbyterian communion, in which he was educated, in 1789 he was admitted to Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the following year he became Rector of Great Choptank parish; and, in 1813 he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Bend as associate Rector with the Rev. Dr. Beasly, of Saint Paul's Parish, Baltimore, having previously received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Columbia College, in New York. Being elected by the Convention of the Church of Maryland, in 1814, to act as Suffragan Bishop, during the life of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Claggett, and to succeed him in case of survivorship, he was consecrated to the Episcopal office, September 1st, of the same year. The jurisdiction of the Church of the Eastern Shore was committed to him as his peculiar province until 1816; when upon the death of Bishop Claggett, he succeeded him as diocesan, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until his sudden and most lamented death, on the 28th October 1827. This melancholy event was occasioned by the overthrow of a stage coach in which he was returning from Philadelphia, whither he had gone to participate in the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. H. U. Onderdonk. His injury thus received was such, that he died on the morning of the third day following. Bishop Kemp was a man of great modesty and was scrupulously averse to every thing like literary ostentation, but he was esteemed one of the best scholars in the Church.

KNAPP, George Christian, D.D., Professor of Christain theology at Halle, was born in 1753, and educated in the university at that place, under the eye of his father, who preceded him in tho chair of theology, and was a man of sound piety and orthodox views. In 1775, not long after he had completed his studies at Halle, he began to lecture in the university upon Cicero, and on portions of the Scriptures. In 1777, he was appointed professor extraordinary, and ordinary professor, five years after. Besides this, he shared with Niemeyer the superintendence of Francke's celebrated Institutes, for more than forty years. His Lectures on Christain Tho-

ology, translated by Leonard Woods, Jun., and published 1831—1833, were first delivered in 1789, and received with high approbation, which increased as they were enlarged and corrected by successive revisions. He at first showed some leaning to the doctrines of the neological school, which took its rise about the time he came upon the stage, but ultimately freed himself from their toils; and in his works, as well as in his private life, he became the distinguished advocate and friend of strictly evangelical views and principles. In 1797, he published his well known and highly-useful edition of the New Testament, in which, for the most part, he followed Griesbach, and which has passed rapidly through several editions. His Scripta varii Argumenti contains fourteen dissertations, which, says Niemeyer, 'for solid learning, lucid and forcible reasoning, and purity of diction, place their author in the first rank of biblical critics.'

KNAPP, Samuel Lorenzo, LL. D. an American author, who wrote extensively on various subjects, particularly Biography. It has been said that he probably produced more obituary notices of his friends and acquaintances than almost any other man living. Many of them are valuable additions to the literature of our country. He had a remarkably good memory, and a very general knowledge of the men and events of his day; and as his colloquial powers were of the first order, he was a most interesting companion. Mr. Knapp graduated at Dartmouth college, N. H. in the year 1804; and was by profession a lawyer. As such he acquired in the early part of his life a desirable eminence. He did not, however, derive those pecuniary advantages from it which he anticipated, and which he well deserved. He was induced to take part in the political labors and excitements of his time, and was consequently, like many others under similar circumstances, obliged to spend the latter part of his life in poverty. At different periods, he was an inhabitant of Newburyport, Boston, and New York. His labors, with his pen, were frequently for means on which to subsist; and, hence many of his productions carry with them marks of haste. Had he been more eligibly situated he might have ranked with the first scholars of the age; and notwithstanding the disadvantages alluded to under which he wrote, many of his works will be preserved by posterity. As a man of kind and benevolent feelings he will long be remembered by his personal friends. He died at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in July 1838, aged 54 years.

KNOWLES, Rev. James Davis, a Professor in the Baptist Theological Institution at Newton, Massachusetts. He was the son of a respectable mechanic of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born in the month of July 1798. At the age of twelve years his father died, and soon after he was placed as an apprentice in the printing office of the Providence Gazette. Even while in this humble station, he made numerous contributions, in prose and poetry, to the news-papers of the day. Several of his juvenile productions, transcribed by his brother in order to avoid detection, were sent to the office in which he was employed, and published in the Gazette. Thus, he enjoyed, in secret, the satisfaction of hearing his first fruits of authorship warmly commended by competent judges, and by them ascribed to some of the practised writers of his native city. On a subsequent occasion, when connected with another news-paper establishment, there appeared a series of literary criticisms, which excited much interest, and were attributed to Professor Goddard, one of the most elegant Belles Lettres scholars of the country; but, at a proper juncture he magnanimously announced them to be the production of young Knowles. This led to a new era in his life. His reputation for superior talents was now firmly fixed; and measures were speedily taken to furnish him with a classic education. Accordingly he graduated at Columbian college, D C. and immediately became a tutor in that institution. In this situation he pursued his theological studies; and, in October 1825, he was ordained pastor of the second Baptist church, Boston. Here he remained till entering, in the autumn of 1832, on the duties of Professor of Pastoral Duties and Sacred Rhetoric, in the Theological Institution at Newton He died suddenly of the Small Pox, the 9th of May 1838. He published a Memoir of Mrs. Judson, the distinguished missionary lady; and also a Memoir of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. Mr. Knowles wrote with extraordinary facility; and when in a printing office he sometimes embodied his thoughts without the intervention of either pen, ink, or paper. On one occasion he *was known* to arrange his ideas in the composing-stick with as much rapidity as he could select the types and adjust them. The article thus composed was so distinguished for vigor of thought and beauty of expression, that it was transcribed into the columns of the National Gazette, then edited by our well known countryman, Robert Walsh, LL. D.

KOPPE, John Benjamin, D. D, Professor of theology at Gottingen, and afterwards court preacher at Hanover; born 1750; died 1791. In the Novum Testamentum Koppianum, which derives its name from him, the plan, which is excellent, and a small part of the execution, are his; but he did not live to complete the work. The plan is to give a corrected edition of the Greek text, mostly agreeing with Griesbach, with critical and philosophical notes on the same page, with prolegomena to each book, and excarsus on the more difficult passages. On this plan Hoppe gave a volume on the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Thessalonians, and another on the Epistle to the Romans, which closed his labors. Heinrichs, in continuation of the original design of Koppe has published the Acts, and all the remaining Epistles of Paul, except those to the Corinthians; and Pott has published the Epistles of Peter, and that of James. Koppe is esteemed a safe and judicious critic; Heinrichs and Pott less so. Koppe's Romans has been republished by Ammon, the well known neologist, with characteristic notes of his own.

KRUSEMARK, Baron De, a Prussian general and statesman, descended of a family distinguished for military services. Having acquired a knowledge of diplomatic details, and the interests of different courts, he was employed in several missions by the court of Berlin. In 1806 the king of Prussia sent him to attempt the negotiation of peace with Bounaparte; and not succeeding, he was despatched to Saint Petersburgh, where he formed a coalition which led to the treaty of Tilsit. In the course of 1809 he was appointed ambassador to the court of France, and he sustained that function in 1813, but subsequent events obliged him to quit the country. A correspondence ensued between Baron Krusemark, Prince Hardenburgh, and the duke of Bassano, which has been preserved. He died in the year 1821.

L

LUSK, John, an aged soldier, deserving notice, as furnishing some important facts in regard to human physiology. He died in Warren county, Tennessee, June 8th 1838, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was born on Staten Island, N. York, on the 5th of November, 1734, and was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Lusk was in regular service for well nigh sixty-years! He commenced his career in the army in the war Acadie, commonly called the French war, when about twenty years of age; and served through the whole of it. He was a soldier at the seige of Quebec, fought in the memorable action of the Plains of Abraham, seventy-nine years ago—saw the brave General Wolf fall; and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of that arduous and memorable campaign. He was also at the conquest of Acadie, now called Newfoundland, by Gens. Amherset and Shirley; and assisted in the dispersion of the captured French through the colonies of New England, by the Anglo-Americans. Mr. Lusk early enlisted in the war of the Revolution, and fought like a soldier and a patriot till its close. He was attached to the expedition to Canada under General Arnold—was at the building of Fort Edward, and was there wounded. He was in the battle of Saratoga where Burgoyne surrendered, and was at the seige of Yorktown, and had the singular and remarkable fortune to see Cornwallis surrender his sword to Gen. Washington. On the restoration of peace, the old soldier laid down his musket and his knapsack for awhile, but he did not remain long in inactivity. The "piping times of peace" were no times for him. He left "inglorious ease," as he esteemed it, on the first opportunity, and enlisted in the army of Gen. Wayne, against the Indians, nothing daunted by the terrors of the wilderness or the stratagems of the powerful and wily foes, though he had already weathered the storms of sixty winters. At the close of this brilliant and successful campaign, he joined the regular army under Col. Butler, and was stationed at West Point in New York, now called Kingston. While at this station he became renowned for his skill in catching fish from Clinch river. But at last the brave old man, being worn down with age and infirmities, was discharged as unfit for duty when near 80 years of age. He left the army in entire destitution, and subsisted for several years upon the cold charities of the world, together with the little pittance he earned by his daily labor as a broom maker. On the passage of the Pension Law in 1818, he availed himself of its privileges, and from that time has been furnished with all the necessaries of life. Mr. L. retained to the last all his faculties except that of sight, which for the last ten years had been growing dim. He was a man of remarkable strength of constitution, and elasticity of frame. He never had a spell of sickness in his life! He was in the habit of walking to the town of Mc Minville, a distance of seven miles and back again on the same day, and this too after he had reached one hundred years of age—retaining the perfect upright form and firm step and movement of a soldier till the last. Thus lived and died one of the most remarkable men of the age. He was witness to more remarkable events perhaps, than any man living. What revolutions have rolled over the earth since he was born! He was almost coeval with our colonial history. He was an old man when this nation commenced its career. He has seen empires rise and fall, thrones demolished, and new kingdoms spring to existence. Since he hung upon his mother's breast, twenty-five hundred millions of the race have lived and died.

M

MACON, Nathaniel, long a distinguished member of Congress from North Carolina. He was elected a member of the 2d Congress in 1791, and continued a member of the House till 1815, when he was transferred to the Senate, of which he continued a member till 1828, when he resigned and retired to private life; having been 37 years a member of the House or Senate, a longer period than any other man; and for several years what is called the father of the House. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in the 7th, 8th, and 9th Congress." During the long, and through all the exciting periods of his public life," says the Warrenton Reporter, "though always a conspicuous party man, no one of any party ever questioned his integrity, or the purity of his motives; and he has descended to the grave full of years and with universal respect." He was the bosom friend of Jefferson and Madison; and no one was more devoted to him than John Randolph. Mr. Randolph in the last paper which he wrote for his will, after enumerating several bequests to his friend, he characterises him as "the best, and purest, and wisest man that I ever saw." He died June 29, 1837, aged 79 years.

McADAM, John Loudon, the celebrated introducer of the system of road-making known by his name. He was the son of James McAdam of Waterhead in Scotland, but passed a part of his early life with an uncle by whom he was adopted, in America, where he remained till the close of the revolutionary war. It was in his 60th year that he commenced his public career as a reformer of roads, by means of which he became a great public benefactor, and he has made his name as familiar as a household word. He received from the British government, in two instalments, £10,000, as a reward of the improvements which he originated. He resided for some time at Bristol, where he was highly respected. He died, Nov. 26, 1836, aged 80 years.

M'ALL, R. S. LL. D. A distinguished English Methodist minister, born in August, 1792. He was educated, for the profession in which he became so eminent, at Hoxton Academy; and,

even there, his strength of intellect, acuteness of argumentation, and extraordinary facility of expression attracted the notice of all who knew him. In 1815 he was called to be pastor of a congregational meeting in the Macclesfield Sunday School, and in a few years it was found necessary to build a large chapel for the accommodation of the crowds attracted by his eloquent and powerful discourses. He remained twelve years in this place, during which time his reputation for talents extended much beyond the limits of his parish. In January, 1827, he removed to Manchester, where he took charge of a congregation in Mosley street, and here continued his ministrations, interrupted only by occasional debility, till within a few months of his death. His sermons were highly attractive, being always argumentative, always eloquent, always distinguished for beauty of composition. Dr. McAll died in 1838, aged 46 years.

McRIE, Thomas, D. D., a distinguished divine and ecclesiastical antiquary of Edinburgh. His theology and sermons assimilated him to his covenanted forefathers two centuries ago. He was distinguished for his patient research, candor and ability, as an ecclesiastical historian; and he produced several works which have a high reputation. His "Life of Knox" was published in 1812; the "Life of Andrew Melville" in 1819; the "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy in the 16th century, in 1827; and a similar History of the Refo mation in Spain in 1829. He died August 5, 1835, aged 63 years.

McLEAN, Archibald; Founder of the Baptist churches in Scotland; born 1732; author of a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews. 'Not a work of imagination, but of judgment. It does not deal in conjectures or random interpretations, but in solid, judicious investigation—Uniformly calm, serious, and scriptural.'

MADISON, James, D. D.; was born August 27, 1749, near Port Republic, in Virginia; and his father was the District Clerk of West Augusta. Having pursued his preparatory studies in Maryland, he entered William and Mary College, Virginia, where he was distinguished for his classical attainments. After taking his degree in 1768, he prosecuted his favorite studies with such success, that he became a successful competitor for the Botetourt gold medal, which he gained in 1772. He studied law with the celebrated Chancellor of Virginia, George Wythe; and was licensed to practice at the bar. He soon afterwards turned his attention to theology, and was admitted into holy orders. In 1773, he was chosen Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College; in 1777, being then only 28 years of age, he was elected President of the College, and very soon he visited England, on subjects connected with his literary pursuits. In 1788, as Bishop elect of Virginia, he went again to England for Episcopal ordination, and was consecrated at Lambeth, September 19, 1790. On his return home, he united the performance of his duties as bishop, with those of President of the College, and acting Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy. Until the close of his life, such were his literary and scientific pursuits, that he was occupied in lectures from four to six hours every day. After a severe illness, he died, March 6, 1812, in the 63rd year of his age. His published works are, a Thanksgiving Sermon, 1781; a Letter to J. Morse, 1795; an address to the Episcopal Church, 1799; and an able and very eloquent discourse on the death of Washington. The reputation of Bishop Madison is that of a refined gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and an enlightened and liberal Christian philanthropist.

MADISON, James, LL. D., the fourth President of the United States. He was the son of James Madison of Orange County, Va., and was born March 16th, 1751. He studied the English, Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages, and was fitted for college under the instruction of Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, and the Rev. Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman; was graduated at Princeton, N. J. in 1771; and afterwards remained a year at college, pursuing his studies under the superintendence of Dr. Witherspoon, the President. His constitution was impaired by his close application to his studies, and his health was for many years feeble. In 1776, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia; in 1778, of the Executive Council; in the winter of 1779—80, of the Continental Congress, of which he continued a member till 1784; in 1787, a member of Congress, and in the same year, a delegate to the Convention at Philadelphia, which formed the present Constitution of the United States. He continued a distinguished member of Congress till march 1797, the end of Washington's administration. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration; and, in 1809, he succeeded his friend and coadjutor as President of the United States. After having filled the office for two terms, he retired to his seat, Montpelier, where he passed his remaining years chiefly as a private citizen, declining political office, except that he acted as visiter and rector of the University of Virginia. He was distinguished for his great talents and acquirements, for the important offices which he filled, and for his virtues in private life. Mr. Madison was the last surviving member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States; he was one of its most distinguished champions, and at the time of its adoption he was associated with Hamilton and Jay in the production of the celebrated work entitled the "Federalist." The authorship of the different numbers of this work, Mr. Madison designated in his own copy, and in his own handwriting as follows—Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 59, 60, 61, 65, to 85 inclusive, by Alexander Hamilton.—Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37, to 58 inclusive, and 62 and 63, by James Madison.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64 by John Jay. Mr. Madison left in manuscript, "A careful and extended Report of the Proceedings and Discussions" of the Convention of 1787, that framed the Constitution of the United States, which he directed in his will to be published under the authority and direction of his widow. Mr Madison died, June the 28th, 1837, in his 86th year.

MALTHUS, T. R., Rev. F. R. S., an eminent English scholar. He was a professor of History and Political Economy in the East India Company's College in Hertfordshire, and author of the able and celebrated work, entitled an "Essay on Population," which has passed through many editions, and been translated into various languages. He was also the author of various other publications, among which is "The Princi-

ples of Political Economy." Mr. Malthus died, December 29th 1836, in the 69th year of his age.

MARSHALL, John, LL. D., Chief Justice of the United States. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th, September, 1755; was the son of Col. Thomas Marshall, a man of superior talents, but of small fortune; and was the eldest of fifteen children. He had some classical instruction in his youth, yet his opportunities for learning were very limited: and he never had the benefit of a regular education at any college. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he engaged with ardor in the American cause; in 1776, he received an appointment of first lieutenant; and in 1777, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He fought against Lord Dunmore in the battle of Great Bridge, and was afterwards in the battle of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1781, there being a redundancy of officers in the Virginia line, he resigned his commission; and, having been the year before admitted to the bar, he devoted himself to the practice of the law, and soon rose to eminent distinction. He was a member of the convention called together in Virginia for the ratification of the constitution of the United States, and on this occasion he greatly distinguished himself by his powerful reasoning and eloquence; as he did also, subsequently, as a member of the legislature of Virginia, in the discussions relating to the treaty negociated by Mr. Jay. He was afterwards invited by Washington to accept the office of Attorney-General, and again, on the recall of Mr. Monroe from France, to accept the appointment as his successor; but, on account of private considerations, he declined both; yet he afterwards accepted, from President Adams, the appointment of envoy to France, in connexion with General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry. The envoys, however, were not accredited; and in the summer of 1798, Mr. Marshall returned to the United States. He became a member of Congress in 1799; in 1800, he was appointed to the office of Secretary of War; soon afterwards he succeeded Col. Pickering as Secretary of State; and on the resignation of Chief Justice Ellsworth, he became, by nomination of Mr. Adams, and the confirmation of the Senate, on the 31st January, 1801, Chief Justice of the United States, and from that time till his death, he continued to fill the office with distinguished reputation. He died, at Philadelphia, July, 6th 1836, in the 80th year of his age. As a judge he was probably the most illustrious that America has produced. Few men have ever held so important a judicial office so long; and no one, perhaps, ever more effectually stamped the decisions of his court with the impress of his own powerful mind.—Judge Marshall was the author of the Life of Washington, of which the first edition was published in 1805, in five large volumes; and the second edition, greatly improved and compressed into two volumes, was published in 1832. The "History of the American Colonies," which constituted an introductory part, was published in a separate form in 1824.

MARSHMAN, Joshua, D. D., an eminent learned, useful, and devoted Baptist Missionary, whose name was long associated in a respectful manner with Carey and Ward. He was the son of a poor English weaver, and was born at Westbury Leigh and Wiltshire, in 1768. He received his education at the Baptist Academy, Bristol; and, in 1792, went to India as a missionary, and took up his residence at Serampore. At this place is the chief station of the Baptist missions in India. Here has been carried on the translation and printing of the Scriptures into various languages; and, here are numerous schools for the gratuitous instruction of children. A college also has here been established for education of native preachers. Mr. Marshman had the principal supervision of the schools, and was president of the college. He was thus enabled to exert a most beneficial influence in regard to the objects of the mission: and to acquire the character of being a good scholar as well as being a good man; and, besides his labors as a teacher, in 1806, he published a Chinese Grammar, and a translation of the entire Scriptures. In 1810, Brown University conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. He died, December 5th, 1837, in the 70th year of his age.

MASCH, Andrew Gottlieb, D. D., court preacher in New Strelitz; born 1724; died 1807. He completed the Bibliotheca Sacra of Le Long and Boerner, upon the same plan, now in 5 vols. 4to.—a work of great labor and merit, which had been discontinued for want of patronage. This work was commenced by Le Long, who published 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1709, republished by Boerner, of Leipsic, with additions. In 1778, Dr. Masch began his continuation, and completed it in 1790. It gives a full account of the literary history of the Bible, the various editions of the original, and the ancient and modern versions. Dr. Masch also wrote several dissertations of considerable value, particularly a treatise on the religions of the Heathen and of Christians, intended as an argument against the naturalists.

MATTHEWS, Charles, an eminent English comedian. He was born in London, on the 8th June, 1776, and was educated at Merchant-Tailor's School, where he remained till the age of eighteen. His father, a respectable bookseller and a Wesleyan Methodist, from religious motives did not permit his children to visit the theatre. Charles, however, early manifested a strong passion for acting; and before he was 18, his father finding his mind fixed upon the stage, said to him, "I do not approve of the stage, but I will not oppose your wishes." From that time he pursued the profession of an actor; and is said to have made more money, Kean only excepted, than any performer of his age. Nothing could exceed the correctness of his ear; he spoke all the dialects of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, with a fidelity perfectly miraculous. He could discriminate between the pronunciation of the different Ridings of Yorkshire, and speak with the Parisian accent, the *patois* of the South, or the guttural tone of the Flemish.—His death took place on his birth-day, June 28th, 1836, being 60 years old.

MAVOR, William, LL. D., a voluminous English author and compiler. Of his numerous works the first appeared in 1799, and was entitled, "The Springs of Parnassus, or Poetic Miscellanies." Some of his most important labors were in the "Historical account of voyages and Travels from the time of Columbus to the year 1798," in 25 quarto volumes; and the "Universal History, Ancient and Modern," in 25 12mo volumes. Some of his works, formed for the purpose of education, have been very popular and successful, particularly his "English spelling Book," which has passed through between four and five hundred editions. Labors of the latter sort, when adapted to the wants of the community, and are well received, exert a powerful influence on the public mind, and should secure to their authors a valuable reputation. The

individual who toils in the developements of profound science may attract more regard; but, it is doubted whether he is so much of a benefactor to mankind, as the other, who aims only at the proper formation of the youthful intellect. Dr. Mavor died at Woodstock, England, Dec. 29th 1837, in his 80th year.

MESSER, Asa, D. D., LL. D. President of Brown University, was born in Methuen, Mass. May 31st 1769. He graduated at this Institution, 1790. At that time it was called Rhode Island College; but, in consequence of a liberal donation from the Hon. Nicholas Brown of Providence, it has been subsequently known by its present name. Mr. Brown has been accustomed through life to regard the wants of this college as if it were his own private establishment. Indeed, many of the public and benevolent Institutions of Rhode Island are much identified with the Brown family. Obadiah Brown, son of Moses Brown, largely noticed in this work, gave a great portion of his princely fortune to the endowment of the Friends' yearly School at Providence, frequently designated the Quaker College. Soon after graduating, Dr. Messer was appointed Tutor—afterwards Professor—and in 1802, President, which office he filled till in the year 1826. Dr. Messer was much respected in the various social relations of life; was a most affectionate husband and father; a constant and warm hearted friend; and in his intercourse with his fellow citizens was kind, cheerful, and of scrupulous integrity. He died as he had lived, a firm, consistent, and unpretending Christian. His death was sudden, Oct. 11th, 1836, in the 68th year of his age.

MILDERT, William Van, D. D., an English Bishop. He was born in London, in 1765, and was the grandson of Abraham Van Mildert, of Amsterdam, who settled as a merchant in London. He graduated at Queen's College, Oxford; was elected preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1812; Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford in 1813; and was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1818, and of Durham in 1826. He had the reputation of being an able and learned theologian. His principal works are his "Bampton Lectures," "Boyle's Lectures," "Life of Waterland," and two volumes of "Sermons." As Bishop of Durham, he possessed an almost princely income, and his charities, public and private, are represented to have been very great, and his character highly exemplary. The new University of Durham was founded chiefly by his munificence. Bishop Mildert died, Feb. 21, 1837, aged 70.

MILNE, William, D. D. Of the early life of this indefatigable missionary, we have no accessible information. He went out in 1813, under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, to join Dr. Morrison in China. He landed at Macao, but was ordered away by the governor. He then went to Canton, where he could study the Chinese language unmolested. The next year in order to aid Dr. Morrison more efficiently, he went to Batavia, on his way distributing many Chinese tracts and copies of the New Testament. At Batavia governor Raffles favored his object, and furnished him with the means of travelling through the interior and eastern parts of the island. He also visited the island of Madura, and spread many thousand tracts and Testaments over Java and Borneo. On his return he visited Malacca, and provided Rhio, Bintang, Tringano and Siak with Christian tracts. When he arrived at Macao a second edition of the New Testament was published in a more portable form, and in 1815, the first Chinese convert, Tsae-a-ko, was baptised. Malacca having been fixed upon as a permanent central situation for the mission. Dr. Milne here began to prosecute the system of education, which has since been the basis of Protestant missions in China. Many opportunities also occurred of circulating the scriptures, by means of trading vessels and passengers, in Cochin China, China, Siam, and all the Malayan Archipelago. In 1816, a monthly magazine and several religious works were issued from the Malacca press, and a Chinese convert of the name of Afa was baptized by Mr. Milne. In 1817, he visited China, and with Dr. Morrison projected the plan of an Anglo-Chinese College, took part in the translation of the Old Testament into Chinese, and set on foot the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, a quarterly publication, containing valuable remarks on Chinese usages, literature, and government. He also established a Samaritan Society, composed of Chinese and the members of the mission, to take care of the helpless, sick, and aged, which has done incalculable good. This excellent man, whose talents were surprising, whose labors were incessant, whose whole life was devoted to his Savior, died in 1822. By his death the Chinese missions suffered an irreparable loss, though the schools continue to increase and the preaching to the heathen is still maintained in Malacca.

MITCHELL, Stephen Mix, LL. D., a distinguished citizen of Connecticut, who held various judicial offices in that State. He was born at Wethersfield, Dec. 20th, 1743; was graduated at Yale College in 1763; was chosen tutor in the college in 1766, in which station he continued three years; entered upon the practice of law in Wethersfield in 1772; was appointed, in 1779, to the office of an associate judge of the Hartford County Court, and in 1790, was placed at the head of that Court; in 1795, he was appointed judge of the superior Court of Connecticut, and in 1807, chief justice of that Court, which office he held till 1814, when he became disqualified by age. His services in these stations were highly acceptable to the community, and he retired from the bench, carrying with him the sincere esteem and affection of all who were acquainted with the unaffected kindness of his demeanor, purity of motive, and solid attainments. In 1783, and again in 1785, he was elected a delegate from Connecticut to the Congress of the United States; and, in 1793, he was appointed a senator in Congress, which station he held till he became judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut in 1795. Judge Mitchell, died Sept. 30th, 1837, in his 92d year.

MORRISON, Robert, D. D., a distinguished English missionary, and an eminent Chinese scholar. He was born at Morpeth, in England, in 1782; was educated at Hoxton and Gosport; and embarked, under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, as a missionary to China, in 1807. He pursued the study of the Chinese language and literature, with great zeal and success, and after his visit to England in 1824, was pronounced by Sir George Staunton and others to be confessedly the first Chinese scholar in Europe. He completed a translation of the whole of the New Testament in Chinese in 1813, large impressions of which have since been printed and widely circulated in China. But the great monument of his literary fame is his Dictionary of the Chinese Language, which occupied 13 years of his life, the first part having been published in 1815; and the last in 1822; the whole consisting of three parts, in 6 volumes 4to.

After he had completed the translation of the New Testament, he obtained the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Milne, and, with his assistance, he completed the Chinese version of the Old Testament in 1819. Dr. Morrison died, at Canton, China, 1st August, 1836, in the 53d year of his age. He was greatly respected for his talents and learning, and for his distinguished services to the East India Company, as well as to the interests of learning and religion, and for his amiable and Christian character.

MORTIER, Marshall, Duke of Treviso, was the son of a merchant, and was brought up in his father's profession, but quitted his station as clerk in a mercantile house at Dunkirk, in 1791, to enter on his successful military career, with the rank of captain. He was not long afterwards raised to the rank of a general officer; 1804, to that of marshal; and in 1808, to that of Duke of Treviso. He accompanied Napoleon in his Russian invasion; and it was to him that the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow was intrusted. In 1834, he succeeded Marshal Soult as President of the Council and Minister of War. "Mortier is among the small number of Napoleon's generals whose reputation for integrity and private worth remained unquestioned through life."—He was shot dead, July 28th 1835, by the discharge of fire-arms aimed at the King, in his 68th year.

MORUS, S. F. N., D. D., Professor of Theology, Leipsic; born 1736; died 1792. His Acroases Academicæ super Hermeneutica Novi Testamenti, an exceedingly valuable work, consists of supplementary remarks on a part of Ernesti's well-known Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti; and extracts from it have been translated and published in Stuart's Elements of Biblical Interpretation, and in the Biblical Repository. Morus's Epitome Theologiæ Christianæ contains much in little space, without any parade of learning. 'He also wrote, under different titles, philological and critical expositions of most of the books of the New Testament, which are all highly deserving the attention of those who are attached to the sound principles of biblical learning.

N

NOESELT, John Aug., D. D., Professor of theology at Halle, born 1734; died 1807. He ranks with the neologists of Germany, but was an able expositor of such difficult texts as do not contain fundamental points of Christian doctrine. His writings are numerous, mostly hermeneutical exegetical, and theological. The most noted are his Opuscula ad Interpretationem Sacrarum Scriptutarum et ad Historiam Ecclesiasticam, Halae, 4 vols. 8vo., and Exercitationes ad sac. Scrip. Interpretationem, Halae, 4 vols. 8vo. His other publications are of less importance.

P

PERKINS, Nathan, D. D., a venerable American Congregational Clergyman, born at Lisbon, Connecticut, May 14, 1749, and graduated at New Jersey College, Princeton, in 1770. He was ordained pastor of the Church in West Hartford of his native state in 1772; continued to perform the duties of his office till about two years before his death; and was greatly respected and esteemed. During a part of his life he was in the habit of instructing theological students. Besides numerous occasional sermons, he published, in 1795, a volume of sermons on various subjects. Dr. Perkin's died, January 18, 1838, aged 90 years.

PORTER, Ebenezer, D. D., President of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Ms. He was born October 5, 1772, at Cornwall, Connecticut, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1792. After leaving college he spent several months in keeping school, and then commenced the study of divinity in the private theological school of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, at Bethlehem, of his native state: and on the 6th of September, 1796, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Washington in the same state. His success in his profession was most encouraging, but his labors were too severe for his slender constitution, consequently his health became impaired. From this situation he was removed to the one he filled the remaining part of his life, in April. 1812. The office to which he was now appointed was that of professor of Sacred Rhetoric, which had previously been filled by the Rev. Dr. Griffin. Subsequently he was appointed President of the Institution. Dr. Porter exercised great industry as a scholar, and his proficiency was correspondingly great. It was, however, in his own particular department of instruction that he was distinguished. There is the utmost perfection in his style of writing. So far as the nice balance of sentences, the harmonious collocation of their members, and the selection of apt and most beautiful words are concerned, he was rarely ever excelled. There was no heterogeneous agglomeration of epithets or of sentences, no verbiage, no confusion or metaphors. Every thing was distinct, clear, finished. His words fell on the ear like the music of Handel. Dr. Porter died at Andover, April the 8th 1834, at the age of sixty-two years. Many of his occasional sermons were published in a pamphlet form, and he contributed freely to the pages of different periodicals. In addition to this, he published the following works: in 1809, "The Young Preachers Manuel;" in 1824, "Analysis of Vocal Inflection;" in 1827, "Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery;" in 1831, "Rhetorical Reader, and a course of Rhetorical Exercises;" in 1832, "Syllabus of Lectures;" in 1833, "an Abridgement of a "Treatise on Spiritual Mindedness, by John Owen, D. D." in 1834, "Lectures on Homiletics and Preaching, and on Public

Prayer, together with Sermons and Addresses;' and an Abridgement of "A Practical Exposition;' of the 130th Psalm, by John Owen, D. D."—And since his death has also been published of his works, "The Biblical Reader" and "Lectures on Eloquence and Style."

PRINCE, John, LL. D., Minister of the First Congregational Church in Salem, Massachusetts. He was born in Boston, July, 22, 1751; was graduated at Harvard College in 1776, and was ordained in Salem in 1779. His talents were of a superior order, his industry great, and his acquirements in theology and literature extensive; but he was more eminently distinguished for his knowledge of natural and mechanical philosophy, which gave him celebrity among the scientific men, not only of our own country, but also of Europe, with many of whom he long maintained an epistolary correspondence. He distinguished himself especially by his improvements in the air-pump, and the one which he made as early as 1784, gave him a reputation through the scientific world. Dr. Prince died, June 7th 1836, aged 85 years.

PROVOOST, Samuel, D. D., Bishop of New York, was born at New-York, in 1742, and was a descendant of the Huguenots. As his 'father, John Provoost, a merchant of New-York, was in communion with the Church of Holland in America, the son was baptized in the Dutch Church, and taught its creed. But having repaired to Cambridge, England, (where he pursued his studies with great success, and graduated at St. Peter's College,) he was led to embrace episcopacy; pursued a course of theological studies; and was admitted to *Deacons*' Orders in February, 1766, and to *Priests*' Orders the next month. He soon afterward married at Cambridge, returned to New York, and became an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. But various causes, especially his political principles, as a warm advocate for the American revolution, led him to resign his charge in 1770, and retire to a small farm in Dutchess county. He there calmly awaited the issue of the revolutionary conflict, and refused all preferment, although proposed as a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775—invited in 1777 to become Chaplain to the Convention, which formed the first Constitution of New-York—and offered, the same year, through political influence, the Rectorship of Saint Michael's Church at Charleston, and the Rectorship of King's Chapel, Boston, in 1782. He suffered numerous privations, some of them very afflictive, in maintaining the ground which he assumed. But in 1783, when the city of New-York was evacuated by the British troops, he left his retirement. At the first General Convention of the American Church, he was a very prominent member; was elected Bishop by the clergy and laity of the Diocese of New-York, in 1786; proceeded to England for consecration, in company with Dr. White, Bishop elect of Pennsylvania; and was admitted, at the same time with him, to the holy order of Bishops at Lambeth. On their return to New-York, April 8, 1787, they were hailed with great joy as Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consecrated by the Archbishops and Bishops of England. Dr. Provoost held his Episcopal office, and the Rectorship of Trinity Church, New-York, for a number of years; but at last, overcome by domestic bereavements and afflictions, he resigned his Rectorship in September, 1800, and his Episcopal jurisdiction in 1801. As a scholar, he was well read in classical and polite literature, as well as in theology; and valuable papers which he has left, show that he espoused the principles of our political and ecclesiastical reform, with the zeal of a true patriot, and the ability of a learned divine.

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RAVENSCROFT, John Stark, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, was born in the county of Prince George, Virginia, in the year 1772. He was the only child of Dr. John Ravenscroft, a gentleman of fortune, who had been educated for the practice of medicine. Within two months of his birth, the family removed to Great Britain, and settled in the south of Scotland. Dr. Ravenscroft died about the close of the year 1780. Mrs. Ravenscroft availed herself of the excellent opportunity which Scotland afforded, of giving her son a very complete and thorough classical education; and after he had finished his course at one of the most respectable grammar schools in that country, she placed him at a seminary of somewhat higher grade in the North of England, where, besides continuing his classical studies, he was instructed in mathematics, natural philosophy and other sciences. Soon after he had entered his 17th year, his friends thought it expedient that he should return to Virginia, for the purpose of looking after the remains of his father's property. Intending to devote himself to the profession of the law, he entered William and Mary College, with a view to the prosecution of that study, and to the aquisition of a more perfect acquaintance with the sciences. Although he remained sometime a member of the college, with the ostensible object of preparing himself for the practice of the law, it does not appear that he ever procured a license to practice, or if he did it is certain that he never availed himself of it. On marrying, he settled in Lunenburgh county, Va., and although he sustained an honourable reputation among his fellow men, so great was his neglect of the outward forms of religion, that, according to his own statement, from the year 1792 to 1810, he was not present at any place of public worship more than six or seven times. But shortly subsequent to the latter period, his attention was turned to the duties of a religious life. He first connected himself with the Methodists; but, on having his mind directed to the Christian ministry, in 1815, he became a member of the Protestant Church, In 1817 he was admitted to Holy Orders, by Bishop Moore of Va.; and became the minister of St. James Church, Mecklenburg county, of that state. Here he remained zealously and usefully occupied in the labors of his profession, till in the year 1823, when he was elected to the episcopate of North Carolina. He was consecrated on the 22d of April in that year, and promptly entered upon the highly important functions of his

new office, which he performed with his characteristic energy, till his constitution and strength completely failed him. He died, March 5th, 1830. In person, Bishop Ravenscroft was large and commanding, with a countenance, in its general aspect, perhaps austere, but susceptible of the most benevolent expression. His manner corresponded with his person, especially when exercising his ministerial functions; being remarkably dignified, and so solemn and impressive, as to inspire all who witnessed it with reverence. After his death two volumes of his sermons were published.

REED, William, an American merchant distinguished for the liberal endowments made by him upon various objects of charity. He was a resident of Marblehead, Massachusetts; and from 1811 to 1815 was a member of Congress from that State. He was President of the Sabbath-School Union of Massachusetts, and of the American Tract Society; Vice-President of the American Education Society; a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary, Andover; and also a Trustee of Dartmouth College. Besides liberal bequests to heirs and relatives, he left $68,000 to benevolent objects, of which $17,000 were to Dartmouth College; $10,000 to Amherst College; $10,000 to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; $9,000 to the First Church and Society in Marblehead; $7,000 to the Second Congregational Church and Society in that town; and $5,000 to the library of the Theological Seminary at Andover. He died suddenly Feb. 18th 1837, aged 60 years.

RICHARDS, William, LL. D., was born in 1749, in the parish of Penrhydd, in the vicinity of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales. When he had attained the age of twelve, he had had only one year's schooling; and with the exception of the little assistance he received from his father, he was wholly indebted for the rudiments of his education to his own native genius, and indefatigable application, which rendered him, by the time he was twenty, a prodigy of learning and knowledge. Though the Bible was the favorite theme of his studies, his reading was not confined to it; he had made himself acquainted with the best authors in the English language, was well versed in civil and ecclesiastical history, and deemed an admirable critic in the Cambro-British tongue. Mr. Richards, previously to the disease of his father, had been baptised on a profession of his faith in Christ, and admitted into the fellowship of a Christian Church assembling at Rhydwillim, in the county of Carmarthen. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry of the gospel, he placed himself in the Baptist academy at Bristol, in the year 1773, where he continued two years. It was then under the superintendence of the Rev, Hugh Evans, and his son Caleb Evans. On leaving the Academy at Bristol, Mr. Richards accepted an invitation at Pershore, in Worcestershire, where he became assistant to Dr. John Ash, pastor of the Baptist church at that place, and of whose friendship and virtues he spoke highly. In 1776, he accepted an invitation from the Baptist church at Lynn, in Norfolk, to become their pastor. In the year 1781, he published a "Review of Mr. Carter's Strictures on Infant Baptism." This was followed, soon afterwards, by two other tracts, the first entitled, "Observations on Infant Sprinkling." The other, and by far the most elaborate one, was "The History of Antichrist; or, Free Thoughts on the Corruptions of Christianity." His greatest effort, as an author, was "The History of Lynn," in two large octavo volumes, embellished with engravings. At length an ossification of the heart proved fatal, on the thirteenth of September, 1818, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was amiable, kind, affectionate, and sincere; and through life as much beloved, as at his death he was lamented. His library, which was very considerable, he bequeathed to Brown University in Rhode Island. This institution conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws; but his death took place previous to receiving the intelligence of it.

RICHARDSON, William Merchant, LL. D. Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, from 1816 to 1838, was born at Pelham, N. H. January 4, 1774, graduated at Cambridge with high honors in 1797, studied law with Judge Dana, of Massachusetts, was elected to Congress in 1811 and 1813, but growing weary of political life, resigned and removed to Portsmouth N. H. in 1814. He soon rose to distinction at the bar; and in 1816, on a reorganization of the courts in that state, he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of judicature—an office which he held until his decease, a period of 22 years. He was a learned, and upright judge, in whom the whole people had confidence; and it has been well remarked by a distinguished jurist now living, that "no one in the State has done so much, in the department of the law, to entitle himself to be deemed a public benefactor." Dartmouth College appreciated his labors, and in 1827, bestowed upon him her highest honors. He died at Chester, on the 23d of March, 1838. æt. 64. Judge Richardson was the author of the "New Hampshire Justice," and the "Town Officer." A considerable portion of the 1st and 2d volumes of the New Hampshire Reports was drawn up by him; he furnished nearly all the cases of the 3d, 4th, and 5th; and of the matter for perhaps four volumes more, he prepared a large share. His legal opinions will form an enduring memorial of his high qualifications for the station he sustained.

ROBINSON, John, minister of a congregation of English Emigrants, settled at Leyden, a part of which removed to New England in 1620. He was born in 1575, and was educated at Cambridge. Prior to his removal to Leyden he held the office of pastor of a society of dissenters formed in the north of England about the year 1602. His congregation removed to Holland in 1608, and he soon followed them. At Amsterdam, where they found emigrants of the same religious sentiments, they remained about a year; but, then, Mr. Robinson and his friends removed to Leyden. At this place they continued eleven years, during which time their numbers rapidly increased, and they were distinguished for perfect harmony among themselves. In 1617, when another removal was contemplated, Mr. Robinson entered zealously into the plan of making a settlement in America. The first settlers of Plymouth in 1620, who took with them Mr. Brewster, the ruling elder, were the members of his church, and it was his intention to follow them with the majority that remained; but various disappointments prevented. He died Feb. 19, 1625, aged 49 years. A part of his church, and his widow and children afterwards, subsequently joined their brethren in New England. Mr. Robinson was a man of acknowledged classical learning and acuteness in disputation. In his opinions of church government he was an independent or congregationalist; and, he celebrated the Lord's Supper, every Sunday. He published a defence of the Brownists; justifica-

tion of the separation from the church of England; People's Plea for the Exercise of Prophesying, 1618; and Essays Moral and Divine, 1628.

RUTER, Martin, D. D., President of Augusta College, in Kentucky, was born, April 3d, 1785. He was a native of Charlton, Worcester county, Ms., and received no advantages of early education, except what he got in the common schools of that place. So early as June in 1801, being but little more than sixteen years of age, he was licenced, by the New York Methodist Conference, to preach. For fifteen or sixteen years he was actively employed in the labors of an itinerant preacher; and, as unfavorable as the situation was for it, he became a literary man—well versed in languages, in history, and in the sciences. In 1818, Asbury college in Baltimore conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts; and in 1822 Transylvania University of Kentucky conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. During his itineracy he was stationed at Portland Me., Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Ms., and Philadelphia. At one time he had charge of the New Market Wesleyan Academy; and, in 1820 was appointed to the agency of the Western Book Establishment at Cincinnati. From this station he was removed to the presidency of Augusta College in Kentucky, which has become one of the most flourishing and respectable literary institutions in the West. Here he remained between four and five years; and, then, spent two years at Pittsburgh, Penn. The Pittsburgh Conference having taken possession of Alleghany College, Dr. Ruter was selected to preside over it. This was in 1834. Here he continued his useful labors till the summer of 1837, when he resigned with a view to undertake the superintendence of the new missions in Texas. He entered upon this scene of action with his usual zeal; but the toils and exposures were too great for his physical powers. He soon sunk under them. His death took place the summer following, May 16th 1838, aged 53 years. Dr. Ruter was strictly a self-educated man. As a gentleman he was affable and courteous—and as a companion he was interesting and instructive. In the pulpit he was solid, grave, warm, and dignified—generally listened to with pleasure, always with profit.

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SADLER, Michael Thomas, a distinguished citizen of Ireland, for a time member of Parliament. He was highly esteemed for his talents and for his excellent and religious character. He was an orator of considerable celebrity, an eminent philanthropist, and was indefatigable in the cause of benevolence. "The Factory Regulation Bill" was the result of his parliamentary efforts. His writings commanded much attention, as well as his speeches, particularly his two principal works; "Ireland, its evils, and their Remedies," and his "Law of Population," in 2 vols, in which he maintains views opposite to those of Malthus. He died, July 29, 1835, aged 55 years.

SCHALL, Jean Adam, a learned jesuit and missionary to China, was born at Cologne, in 1591. He reached China in 1622, and resided for several years at Si-'anfou, employing himself without interruption in his apostolic duties, and the study of the sciences which are connected with astronomy. He directed the construction of a church, which had been built, partly by the aid of the new converts, and partly by the assistance of the Chinese, who had not embraced the faith of the missionary, solely in consequence of the interest which had been awakened in the study of mathematics. The reputation he had acquired by his scientific knowledge, was the occasion of his being called at an early day to the court, where he had the charge of reducing the imperial calendar, in connection with the padre Rho, till the death of the latter, when Schall took the entire direction. He performed this duty with ability, during the consecutive reigns of three emperors. In this period Schall obtained a much higher degree of estimation and favor. He was then nominated directing councellor in the department of celestial affairs, where, in connection with other missionaries, he was president of the tribunal of mathematics, with the particular title of *master of the abstruse doctrines*. This title was rendered the more honorable, as it enabled him to correct various Chinese distinctions, which it would be difficult to render into French. It must be added that the emperor held Schall personally in great consideration; that he came four times into the study of the missionary in order to enter into familiar conversation with him; that, in his visits, he sat on the couch of the learned jesuit, and that he amused himself in admiring the elegance of the church, and in tasting the fruits of the garden which Schall had planted. Schall took advantage of these royal favors in promoting the cause of the mission. He obtained a decree for the free publication of Christianity, which so increased the number of converts, that in fourteen years, 1650—1664, one hundred thousand Chinese were baptised. On the death of Chun-tchi, the hopes which the happy commencement had allowed the missionaries to indulge, very soon vanished. The regent, who governed the empire, during the minority of Khang-hi, began a persecution against the Christians, in which Schall was one of the first victims. He was accused of having had the audacity of holding up a crucifix in veneration, before the image of the deceased emperor. With his three companions, he was thrown into irons, dragged, during nine months, from tribunal to tribunal, and finally condemned to be strangled, and cut into a thousand pieces. However, the sentence was not carried into execution; but being exhausted and worn down, he expired on the 15th August 1669. There has been attributed to Schall the composition of 150 volumes in Chinese. But this has been pronounced an exaggeration; and, it has been said that his publications in the Chinese language actually amounted to the number of twenty four, mostly relative to the subjects of astronomy, optics, and geometry.

SCOTT, John, Earl of Eldon, LL. D., F.R.S., for nearly 25 years Lord High Chancellor of England, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; June 4, 1751. He was the brother of William Scott, Lord Stowell; and was educated at University College, Oxford, of which he was elected Fellow. He married at an early age, contrary to the advice of

friends; then applied himself with great assiduity to the study of the law; became a member of the Middle Temple in 1773; and, eight or ten years afterwards, he rose into notice as an eminent lawyer. In 1783, he was elected a member of Parliament, and attached himself to the party of Mr. Pitt, to which he constantly adhered through life. In 1788, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and knighted; in 1793, Attorney-General; in 1799, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and raised to the Peerage, as Baron Eldon; in 1801, Lord High Chancellor of England, which office he resigned Feb. 7, 1807, but was re-appointed April 1st 1807, and continued in office until 1827, being altogether nearly 25 years Chancellor, a longer period than any of his predecessors. The highest testimonies have been borne to his merits as a profound lawyer and an able and upright Judge. His reported judgments are contained in 20 volumes. Nothing can be conceived more dignified, more venerable, or more benevolent, than his appearance and conduct on the bench. In private life he is represented as one of the most exemplary and affectionate of men; and his private charities were very extensive. He died in London, Jan. 13th 1838, in the 87th year of his age.

SCOTT, William, Rt. Hon.—Baron Stowell, LL. D., an English civilian and jurist of eminence. He was the eldest son of William Scott, a coal merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was born in 1745. Lord Stowell, as did his younger brother John (now the Earl of Eldon, and lately Lord Chancellor of England) received the rudiments of his classical education at the Grammar School in Newcastle. In 1764, he graduated at Oxford; in 1765, was admitted fellow of the University College, also the same year appointed a tutor; in 1773 was elected Reader of Ancient Histories; in 1779, he took the degree of doctor of civil laws, and soon after he commenced his career as an advocate in the Civil Law Courts, and rapidly rose to the highest eminence. He was Knighted in 1788; in 1798, he became judge of the High Court of Admirality; and in 1821, he was created a Peer by the title of Baron Stowell. In 1828, Lord Stowell retired from his station as judge of the Court of Admiralty, having performed the duties of the office for 30 years with great ability and reputation. He was intimately associated with several very eminent men of the past age. In 1778, he became a member of the "Literary Club," which then numbered among its members Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Edmund Burke; and Dr. Johnson, just before his death, in 1784, appointed him one of his three executors, the other two being Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir John Hawkins. Lord Stowell is represented to have been the charm of every society of which he formed a part; and his unbounded charities acquired for him universal regard and esteem. He died, Jan 28, 1836; in the 91st year of his age.

SEMLER, John Solomon; the leader of the German neological school; born at Saalfield, 1725. His early religious history shows the cause of his abandonment of evangelical views. He was bred among Christians, became serious, wept and prayed; but, not devoting himself heartily to the service of God, a reaction took place; he fell among the sons of levity, at Halle, became an unbeliever in the great truths of religion, and increased unto more and more skepticism. Of his outward life, we may just say, that he was first appointed professor of history and poetry at Altdorf, and afterwards called to a professorship of theology at Halle, where he and Baumgarton were opposed to all the rest of the theological faculty. Their loose views however gained ground; and, in 1757, he was made head of the theological seminary—a post which he filled till his death, in 1791. Much as Semler's learning may have contributed to illustrate the text and meaning of the Old and New Testaments, it was infinitely more than counter-balanced by his deplorable success in lowering the reverence in which the Bible had been previously held in Germany. He labored to refer many important points of the existing creed to the fallibility of interpreters, or the ignorance of the sacred writers themselves, and reached a bad eminence in derogating from the divine authority and inspiration of the sacred volume. He wrote a paraphrase of John, and of the Epistle to the Romans; Apparatus for the interpretation of the Old and New Testament, in which he broached his famous scheme of historical hermeneutics; and added notes to Wetstein's Prolegomena; besides other works.

SEMPLE, Robert Baylor, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of Virginia, born January 20, 1769 He received his classical education under the direction of the Rev. Peter Nelson of that State; but, such was his proficiency, that when only sixteen years of age, he became himself a teacher. When thus engaged in the business of instruction, he commenced the study of law. Having had his attention turned to the subject of religion, at the age of twenty, under the ministrations of the denomination, in which he afterwards was so distinguished, he relinquished the study of law for that of divinity. His first efforts, however, as a preacher were not very flattering. His manner was far from being graceful and impressive; and, frequently, such was his hesitancy in finding words to express his ideas, that his hearers were pained on his account. Nevertheless his steady perseverance enabled him to triumph over these obstacles to success. In a few years he attained among his brethren a high reputation. In addition to his labors, in preaching, he spent much time in giving instruction to youth; and, in this capacity he became so much known, that as early as the year 1805, he was invited to the presidency of Transylvania University. He did not accept the appointment. In 1809 he published a catechism for the use of children, which was highly approved. In 1810, his principal work, the History of Virginia Baptists, with several Biographical notices appended, was issued from the press. In the year 1820, he was elected president of the Triennial Convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States, which station he filled to the time of his death. Although he had not been favored with a collegiate education, his intellectual and moral worth was so well understood, that in 1814 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Brown University. Ten years afterwards the same Institution conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and in 1826 it was also conferred by the college of William and Mary. Dr. Semple died, December 25, 1831, aged 63 years.

SHERMAN, Roger, a distinguished citizen of Connecticut. He was born at Newton, Mass. April 19, 1721, and received no advantages of education, excepting those of a common school. His father was a farmer, and he was apprenticed to a shoe maker; but, his desire for knowledge led him, while at work on his seat, to keep a book open before him. In 1743, he removed to Milford, Conn. carrying his tools on his back; but, he soon relinquished his trade, and became a country

merchant, in partnership with an elder brother. He also devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1754, was admitted to the practice of it. In 1761, he removed to New Haven. In the year following he was chosen an assistant of the colony, and appointed a judge of the superior court, which office he held 23 years. He was a member of the first Congress in 1774, and continued a member 19 years. He was one of those, who signed the act of independence in 1776. During the war he was a member of the Governors' Council of Safety. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, of the convention for forming which he was a conspicuous member, he was elected a representative to congress. Being chosen a senator in 1791, he continued in this station till his death. This took place, July 23, 1793, aged 72. His talents were solid and useful; and his judgment unfailing. Mr. Jefferson pointed him out as a man, "who never said a foolish thing in his life." He was truly a self-taught man, and reached an eminence which but few can reach.

SIMEON, Charles, Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, England, and Rector of Trinity Church in that town. He ministered to this church more than 53 years, and was never married. He was one of the most able, zealous, and successful members of that class of divines in the English established church that are styled evangelical; and he labored with untiring efforts to propagate his principles both in the pulpit and through the press. His numerous works, which were published at different times, were, in 1832, collected and published in 21 large and closely compressed 8vo. volumes, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, and they comprise 2.536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament. Mr. Simeon died Nov. 13, 1836, in the 78th year of his age; and, his funeral was attended by his whole congregation, and it is supposed, by about 700 members of the university. The funeral procession consisted of upwards of 1300 persons, all in deep mourning. The whole town throughout the day partook of the mournful solemnity; the shops were closed, and a silent awe pervaded the streets, indicative of the general sorrow for the loss of one so much respected.

SINCLAIR, Sir John, LL. D., a noted Scotch author. He was born, in 1754, at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness; was educated at Edinburgh; was admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1775; was first elected a representative in Parliament in 1780, and continued for many years a member. Sir John Sinclair was a very voluminous author, and was distinguished for his patriotism and philanthropy. During a public life of upwards of 50 years, there is scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, to which he did not turn his active and inquiring mind; and his services in promoting improvements with respect to agriculture and the fisheries, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his native country. His reputation and correspondence were widely extended, not only in Europe, but also in America; though some of his speculations were considered fanciful by more practical men. Some of his principal publications are a "Statistical Account of Scotland," "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," "Essays on Agriculture," "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland," "Code of Health and Longevity," "Agricultural Practice of Scotland," and papers on the "Bullion Question." He died at Edinburgh, Dec. 21, 1835, in his 82d year.

SLATER, Samuel, a distinguished American manufacturer, was born in Belper, England, June 9th, 1768. He was the son of William Slater, an independent farmer in the same town. Young Slater received a good education; and, when he was fourteen years of age, he became an apprentice to Jedediah Strutt, for several years the partner of Sir Richard Arkwright. In this capacity he acquired that knowledge which subsequently gave him so much celebrity. He went through an entire apprenticeship with a fidelity that characterized his whole life; and that induced his employer to place the utmost confidence in him. This confidence was so great, that during the latter part of his apprenticeship to him was entrusted the general supervision of erecting a new mill and the making of its machinery. Thus he became as well skilled in all the details of spinning and weaving cotton as then understood, as were his principals. Having completed his term of service, as agreed upon, on the first of November 1789, he took his departure from Derbyshire for London, and on the 13th of the same month he sailed for New-York, at which place he arrived in November. In the January following he proceeded to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he laid the foundation for his own large fortune, and for the vast business in his adopted country, that has added so much to its wealth, and to an important change in its social relations. He left his native country privately, as the restrictions of the government were very severe upon the leaving of Artizans. He was not therefore disposed to take with him any patterns or drawings lest they should be discovered, and that should lead to his being detained. Of course he relied entirely upon his memory for carrying into effect his plans in all their complicated variety. But few men could have done this. His memory however was remarkably tenacious, and being a good mathematician, he was enabled to enter into all the nice calculations required in such a labor. It is true he had many perplexities in his way, and many difficulties to encounter, but his skill and perseverance were a sufficient guaranty for ultimate success. No one unacquainted with the nature of them can understand how much talent and resolution were requisite for such a labor. It must be apparent that he not only had to prepare all the plans in the several departments of the process of manufacturing; but he either had to make with his own hands the different kinds of machinery, whether of wood, iron, brass, tin, or leather; or, else teach others to do it. The business in this country was new in all its ramifications. Thus, he must have been skilled in several different trades, in addition to that in which he had been particularly instructed. Nor were his talents for business less distinguished. His views and calculations were of the most comprehensive kind. Even when his means were small, he never promised to pay money without knowing, as he supposed, where it would come from, to meet the payment. The same cautious policy he pursued through life in all his extensive operations. This he has frequently told the writer. Undoubtedly in many instances his plans were frustrated; but they showed the character of the man. And his maxims on business generally and on social habits were of great excellence; and could they all have been collected together they would form an ex-

cellent guide for young men. Mr. Slater died in 1835; and his name will be associated in American history with our greatest benefactors.

SMITH, Nathan, a Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and long known as an eminent lawyer. He was born at Roxbury, in that State, in 1770; received his professional education at the Law School in Litchfield; was many years state's attorney for the county of New Haven, and for several years United States attorney for the district of Connecticut. He was respected for his integrity and ability, and was long known as one of the most eminent and successful lawyers in the State. He died, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1836, after an illness of a few hours, in the 66th year of his age.

SMITH, Robert, D. D., the first Bishop of the Diocese of South-Carolina. He was a native of Norfolk county, England, (A. D. 1732;) was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and graduated there at the age of twenty-one years. Elected to a fellowship two years after, he continued at Cambridge, was admitted, by the Bishop of Ely, to the holy Order of Deacons, March 7, 1756, and to that of Priests on the 21st day of the following December. Through the patronage and recommendation of Wm. Mason, Esq., M. P., he supplied the vacancy in St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C., on the resignation of the assistant-minister, the Rev. Mr. Andrews. He was elected rector of this Church, A. D. 1759. For many years he was the most laborious of the clergy of South Carolina; and his arduous duties so impaired his health, that in the year 1768 he was induced to take a voyage to England. Two years after he returned to Charleston, with improved health, and there resumed his pastoral duties. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he was a loyal subject of Great Britain; but he was soon led to change his political opinions, and he became so zealous in our country's cause, that he encouraged his people by his own example to defend their liberties and homes, and went to the lines armed as a common soldier. In A. D. 1780, on account of his revolutionary principles, he was banished from the colony of South Carolina. He resided in the Middle States until the peace, having the temporary charge of St. Paul's parish, Queen Anne's county, Maryland. In May, 1783, he returned to his affectionate parishoners at Charleston. As the Church's funds were now in a depressed state, and his own resources were inconsiderable, he added to his pastoral duties the charge of an academy. His labors in this institution were eminently prosperous. It was afterward incorporated as a college, of which he held the office of Principal, until the year 1798. But he was most eminently useful as a minister of Christ. His judicious zeal and wholesome counsels led to the organization of the Diocese of South Carolina, and to its agency in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Although necessarily absent from the General Convention of 1785, he took an active part in the Conventions of 1786 and 1789. Elected Bishop of the Diocese of South-Carolina, in A. D. 1795, he was consecrated at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, in the same year; his episcopal duties were discharged with an inviolable attachment to the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, until the period of his death, October 28, 1801.

SMITH, Sir John Edward, a distinguished English physician and naturalist, who was born at Norwich, Dec. 2, 1759. After some preliminary education he went to Edinburgh in 1780, and during the prosecution of his medical studies at that university, he paid particular attention to Botany, and gained the gold medal given to the best proficient among the students of that science. He then went to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, and in 1784 he purchased the Linnæan collection, containing the epistolary correspondence and other papers, and specimens of natural history, of the elder and younger Linné. In 1786 he took the degree of M. D. at Leyden; and in that and the following year he visited France and Italy. On his return to England he published "A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent," 1793, 3 vols. 8vo., containing much interesting information relative to natural history. Soon after he engaged with Dr. Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle, and others, in the foundation of the Linnæan Society, of which he was president till the time of his death. In 1797 he retired to his native city, and engaged in medical practice; and in 1814 he received the honor of knighthood from the British King who accepted the office of patron of the Linnæan Society. He continued to reside at Norwich during the remainder of his life, making annual visits to London to deliver lectures at the Royal Institution. His death took place at Norwich, March 17, 1828. His principal works are, "English Botany," 36 vols 8vo; "Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," 1797, 2 vols. folio; "Flora Britannica," 1803, 3 vols. 8vo; and an "Introduction to Botany," 8vo; besides the Travels, already mentioned.

STARCK, John Augustus, D.D., Court preacher at Darmstadt, previously professor of theology at Konigsberg, and of philosophy at Mittau; born 1741; died 1816. He wrote a History of the Christian church in the first century, an Attempt at a History of Arianism, and published Vol. 1st of a Commentary on the Psalms, which only gave the Introduction. He also published one volume of a Collection of Philological and Critical Dissertations and Observations.

STAUGHTON, William, D. D., President of Columbian College, D.C., was by birth an Englishman, and born, January 4, 1770 At the age of twelve, several of his poetical effusions were published; and at the age of seventeen a volume of them was published. These indications of genius were of a character to induce his friends to give him an education for the ministry. Accordingly he was in due time placed at Bristol Academy, one of the best schools in that country, for Dissenters. Having completed his regular course of study and commenced preaching, in 1793, he crossed the Atlantic ocean, with a view to a settlement in America. In the Autumn of this year he reached Charleston, S. C. He remained in this State 18 months preaching to a congregation in Georgetown, and then removed to the city of New York. From the latter place he removed to Bordentown and then to Burlington. N. J., where he was for several years engaged in teaching and preaching. When residing in New Jersey, and only twenty-eight years of age, such was his reputation for talents, and especially for elocution, that he received from Princeton college, by the unanimous vote of the Trustees, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1805, he became connected with the first Baptist Church in Philadelphia; and from this period for several years, and even to his death, his popularity was probably beyond that of any of his brethren in the whole country. Dr. Staughton was peculiarly a public man, taking a leading part in all public and charitable interests of his denomination. Indeed his name was com

pletely identified with his denomination from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river. The effect which his addresses at various anniversary meetings produced, can never be erased from the minds of those who were favored to hear them. The impression made upon the writer of this article, by his commanding eloquence, twenty-eight years ago, was so deep, that he now recollects distinctly the very language he used in the conclusion of one of his discourses, as though it were only yesterday. So prominent was he with his brethren, that he was selected for the Presidency of Columbian College established in Georgetown, D. C. 1817; but so embarassed were the finances of this institution, in 1827, he resigned his office. The vexations and mortifications growing out of his connection with it, greatly affected his spirits and no doubt impaired his health. His death took place at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1829, when in the 60th year of his age. During the whole period of his residence in Philadelphia, in addition to his constant labors as a parish Minister, and to his other more public movements, he was engaged in the business of instruction—sometimes in the classical education of young men—and especially in directing the theological studies of young gentlemen preparing for the ministry. It is extraordinary that any one man should have accomplished so much as did Dr. Staughton.

STONE, William Murray, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, was born in Somerset county of that State, about the year 1779, and, at Washington Academy, on the eastern shore of it, he received his education He was admitted to the orders of Deacon and Priest, by the Right Rev. Dr. Glaggert, the first Bishop of the Protestant Church in that Diocese. With the exception of a short period spent in the Rectorship of the Church in Chestertown, Kent County, his ministry was confined to his native parish; and for several years in particular his faithful labors were crowned with much success. For fourteen years previous to 1828, he did not attend the Conventions of his Church. Although thus abstracting himself from ecclesiastical politics, and confining himself to the duties and interests of his own parish, his modest worth was well known and duly appreciated by his brethren. On the vacancy of the episcopate in 1828, by the death of Bishop Kemp, there was no unanimity of opinion in regard to his successor. Repeated attempts were made to fill the office, but they were unavailing, each party seeming resolved to adhere to its own candidate. In 1830, a committee of conference was chosen by the Convention; and this committee nominated the subject of this article. He was forthwith elected with great harmony, both of the other gentlemen withdrawing from the contest. His consecration took place, the 21st of October of the same year in the city of Baltimore. During the seven years of his remaining life, he devoted himself with zeal and assiduity to the arduous and responsible duties of his station. To this station however he brought a feeble and shattered constitution; and during his brief career in it, was twice disabled by the fracture of his limbs. Yet notwithstanding these infirmities and disabilities, all will bear him testimony, that he faithfully exerted his abilities in promoting the interests of that part of Zion of which he had been made overseer. In the first year of his episcopate, as a token of personal respect and in honor of the office he was called to fill, the university of Pennsylvania conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. His death took place the 26th of February, 1838. Bishop Stone was distinguished by the unassuming meekness, the unaffected humility, and the lovely simplicity of his character. His course was not brilliant; there was nothing in the attributes of his mind to produce sudden bursts of admiration; but, he possessed good common sense talents, and these were so sanctified by religion as to make him highly useful.

T

TALLEYRAND. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, in the holy Roman Empire, was born at Paris in 1754. He descended from one of the oldest and most illustrious houses of France, which, during the middle ages, were lords of the district of Quercy; and at an early age, as a younger brother, was destined for the church. His ecclesiastical education was formed at the seminary of St. Sulpice, and his talents for public business were already so strongly developed that, in 1780, he was named Agent General of the Clergy. In 1788 he was consecrated Bishop of Autun, and the year after was elected deputy of the Clergy of his diocese to the states general. The political career of the prince during that momentous period is well known; Mirabeau perceived the extent of his abilities, and signalized him as one of the most powerful and versatile of the men of genius who then abounded in Europe. He proposed several most important measures to the states, among others the suppression of tithes and the appropriation of the property of the clergy to the wants of the public treasury. In 1790 he was named president, and in the same year officiated at the altar in the Champ de Mars on the day of the national federation. He subsequently consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI. His resignation of the Bishoprick of Autun, and his election as a member of the directory of the department of Paris, followed soon after. He was left by Mirabeau as one of his executors, and in 1792 was sent into England on a secret mission, together with M. Ceauvelia the ambassador. It will be remembered that the English administration under Mr. Pitt, after favorably receiving the French envoys, subsequently ordered them to leave the country within 24 hours. M. de Talleyrand returned to Paris the day after the famous 10th of August, and was indebted to Danton for a narrow escape from assassination. He then left France for the United States, and remained there engaged in commercial speculations till 1796, when he was recalled by a degree of the convention. In 1797, after the 18th Fructidor, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and supported with the most imperturbable *sang froid* the attacks made against him by all parties, Two years afterwards the 18th Brumaire occurred; Napoleon became first consul, and M. de Talleyrand continued as foreign

minister. In 1803 a brief from Pius VII. released the ex-Bishop of Autun from his ecclesiastical ties, and he shortly afterwards married Madame Grandt of Hamburg. The rivalry of Fouche and M. de Talleyrand then followed, and to the ultimate advantage of the latter, who, on Napoleon becoming Emperor in 1806, was elevated to the rank of Prince of Benevento, and grand Chamberlain of the empire. The next year he was succeeded as minister by M. de Chamaugny, Duke de Cadore, and was named vice-grand Elector; but from this period his alienation from Napoleon may be dated. He disapproved of the Emperor's aggressions in Spain, and in 1814, was appointed President of the provisional Government of France until the arrival of the Count d'Artois. We need hardly remind our readers that he was French Commissioner at the Congress of Vienna, and that on the final return of Louis XVIII. in 1815, he resumed the portfolio of foreign affairs as President of the council; but resigned before the end of the year, from his disapprobation of the tendencies of the government. From this period he remained near the person of the Sovereign in virtue of his title as Chamberlain, and ultimately became the leader of the opposition in the Chamber of Peers. The revolution of 1830 found him, though advanced to a venerable age, not too old for the service of his country, and he proceeded to London as ambassador, where he remained till 1835. After this time, the Prince has rested under the shadow of his diplomatic laurels, ample enough to include within their branches the treaties of Ameins, of Luneville, and of the Quadruple Alliance.

We will not attempt to make any observations on the character of Prince Talleyrand, variously estimated as it is, and necessarily must be for some time to come, by the distorted views of party prejudice. His detractors say that he changed to all systems, and to all men; his eulogists, that he remained consistent at all times, and that he withdrew his support only when what it was given to had ceased to coincide with the political system which he had originally adopted for himself. The truth, perhaps, lies between the two. This great politician expired on the 17th of May, 1838, in the 84th year of his age.

TAYLOR, Isaac, of Onger, the author of various works of uncommon excellence, designed for the benefit of youth, was born in 1759, and died in 1829, aged seventy years. Through life he practised to some extent the business of designer and engraver. He was first settled as the pastor of an Independent church at Colchester, but in 1797, removed to Ongar, where for thirty-two years he continued to labor with a most attached people, who in losing him felt that they had lost their "guide, philosopher, and friend." Mr. Taylor was indeed one of the most amiable of men, and few writers in the sphere he occupied have been less ambitious or more useful. He was on Christian principles, a great economist of time, and quite an enthusiast in his love of order and punctuality. No man was better qualified to write on "Character essential to Success in Life;" a work of which no young man should be ignorant. Among his other writings, are, Self-Cultivation; Advice to the Teens; the Balance of Criminality; Scenes of Wealth, &c.; which have gone through numerous editions. His wife, and all his children, were associated with him in literary pursuits; presenting the singular and beautiful spectacle of a whole family of elegant, useful, evangelically pious, and successful authors.

TAYLOR, Thomas, an Englishman, long known by the appellation of the "Platonist." He was born in London in 1758, and acquired the rudiments of classical learning at St. Paul's School. He early manifested a love of mysticism and metaphysical subtilty. He applied himself with zeal and assiduity to the study of the Old Greek philosophers, beginning with Aristotle and proceeding to Plato, and their successors. His publications comprise 23 volumes 4to, and 40 volumes 8vo. His greatest works are complete translations of Aristotle and Plato, illustrated copiously from the ancient commentatators; and a translation of Pausanias with elaborate notes.

TEIGNMOUTH, John Shore, Lord, was born in London, 1751, and sent early to India as a writer in the service of the East India Company. While in that country he was intimate with Mr. Hastings, and under his government filled several important offices. In 1792 he succeeded to be govenor of Bengal. In 1797 he was raised to a peerage of Ireland, and 1798 retired from office and returned to England. He succeeded Sir William Jones in the presidency of the Asiat Society, and published the "Memoirs of his Li and Writings," in 1804. He fixed his residenc at Clapham, near London, and took an active par with his friends Wilberforce, Thorton, C. Grant, G. Sharpe, &c., in the establishment of the Christain Observer. On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804, lord Teignmouth was chosen its first president. This honorable office he held till his death; and to the able, zealous, and prudent manner in which he conducted the affairs of the society, and to the catholic and amicable spirit in which he presided over it, the institution has been greatly indebted for its prosperity. He died February 14, 1835, aged eighty-two. His "Life" is announced in England.

THAYER, Elihu, D. D., an able divine, and a most amiable Christian, who spent the whole of a long life, at Kingston, N. H. He was educated at Nassau Hall College, N. J., where he graduated in the year 1769. Soon after, he was settled as the pastor of the Congregational Church at the above named place, where he died, in 1818. No clergyman in that state, in his day, ranked higher for learning, piety, and the social virtues than did Dr. Thayer. He was employed by the Missionary Society of New Hampshire, to write a Summary of Christian Doctrines and Duties, a small volume of great worth, which was much commended. The poverty however of his parish, and his own instinctive modesty, prevented him from being as much known as he deserved to be. After his death an octavo volume of his sermons was published; the style of which is characterised for purity.

THOMPSON, Andrew, D. D., a distinguished minister of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in that city, July 18, 1779. His father was John Thompson, D. D. While at college he first came under the power of decided religious principles. Six years he preached at Sproaston, and two at Perth; from 1810 to 1814, at Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh; and the remainder of his life at St. George's, a new church. For many years he conducted the Edinburgh Christian Instructer He also contributed many articles to Dr. Brewster's New Edinburgh Encyclopedia. For a number of years he was a leader of the orthodox party in the great assembly, in opposition to that "power that would thrust upon a people, hunger-

ing for the bread of life, a heartless and unqualified pastor." He took a decided part also against the circulation of the Apocrypha by the British and Foreign Bible Society. His last great public effort was in behalf of the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West India colonies. He died of an affection of the heart, February 9, 1831, greatly beloved and lamented "His peculiarity" says Dr. Chalmers, "lay in this, that, present him with a subject, he, of all other men, saw the principle which was embodied in it. In him were concentrated all the powers necessary to maintain and carry questions of the greatest difficulty and magnitude." Yet the style of his sermons is simple, plain, direct, and convincing, and his addresses to the unconverted are full of tenderness and solemnity. His Sermons and sacramental Exhortations have been reprinted in Boston, in one vol. duodecimo, 1832.

TITTMANN, Charles Christian, D. D., Professor of theology at Wittemburgh, and superintendent at Dresden; born 1744; died 1820. He edited the New Testament in Greek, wrote a book on Christian Morals and a treatise to show, that there are no traces of the Gnostics in the New Testament. His principal work is his Meletemata Sacra, an exegetical, critical, and dogmatical commentary on John, and one of the most valuable works on that evangelist. An article on Historical Interpretation, extracted from it, has been translated for the Biblical Repertory. He is also the author of a collection of tracts, published under the title of Opuscula Theologica. Tittmann was a man of sober judgment, exact learning, orthodox views, and enlightened and sincere piety. The materials for a notice of him equal to his merit are not within our reach.

V

VATER, John Leverin, D. D., Professor of theology and Oriental literature at Halle and Kenigsbörg. He was at Altenburg, in Saxony, in 1771; studied theology under Griesback and Paulus at Jena, and finished his university education at Halle, where he began to lecture on Aristotle in 1795, and, in the same year, was appointed professor extraordinary in Jena. Four years after, he was invited to Halle, and, in 1809, to Kenigsbörg, from whence he returned to Halle in 1820, and died 1825. He has done much for Hebrew and general grammar, to which last he contributed the continuation of Adelung's Mithridates. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, with a translation, edited the Greek Testament, and the book of Amos, with a translation into German. His Hebrew grammar was, until Gesenius, in high repute in Germany.

VAUGHAN, Benjamin, LL. D., was born in 1751, on the island of Jamaica, where his father was a wealthy planter. At an early age, he went with his parents to England, and resided with them in London. After attending school for a while at Hackney he went to the Academy at Warrington, which then numbered among its teachers the celebrated names of Enfield and Priestly. At the age of nineteen, he entered the University of Cambridge, where he resided the usual term, but, being a Dissenter, he declined subscribing the established test, and did not receive a degree. After leaving the University, he studied law at the Temple in London, and medicine at the University of Edinbugh. The latter science he pursued with eminent success, paid much attention to it in the subsequent part of his life, collected a valuable medical library, and, though he did not practice as a physician, he exemplified his benevolent character, in visiting his poor neighbors, and administering to them gratuitously. In 1792, Mr. Vaughan was elected a member of Parliament, and for several years zealously supported the cause of the Whigs. When the French Revolution broke out, he, together with a great many others, hailed it as an event that promised good to mankind, but, in consequence of the atrocities which soon followed, he seems to have become disgusted with politics; and in 1797, he came to America, settled in the town of Hallowell, Maine where he lived to an advanced age, greatly beloved and respected. The last fifteen years he spent in Europe, were in a great measure devoted to public pursuits; but, after coming to America, he lived in retirement, abstaining from party politics, but always manifesting a deep interest in the welfare of his friends and neighbors, and of mankind generally His active mind found full and constant employment in superintending a large farm, in devotion to study and reading, in an extensive correspondence with literary and scientific men, and in acts of unwearied benevolence. He was a man of great and various learning, and possessed one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in the country. He died at Hallowell, December 8th, 1835, aged 84 years, greatly respected by all who knew him.

W

WAHL, Christian Abraham, Superintendent in Oschatz, Saxony, formerly pastor at Schneeberg; born 1773. Wahl is the well-known author of the Clavis Philologica of the New Test., which has almost entirely supplanted the lexicon of Schleusner, and formed the basis of Prof. Robinson's highly-valuable lexicographical publications on the New Test. Wahl surpasses all preceding New Test. lexicographers in discriminating, and arranging the significations and uses of words, especially particles, and in citing classical authorities, wherever any are to be found. The lexicon of Robinson is a decided improvement on the last edition of Wahl, in various particulars. Wahl

has also written an Historical and Practical Introduction to the Bible. He is substantially orthodox in his views.

WALCH, J. G., D. D., Ordinary professor of theology at Jena; born at Meiningen, 1693; died at Jena 1775. He spent his life at the University just mentioned, having been made extraordinary professor of philosophy there in 1718, at the age of 25, and in the next year, ordinary professor of eloquence to which, in 1721, was added the professorship of poetry. In 1724, he was made extraordinary, and, in 1728, ordinary professor of theology. His great work is his Bibliotheca Theologica Selecta, which contains a rich historical and critical account of a vast number of works in all departments of theology. To this valuable production, Walch added, in 1770, the Bibliotheca Patristica, giving an account of editions of the fathers, and of works illustrative of their writings and history. He also published Observations on the New Testament.

WAUGH, Alexander, D. D., was born at East Gordon, in Berwickshire, on the 16th of August, 1754. After passing through the necessary course of preliminary and domestic instruction, he entered the grammar-school of Earlston, in his native country, on the first of January, 1766, where he obtained a liberal education; after which he was sent to the university 1769, where he prosecuted his studies under professors Hunter and Stuart. From Edinburg he proceeded to Haddington, in 1774, where he spent two years in the study of divinity under the Rev. John Brown, professor of theology to the Burger Secession; from whence attracted by the fame of doctors Campbell and Beattie, he went, in the winter of 1776, to the university of Aberdeen, where he completed his studies. He was licensed to preach on the 28th of June, 1779, soon after which he repaired to London, where he supplied for a short time at Well Street, which laid the foundation of that attachment which subsequently led to his settlement in the metropolis. His first settlement, however, was at Newtown, in the parish of Melrose, Roxburgshire, where he was ordained in 1780 but the death of Mr. Hall, which happened two years afterwards, having occasioned a vacancy in Oxford Street, London, Mr. Waugh was translated thither by the Synod of Edinburgh, on the 9th of May, 1782; and on the 14th of June following he arrived in the metropolis, and commenced his stated ministry, where he continued to the time of his death, viz. on the 14th of December, 1827, a period of forty-six years. He was one of the fathers of the London Missionary Society, and his active exertions in supporting it brought him into a much greater degree of popularity than he had previously obtained. Dr. Waugh did not distinguish himself much as an author, but he greatly excelled in the pulpit; he was a most interesting preacher, and highly esteemed by an extensive circle of acquaintance.

WHITE, William, D. D., First Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. He was a native of Philadelphia, born March 24, 1747; the son of Thomas White, a native of London, who migrated to America in early youth. In his infancy he was impressed with serious views of religion by a pious mother! was educated at Philadelphia; in the year 1765, graduated at the college there; was led, to a careful examination of Church doctrine and discipline; studied theology; was admitted, by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, to *Deacons'* Orders in October, 1770, and by Dr. Young Bishop of Norwich, to *Priests'* Orders, in April 1772 During his residence in England he visited many of the most interesting parts of the country, and had occasional interviews with celebrated men, such as Bishop Lowth, of London, Dr. Kennicott, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and Dr. Goldsmith. On his return to Philadelphia Sept., 1772, he was settled as an Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's; and, a few years after, he was chosen Rector of these churches. During the revolutionary war he was a friend of Washington and his associates, and was elected Chaplain to Congress, at Yorktown, 1777. At one time he was the only Episcopal clergyman in Pennsylvania. In the year 1784 a meeting was held at his house, to organize the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. This meeting led to the call of a convention of delegates, and the final union of all the Episcopal congregations in our country. Dr. White presided at the first Convention; and the Constitution of the Church was written by him. As Bishop elect of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, he soon proceeded to England for Bishops' Orders, and was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Moore, assisted by Archbishop Markham, of York, and Bishops Moss and Hinchliffe. On Easter-day, 1787, he was again in the United States; and he then commenced the labors of his Episcopate. His chief publications are, Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians; Lectures on the Catechism; and, Commentaries on the Ordination Services. Prior to the year 1837, there have been thirty-two Bishops consecrated of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Bishop Seabury of Connecticut was consecrated in Scotland, in 1784; Bishop White, Provoost, and Madison in England; the last in 1790. Bishop Claggett of Maryland was consecrated by Bishop Provoost; all the others (with the exception of Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, who was consecrated during Bishop White's last sickness) have been consecrated by Bishop White. His death took place, July, 17th 1836, in the 89th year of his age. He was distinguished for exemplary zeal and consummate prudence, commanding the respect and attention of those who were of his communion, and also of others, to a degree rarely if ever equalled.

WHITFIELD, James, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore. He was born at Liverpool in England, Nov. 3, 1770. After having received a good education, he devoted his attention, for a time, to mercantile pursuits. He was in France at the time when Bonaparte decreed that every Englishman in the country was a prisoner. He spent the greater of his exile at Lyons, where he became acquainted with Ambrose Marechal, late Archbishop of Baltimore, who was then a professor of theology in the city, and with whom he studied divinity, and was ordained in 1809. At the request of Archbishop Marechal he came to Baltimore in 1817; and after the death of the former he was consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore. His death took place in that city, Oct. 19, 1834, aged 64 years. His fortune, which was considerable, was consecrated to religious purposes.

WILBERFORCE, William; a man who, when piety was so much stigmatized in the aristocratical circles of England, and its professors banished from fashionable society, exerted himself, with a courage and consistency worthy an apostle, by his writings and by his examplo

to work a moral reform in the sphere in which he moved; a statesman who shone with brilliancy in the British senate, even when men were dazzled with the splendor of Pitt and Fox; and a philanthropist who devoted successfully his best powers and his best days to the abolition of the slave-trade. He was born at Hull, August 24, 1759. Distinguished as he was in other respects, the reputation of Wilberforce was the result chiefly of his labors in behalf of oppressed Africa. It was in 1788 that he first drew the attention of parliament to the subject. A resolution passed the house that it would in the next session proceed to consider the state of the slave-trade, and the measures it might be proper to adopt with respect to it. In accordance with the terms of this resolution, on 12th of May, 1789, Mr. Wilberforce again brought the question before the house, introducing it with one of those powerful and impressive speeches which have justly classed him among the most eloquent men of his day. The usual evasion of calling further evidence, was successfully practised by his opponents, and the subject was delayed to the next session. In 1790, he revived the subject, but the plea for further evidence was continued; and the question was again postponed. In the following year, Mr. Wilberforce opened the debate with a copious and energetic argument. Pitt, Fox, William Smith, and other members, came forward to support him, but in vain. His motion was lost by a majority of seventy-five. Mr. Wilberforce was not to be discouraged. He renewed the attempt in 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799, and as often failed. It was not until 1804 that he again attempted to arouse parliament to its duty. His bill passed the third reading in the house, but in the lords was postponed to the ensuing session. This was the last time Mr. Wilberforce took the lead on this great question. On the 10th of June, 1836, Mr. Fox, being then in office, brought it forward at Mr. Wilberforce's special request. He calculated rightly on the superior influence of ministerial power. The bill, under the auspices of government, passed the lower house, by a majority of one hundred and fourteen to fifteen, and through the efforts of lord Greenville was at length triumphant in the lords. But triumph was fairly given to Mr. Wilberforce He was hailed with enthusiastic acclamations on re-entering the house after his success; and the country re-echoed the applause from shore to shore. Mr. Wilberforce died in the holy triumph of a Christain, July 28, 1833. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. We dare not presume, says an English writer, to describe the character of this illustrious servant of God. Nor is it necessary; every one among us, rich or poor, high or low, has been more or less familiar with his virtues; for, in private or public, the man was still the same. He had formed a little paradise around him, and it attended him wherever he went. The protection of the negro was only an emanation from that principle of love, which seemed to govern every action and every thought; a brighter coruscation of that light which radiated in all directions, and spread warmth and comfort on all within its rays. In 1797 Mr. Wilberforce published his celebrated "Practical View," a work which has been translated into most European languages, and of which about fifty editions have been printed in Great Britain and America.

WILLIAM IV., King of Great Britain, the third son of George III., was born on the 21st of August, 1765. In 1778, at the age of 13, he entered as midshipman, on board the Prince George, a 98 gun ship; was on the North American station during the American war; was raised to the rank of lieutenant in 1785; to that of captain in 1786; to that of rear admiral of the blue in 1790; to that of admiral of the fleet in 1811; and to that of lord high admiral in 1817. In 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence; and on the death of his brother, George IV., he succeeded to the throne on the 26th of June, 1830. In 1798, the Duke of Clarence formed a connection with a facinating actress, Dora Bland, the natural daughter of Francis Bland, Esq., who had assumed the name of Mrs. Jordan. The Duke lived with her about 20 years, and had by her ten children, who took the name of Fitzclarence. Mrs. Jordan died in 1816, at St. Cloud, near Paris, in great indigence, after having lived separate from the Duke about five years. In 1818, the Duke of Clarence married the Princess Adelaide-Louisa-Theresa-Caroline-Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom died in infancy. The reign of William IV. was distinguished for various important measures of reform in Parliament, and the abolition of Colonial Slavery. He died, June 20, 1837, aged 72 years.

WILLIAMS, Edward, D. D., master of Rotherham academy, was born November 14, 1750, at Glanclayd, near Denbigh. His father intended him for a clergyman in the established church. To this, however, the son became averse, to the no little mortification and chagrin of the parent. In 1771 he became a member of the Congregational church in Denbigh, where he commenced public speaking, and, in a little time, was sent to prosecute his studies at the Dissenting academy at Abergavenny. His first settlement in the ministry was at Ross, in Herefordshire, where he was ordained in 1776; but not liking the situation he removed in the following year to Oswestry, in Shropshire, where a more extended field of usefulness presented itself to him. In 1781 an application was made to him from lady Glenorchy to receive under his tuition a few young men, destined for the ministerial office, to which he consented, and five were placed under his care. Soon after this, the academy was removed from Abergavenny to Oswestry, where Mr. Williams now commenced the delivery of a course of college lectures, which he continued for about ten years, when he transferred the academy to other hands, and removed to Birmingham in 1792. After spending three years at the latter place, he received an invitation to superintend the concerns of the Independent academy at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, to which station he removed in 1795, and that station he continued to occupy to the period of his death, March 9, 1813. As a preacher his reputation did not rank high; he was cold and heavy; but he signalized himself as an author in the number, if not the merit of his publications. His Reply to Mr. Abraham Booth, on the baptismal controversy, made its appearance in 1789, in two volumes, 12mo; and in the following year he gave, in four volumes octavo, "An Abridgement of Dr. Owen's Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews." In 1804 he superintended an edition of the works of Doddridge; and, two years afterwards, of those of president Edwards, which he accompanied with notes. He was fond of metaphysical disquisitions, and undertook to expound the Origin of Evil, not much to the satisfaction, however, even of his

own admirers. In 1809 he published his greatest undertaking, viz, "An Essay on the Equity of the Divine Government, and the Sovereignty of the Divine Grace," which has been abundantly praised by his friends, and the fundamental principles of which even his enemies would scarcely be found hardy enough to controvert; viz., that in the administration of the divine government, the Most High never punishes his creatures but when they deserve it, nor displays his sovereignty but in conferring unmerited favors. This work has reached a second edition. Dr. Williams' character as a minister, and in all the social relations of life, was highly respectable, and his deportment as president of the academy entitled him to the warmest testimonies of approbation from the students.

WILLIAMS, John, LL. D., a native of Lampeter in Cardiganshire, who became a minister of a dissenting congregation at Sydenham in Kent. He died at Islington, April 15, 1798, at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Williams published "Thoughts on Subscription to the Thirty Nine Articles;" an 'Enquiry into the Truth of the Tradition concerning the discovery of America by Prince Madog, about the year 1170," 8vo; "Remarks on Dr. W. Belle's Arguments for the Authenticity of the two first chapters on Matthew and Luke," 1796, 8vo. He is also said to have been the author of a "Concordance of the Greek Testament," 1767, 4to.

WINGATE, Paine, one of the most venerable citizens of New Hampshire. He was born at Stratham in that state, May 14, 1739, and graduated at Harvard College in 1759. For several years he was a clergyman; but, in 1789, became one of the first senators of Congress—and was probably the last surviving member of that body. In 1798 he was appointed a Judge of the supreme court of the same state, and held this office till 1809, being then 70 years of age. For many years he was the oldest graduate of his alma mater; and, died in 1838, aged ninety nine-years. He was highly esteemed by his own generation; and was venerated by the new race that had grown up around him

WOOD, Samuel, D. D., an American clergyman, extensively known for his useful labors and exemplary life. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., May 11th, 1722; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1779; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Boscawen, N. H., in 1781, which office he sustained till his death. This excellent man was a zealous promoter of learning, and he fitted more students for college than any other clergyman in the state. About one hundred of his pupils entered college, and about fifty of them became ministers of the gospel. A considerable number of his pupils were assisted by him with pecuniary means in defraying the expences of their education, and he was generally regarded by them with much affection and respect. Dr. Wood died Dec. 24, 1836, aged 85 years.

WORCESTER, Noah, D. D., an eminent philanthropist and the founder of the Massachusetts Peace Society. He was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 25, 1758, and was the eldest brother of the Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D. He was great-grand son of the Rev. Francis Worcester, who was great-grand son of the Rev. William Worcester, the first minister of Salisbury, Mass. He had no advantages of education, except what were afforded by the common schools of the country at that time. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1775, he enlisted as a soldier, in his 17th year, and in three campaigns, passed between one and two years in the army. In 1782 he settled in Thornton, a newly inhabited town of that state. His employment was chiefly that of a farmer; but taught a school in the winter; and held different civil offices. In 1785, he published a "Letter to the Rev. John Murray," of Newburyport, containing remarks on his "Sermon on the Origin of Evil." This pamphlet brought him into notice, and he was induced to turn his attention to the study of theology. In 1789 he was ordained pastor of the Church in Thornton; and although from his small salary he was obliged mainly to support his family by his own manual labor, he soon became one of the best preachers in the state. In 1810 he removed to Salisbury, N. H., and thence in 1813 to Brighton, Mass., in order to conduct the "Christian Disciple" which he edited till 1819. In 1815 he published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled a "Solemn Review of the Custom of War," which produced a strong impression, and in six months passed through five editions; and it has been widely circulated in Europe in different languages. The publication of his pamphlet led to the foundation of the "Massachusetts Peace Society," which was organized in January, 1816, and Dr. Worcester was appointed Secretary. He continued his zealous labors as Secretary, and as editor of the "Friend of Peace," a periodical publication devoted to the objects of the Society, till the age of 70, when, on account of his infirmities, he relinquished the labor. In addition to his writings in periodical publications, he was the author of numerous pamphlets, sermons, and treatises, some of the most considerable of which are the "Bible News," and the "Atoning Sacrifice, a Display of Love not of Wrath." The former was the first publication in which he combated the commonly received doctrines of the Trinity. Dr. Noah Worcester died Oct. 31st, 1838, aged 79 years.

WORCESTER, Samuel, D. D., an eminent Congregational clergyman of New England, born in Hollis, N. H., Nov. 1, 1771, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1795. He was ordained and settled at Fitchburg, Mass., September 27th, 1797; from which place, after a few years, he was dismissed; and, April 20, 1803, he was installed the pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, of that state. At the organization of the Foreign Missionary Society of his religious denomination, in the year 1810, he was appointed Recording Secretary; and, upon him devolved the principal superintendence of that institution. It was in this station that he acquired his most valuable reputation, although he was distinguished as an able preacher, a faithful pastor, and a learned and powerful controversialist. His most noted publications are Two Discourses on the Perpetuity of the Covenant with Abraham; Letters to the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, on the Baptismal controversy; and three separate Letters to the Rev. Dr. Channing, on Unitarianism; and ten Annual Reports of the Missionary Board, of which he was Secretary. Besides these, he published a Memoir of Eleanor Emerson, Christian Psalmody, and a large number of occasional sermons. In 1820, having been relieved from pastoral duty by an assistant minister, he visited the Missionary stations in the southwestern portion of the United States. His health from long devotion to the arduous duties of his office, had become feeble; and, when at the station among the Cherokees, he sunk under the weight of his toils. This was on the 7th of June, 1821, aged 49 years. After his death a volume of his sermons was published.

P. L. Bindon
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